



Символы Победы

МОУ «Университетский лицей» город Петрозаводск




ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

Центр лингвистического образования
АО «Издательство «Просвещение»

2022

The Book of Remembrance

No one is forgotten. Nothing is forgotten.



Никто не забыт. Ничто не забыто.

Книга Памяти

Кафедра иностранных языков
МОУ "Университетский лицей"

09.05.2020

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Ровно 75 лет назад наша страна одержала победу над фашистскими захватчиками в Великой Отечественной войне. Мы гордимся подвигом наших отцов, дедов и прадедов, матерей, бабушек и прабабушек. Именно поэтому у нас появилась идея увековечить их память в сборнике работ учащихся МОУ “Университетский лицей” “The Book of Remembrance”. Тематика проектов разнообразна: от рассказов о памятных местах города Петрозаводска и улиц, названных в честь героев войны, до личных и семейных историй, которыми может поделиться практически каждая семья.

Проект был подготовлен кафедрой иностранных языков. Целью проекта является желание поделиться историей нашей Родины с жителями других стран, желание быть услышанными.



INTRODUCTION

75 years ago our country won in the Great Patriotic War against the fascist invaders. We are proud of our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents. That's why we've come up with an idea of externalising their feat in this “Book of Remembrance” created by student of University Lyceum. The topics in the book vary: from stories about memorial places in Petrozavodsk and streets named after heroes of the War to personal and family memories, that are tenderly kept by the people of Russia.

The project was organized by the Faculty of Foreign Languages. The aim of this project was to share the history of our Motherland with the people of other countries and to be heard.

Family memories



FAMILY MEMORIES

OUR FAMILY HEIRLOOM. MY RELATIVES ARE PARTICIPANTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR
(ANDREEVA DARYA / SHAEVA JULIA)THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

I think many of us have relatives who took part in such an important event of the world as the Second World War.

Our family heirloom.**My relatives are participants of the Second World War**

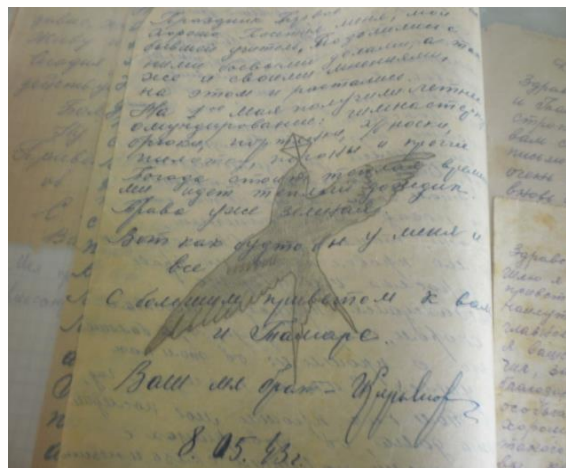
By Darya Andreeva

**Kiryanov Ivan Vasilyevich (1922-1943)**

Born, lived and studied in Ladva.

He went to the front as a volunteer.

He served as a Sergeant on the Leningrad front and was the commander of an artillery piece, shooting down enemy planes. He was killed in the bombing of besieged Leningrad. He wrote letters to my great-aunt, which are now kept by my grandmother (her sister).

**Martynov Vasily Mikhailovich (1922-1973)**

At the beginning of the war, he was called to the front, as a sniper. He was sent to study at a flight school. He shot down 5 enemy planes. In 1943, under lend-lease, American planes were transported to the USSR via China, and it was shot down by Japanese fighters. He had to get to their own through the forest for 2 weeks. He was awarded with orders and medals.



MY RELATIVE FOUGHT IN WWII
(ARTEMIEV ANDREY / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

**THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE**

MY RELATIVE FOUGHT IN WWII

by Andrey Artemiev



Alexey AFANASIEV (15.09.1916, Koikary village now Kondopozhsky district-05.08.1968, Petrozavodsk) is my great-uncle. The Hero Of USSR. He was born in a peasant family. He graduated from 7-year- school in the village of Spasskaya Guba and 3 courses of the labor department in Petrozavodsk. Since 1936, he worked as a labor teacher at the Yustozersk 7-year-old school, then as a mechanic at Sunasplavstroy.

In 1939, he was drafted into the Red Army. Alexey participated in the Soviet-Finnish war (1939-1940). Since the beginning of the great Patriotic war, he fought on the Leningrad front, from 1944 after graduating from the Kazan tank school — on the 1st Belorussian front as part of the 58th guards tank brigades (2nd tank army).

Alexey especially distinguished himself in the battles for the liberation of Poland. On July 23, 1944, his tank was the first to break into the center of the city of Lublin with fire and tracks, destroying a large number of military equipment and manpower of the enemy, scattering a column of fascists 1.5 km long, then captured the bridge and held it until Soviet's approach. At the end of the battle, Lt. Afanasiev was thrown out of a burning tank by an explosive wave. Burned and shell-shocked, he was picked up by local residents of the main forces in August 1944.

Lt. Afanasiev was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. After treatment, he returned to his unit, participated in the storming of Berlin. In the post-war period, he continued to serve in the army, in 1951 he graduated from the higher school of self-propelled artillery. Since 1960, major in reserve. He lived in Petrozavodsk and was awarded the order of Lenin, red Star, medals. He was buried at sulajgorskoe cemetery.

FAMILY MEMORIES

NOBODY IS FORGOTTEN, NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN

(BOBKOVA DARYANA / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Soldiers and officers played a very important part in World War II. Millions of Soviet soldiers and officers defended their country and its inhabitants.

NOBODY IS FORGOTTEN, NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN

by Daryana Bobkova



Ivan Nikitovich Savinov was born on June 24, 1921 in the Leningrad region. He finished 10 classes. My great-grandfather began serving in the army on October 15, 1940. During the World War II, he became commander of a reconnaissance platoon. He had been fighting in the war since July 13, 1941. He took part in many battles with the German invaders. In all battles, he proved himself a staunch, strong-willed and courageous officer.

On August 25, 1943, a company under his leadership went into reconnaissance to a height of 226. The Germans surrounded the company. Despite the fact that the Germans had superior strength, Comrade Savinov started the battle with them. Skillfully maneuvering, he successfully repelled an enemy attack.

During the advance on August 28, 1943 in the direction of the village of Alexeyevka on the way there was a strong fortification with engineering equipment. The enemy did not allow the company to advance. The brave commander, despite the enemy's fire, boldly led the company on the advance. The enemy was driven out of the trench and fled in panic. The company captured a prisoner, an anti-tank rifle, a tankette with ammunition, a machine gun and rifles. During the battle, comrade Savinov was shell-shocked, but did not leave the company and continued to command until the task was completed. For this feat Ivan Savinov was awarded the Order of the Red Star in September 1943.



In 1944, he was severely wounded and demobilized. On May 9, 1945, he married Evdokia Alekseyevna, and they had 4 children. In 1960, he studied individually for the profession of assistant locomotive driver in Petrozavodsk. Later he became an engine driver. My great-grandfather lived a decent life and died in 1985. We remember our ancestor and we are really proud of him.



HE WANTED TO SAVE THE WOUNDED, BUT HE DID NOT HAVE TIME

(BOLDYREV DIMA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

During the Great Patriotic War, many defenders of the Motherland died on the front. Among them there were soldiers and officers whose duty was to save wounded soldiers. These were the nurses of the Red Army.

He wanted to save the wounded, but he did not have time ...

By Dima Boldyrev



Alexander Danilovich Evseev was born in 1910 in a small village in the Vladimir region. He lived in a large peasant family. He worked, got married, in 1936 he had a son, whom he loved very much.

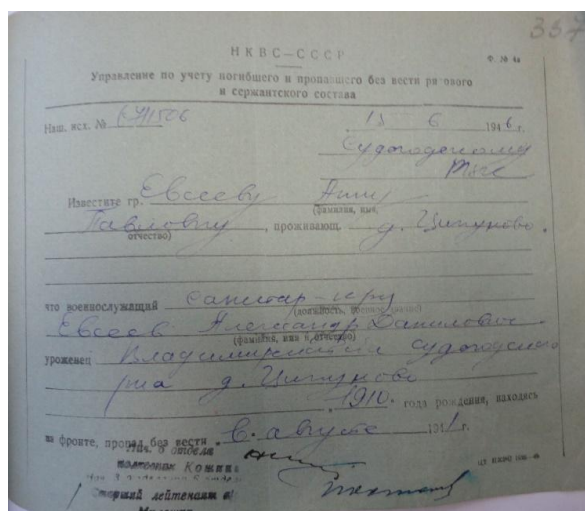
But it came June 22, 1941. Alexander Evseev, like many of his fellow villagers, went to the front in the very first days. In the first month of the war, the young people were taught various types of training. Someone was taught to become a machine gunner, some - a shooter, and Alexander studied to become a nurse.

He and his friend were sent to the place where some of the most fierce battles were fought - near Smolensk. He could not fully apply his skills in helping wounded soldiers. The sanitary train on which the soldiers were transported fell under the bombing of an enemy aircraft. The composition was completely destroyed. Alexander went missing in August 1941 after this shelling.

The family will receive its first and last letter from living Alexander from the front in the same August 1941. And only in 1946, the family will receive the second letter - a funeral, in which it will be written that Alexander Evseev was missing at the very beginning of the war.

At home all 4 long years until the end of the war he was being waited by his wife and a little son - my great-grandfather Victor Alexandrovitch Evseev, who in the future will name his grandson, my dad - Alexander in honor of his dead father.

Eternal memory to all those who gave their lives for the future of their children and grandchildren.



THE CHILD OF WAR

(BOLSHAKOVA MARIA / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The machines were right in the snow
 Hands froze to frosty steel
 And choked blizzard on the run ...
 But we kept saying, no, not miracles ...
 We just honestly helped the front.

The child of war

By Maria Bolshakova

Next to the older brothers and sisters, the youngest citizens of our country — pioneers and schoolchildren — worked, they were sent to where the elders needed help.

War and children ... It is hard to imagine something more incompatible that heart will not burn the memory of the fiery years, which have become a severe test for millions of Soviet children who are now over eighty!



Kovalenko Klavdiya Ivanovna was born on August 31, 1928 in the village of Maloshuyka, the Onega district, Arkhangelsk region. My grandmother graduated from only 7 classes of school. Then the war began. From the first days of the war, all the children in her village and she worked on a collective farm. They plowed the fields, planted potatoes, beets, carrots and harvested. They went for haymaking, grazed cattle, cleaned after it. Children performed the work on an equal basis with adults, but they were not paid anything for it. And even the products were not given out for work.

My grandmother had a small household in the family: a cow, hens. During the war, everyone had to donate meat, milk, and eggs in favor of the army and the front. For the family, there was almost nothing left, and the family had 5 children, partially starving. From the memoirs: "German planes flew, bombed nearby railway stations, it was scary ..." After the war, she worked there on the collective farm, then on the railway telegraph. In 1954 she married, gave birth to three daughters. She worked as a fireman at the hospital, and later in the same hospital. She received her first medal as a labor veteran "Medal for Valiant, Diligent Labor."

For a long time, children working during the war were not recognized as "workers of the rear" and participants in the Great Patriotic War. So the first medal as a participant in the Great Patriotic War, she received only 60 years of victory, then 65 years, 70 and the last 75 years of victory. Grandma is now 92 years old.

Health to remaining veterans and Glory and Honor!

MY GREAT GRANDFATHERS WERE PARTICIPANTS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(BURAVOVA DARIA / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

I would like to tell you about my great grandfather who took part in the Great Patriotic War. Unfortunately, I did not see him, but I heard a lot about him and his contribution to the victory of the country.

My great grandfathers were participants of the Great Patriotic War

By Daria Buravova



His name was Nikolay Egorovich Buravov. He was born on May 19th, 1922 in the village of Tereshkina Gora (Ladva). He had a big family in which there were 6 children. In 1936 his family moved to Petrozavodsk where Nikolay Egorovich studied at school 8. Then in 1940 he was drafted into the army. Since June 1941, he participated in the defense of Leningrad and in the breaking of the blockade in 1943. Nikolay determined the position of enemy headquarters such as diivisions «The Netherlands», «The Nordland».

My great grandfather was awarded medals «For the defence of Leningrad» (1942), «For the military merit» (1943), «For the victory over Germany» (1945), the Order of the Patriotic War. Nikolay Egorovich came back home only in 1947.

All his life he worked in the Belomoro-Onega shipping company. There he worked as a radio operator on a ship, then he headed the laboratory for the repair of radio equipment.

He died on September 20, 1997 at the age of 75. My parents told me that he was a very funny and kind person despite all past difficulties and horrors.

I am very proud of him because he contributed to the victory and now I can live in peaceful time. We should remember and appreciate achievements of our ancestors.

FAMILY MEMORIES

MY GREAT GRANDFATHERS WERE PARTICIPANTS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(BURAVOVA DARIA / PERSHINA ANNA)



I would also like to tell you about my other great grandfather whose name was Fedor Mikhailovich Sibilev. He was born on July 7th, 1909 in Staroseslavino village (Tambov region).

In years of the War he defended Leningrad too. He was a mechanical driver and transported people and things on along the Way of Live from besieged Leningrad. In the winter of 1941, a shell hit his car, great grandfather lost his consciousness after that he woke up in captivity. Until 1945 he was kept in German concentration camps. He went through a lot there. However, his contribution helped save people's lives and important staff.

He died on May 31th, 1984.

These stories of my relatives can set an example of love to our country and the importance of peace. It is not right to fight in order to capture a liberty of others. People should live in peace and help who need it.

MY HERO

(VOLODINA SONYA / GAVRILOVA VICTORIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

We will never forget those who fought in the war. Every resident of our country defended the homeland. Some fought at the front, while others worked in the rear. And my great-grandfather, Alexander Mukhin, fought from 1941 to 1943.

My hero.

By Sonya Volodina

Alexander Mukhin was born in 1922 in the Vologda region, the village of Muzhbuha. He served as a Red Army machine gunner. He died in 1943. Our soldiers were crossing the swamp, and my great-grandfather was carrying grenades and suddenly the shelling began. Unfortunately, he went missing. When the battle ended, according to the story of a colleague, he was not found either among the living or among the dead.

Residents of the village of Dumino, near which the battle took place, raised money and erected an obelisk with the names of those who died in their area, defending their homeland. Among the names is the name of my great-grandfather.



MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS A PARTICIPANT IN THE BATTLE OF STALINGRAD

(GORYANOVA ANGELINA / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Grandfather told me about these events. He learned about them from my great-grandfather Nikolai Vasilyevich Goryanov. The battle of Stalingrad began on 23th August in 1942. Great-grandfather was 15 years old then.

My great-grandfather is a participant in the Battle of Stalingrad

By Angelina Goryanova



That day was Sunday, so many people walked in parks. Cinemas, shops and rides worked. There was cinema "Spartak" in the centre of the town.

Nikolay Vasilyevich with his friends were in it. Suddenly bombing started. In the air there were about 2000 German airplanes, 1000 bombs hit Stalingrad. In an instant, the city turned into ruins.

Great-grandfather told that when they left cinema blood flowed on the asphalt, corpses of people and severed arms and legs lay around. When the city authorities arrived, a dugout was dug near each house, basements in stone houses were equipped like bomb shelters. In such basements most of the people saved. A few days later the Nazis entered the city. Battles were for every street, every house. Nazis occupied the whole city. Only a small strip remained along the Volga. The river burned with fire. It was oil. Those who survived hoped to be released soon but Germans were in the city all autumn and winter, they killed civilians, not sparing the old people and children. Many people were taken to a concentration camp, which was in the nearby town of Belaya Kalitva. Great-grandfather with his mother and sister were sent to this concentration camp, too. Many people died on

the way, especially children. Grandfathers saw how his friend Jura blew up a mine. He remembered his face all life. At that time fierce battles continued in Stalingrad. Surprisingly, that tractor factory, which was near the Volga, worked. At this factory my great-grandfather worked about 50 years! Nikolay Vasilyevich recalled that tanks manufactured at the factory were immediately sent to the front.



The battle of Stalingrad finished on the 2nd February, 1943. After 4 months spent in a concentration camp, the family returned home. There wasn't any place to live, so grandfather's family lived in a simple dugout. There were unexploded shells everywhere in the city. Once grandfather Kolya was working in a city cleaning squad and several of his friends were blown up by a mine right next to him. He miraculously survived. All people waited the victory and it happened on 9th of May in 1945. Grandfather had dreams about that terrible wartime all his life. 3 years ago my great-grandfathers died at the age of 90. I am proud of my great-grandfather!

FAMILY MEMORIES

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS A HERO!

(GORYACHEV ALEKSANDR / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

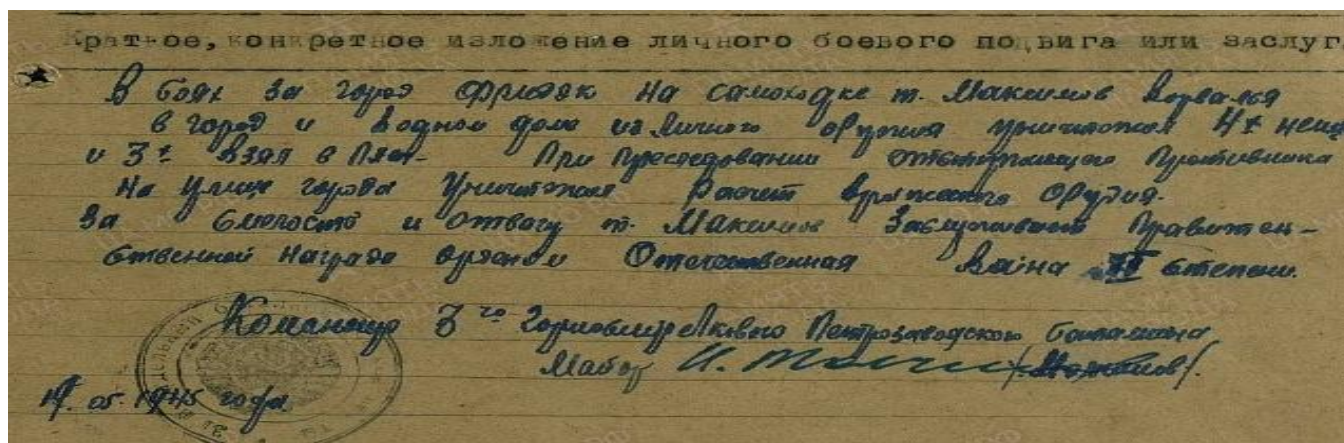
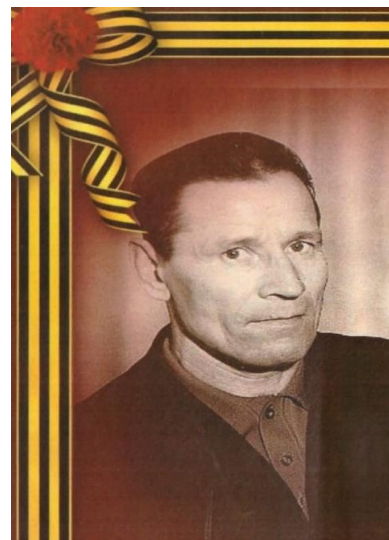
THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

My great-grandfather is a hero!

By Aleksandr Goryachev

I want to tell you about my great-grandfather. His name is Alexey Maximov. He was born in Karelia, in the village of Bor. In the peasant family of Andrey and Natalia there were four children, Alexey was the youngest. He studied at a village school and finished 6 classes, then he worked on a collective farm. In 1950, he moved to Petrozavodsk and began working in a locomotive depot, first as a Stoker, then as a driver. But for health reasons, he went to work in Convoy 1126, where he worked until retirement.

He joined the Red Army in 1944. He participated in the Great Patriotic war and was a scout battalion 3 separate mountain rifle army. During the war, he was awarded the Order of the "Patriotic war II degree".



He had many awards, for example: the medal "for the defense of the Soviet Arctic ", the medal "for the Victory over Japan".

After the victory my great-grandfather was awarded jubilee medals:

- "20 years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War"
- "30 years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War "
- "40 years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War "
- "50 Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR"
- "60 Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR "
- "70 Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR "

I am very proud of my great-grandfather!



FAMILY MEMORIES

PAVEL IVANOVICH ZHURAVLEV
(ZHURAVLEVA KATYA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

On the ninth of May people in Russian commemorate those people who took part in the Great Patriotic War. 3.3 million of people participated in the Great Patriotic War. Unfortunately, about 12 million people lost their lives, but some of them managed to return home.

Pavel Ivanovich Zhuravlev

By Katya Zhuravlyova



I would like to tell you about my great-grandfather **Pavel Ivanovich Zhuravlev** who was fighting against fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War, from 1941 to 1945. Pavel Ivanovich was in the Special Forces group, the chief of the cavalry division. He took part in the battle to defend Moscow and he was seriously wounded. He was taken to a military hospital. The doctors saved his life and he rejoined the army and even managed to finish the war in Berlin.

When the war finished my great-grandfather Pavel Ivanovich Zhuravlev had the rank of lieutenant colonel and he was awarded with two orders of the Red Banner, the Red Star, and two orders of the Patriotic War of First degree.

I am proud of my great-grandfather and understand how much he has done for all of us and for me personally.



FAMILY MEMORIES

WHATEVER IT TAKES

(ZANKO IVAN / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Second World war claimed lives of millions of people. We must remember the horror of those years and heroism of our fellow countrymen. In this project I would like to tell you about my great-grandfather and his family.

Whatever it takes

By Ivan Zanko

Afonasiy Fedorovich Shirokov was born in 1900. He lived in Kirov region in a small working village with his wife and 5 children. They had a large farm and my great grandfather worked in a saw mill before the war started. Terrible times began.

Afonasiy Fedorovich was mobilized to the Red Army in August of 1941. The formation of the military unit took place in Kostromskaya oblast. Then he was sent to the Kalinin front where Soviet soldiers were holding the enemy that was marching towards Moscow. He fought as the corporal in the infantry. Soon my great-grandfather



was injured and captured during a battle near Rzev. He tried to escape but he was captured in Poland until the end of war. His family received a funeral note and monetary compensation. It saved the lives of his children and helped the family. Because probably he could be recognized as a public enemy, when he came back home alive.

My great grandfather contributed to the victory. He is a real hero. I hope we won't forget his bravery and valour.

THEY FOUGHT FOR VICTORY

(ZIMENKOVA SOFIA / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Everyone in my family contributed to the victory in World War II. Men fought as soldiers, women saved lives in hospitals. Their stories are important for my family, and I would like to tell you about three of them.

They fought for victory

By Sofia Zimenkova



Alexander Michailovich Zimenkov was born on the 1st of July, 1903 in the village of Klotikovo in the Smolensk region. He worked as a seller in the Alexander Consumer Society and lived a simple life. He moved from his home village several times and stayed in Tomsk.

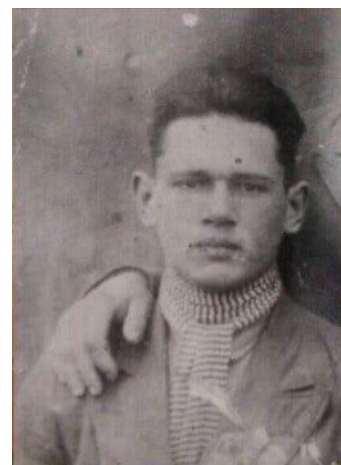
When the war began, he became a soldier and fought near Moscow, defended Leningrad. He took part in the liberation of Prague, Budapest, and other cities. He was one of the soldiers who fought in the last battle in Berlin.

Because of Alexander's bravery and hard work, he was awarded Medal for Bravery, Medals for the Liberation of Prague and Budapest, and other awards. When the war ended, Alexander returned home to Tomsk. He started working as a civil servant and then changed his job to a grocery manager. He kept this job until his retirement.



Alexander Zimenkov died on the 25th of January, 1982. He had a lovely family and a lot of children, one of whom was my grandfather's father.

Alexandra Pavlovna Reshetova was born on the 16th of July, 1920. She finished nurse courses in 1940 and when the War began she was called to the front. She worked in an evacuation hospital in Moscow, where she met her future husband.



Vladimir Ivanovich Storozhenko, born on the 14th of March, 1921, was a machine-gunner. He fought under Moscow, where he was injured: he lost his eye because of a bullet but survived. He was commissioned from the ranks of the army and had to stay in the hospital, where he and Alexandra met. They never left each other after that day, married just as the War ended, and lived together for 57 years. They were the parents of my grandmother and her 4 siblings.

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS A CHILD OF WAR

(IVANITSKAYA ARINA / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)



The 75th anniversary of Victory in the great Patriotic war brought festive and commemorative events dedicated to the anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The year 2020 marks the 75th anniversary of the end of world war II and the Victory over Nazism.

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS A CHILD OF WAR

by Arina Ivanitskaya

The great Patriotic war is one of the most terrible trials. Its severity and bloodshed left a huge imprint on the minds of people and had serious consequences for the life of an entire generation. But during the great Patriotic war, not only adults, but also children experienced suffering and grief. Children and war are two incompatible concepts. War breaks and cripples the fate of children. But children lived and worked alongside adults, and tried to bring victory closer with their hard work...War and children...there Is nothing more terrible than these two words placed side by side. Because children are born to live, not to die. And the war takes away this life. Children of war are a generation of people born during the great Patriotic war and those whose childhood fell on those terrible years. These are our grandparents, and maybe even great-grandparents. The children of war are many years old, but most of them still keep in their memory the memories of a terrible childhood.

My great-grandfather is a child of war. His name is Boris Semyonovich Ivanitsky. He was born in 1931. He is now 89 years old. Everyone calls him Boris Semyonovich and for me he's just grandpa Borya. When the war started, my great-grandfather was only 10 years old. He was not taken to the front, as he was not 18 years old. He is a very funny and interesting person. He tells me and my sister different stories, we are very interested in listening to these stories. We see each other every lazy summer in the country. We play Board games with him and laugh. My grandmother says he's a crook. His wife's name is Kira Alekseevna, who is 88 years old. She was born in 1932. When the war started, she was 9 years old. She was a very young child. They are a very nice and pleasant couple. They help and take care of each other in everything. In summer, we often gather in the evening, eat kebabs and sing songs to the guitar. They are wonderful people. I am very proud of them.

FAMILY MEMORIES

HERO OF OUR FAMILY. BALEEV IVAN FEDOROVICH
(KALININSKIY ANTON / GAVRILOVA VICTORIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Many people took part in Great Patriotic war. Every family has lost someone. Those who returned were greeted with tears. I will tell you about my great-grandfather Ivan Fedorovich Baleev who met the victory in the Baltic.

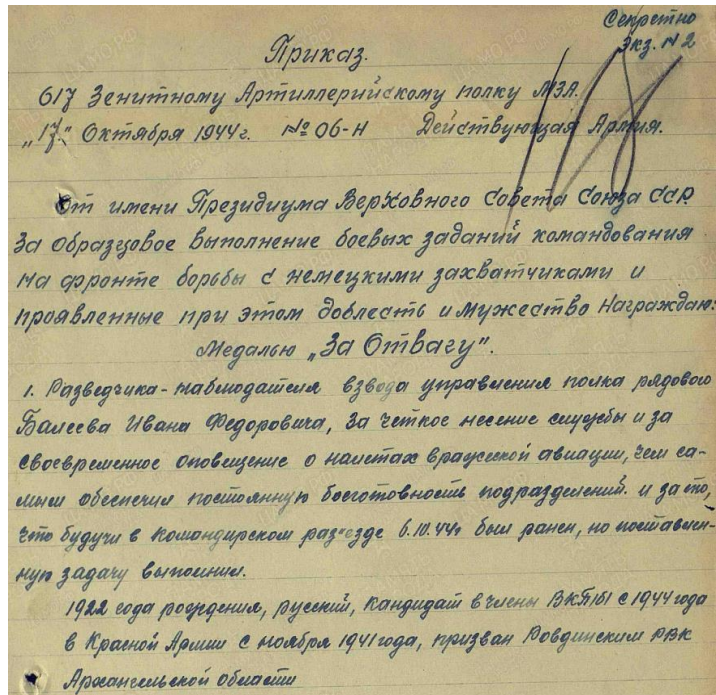
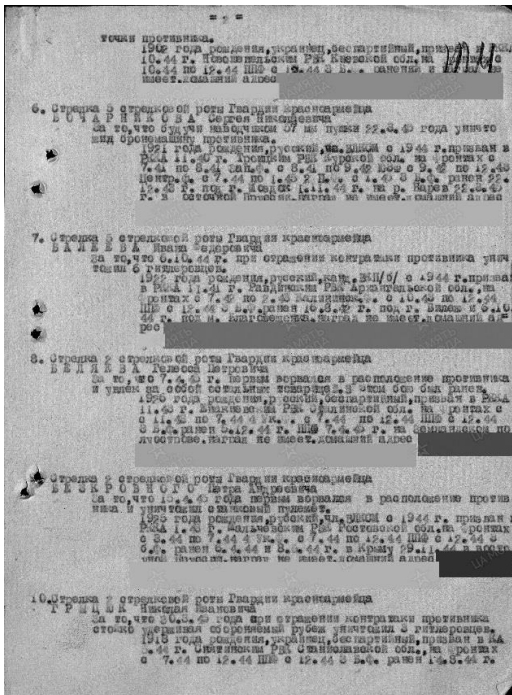
HERO OF OUR FAMILY

By Kalininskiy Anton



Baleev Ivan Fedorovich was born on the 22nd of April in 1922. He lived in Arkhangelsk oblast, d. Andrichevo. Education of the 4th grade of the parish school at the church. He went to work in the floating section of the forestry farm as a handyman. In November 1941, he was drafted into the armed forces of the Red Army. First he served in the Kuibyshev 356th rifle division. In the battles during the defense of the village of Belousovo in the Smolensk region he was wounded in the chest while performing a task.

After treatment he was assigned to the 87th Perekop guards rifle division and took part in the liberation of the Donbass, Northern Tavia, Crimea, the Baltic States and in the assault on Konigsberg. On October 6, 1944, during the liberation of Lithuania, he performed the feat of destroying 6 enemies and notifying them of an enemy air raid, for which he was presented with the medal "for bravery». He celebrated Victory Day in Baltiysk, Kaliningrad region. In 1946, he continued working at the forestry enterprise. He married, raised 5 children. In 1985 he moved to live in Kuloy, Arkhangelsk oblast. He liked fishing and reading books. He died on April 16, 1996.



FAMILY MEMORIES

VALENTIN NIKOLAEVICH TEREKHOV (1923- 2016)

(KOZLITSKAYA NASTYA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

A young soldier



Терехов
Валентин
Николаевич
младший сержант

Отечественный полк

More than a million military signalmen actively participated in all the battles of the Great Patriotic War, provided stable communications for command, supplied the headquarters with the necessary information, delivered operational information to the combat units, and transmitted command orders to the places.

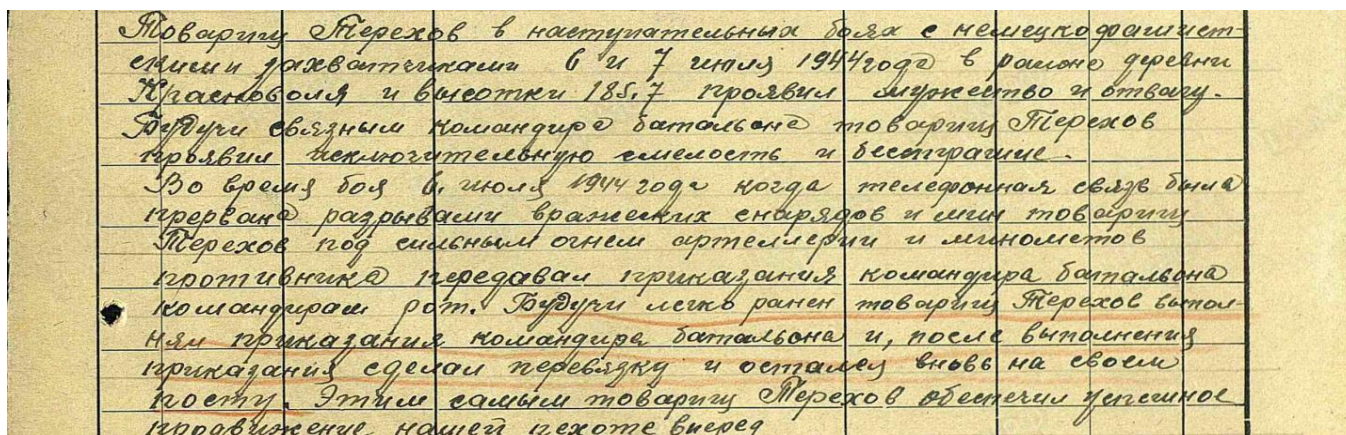
Valentin Nikolaevich Terekhov

(1923- 2016)

By Nastya Kozlitskaya

I would like to tell you about my great grandfather.

His name was Valentin Nikolaevich Terekhov. When he was 16 he was sent to the war.



His feats:

He was a commander's signalman served in the rifle battalion. He showed his daring and courage in the battle on the 6th of July 1944. Under the heavy fire he passed the orders of the commander on the phone. He was injured but continued to keep the connection.

On the 15th of February 1945 my great grandpa ensured uninterrupted communication near the town Yablon. He fixed breaking the link 8 times at once. The defense was successful.

I think his youth and bravery helped him stay alive, win the war and live happily till 92 years. I'm proud of my great grandfather.

He was awarded with the orders: "For Bravery", "Of the Red Star", "Of Military Glory".

THE CHILD OF WAR

(KOMKOVA NASTYA / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The Great Patriotic War took many lives and undermined the ordinary life of citizens. Many did not return from the front. My grandmother was a child of war, but despite this, her life was not easy.

The child of war

By Nastya Komkova

My great-grandmother's name is Derevitskaya Nina Nilovna, she was born on September 27, 1928 in the village of Shulgino, Kalinin Region.



She grew up in a large family, her mother died early and her father was left with four children. A stepmother appeared in the family, who raised the children. My great-grandmother studied at school very well. When the Great Patriotic War began, she graduated from the fourth form, but the war prevented her from studying further. In the fall of 1941, all the children of the region were put on barges and wanted to be sent along the river to a safe place, but the hijackers launched enemy planes and began to bomb the barges. Many children died in this bombing, my great-grandmother managed to survive and she, along with other children, was evacuated.

In the evacuation, she no longer had to study. She worked as a nanny in a family of artists. She was instructed to look after the little child and do all the housework when the baby's parents left for the front with concerts for the soldiers. After the war ended, she came to live and work in Karelia. She got a job at a plant in a foundry, learned to become a moulder. The work was physically difficult even for men. She married, gave a birth to two daughters, one of them is my grandmother.



FAMILY MEMORIES

THE CHILD OF WAR

(KOMKOVA NASTYA / SHAEVA JULIA)

After working for 36 years at one factory, she retired when she turned 60, although she could have left at 45 years old. She had many students whom she taught her profession. This is her team of molders and casters.



For conscientious work, she received many thanks and letters of honor, is listed on the plant's honor board, received the title "Best in Profession" and was awarded the Veteran of Labor medal and the Order of Honor.

My great-grandmother is 91 years old. Our family likes to gather at a large table with the whole family, several generations at once. My great-grandmother managed to convey to her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren important human values: hard work, responsibility, respect and love for people.



FAMILY MEMORIES

MY GRANDFATHER, MY HERO.

(KRYULOV ALEKSANDR / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

WWII affected the whole world, everyone went to fight for their homeland, so my grandfather did.

MY GRANDFATHER, MY HERO

by Aleksandr Kryulov

Fyodor Pavlovich Kryulov was born in Ryazan Oblast, Kasimovsky District, Krylov Farm. The family consisted of six people, the mother died early and the father raised one family alone. Before the war he finished 6 classes and started to work on the collective farm.



In August 1942, a young fighter decided to join the Army. Private soldier of the Red Army fought on the Volkhov front. In February 1943 he was seriously wounded by a fragment of an artillery shell.

In 1944 Fyodor Pavlovich graduated from the Lepel Military Infantry School. He commanded a platoon in the Soviet Arctic. He took part in the liberation of Pechenga and completed the liberation of the Soviet Arctic in the city of Kirkenes on the territory of Norway.

Fyodor Pavlovich participated in battles on the 4th Ukrainian Front. He liberated the territory of Poland, where he was wounded again.

He met the end of World War II on the territory of Czechoslovakia, Prague. He took part in the defeat of imperialist Japan.

After the end of World War II, he served for 2 years in the Far North, Chukotka Peninsula. In 1947 Fyodor Pavlovich was wounded again.

FAMILY MEMORIES

EVGENY VASILIEVICH BRZEWOWSKI

(KUZMENKO VERONIKA / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Many people died in the war. All the families suffered huge losses. And our family lost Evgeny Vasilyevich, my great-grandfather, two years before the end of World war II.



Evgeny Vasilievich Brzezowski

(1924 – 1943)

By Veronika Kuzmenko

Evgeny Vasilyevich was born in the Chkalov region in 1924. At the age of seventeen, he was drafted by the Medvezhegorsk RVC. In 1943, he went missing. He died at Stalingrad.

БЕСПАЛОВ Анна Константиновна, род. в 1915 г., Воронежская обл., Липецкий р-н, с. Семцово. Призван в Сов. Армию Медвежьегорским РВК, рядовой. Пропал без вести в марте 1943.

БЕСПАЛОВ Капитон Матвеевич, род. в 1904 г., Волгоградская обл., Добрынский р-н. Призван в Сов. Армию Медвежьегорским РВК, сержант. Умер от ран в марте 1943. Похоронен: Германия.

БЕССОНОВ Евгений Алексеевич, род. в 1910 г., Архангельская обл., Вельский р-н. Призван в Сов. Армию Медвежьегорским РВК, рядовой. Погиб в сент. 1942. Похоронен: Ленинградская обл., г. Лодыжное Поле.

БЖЕЗОВСКИЙ Евгений Васильевич, род. в 1924 г., Чкаловская обл., Призван в Сов. Армию Медвежьегорским РВК. Пропал без вести в янв. 1943.

БНИЦКИЙ Варлаам Игнатьевич, род. в 1904 г., Алтайский край, Заманский р-н, Высокский с/с. Призван в Сов. Армию Медвежьегорским РВК, мл. сержант. Погиб в ноябре 1941. Похоронен: Карелия, п. Калевала.

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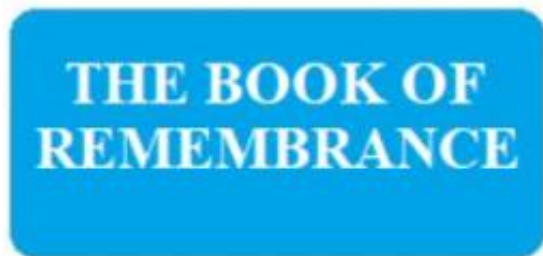
My uncle, Stanislaw Brzozowski, wrote a poem and dedicated it to my great-grandfather:

Forty-first, school year,
Summer, youth- I want to live so much!
Suddenly on the radio: "The enemy is coming!
The German wants to kill us all!"
You were only seventeen,
When did you volunteer
A deadly battle between two Nations,
Into the Stalingrad blood cauldron.
"If I come back, I'll be a hero!" -
I wrote home from the front, -
"I will meet the enemy with a fight!" -
In that letter, you went on.
In the ruins of Stalingrad quarters,
You fought without sparing your belly,
Under machine-gun fire
Somewhere a bullet caught you.
Instead of youth a helmet with a pea jacket,
Instead of the first love - a machine gun,
You became a Russian soldier when you were seventeen,
You didn't give Stalingrad to the enemy!
It will be remembered by all generations
Names of those who obtained freedom,
The Instructor Brzezowski Eugene,
Twenty-four years old...

Сорок первый, школьные годы,
Лето, юность - так хочется жить!
Вдруг по радио: "Враг на подходе!
Немец хочет всех нас перебить!"
Тебе было всего лишь семнадцать,
Когда ты добровольцем пошел
На смертельную битву двух наций,
В сталинградский кровавый котел.
"Если вернусь, то только героем!" -
С фронта домой написал, -
"Неприятеля встречу я с боем!" -
В том письме дальше ты продолжал.
В сталинградских руинах кварталов,
Бился ты, не щадя живота,
Под огнем пулеметного шквала
Где-то пуля настигла тебя.
Вместо юности каска с бушлатом,
Вместо первой любви - автомат,
Ты в семнадцать стал русским солдатом,
Ты врагу не отдал Сталинград!
Будет в памяти всех поколений
Имена добывших свободу,
Политрук Бжезовский Евгений,
Двадцать четвертого года...

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER`S STORY

(KURCHATOV DANIIL / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)



Ordinary people played an important role in the Second World War . More than 6 million people were conscripted into the Soviet army.

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER`S STORY

by Daniil Kurchakov

Mikhail Abrosimov was born in 1911. Before the war, he lived in Volgograd. My great grandfather had a terrible childhood. At 9 years old, he lost his parents. He was raised by his elder sister. Almost immediately after the death of his parents, he began to help his sister. And when he was 13 years old he started working for neighbors. He decided to go to work in a collective farm in 1927. He worked on a collective farm before the start of the Second World War.

Mikhail went to war in 1941. He was an ordinary soldier and did not take part in particularly large battles. He was able to go through the entire war but not without losses. The fascists wounded him times. He received the first wound in 1942 and the second and third in 1943. After the first 2 wounds he returned to the front. When he received 3 wounds, the bullet stopped near the heart and on the battlefield it could not be pulled out. And even in the hospital, the doctors couldn't get the bullet out of his chest. He was invalided out and never returned to the front.

After the war he moved to Karelia and started a family. A year later my grandmother was born. He started working as a leader of the village Council. He lived a short life and unfortunately, he died in 1957.

FAMILY MEMORIES

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS A PARTICIPANT IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(LOVCHIKOVA EVGEIYA / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

In our country there is no such family where there would be no a hero, a participant in the Great Patriotic War. In my family, this is our great-grandfather of Feklistov Evgeny Matveevich



My great-grandfather is a participant in the Great Patriotic War

by Evgeniya Lovchikova



My great-grandfather was born in 1925 in the village of Kulmuksa, Kondopoga district, in the family of a forester. From childhood he went to the forest, hunted, knew how to shoot. When the war began, the whole family was evacuated beyond the Volga. In January 1943, Evgeny Matveyevich was 18 years old, and he was called up for military service. After completing his studies, he was sent to the army as a shooter. My great-grandfather did not like to remember this period of his life. When my mother was little and asked him: "Was it scary?" He replied: "Yes. It was scary. In the first battle, "mother" even shouted". Soon he was injured ... then for the second time ...

then for the third ... At the end of the war, the twenty-year-old boy had already had a crippled arm and a fragment of a shell under his heart with which he lived until the end of his life.

In March 1945 he was discharged after the last wound and returned to the army on the Baltic Front. In May 1945 he participated in the capture of Keningsberg (now Kaliningrad). He finished the service with the rank of sergeant commander of a machine gun crew.

After the war, grandfather Zhenya still served until 1950. After demobilization, he went to build the Girvas hydropower station, where he met my great-grandmother, Lidia Vladimirovna. They had three children, the eldest of whom is my grandfather. Until the end of his life, my great-grandfather lived and worked in the village of Girvas. He loved the forest, went fishing, but

15. Прохождение действительной военной службы				16. Заполнение командования части об использовании в военное время:			
Наименование воинской части	Виды войск и наименования подразделений по месту	Дата зачисления в часть и № приказа	Дата увольнения из части и № приказа	Наименование воинской части	Виды войск и наименования подразделений по месту	Дата зачисления в часть и № приказа	Дата увольнения из части и № приказа
35 учеб. стр. полк	стрелков рязовоэ	ноябрь 1943	Март 1944	344 об. стр. полк	стрелков рязовоэ	Март 1945	Март 1946
40 учеб. стр. полк	стрелков рязовоэ	Март 1944	август 1944	18/детские 30719	кавалерийский полк пехоты	Март 1946	Сентябрь 1950
1185 стр. полк	стрелков рязовоэ	август 1944	Сентябрь 1944				
92 стр. полк	стрелков рязовоэ	Сентябрь 1944	декабрь 1944				
3576 стр. полк	стрелков рязовоэ	декабрь 1944	Февраль 1945				
36 полк	пехоты	Февраль 1945	Март 1945				

FAMILY MEMORIES

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS A PARTICIPANT IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(LOVCHIKOVA EVGEIYA / PERSHINA ANNA)

stopped hunting. After the war, great-grandfather never took a gun in his hands. “Enough. Shot”- he said.

Evgeny Matveevich died in 2000. He never considered himself a hero: after all, everyone lived like that in those terrible years



FAMILY MEMORIES

A PARTISAN CHIEF

(LOMONOS ALEXSEY / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

by Alexsey Lomonos

Nicolay was born on the 19th of village, Zaonezhye. Before the war secretary of executive committee of Ivanovich was a native Karelian, so he Because of that fact he was chosen as whose goal was to do as many **(1907-1955)** not to let the siege around Leningrad.

Since the 1942 Nicolay Kukelev partisan detachment named in honor of war partisans successfully operations. I want to tell you about one of those in more details.

It was a legendary campaign of the first partisan in the back of enemies. In the end of June, 1942 six units (648p.) started the campaign. The main objectives of the expedition were disorientation and destabilization the backs of the Finns, capture of the 7th army command base documents. Since the first day the brigade crossed the borders, they were chased by the Finnish soldiers. Partisans were moving to the Poroszero, constantly fighting off attacks of the overwhelming forces of the foes. Though, on the 30th of July between villages of Sukkozero and Gimoly the brigade was beleaguered. For the next two days partisans defended themselves courageously. On the 31st of July the troops finally broke the ring of enemies apart. Tired and exhausted, partisans headed back to Segezha. The mission was finished on the 25th of August. Only half of the troops came back. Although the objectives were not reached, nevertheless this campaign can be considered as a successful one, because during the 57 days of expedition the brigade eliminated more than 750 Finnish soldiers, captured a lot of tactical supplies and weapons. But the most important part was that plenty of Finnish officers and commanders were frightened by the menace of partisans.

Famous writer and politician Gennady Kupriyanov said “A remarkable person Nicolay Ivanovich Kukelev was. He had no education, but while commanding the partisan detachment for almost one and a half year he very quickly acquired the skills of a military leader and became a strong-willed, fearless chief of the partisans. The troops accomplished a lot of successful operations under his orders and did a huge amount of damage to the foe.”

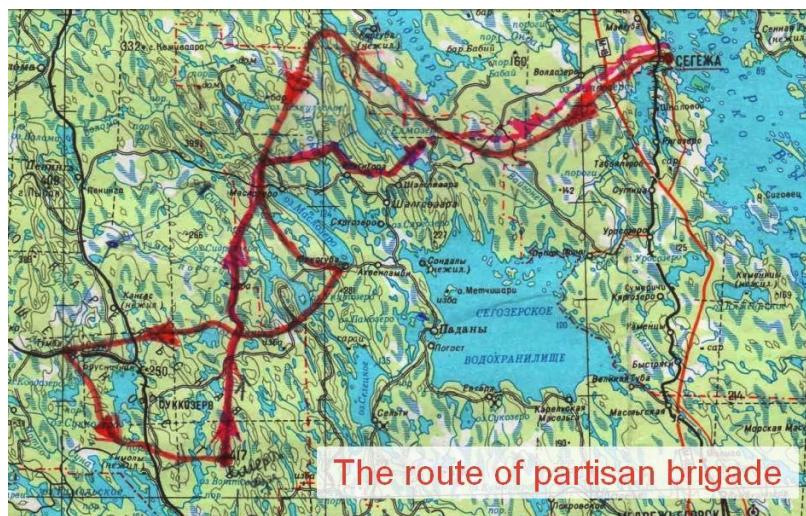
Nowadays, when the monuments to the Soviet warriors are being destroyed in the former USSR republics and people start to forget about the atrocities of fascism, it's important to keep the memories about those people, who sacrificed their lives for peace in the world.

In our family we keep memories of one incredible man. He was my grandpa's uncle. His name was Nicolay Ivanovich Kukelev. He passed all the war through.

A PARTISAN
CHIEF

December 1907 in Seletskoe started, Kukelev had been a Zaonezhsky district. Nicolay knew the territory very well. an leader of sabotage groups, subversive acts as possible and Germans set up a second ring of

has become a commander of T. Antikaynen. By the end of the accomplished plenty of



The route of partisan brigade

THE FATE OF A RUSSIAN WOMAN

(MAGOMEDOV RUSLAN / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

During the Great Patriotic war, many civilians were driven to Germany and became prisoners of concentration camps. Most of them died, some managed to survive and return home. My story is about one of them.

THE FATE OF RUSSIAN WOMAN

By Ruslan Magomedov

My great-grandmother Yakovleva Praskovya Alexandrovna (nee - Malysheva) was born on 24th July, 1908 in the village of Shchitino, Chudovsky district of the Novgorod region. After school, she entered the Leningrad Institute of Finance and Economics, and after graduation worked in Smolny. There she met an officer and married him. They went to their place of service, in the Baltic States. There, in June 1941, they were caught by the war. My great-grandmother's husband went to the front and never returned.



In the autumn of 1942, my great-grandmother and her two young children were taken into German captivity. The camp where the great-grandmother and her children were brought was located in the city of Kassel. There, the children were taken from their mother and sent to work in the economic part of the camp. The work was extremely hard, but she endured everything for the sake of the children, whom she saw very rarely. For many years, my great-grandmother waited and hoped that the war would end soon.



In 1945, the camp was liberated by the allies, the American military. After releasing the prisoners, they offered those who wanted to live in the United States. Many agreed, but my great-grandmother and several other women with children returned to the USSR. The Americans provided all the freedmen with clothing, food, and basic necessities. Upon arrival in the USSR, my grandmother was stripped of all food and clothing and placed in a filtration camp for testing. After leaving the camp, she submitted documents to search for relatives who were still alive. Her older sister, who found herself in Pudozh, Karelia, after the war, responded. My great-grandmother and her children went to live with her. She learned about the fate of her husband much later (after leaving for the front in 1941, he was arrested, recognized as an enemy of the people, and shot). After a while, she remarried, and my grandmother Natasha was born.

The rest of her life my great-grandmother lived in Pudozh, raised three children. She died in 1981 in Pudozh and was buried there.

FAMILY MEMORIES

MY FAMILY HEIRLOOM

(MALASHOV ALEKSEY / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The air force of our country has fulfilled its duty to the Motherland with honor. Soviet pilots showed mass heroism. The main motivation to this was defending the freedom and independence of USSR.

MY FAMILY HEIRLOOM

by Aleksey Malashov

Zabelkin Vasily Ilyich is my great-grandfather on my mother's side. I don't know much about him but I have something to say. He was born in 1920 and studied as a military navigator. He fought in the Arctic and Karelia in 1941-1945. During the war he took pictures of German airfields. Vasily was hit during the mission, broke his arm and moved to a new one. He was completing his missions throughout the war and rose to the rank of captain. After the War was won, he went on a new mission, but he didn't return from it. He and his entire crew crashed into the mountain. Before his death Vasily was given an order awarding him the rank of major, but he didn't get it. During the War he received many orders and medals such as:

- "Order of the Patriotic war, 1st class" in 1944;
- "Order of the Red Star" in 1944, 1955 and 1956;
- "Order of the Red Banner" in 1955;
- "Medal for the victory over Germany in the great Patriotic war 1941-1945" in 1945;
- "Medal for the Soviet Arctic defense" in 1944;
- "Military merit medal" in 1950.



To sum up, I can say that all citizens of the Soviet Union fought against Nazi Germany and my great-grandfather wasn't an exception. He gave all his strength to the war and didn't spare himself.

MY RELATIVE IS A PARTICIPANT OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR. IN THE REAR

(MARTYNOVA KARINA / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The Great Patriotic War is a terrible but grandiose at the same time event in the life of Russian people. People, who survived this awful tragedy, were able to prove to the world that no one will ever be able to overcome the Russian spirit, patriotism and strength.

My relative is a participant of the Great Patriotic War

By Karina Martynova

In the rear.

My great-grandmother is Motrich Taisia Nikolaevna. When she was a teenager, she worked in the rear in Saint-Petersburg. In the rear there were a lot of women and children who worked every day. My grandmother, like the others, was starving, but she continued to work. They made weapons for soldiers. It was very difficult to evacuate people because the city was under siege. My grandmother was lucky to be saved. She and other rescued people were brought to the Kirov region. When the car stopped, my grandmother looked out into the street. She was horrified by what she saw. A train full of dead people was passing by. This she remembered for the rest of her life. Undoubtedly, I am proud that my relatives survived this terrible event, and also did not lose their patriotism and courage, helping people and soldiers. The Great Patriotic War left a huge mark in history.



Our ancestors defended our country with blood and sweat, and we should treat this with honor and pride, remembering the exploits and patriotism.

FAMILY MEMORIES

THEY BROUGHT US VICTORY

(MINEEVE SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The Great Patriotic War was an all-out war against fascism. Without any declaration of war, Germany treacherously fell upon our Motherland on June 22, 1941. The Soviet people rose to defend the country. The war turned to be nationwide.

THEY BROUGHT US VICTORY

By Svetlana Mineeva

The multinational country charged onto the enemy as one to defend its freedom. Being an integrated unit, the front and the rear of the Soviet Union fought for the cause of the Victory together. Numerous historical facts prove the unity. The family of the Mineevs from Sverdlovsk region consisted of 5 persons: 4 brothers and their mother (the father died before the war). Three brothers went off to war, and the fourth one – Nikolai Mineev – stayed at his home place as an agricultural technician. Their mother, Anastasia, was working at a farm in the course of the whole war.



The elder brother, Ivan Mineev, volunteered to join the forces in the Far East in 1938. Consistently violating the border, Japan intended to take over Primorye and the entire Far East. It was an honor and great responsibility to serve there. Many young people went to safeguard the Far Eastern frontier. Ivan served at the border line at the Amur River in division-level unit No. 12 of the 2nd Red Banner Army. In 1941, he became a junior political commander. The Far East Front of the Soviet Army deterred a million-strong Japanese Army. The latter had to open the second front against the Soviet Union within confederacy with Germany. Aggressive policy of Japan resulted in continuous provocations intended for drawing the Red Army into hostilities. The order to our troops was to hold fire even in cases being shot at by the Japanese. Psychologically, many servicemen could not tolerate that. As a consequence, they were subjected to the military tribunal, and they were forced to the Eastern Front as a punishment.

One officer from the regiment of my great grandfather sustained a sentence because he had lost his gun. As soon as he got to the West, he wrote a letter saying that his gun was in a dugout, and he had pretended having lost it just to get to the Western Front. Very soon, the authorities banned this very punishment, because too many people used it to get to the front line.



In 1945, Ivan was sent on a mission to Germany, since quite a lot of SS officers were still hiding in the forests there. He participated in terminating the reminders of the fascist troops. Ivan was staying in Berlin until the end of 1949.

Ivan Mineev served in the Red Army for more than 30 years, and he retired in the rank of a colonel.

He was decorated with the Order of the Red Star, medals for Service in Battle, medal for Taking over Berlin. Ivan Mineev was born the same year as the Red Army, and in 2008 he was decorated with the Order of Red Army 90th Anniversary.

FAMILY MEMORIES

THEY BROUGHT US VICTORY

(MINEEVE SVETLANA)



Ivan's brother, Kondraty, born in 1924, was conscripted in November 1942, i.e. during the toughest time of the war. He went to the Southwestern front to the area of Staraya Russa. Kondraty was an artilleryman in regiment No. 700 of the 16th artillery brigade. Then he was displaced to Krakov and Kursk areas, where intense battles took place in 1943. After that, his regiment was merged with the Second Ukrainian Front, which liberated Hungary. He happened to be in Budapest, when the war ended. Kondraty Mineev was decorated with the Order of the Great Patriotic War, medals for Courage, for Service in Battle, for Liberation of Budapest etc. He left the service in 1947.



Alexander Mineev, the third brother, born in 1927, was drafted in the end of the war to serve in the artillery at the Far Eastern Front. He was decorated with the Order of the Great Patriotic War, medal for the Victory over Japan

This is a short story of how all three brothers participated in the Great Patriotic War, and the fourth one together with his mother was toiling to provide the army with food. The whole country fought as one for its independence. The Mineevs family made their input in winning the Victory.



FAMILY MEMORIES

TISCHENKO EVGENIA VLADIMIROVNA

(MINEEVE SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Women played an important part in World War II. More than 800 000 women served in the Soviet Army, 500 000 of them were volunteers.

Evgeniya Vladimirovna Tischenko

By Svetlana Mineeva



Evgeniya Vladimirovna Tischenko was born in 1920. She entered Leningrad State University in 1938. In 1940 she got married and gave birth to her daughter Tanya a year later. When the war broke out, Evgeniya Vladimirovna was 21. In 1941 the Siege of Leningrad began. At nights she was on duty on the roof of her house to throw away fire bombs. Once an iron bomb fell and she was contused. In September 1941 the Luftwaffe conducted regular bombing runs and destroyed vital supplies of food and oil. Food was strictly rationed. Winter and spring 1942 were horrible. Children and old people received only 125 grams (3 slices) of bread every day.



The only way to get anything to the city was by a dangerous and risky road, known as the 'Road of Life'. The road was used to evacuate people from the city, but every journey was a deadly risk because it was constantly under German fire. In 1942 Evgeniya, her daughter Tanya and mother were evacuated from Leningrad. Evgeniya saw trucks going under ice and it was terrible. The family arrived in Grozny, Chechnya. In hospital Tatyana died of pneumonia.



Evgeniya Vladimirovna joined the army to take revenge upon enemies for her daughter. She became a female sniper. She took part in the Kerch-Feodosia Landing Operation. All soldiers from her battalion were killed. She wanted to join another one but she was ordered to work as a typist at the army headquarters. Evgeniya Vladimirovna worked with classified materials of the ninth army.

For her good work and military missions Evgeniya Vladimirovna was awarded Medal for Bravery, Medal for Combat Service, Medal for the Liberation of Prague, Order of the Patriotic War. After the war Evgeniya Vladimirovna taught children music. She died in 2004.

Soviet women did their best at the front and on the home front (behind the lines).

MY GRANDFATHER IS A CONCENTRATION CAMP PRISONER

(MIKHALEVA JULIA / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

During the Great Patriotic War our city Petrozavodsk was paid off by the Finnish army. 6 concentration camps were created in Petrozavodsk during the occupation of the Finns, where the local Russian population was kept.

My grandfather is a concentration camp prisoner.

By Julia Mikhaleva

My grandfather Simakov Vladimir Mikhailovich was born on August 6, 1939 in Sheltozero village of Prionezhsky district. The family has six children. Their father died very early. During the Great Patriotic War from February 9, 1942 to July 29, 1944 with his mother and 5 sisters and brothers he got to the Finnish concentration camp number 6, which was located in Petrozavodsk, in the Transshipment area on Olonetskaya Street. There were 7000 people kept there. People were kept in very bad conditions. There was little food. Because of bad food, many died. All prisoners had to work out "labor obedience" from the age of 14. Finnish soldiers subjected the prisoners to corporal punishment. His mother was seriously ill and died in 1947 because of hard work, poor maintenance and food in the concentration camp. Grandfather was brought up in an orphanage. He went to college. He worked as a driver.



FAMILY MEMORIES

MANY NAMES

(MULKOVA EKATERINA, REDEKOP SOFIA / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

**THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE**

The war affected almost every family of our country. Everyone went to the war hoping to come back... but it's the real world, so not everyone could survive. We want to introduce Mulkova Kate's relatives to you.

By Ekaterina Mulkova, Sofia Redekop



Kazantsev Ivan Zakharovich

(20.08.1926 - 31.10.1996)

He is Kate's great-grandfather.

He was a scout-observer of the anti-aircraft machine-gun company.

He was awarded The Order of the Patriotic War II degree; medals «For the defense of the Soviet Arctic», «For the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945»; Zhukov medal.

Iukyanov Ilya Vasilievich

(02.08.1922 – 12.06.1995)

He is Kate's great-grandfather.

He was a scout-observer of the battery.

He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War II degree, the Order of the Red Star, medals «For Combat Merit», «For the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945», «For the capture of Berlin», «For the liberation of Warsaw».



Tsvetkov Ivan Nikolaevich

(1926 – June of 1944)

He is Kate's great-granduncle.

He was a private shooter, b/p.

Vologda region Babaevsky borough., Village Elnik.

He fought in the Kandalaksha direction (Kayrali).

We must not forget that the Great Patriotic War was a war to liberate the native lands and the world's peoples, in which the former Soviet Union played a significant role.

MY KINSMAN IS A PARTICIPANT OF THE WORLD WAR II" - VETERINARY SERVICE DURING THE WAR

(NATNENKOVA EKATERINA / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Historians believe that at least 2 million horses participated in the war. Half of them died. More of them might have died, but thanks to the veterinary service, horses were saved on all fronts of the war.



My kinsman is a participant of the World War II" - veterinary service during the war.

by Ekaterina Natnenkova

I want to tell you about the veterinary service during the war of 1941-1945. The reason for the widespread use of horses during the war was that many roads became impassable in the spring and autumn. Horses helped pull heavy guns and carried food and medicine. It was faster to deliver important messages, and it was easier for soldiers to travel long distances using horses. Thanks to horses, our army went to the rear of the Germans, when they did not expect it at all. After all, horses are noiselessly in contrast to the tank and motorcycle and will pass where the equipment will not pass. Horses saved many of the wounded soldiers' lives by quickly transporting them to the hospital.

Dmitry Bryzgalov, my grandfather, was a veterinary officer during the war. He supervised the feeding of the horses daily, examined them, and treated the injured animals. He had to find them a place to camp at night. Under fire and bombardment, he sought them safe shelter. He was responsible for the passage of the horses through the river. During the crossing of horses across the Dniester, my grandfather was seriously injured. He went through the entire war and was awarded the medal "for military merit", "Order of the red Star" and on 9th May, 1945, the medal " for the victory over Germany in the World War II 1941-1945."



FAMILY MEMORIES

MY RELATIVE IS A PARTICIPANT IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(NIKITINA ALENA / GAVRILOVA VICTORIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Women played a huge role in the WWII. Many women warriors were awarded orders and medals after the war for their exploits during the Great Patriotic War. 40 women were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union also in the post-war period. 18 of them were awarded the title posthumously.

My relative is a participant in the Great Patriotic War.

By Alena Nikitina

Evgenia Nikolaevna Malkova (my great grandmother) was born in 1923. She is a miner.

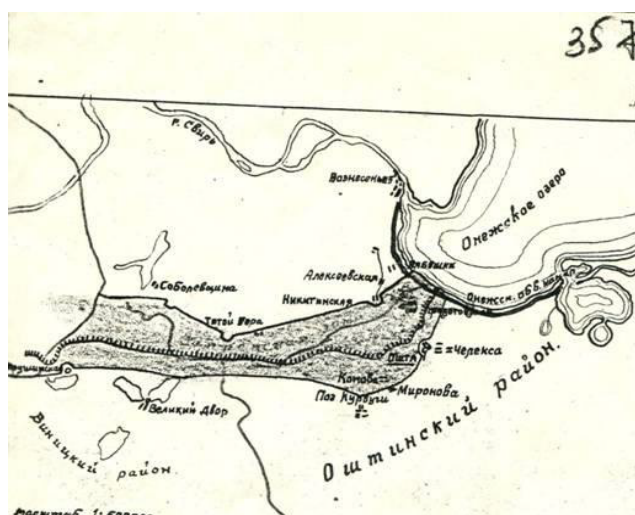
The defence of Oshtin started in October 1941 and lasted 990 days and nights until June 19, 1944. The demining of this territory began on 26 July 1944. The first team, where my grandmother took part, started to clear the mines. The team consisted of 97 people. Over 200 people took part in the mine clearance during the entire period. By summer 1946 arable and hay lands, banks of rivers, lakes were cleared of mines.



Memories of Tikhomirova 1987 about my great grandmother: "... Here is Zhenya Malkova. I remember her sick, swollen, all in leg ulcers. In autumn she went to minefields in hole shoes, but it did not occur to her even to go to the sanatorium and take a sick list, to be treated. At the end of the first season of mine clearance, she, as a great enthusiast of working on minefields, was sent to Moscow to study for commanders-instructors in demining and collecting trophies. These memories are in storage at secondary school №1 in Vytegra.

After completing her work in the fields of Oshta, Zhenya Malkova became a faithful friend and assistant to her husband, a village nurse, and could well replace any medical doctor with a secondary education.

The war has left no family alone. Tragic photos are still intact. We fought for freedom. And the great desire to win, without sparing our lives and health, saved our Motherland from the Nazis. Eternal memory, the fallen heroes and people who survived but did not live to this day.



FAMILY MEMORIES

MY HEROIC GRANDFATHER

(NIKITINA KSYUSHA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

We must remember and do not have the right to forget everything that is connected with the history and fate of our country, and therefore - of each of us.

My heroic grandfather

By Ksyusha Nikitina



We must remember and do not have My relative was a participant of the second World War. This is my grandfather's father. **Alexander Ignatiev** was born in March 1924. He had five other siblings. He was the eldest in the family and when he was 17 years old he wanted to go to the front but they didn't take him, so they took him in the ranks of the red army only in a year.

He had been fighting for two years before in one of the battles he was injured and lost his right arm. He was in the hospital for a long time. He was a brave soldier and for this he was awarded with orders and medals.

When he was cured, he went to his hometown of Miley-Sai. His family met him and everyone was happy that he was alive. When he completely recovered from his injury, he studied to be an accountant, got married, had 6 children. He lived a long happy life. Everyone loved, respected him and remembered that he had defended his homeland from the Nazis.



FAMILY MEMORIES

ONE AMONG MANY

(OSAVOLYUK MASHA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The Great Patriotic War is an important event in the history of every country. It affected and changed the fate of each family. I want to tell about my great-grandfather, who was a participant in the hostilities. My family is very proud and remembers this.

ONE AMONG MANY

By Masha Osavolyuk



Grabovsky Evgeny Grigoryevich was born on April 20, 1927 in the city of Leningrad. With the outbreak of World War II, the family fell into grief: there was the siege and occupation when they lived in Peterhof. In early 1945, at the age of 17, he went to the front with the advancing Red Army. He fought as a machine gunner in the infantry on the 2nd Belorussian Front of Marshal Rokossovsky K.K. In March 1945, in Poland, he was seriously wounded while taking the railway junction near the city of Gdansk. A fragment of a grenade stuck 5 mm from the heart.

After treatment, he remained in the army, served in Poland in the city of Wroclaw. Then he studied as a junior specialist in the Air Force, served in the 22 Air Army of the 5th Air Defense Division in Karelia in the city of Petrozavodsk. Over the course of 35 years, honestly and conscientiously, he strengthened the air defense of the north of the country.

For courage and bravery shown at the front, he was awarded with the most honorable military award - the medal "For Courage", as well as the Order of the Patriotic War of 1 degree, the medal "For the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945."

For successes in military training in peacetime, he was awarded with the medal "For Military Merit", medals "For Distinction in Military Service", 1 and 2 degrees. Having retired in 1980, he worked in the USSR Civil Defense system for more than 17 years. Thus, over the course of 53 years, warrant officer Grabovsky Igor Evgenievich served to strengthen the country's defense capability.

Evgeny Grigoryevich was one of the initiators of the creation of the Council of Veterans of the 5th Air Defense Division and for more than 15 years he was its permanent responsible secretary. Thanks to his intense energy, initiative and responsibility, the veteran organization of the 5th Air Defense Division became the leader of the veteran movement in Karelia.

For great services in strengthening veteran organizations and participation in patriotic education of youth, Hero of the Soviet Union A.I. Pokryshkin awarded him three times with the medal. He was awarded with Honorary Diploma of the Republic of Karelia and the medal of the participant in the encyclopedia "The Best People of Russia". He also was awarded with the Order of Alexander Nevsky of the Russian Prize Committee, the Badge of Honor and the Honorary Diplomas of the Russian Committee of Veterans of War and Military Service, the Commemorative Badge "300 Years of Petrozavodsk" and other anniversary medals.

This poem is dedicated to the good memory of a participant of the Great Patriotic War, an order bearer, a veteran of military service, a veteran of the 22nd Air Army and the 5th Air Defense Division, Executive Secretary

FAMILY MEMORIES

ONE AMONG MANY

(OSAVOLYUK MASHA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

of the Council of the Karelian Regional Public Organization of Veterans of the 5th Division of the Air Defense Forces of the country, a great worker, a loyal comrade and friend, the creator of the Council of Veterans of the Division, a good , a modest, responsive, decent HUMAN Eugene Grabovsky ...

He fought in a victorious forty-fifth,
 He shed blood for his homeland.
 For half a century he was a soldier,
 For half a century he went in the military formation.
 He served at Vodokanal for seventeen years,
 Taught how to act in the age of nuclear war,
 His skill, experience, knew, respected,
 And he was awarded the head of the civil defense of
 the country.
 He was a patriot of his power,
 Though rarely talked about it out loud.
 In the Lyceum, he designed the Museum of Glory,
 He gave a book about the life of the division to
 everyone.
 And how much he helped with simple advice,
 In dashing years, he found money for widows
 Swam in the lake in winter, spring and summer,
 He wrote in newspapers and went to the editorial
 office.

How kindly he treated people,
 He knew how to console, listen, help,
 Fifteen years worked as Secretary
 And he answered calls both day and night.
 He loved to arrange a holiday for veterans,
 He loved ladies kissing handles,
 With balm of words he helped spiritual wounds
 And how beautiful he could dance.
 In the circle of friends was humble and cheerful,
 Could laugh and joke seriously
 He never parted with the Komsomol,
 Love for the family has carried through his whole
 life.
 Today we say goodbye to you
 Absurd death suddenly parted us,
 We were connected with you by one fate,
 Goodbye to our unforgettable, faithful friend.

Friends of Yevgeny Grigoryevich in memory of him wrote this text.

FAMILY MEMORIES

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IS A PARTICIPANT OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(PADCHINA ANNA / GAVRILOVA VICTORIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

We all have people who fought in World War II in our families. Unfortunately, the war left a mark on the lives of millions of people. I want to talk about my great-grandfather.

My great-grandfather is a participant of
the Great Patriotic War

By Anna Padchina

Padchin Alexey Mihaylovich was born in 1919. He was born in a village, and when the war started, he was 22 years old. Before the war he worked as a locksmith and was not married. Unfortunately, I know little about him. I know that he served in Karelia as a soldier. Great-grandfather went through the whole war and was awarded the medal "for the victory over Germany" and for the "defense of the Soviet Arctic". After the war, he met my great-grandmother Klavdia, they got married and my grandfather was born. This year will be 75 years since the end of the Great Patriotic War. I hope humanity will remember this event forever and it will never happen again.

EVERYTHING BEGINS FROM CHILDHOOD

(PIVOEV NIKITA / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

«Everything begins from childhood that leaves a special trace for each of us. For the generation of war children, childhood was not fun, carefree and happy. Everything was the other way around, when the

war started. This famine, our tears and fear I remembered during all of my life. We were small patriots, really loved our homeland and believed in victory! »



EVERYTHING BEGINS FROM CHILDHOOD

By Nikita Pivoev

My grandmother Margarita Kallieva was born in Leningrad in 1937. Her father, who was a military topographer, died on the Chinese-Eastern railway after two weeks of her birth. There are only two photos of him left in the family album.

From the age of eight months, she lived with her grandmother in the village in Kondopoga region.

When the war started, Margarita with her grandmother tried to evacuate on a barge, but did not managed because of bombardment. Therefore, my grandmother stayed on an occupied territory in Karelia she luckily avoided Leningrad blockade and concentration camps.



«What do I remember from my wartime childhood? Many details have already erased from memory, but I remember when Finns invaded in winter wearing white maskhalats and skies. They broke into the house, searched everywhere: in the attic, in the basement. They yelled “Russ”, “Partisan”. How scary it was...»

In the village there was a traitor. Margarita and her friend wanted to harm him somehow. Therefore, they decided to take rocks away from the basement of his house, hoping it would fall apart. When traitor's wife caught them, she threatened to tell the commandant. When the commandant soon arrived in the village, children were so scared that ran into the forest and hid. The whole village was looking for them for a long time!

«We starved and suffered! Nevertheless, we withstood everything. I was very sick when my uncle Misha came back from the front. He fed me with a piece of tasty halva and somehow I recovered quickly.

I remember the Day of Victory very well. What a celebration it was! All the village, old and young people cried, sang songs and laughed. Everyone ate soup from the common boiler. I remember how soldiers returned from the front. Four of my uncles were at war. One uncle died at the beginning of May in 1945».

Margarita moved to Petrozavodsk in 1955 to study at school. Later she graduated from the Leningrad's library institute and worked in the Public library in Petrozavodsk. She has got three daughters. She lived together with her husband more than 50 years.

My grandmother is 82 years old now but she is still full of energy, takes care of all of us and never complains.

«Remembering my childhood, I only want my children, grandchildren and great grandchildren never know what a war is like».

FAMILY MEMORIES

SIMPLE HERO

(POLINA VERONIKA / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Every family in the post-Soviet space has a memory of difficult years of the Great Patriotic War. My family is not an exception. One of my great-grandfathers was a tanker, the other was a machine gunner. And the third great-grandfather was a senior medical orderly. I want to tell you about my hero of the Great Patriotic War.

SIMPLE HERO

By Veronika Polina



Kladko Dmitry Nikolaevich was born in 1914, in Western Belarus. He finished 4 grades of the Polish church parish school. In 1936, my forefather was conscripted into the Polish army. Until 1939, he served in the Polish cavalry. When Poland obeyed Nazi Germany, the cavalry commander offered soldiers a choice: return home or continue to fight in Romania. My great-grandfather, like most cavalymen, decided to return home to Western Belarus, where his family was living.

During his absence, much has changed in his homeland. Western lands of Belarus had always been a bargaining chip in the disputes of Western Countries. With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, his village was occupied by fascist invaders. When partisans began to appear in the vicinity of the village, his family helped them with food and other things.

In 1944, my great-grandfather joined the red army and valiantly liberated Belarus from the invaders. He happened to be in one of German provinces when the war ended. My great-grandfather was awarded the Medal for Bravery and the Order of the Great Patriotic War. I want to describe one of his feats. When the Red Army crossed German borders, my great-grandfather Dmitry fought very bravely.

Медаль «За отвагу»



He was in the first ranks of soldiers, he threw grenades into an enemy bunker and killed up to 10 Germans. While he was pursuing the Germans he personally captured a machine gun from them. He received a medal for bravery when he carried 12 wounded soldiers and officers from the battlefield. Then, as a medic, he treated seriously wounded soldiers.

All in all, my forefather protected his homeland and Western Belarus very courageously.

Звание: мл. сержант
в РККА с 07.08.1944 года Место
призыва: Ганцевичский РВК,
Белорусская ССР, Пинская обл.,
Ганцевичский р-н
Место службы: 738 сп 134 сд 61 ск
Дата подвига: 29.01.1945, 30.01.1945
№ записи: 23651950№ записи: 23651950№
записи: 23651950№ записи: 22938611

Подвиг:

Гр. Кладко Дмитрий Николаевич, 29.01.1914 г.р., при пересечении границы Германии и вступлении в Бранденбургскую провинцию, ведя бой за освобождение первой линии траншей действовал в первом ряду бойцов, вместе с товарищами блокировал вражеский ДОТ, забросал его гранатами, уничтожил до 10 немцев. Гр. Кладко Дмитрий Николаевич в службе его героич. жизни уничтожил в числе и захвачен и исправный станковый пулемет. Отстраняя контратаку противника 30.01.45 г. в том же направлении занял позицию и своими глазами уничтожил вражеский расчет ручного пулемета.

Орден Отечественной
войны II степени

MY FAMILY DISCOVERY

(POSHEKHONOV SVYATOSLAV / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The Great Patriotic War began on June 22, 1941 and ended on May 9, 1945. During the war, more than 26 million people died. Annually we celebrate Victory Day on the 9th of May. It's one of the greatest holidays in our country.

MY FAMILY DISCOVERY

By Svyatoslav Poshekhonov

I'd like to tell about **Poshekhonov Anatoly Stepanovich** who was my great-grandmother's elderly brother and my grandfather's uncle. But grandfather has never told me about him. Already after my grandfather's death, we founded some notes of his mother's sister, Ekaterina Stepanovna Poshekhonova. Therefore, the all what I know about Anatoly Stepanovich's personal life is that he had a wife, Maria, as it is written in the documents. He was born in 1909 in the town of Cherepovets, Leningrad region.



In the summer of 1941 Anatoly Stepanovich came to Leningrad to meet his parents. On the 22 of June the war began. He was drafted into the Red Army by the district military office on the same day.

At first he served in Oranienbaum not far from Leningrad. As he had some technical education his war job was a military signaler. Since July 1941 Anatoly Stepanovich fulfilled the duties of the communications company deputy commander and then he became the commander of the communications company. In November and December of 1941 his company as a part of the 8th Army Independent Communications Battalion №183 were sent to Nevskaya Dubrovka at the Neva River. By that time Leningrad had already been in siege. The aim of the fighters was to reopen land communications with Leningrad. The responsibility of military signalers was to provide the longtime quality communications.



FAMILY MEMORIES

MY FAMILY DISCOVERY

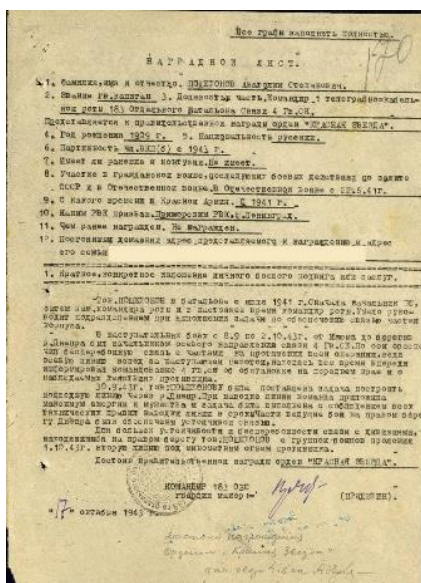
(POSHEKHONOV SVYATOSLAV / SHAEVA JULIA)

Later Anatoly Stepanovich took part in the battles for the Ukraine.

He remembered about his younger sisters Rufina and Ekaterina who stayed to live in Leningrad during the siege. In our family archive my grandmother found out a letter of 1942 from Anatoly to Rufina. He asks about where and how the sisters live, about their health and tells in short how he fights.

In the offensive battles in the autumn of 1943, from Izum to the banks of the Dnieper River, he was the head of the axial communications direction. His battalion ensured uninterrupted communication with the units throughout the operation. Leading the center line after the advancing infantry, being constantly in front, informed the command about the situation in the foreground and about the observed actions of the enemy. On September 30, 1943 Anatoly Stepanovich Poshekhonov and his battalion built an underwater line across the Dnieper River successfully.

Under the mortar enemy fire on October 1, 1943, they built the second underwater line for the greater stability and uninterrupted communication with the divisions located on the Dnieper right bank.



Poshekhonov Anatoly Stepanovich was awarded with the Order of the "Patriotic War" II degree and the medal "For the Defense of Leningrad". He was worthy for the government award Order "Red Star", but unfortunately never received it. He was killed on January 23, 1944, and was buried in the Dnepropetrovsk region.

The war deprived the future of millions of people and brought sorrow to every Soviet family.

ONE AMONG STRANGERS

(RASSADKIN NIKITA / GAVRILOVA VICTORIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Women played an important part in World War II. More than 800000 women served in the Soviet Army, 500000 of them were volunteers.

One among strangers

By Nikita Rassadkin

My grandmother, Alexandra Krasnopera, was born in 1927. In 1941 she came to Petrozavodsk with her family. And after 2 months War started. She had to go to Kalevala with her mum. In that town Alexandra helped her mum and Soviet Army. In my opinion, it was right because there weren't a lot of people and every person was important. In 1943 she and her mum came to Petrozavodsk and Alexandra met a boy (Artem). Of course, they tried to find food for animals and people, but it wasn't easy. And now she lives alone, but, from my point of view, she is very good and beautiful for her ages. We usually visit grandmother and we are always pleased for her trying in 1941 – 1945.



FAMILY MEMORIES

VYACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MASHENTSEV

(RYAZANOV IVAN / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

My grandfather was a participant of the Great Patriotic War. I'll tell you about him.

VYACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH
MASHENTSEV

By Ivan Ryazanov

Vyacheslav Mikhailovich was born in 1911.

At the beginning of the war he was Lieutenant, he finished the war in the rank of guard major.

Vyacheslav Mikhailovich was a commander of an anti-tank division of an artillery regiment.

He went through the entire war from Moscow to Berlin, participated in the famous battle of Kursk, liberated Warsaw, and participated in a meeting on the Elbe with American troops.

In the battle for the liberation of the city of Riga, my grandfather proved to be an excellent commander. He commanded a separate anti-tank artillery brigade. For his services in battles, he was to be awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. During the battle, the son of one of the commanders came to his rear with German prisoners. My grandfather had to kill them. The commander's son reported it to his father. And because of this, my grandfather was awarded the order of Alexander Nevsky.

Vyacheslav Mikhailovich was decorated with the Order Of The Red Banner, Orders of the Patriotic War I and II degree, the Order of Alexander Nevsky (for the liberation of the city of Riga), medals For Bravery, for the capture of Warsaw, for the capture of Berlin, for the victory over Germany, for military merit, the Letter from the commander-in-chief.



MY HERO GREAT-GRANDFATHER

(SIDORIKHIN ALEKSANDER / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

In the summer and nd autumn of 1941, duue to the difficult situation at the front, the lack of a sufficient number of regular units of the Red Army, the fighter battalions of Karelia were sent to the front lines and fought stubborn battles with the enemy, in which they showed stamina and courage.



My hero great-grandfather

By Aleksander Sidorikhin

Alexander Vasilyevich Eshakov was born in 1916. He is my great grandfather on my father's side. Alexander Vasilyevich participated in two wars: The Winter war (a war between the Soviet Union and Finland) and the Great Patriotic War. He fought for 7 years. At the beginning of his service, he was an ordinary private soldier. Soon he rose to the rank of a scout and took part in secret operations. My great-grandfather received many wounds in the war. He received bullet wounds in the shoulder and legs, his finger was shot off. During the explosion of a fragmentation shell, 17 teeth were knocked out and he was shell-knocked. Grandfather didn't really like to talk about the war because he had lost a lot of close friends. Once he told me a sad story about his friend, Anatoly. Almost every soldier was returning home from the war with medals. On the last day of the war his friend Anatoly wanted to participate in an extraordinary operation to get his merit. During the operation they came under fire. Anatoly said: «Twice a shell doesn't fall into one funnel» and hid in the funnel, but the shell landed in that funnel again. That's how one of his closest friends died.

I consider my grandfather to be a true hero because he survived two wars. He happened to be in Berlin when World War II ended. I also believe that every person in Russia should remember this terrible war, how much loss and damage the war caused to the country and how many people had lost their lives. We must honor the memory of people who fought for our future.

FAMILY MEMORIES

ONE AMONG MANY

(TANICHEVA ELINA / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Men played an important role in the Great Patriotic War. More than 4 000 000 people served in the Soviet Army, from a very young age.

ONE AMONG MANY

by Elina Tanicheva



Zakharov Yakov Matveevich was born in 1925 in the Republic of Karelia. When the Great Patriotic war began, he was only sixteen years old. He was taken to the army, and then sent to serve in the Arkhangelsk region. He had been in the infantry for four years. During the war, his eyesight deteriorated, and ten years later, he completely lost his sight. After the war, Yakov returned to his homeland in Karelia. He lived and worked in Pryazha.

Zakharov Yakov Matveevich died on February twenty-third, 2010

MY GREAT GRANDFATHER WAS A PARTICIPANT OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(TARASOV YAN / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Victory Day annually celebrates the end of Great Patriotic War .27 million Russian people died in the war. However, a lot of people fought for the country and, as a result, we have won. Today I want to tell you about my great grandfather who took part in the Great Patriotic War.

My great grandfather was a participant of the Great Patriotic War

By Yan Tarasov



My great grandfather Ankinov Serger Gavrilovich defended his Homeland. When the war started he was 34 years old.

He went through the whole war. He was a senior Sergeant commander of the division of Belorussian front.

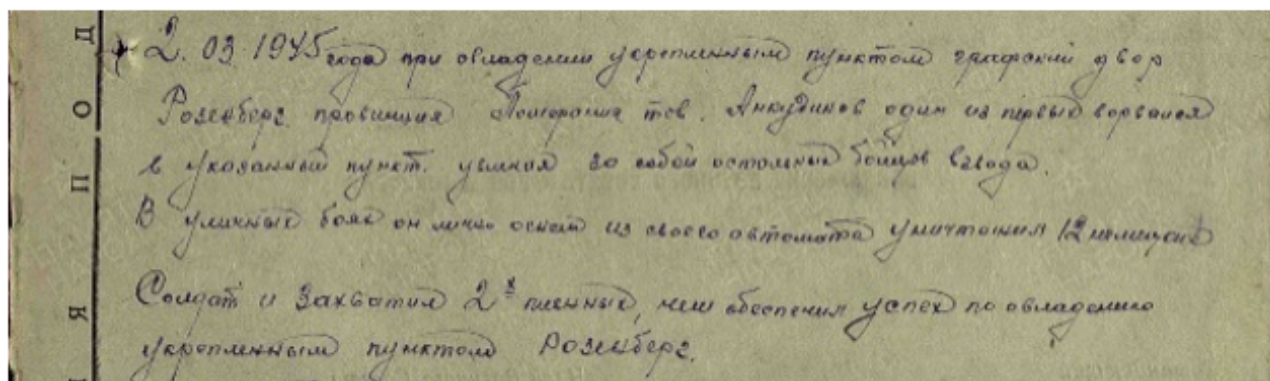
The war was hard, great grandfather did not like to talk about the war.

He had a lot of awards. One of them is the order of glory of the 3rd degree. On March 2, 1945, he killed 12

German soldiers in street fighting, captured 2 German soldiers, and liberated the fortified point of Rosenberg.

Sergey Gavrilovich was bold and brave.

I thank him for the whole world.



FAMILY MEMORIES

ONE AMONG MANY

(TERVO ELINA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

A huge number of heroes nurtured our Earth. All as one stood up for the defense of the Fatherland. Loyal to their people, their homeland, the soldiers of our army and navy in the very first battles with the enemy showed high examples of heroism, unity, stamina and mutual assistance.

ONE AMONG MANY

By Elina Tervo



Kagachev Yegor Vladimirovich is my great grandfather. He was born in 1919 in the Vologda region, in the village of Shimozero. He was drafted into the army in 1939 by the Vytegorsky district military Commissariat. He received a military rank – a red army soldier. During World War II he was a tank driver. He was killed in January 1943.

DIFFICULT CHILDHOOD

(TSYPULEVA KATYA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

**THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE**

During the war years it was very difficult to survive,
it was difficult to get food.

DIFFICULT CHILDHOOD

By Katya Tsypuleva



Svirkovskaya Maria Trofimovna, my great-grandmother, was born on December 31, 1932.

During the war, my great-grandmother lived on the territory occupied by Finnish soldiers. She lived in a small forest village. She was only 10 years old. Old people, women and children remained in the village. All the inhabitants worked at logging to get a meager meal.

In the summer, while the adults were working, the children went to the forest to collect cloudbberries, blueberries, cranberries, cherry berries, wild rose and mushrooms. They also collected leaves of cranberries, blueberries, and blooming Sally. The berries were stored

in barrels, and the mushrooms and leaves were dried. People went fishing in the river.

It was hard and hungry in winter. The soup was cooked from potato skins and pine bark, adding the seeds of spruce and pinecones. Sometimes Finnish soldiers gave a little salt and cereals.

There were very hungry years until the Soviet army liberated our territory from the Finnish invaders.

FAMILY MEMORIES

MY GRANDPARENTS

(CHEKHONIN ARKADIY / GAVRILOVA VICTORIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

My grandparents.

By Arkaiy Chekhonin

My grandma Lukoshkova Manefa Andriyanovna was born on January 3, 1923 in the village of Shalomino in the Arkhangelsk region. She lived in a large family of farmers, there were 4 children. To survive, the family engaged in fishing and agriculture. Manefa was left without parents in her early ages. After finishing school she got a profession- she became an accountant.



When World War II began, grandmother Manefa was mobilized to the Karelian front, the Ukhta direction – 8th battalion of the NKVD, 24th construction department in September 1941. She erected defenses, mined the approaches of enemy units.

She was awarded the medal "For the victory over Germany."

My grandpa Alexandrov Georgy Gavrilovich was born on 5th September, 1926 in the city of Irkutsk in a large family. After finishing school, he studied to be a tractor driver and dreamed of working in agriculture, but the Great Patriotic War changed his life.

In 1943 (he was 17 years old) he entered a tank school. In 1944 he was sent to Belarusian front. He took part in the hostilities for the liberation of Czechoslovakia. He was awarded the rank of a tank commander.

Awards: medals "For Military Merit", "For courage", "For victory over Germany".

In 1945 he was sent to serve in Kem.

In 1946 my grandfather and grandmother got married. They lived 69 years together!

MY RELATIVE IS A PRISONER OF A CONCENTRATION CAMP

(CHMYLIKOVA MARGARITA / IMATOVA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

«And the most controversial event happened to human nature - the war began», wrote Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian writer. I agree with him. War is a terrible event in the life of any person. And especially it is tragic for the child. The war left a mark in every family, and mine was no exception.

MY RELATIVE IS A PRISONER OF A CONCENTRATION CAMP

By Margarita Chmylikova

It so happened that my great-grandmother spent several years of her childhood in a concentration camp. The most wonderful years in the life of every person are childhood! But WWII made adjustments.



My great-grandmother's name is Raisa Vasilievna Kovalenko. She was born in 1936. Her family lived in Leningrad region at that time. We still have a foto of my little great-grandmother sitting on her grandfather's lap. It's so cute! But this makes it even sadder, because we know that soon the happy childhood will end and the war will begin. My great-grandmother was 5 years old when the war broke out and she ended up in concentration camp in Petrozavodsk. In general, there were 7 concentration camps in Petrozavodsk, then there were 6 of them. Concentration camp – a place of forced imprisonment, isolation of people in the occupied territory. The first concentration camp was created 2 weeks after the capture of Petrozavodsk – camp №1, located on the southern outskirts of the city, on Kukkovka. Camp №2 - at the North Point, camp №3 – in the working village of the ski factory, camp №4 - in the houses of the Onegozavod on Kalinina Street, camp №5 – in the working village of the railway workers, camp №6 – in the village of «Transshipment Exchange», camp №7 – in residential neighborhoods near the « Transshipment Exchange».

FAMILY MEMORIES

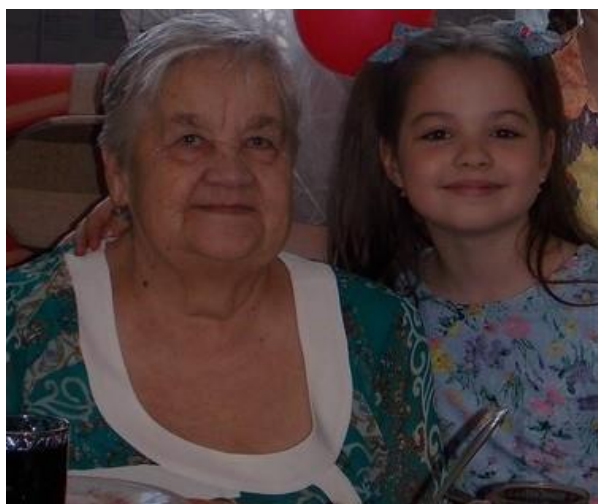
MY RELATIVE IS A PRISONER OF A CONCENTRATION CAMP

(CHMYLIKOVA MARGARITA / IMATOVA EKATERINA)



My great-grandmother was in concentration camp №5. This photo was taken in this concentration camp. In the camp she was with her mother, Vera Dmitrievna. My grandmother remembers almost nothing, except how everyone was taken to the sanitary inspection room, where all the men were fried in the ovens, apparently from pediculosis. Remember they gave the zhmyh – there was better treat! When Petrozavodsk was freed from the Nazis, she remembered how she quickly ran to the gate, to the exit. It was a great joy for everyone!

What were the conditions in it? People lived in barracks fenced with barbed wire. According to some reports, there were terrible unsanitary conditions, people slept on the floor without any bedding. There was a very strict discipline. The working day was from 6am to 8pm. Often the work was pointless: drag stones from place to place. Punishments were widely used: beatings for failure to comply with production standards, for improper stacking of firewood in woodpiles.



I think we should know about these terrible events and remember. My great-grandmother miraculously survived despite the inhumane condition, hunger and suffering. On May 11 we will celebrate my great-grandmother's birthday. She will be 84 years old. I want to wish her good health! My great-grandmother is very kind and caring. I love her very much!

We must remember those terrible years in order not to repeat these mistakes.

NIKOLAEV KONSTANTIN PETROVICH

(SHKLYAEV MIKHAIL / ERSHOVA ALEXANDRA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

There are no families in our country that didn't lose anyone during World War II. My family is not an exception...

I want to tell you about my Grandfather

Nikolaev
Konstantin Petrovich
25.05.1925 г. – 04.06.1984 г.

By Mikhail Shklyaeв



Grandfather Kostya went to the front in 1943. He was called to the Vyboryovskiy school. During a training flight, the aircraft engine stalled. The plane began to fall to the earth. My grandfather catapulted.

This was a troubled time, the order was strict. He was sent to the penal battalion because of the loss of the equipment. Penal battalions were sent to the most dangerous sections of the front lines. During one of the battles my granddad was injured. After being in the hospital he returned to his duty and participated in the trainings of artillery detachments in the battles for Kremenchug. He ended the war in the rank of senior sergeant.

I am very proud of my granddad.



FAMILY MEMORIES

ABOUT MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER IVANOV ALEXEY GERMAGENOVICH

(YASHINA SOFIA / IMATOVA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

My story is about my great-grandfather Ivanov Alexey Germagenovich

About my great-grandfather Ivanov Alexey Germagenovich

By Sofia Yashina



*Ivanov Alexey Germagenovich is my great-grandfather. He was born in 1908. He met World War II as a Senior Sergeant. Fought as part of 915 artillery regiments, 839 separate communications battalions of 391 rifle Divisions (reorganization of 184 separate communications companies) He participated in the battles:
Kalinin Front from 01/18/1942 to 04/18/1942
Northwestern Front from 05/01/1942 to 11/20/1943
The 2nd Baltic Front from 12/01/1943 to 01/13/1944
1st Ukrainian Front from 03/01/1945*

Rewards

He was awarded the medal "For Courage" No. 772986 in January 1944, "For the Defense of Moscow" No. 44034910 October 1944, "For Military Merit" No. 2965328 July 1945, "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945." No. 0242388 September 1946, the anniversary medal "20 years of victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" May 1965

Gratefulness: For the liberation of Rezikne, for the liberation of Riga, for the breakthrough of the German defenses further south of Oppeln, for the encirclement and destruction of the southern opposition group of fascists.



Victory symbols



VICTORY SYMBOLS

RUSSIAN LEGEND AND THE WEAPON OF VICTORY

(DEGRAVE ANASTASIA / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The Second World War was a significant and very important event for Russia. Our victory was attained at the cost of enormous loss of life; due to great strength of mind, courage and bravery of Russian people. This war has left a large track in history of our country and each of us should remember it because such things are unforgettable.

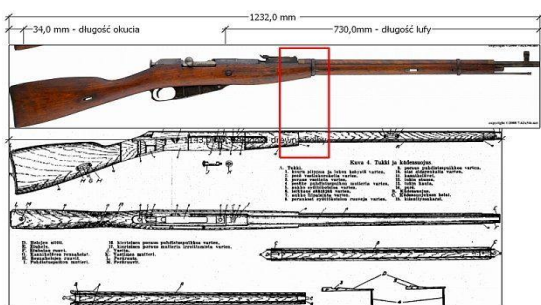
Russian legend and the weapon of victory

By Anastasia Degrave

The Second World War imprinted in the hearts of people so there are plenty of things and relics which remind about it and people keep them since that time.

For example, at my home we keep Mosin rifle, which was used during the World War II. My father is a collector and he has bought it not long ago.

The rifle has a large story. It was made in 1891 by Sergei Mosin who was a constructor of firearms and a major-general of the Russian army. It was discussed for a long time that the military needed a new weapon which would be modest, simple and cheap. So, in 1882 the Main Artillery Department of Russia announced a competition for the best multi-charge and «magazine» rifle-repeater. Then Mosin suggested his development and after some tests his weapon was highly appreciated.



The Mosin rifle was used during Russian-Japanese war, World War I, Civil War, World War II. That's why it has been modernized a lot of times. But its first popularity and spread the rifle got exactly in the period of Czarist Russia.

The main advantages of this weapon are that it's rather short, lightweight and unpretentious in using. The idea of it was taken from the model of the Austro-Hungarian rifle by Mannlicher. Mosin rifle score is ten shots per minute (10 shots/min) and its weight is four and a half kilograms (4,5 kg). The biggest firing range is two thousand meters.



Firstly, the rifle was used by riders, but during the Second World War - by sappers and artillerymen. From May, 1941 to the end of 1944 about 12 million rifles and carbines based on the model of Mosin rifle were made. In the story of this type of weapon there were more than 37 000 000 Mosin rifles.



The rifle we keep at home was made in 1942 and was used during the Second World War. Unfortunately, its owner is unknown.

VICTORY SYMBOLS

MY FAMILY HEIRLOOM. MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

(КАПШИНА АЛЕКСАНДРА / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The great Patriotic War affected every family, and mine is not an exception. Three people from my family fought.

My Family Heirloom.**Medals and decorations.**

By Aleksandra Kapshina

My great-grandfather Ivan Vasilyevich Lumbin, a foreman, partisan, served in Karelia. His awards: for military services, for the defense of the Arctic and the order of the Patriotic war. The second great-grandfather Alexander Kuzmich Korovin, served in the active army, was a captain, reached Bulgaria (liberated). Great-grandmother Olga Ivanovna Korovina, a sergeant, was a traffic controller and reached Bulgaria and also received awards.

I will tell you about Alexander Korovin's awards.



Not many medals have been preserved, but we keep the ones that remain. Medals: 20 and 50 years of victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945; 50, 60 and 70 years of the Armed forces of the USSR; 2 medals of participant of war; 30 years of victory in the Great Patriotic war participant of war; 40 years of victory in World War II; the medal of Georgy Zhukov 1896-1996 years; the medal USSR for military merit; the medal for the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic war; the medal of the Patriotic war 1944-1945. There are also 2 orders of the Patriotic war.



VICTORY SYMBOLS

MY FAMILY HEIRLOOM. MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

(KAPSHINA ALEKSANDRA / SHAEVA JULIA)

I'm really proud of my courageous ancestors and I'll definitely save our family heirlooms for our further generation.

I believe it is necessary to remember and honor the memory of those times and especially of their relatives who fought.



VICTORY SYMBOLS

HEIRLOOM: LETTER FROM THE FRONT

(RESHETINA SASHA / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Each of us has heard and known about the times of the Great Patriotic War. Families whose ancestors participated in the actions of those terrible years are trying to preserve at least something as a keepsake.



Heirloom: letter from the front

By Sasha Reshetina

Small yellowed triangles, smelling of gunpowder, dilapidated pages with faded ink and blots. Front-line letters are still in many families carefully preserved and passed on as a relic to future generations, so we never forget. Each letter is saturated with longing and love, hope for the future and stories about life in the rear and on the front line.

Each letter has its own story, reflecting, like a mirror, the fate of families affected by the terrible and inevitable hand of war. Letters that make lumps in my throat and tears in my eyes. Letters telling the story of a whole nation, letters that have become history itself.

Our family kept several letters from my great-grandfather Pavel and great-grandmother Masha. A watch and a handbag have also been preserved. Every May 9th we re-read these letters. I won't be able to retell exactly what it says there, but I remember for sure that in every letter my great-grandfather asked me not to worry, one day a letter arrived saying that he was shell-shocked and he would return home as soon as he was discharged from the hospital. Great-grandmother worked in the rear and, like the other wives and relatives, worried about the people who were fighting there, face to face with the enemy.



The past cannot be changed, but we all — the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the heroes — honor and respect the history of our people. That is why, every year on May 9 we lay flowers to the fallen soldiers at the Eternal Flame, give carnations to veterans and, with a suddenly hoarse voice, say to them: “Thank you!” Just because we value and remember, because we are grateful to them for their feat.



VICTORY SYMBOLS

HEIRLOOM OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

(TARASOVA ULYANA / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Every family has its own heirlooms. One of heirlooms of the Great Patriotic War is St George's ribbon.

HEIRLOOM of the Great Patriotic War

By Ulyana Tarasova

St George's ribbon — two-color ribbon for the order of St George, St George's cross, St George's medal. The color of the order has been stated since the time when the Russian national emblem was a double-headed eagle on a gold background. Black and orange as the color of smoke and fire should be understood from other sources. At the beginning of the XIX century, St. George's banners appeared in Russia. In 1813, it was awarded to the Marine Guards crew, after which the St. George ribbon appeared on the capes of its sailors.

ST. GEORGE'S RIBBON. This is a public event for the distribution of symbolic ribbons, dedicated to the celebration of Victory Day in the Great Patriotic War, held since 2005.



The St. George ribbon is associated with the Great Patriotic War. The Great Patriotic War began on June 22, 1941, and ended on May 9, 1945. A lot of people died during the war. It is called the St. George ribbon because it served as a ribbon for the order of St. George. At first, the St. George ribbon was called "guards". The order was the highest military award of the Russian Empire. St. George's ribbon is worn on May 9.

VICTORY SYMBOLS

ART DURING WAR

(CHETVERTAKOVA OLGA / IMATOVA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

During World War II, it was important to maintain the spirit of the people. This role was assumed by propaganda posters.

ART DURING WAR

By Olga Chetvertakova



The poster was one of the most important genres of Soviet fine art during World War II. Also, as during the years of the Civil War, he experienced a heyday; in addition, the traditions of the period 1917-21 were used by artists in the period of the new war, and many of them worked in both periods.

Military posters varied both in quality of execution and in form. Some of them were crude caricatures, while others were military-themed paintings or photographs that became famous, explaining what was happening or

making poetic commentary.

The most famous propaganda poster was "Motherland is calling!" ("rodina-mat' zovoyot"). It was created by the artist Irakli Toidze in 1941, probably at the end of June. The exact date of creation is unknown and is the subject of debate.

By his own admission, the idea of creating a collective image of a mother calling for the help of her sons came to his mind quite by accident. Hearing the first report of the Sovinformburo about Nazi Germany's attack on the USSR, Toidze's wife ran into his workshop shouting "War!" Struck by the expression on her face, the artist ordered his wife to freeze and immediately set about sketching a future masterpiece.

The image of "Motherland" later became one of the most common images of Soviet propaganda. Numerous interpretations of the image and parodies of this poster in the visual arts, sculpture, folk art, and advertising are known.

Posters had a very large role during World War II because they strengthened the spirit of the people.



Memorial places and streets



MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

GALLERY OF HERO CITIES

(BYKOV GEORGIY / GAVRILOVA VICTORIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE



The Great Patriotic War was a severe test both for our country and for the whole world. Every family in the USSR lost someone in that war. Among them were defenders of the fatherland and ordinary people who died as a result of bombing, cold and hunger. We must always remember the names of our compatriots who fell in that war

Gallery of hero cities

By Georgiy Bykov



The gallery of hero cities was erected on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Victory, on May 9, 1995 on Victory Boulevard, at its intersection with Oktyabrsky prospect.



The main monument consists of granite pylons, inside there is a steel sculpture of a bird. Near the monument, 13 steles are installed, which are granite slabs inserted into inclined metal frames. Under the plates there are capsules with the sacred earth of the hero cities of 1941-1945. The names of these cities are immortalized on 12 plates: Moscow, Stalingrad, Leningrad, Sevastopol, Brest, Kerch, Kiev, Minsk, Murmansk, Novorossiysk, Odessa, Tula. The citizens of Karelia took part in the protection and liberation of these cities. The first capsule with earth was brought from Volgograd (Stalingrad), from the famous Mamaev Kurgan on the day the monument was opened.

This memorial will help all of us preserve the memory of the fallen defenders of our country!

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

ETERNAL MEMORY

(GORCHAKOV ROBERT / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Petrozavodsk, the "City of military glory", has a lot of memorable places dedicated to the Heroes of the Great Patriotic War. And each contains its own interesting story.

ETERNAL MEMORY

By Gorchakov Robert

Nikolay Gavrilovich Varlamov (06.01.1907—25.07.1943) was born in Saint Petersburg in a working-class family. Soon after the birth of Nicholay, the family moved to Petrozavodsk, where his father got a job at the Alexander (later Onega) factory. After finishing 7 classes, the son went to work at the same factory.

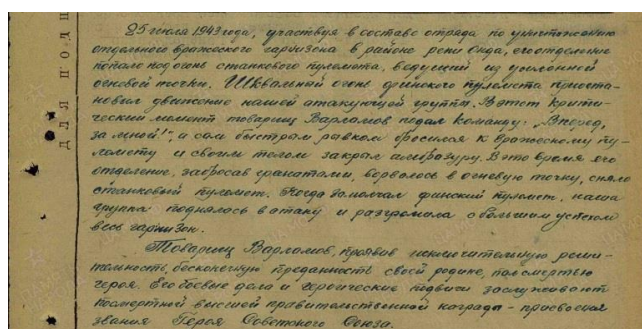


In the first days of the Great Patriotic War, N. G. Varlamov voluntarily joined the red army. By July 1943, Sergeant N. G. Varlamov was commanding a section of the 239th rifle regiment of the 27th rifle division of the 26th army of the Karelian front.

On July 25, 1943, during an attack on an enemy stronghold on the Eastern Bank of the Onda river near the Kochkom — Rugozero highway, when other options for storming an enemy bunker were exhausted, N. G. Varlamov closed its embrasure with his chest. The feat of N. G. Varlamov contributed to the defeat of the enemy's firing point. The hero was buried in a mass grave at the divisional cemetery on the 59th kilometer of the Kochkom-Rebola highway. In 25.09.1943, Sergeant Nikolai Gavrilovich Varlamov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and with the order of Lenin.

Initially, the monument to the hero was installed in the village of Kamenny Bor, Segezha district, on the voluntary donations of workers of the cascade of the Vygsky HPP. The granite bust of N. G. Varlamov was sculpted by the Leningrad sculptor A. A. Arkhipov. Inauguration of the monument took place on 9 may 1982 in the square in front Kamennoborskaya boarding school № 8. After closing of the school it was decided to move the monument to the capital of the Republic. The monument is a bust of the hero on a pedestal of gabbro-diabase. On the front side of the pedestal there is a memorial plate with the image of the Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union and a memorial text. On June 27, 2013, the monument was opened. The architectural concept of the monument was developed by A. M. Varukhin.

Installed at the entrance to the Petrozavodsk river school, the hero imprinted in granite looks at Varlamov street, where he lived and where he left to defend his Homeland.



MONUMENT TO GEORGE ZHUKOV

(GRACHE ILYA / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

There are memorable places associated with the second world war in the city, where I live.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE ZHUKOV

By Ilya Grachev



Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov was a Marshal of the Soviet Union. In Petrozavodsk there is a monument in honor of him. On 9th May, 2000 it was unveiled in Marshal Zhukov square. On all fronts of the Great Patriotic war, commanded by G. K. Zhukov, soldiers from Karelia fought with the enemy. The bust of Marshal Zhukov was cast from iron at our factory "Petrozavodskbummash" and set on a high stone pedestal. People expressed their love to George Konstantinovich and gave him the title of Marshal of Victory.

He was a brilliant commander and won many battles during the second world war. No wonder, one of the highest military awards, the Order of Zhukov, is named after him. Every year, solemn meetings of war veterans, members of the public and young people dedicated to the Victory Day are held in Marshal Georgy Zhukov square. On 9th May, March of Memory of youth organizations of Karelia begins in this square. Schoolchildren, students, political and sports youth organizations take part in it. The March of Memory passes by most monuments and memorials, young people honor and remember their grandfathers, all those who defended our Homeland.



MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

PRISONERS OF WAR. THE PLACE OF REMEMBRANCE

(GUROVA EKATERINA, PETROV MIKHAIL / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

During the period of occupation from 1941 to 1944, six (according to other sources – seven) concentration camps were located in Petrozavodsk. About 20 thousand prisoners (people from Karelia and the Leningrad region) were sent there.

Most prisoners were women, the elderly, children. Nevertheless, there was a strict regime – regardless of age and health, prisoners were forced to do hard



work (harvesting, road construction). Beatings and tortures were practiced in camps. Therefore, seven thousand people died. The city cemetery in Peski became one of their burial places.

**PRISONERS OF WAR. THE PLACE OF REMEMBRANCE**

By Ekaterina Gurova, Mikhail Petrov

In the entrance area of the cemetery there is a monument in the memory of prisoners of Petrozavodsk concentration camps. The monument symbolizes the split destinies of the dead and survivors. According to the author's idea, it is a hemisphere formed of two parts – three blocks of pink granite with a bas-relief image of prisoners and a block of black rock with the engraved lists of the dead on the polished front and back sides. There are steles with the



names of buried prisoners next to the monument. There is a sculpture of a virgin in the center of thorn crowns on the top of the memorial. In total, the memorial commemorates the names of 3,500 victims of the occupation regime.

On the base of the monument, there are engraved texts: on the front side- "Eternal memory of the residents of the Karelo-Finnish SSR and the Leningrad region who died in the concentration camps in Petrozavodsk during the Great Patriotic war", on the back - "the Monument was established on June 24, 2017 thanks to Molchanov A. Yu. and Morozov G. N., whose great-grandfather tragically died in a concentration camp



in 1942". The opening of the memorial took place on 24th June, 2017. The ceremony was attended by residents and guests of Petrozavodsk, veterans, ex-prisoners of concentration camps and their descendants, representatives of regional and city authorities. F. G. Parshin is the author of the memorial, a member of Russian and Moscow unions of artists.

MEMORIAL STELE IN HONOR OF HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION A.M. LISITSINA

(DMITRIEV ARKHIP / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The Great Patriotic War is a huge emotional distress for many people.

Memorial stele in honor of Hero of the Soviet Union A.M. Lisitsina

by Arkhip Dmitriev



Anna Mikhailovna Lisitsyna was born on February the 14th, 1922 in the village of Zhitnoruchey in the family of a Veps peasant. After graduating from seven-year school in 1936, she entered the Leningrad library technical school. After graduating from technical school in 1940, she returned to Karelia and worked as a librarian and the head of a club in Segezha. Since the beginning of the great Patriotic war, she had repeatedly submitted applications with a request to be sent to the front. In early 1942, the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the KFSSR was selected for underground work behind enemy lines. After a special training on June the 15th,

1942 A.M. Lisitsina and M. V. Melentyeva were sent as a liaison to the Sheltozersky district, occupied by the enemy.

They remained there for one month. Risking their lives every day, the scouts gathered valuable information about enemy units and military facilities, the situation of the occupied population, prepared safe houses, obtained samples of Finnish passes and other documents necessary for the creation of underground groups. The main shelter for the scouts was the house of the Lisitsin family.

Returning from a mission across the front line, A.M. Lisitsina drowned while crossing the Svir river. But before dying she had managed to hand over all the documents to M.V. Melenteva, who delivered them to her commander. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated on the September 25th 1943, A.M. Lisitsyna was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously for exemplary performance of the command's combat mission and displayed bravery and heroism. She was awarded the order of Lenin and the red Star.

In Karelia, they honor the memory of - the brave scout A.M. Lisitsyna. In Petrozavodsk, a street was named after her, where a memorial stele was installed in 1987.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

LISA CHAIKINA STREET

(KAZAKOVA ANNA, PETROVA ANASTASIYA / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The year 2020 is very important in a social life of our country because this year we're celebrating the 75th anniversary of the victory in the World War II. In our city there are a lot of monuments and streets named in honor of the heroes of the World War II. One of them is Lisa Chaikina street.

Lisa Chaikina street

By Anna Kazakova and Anastasiya Petrova



Lisa Chaikina is a secretary of the underground district Committee of the Komsomol, one of the organizers of the partisan group during the Great Patriotic War, hero of the Soviet Union.

She was born on August 28, 1918 in the village of Runo, now in the Tver region. In 1939 Liza became a member of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

During the Great Patriotic War, Lisa Chaikina headed an underground organization of youth, took an active part in the operations of a partisan detachment operating on the territory of the Kalinin region.

On November 22, 1941, Lisa Chaikina was sent to Penno to investigate the size of the enemy garrison. On the way to Penno, she went to the farm Krasnoe Pokatishche to her friend, the scout Marusa Kuporova, where she was noticed by the headman and reported to the Germans. The Germans broke into their house, shot the family, and Lisa Chaikina was taken to Penno. Even under torture, she refused to give out any information about the location of the partisan detachment and was shot on November 23, 1941.



On March 6, 1942, Elizabeth Chaikina was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously. Lisa Chaikina was also awarded the order of Lenin.

Lisa Chaikina is a symbol of indomitable Russian will and courage. She was an organizer of a partisan detachment during the Great Patriotic War. Bold and energetic, Liza participated in reconnaissance, in the occupied territory, extracted valuable information about enemy troops. Streets in many cities of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine are named after her.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

MEMORABLE PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

MELENTEVA MARIA VLADIMIROVNA

(KARAPETYAN ARSEN, PROKOFEV DENIS / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

In my city there are many monuments dedicated to the heroes of the second world war, we will tell you about one of them-about Maria Vladimirovna Melentyeva.

**Memorable places associated with the Second World War.
Melenteva Maria Vladimirovna.**

By Karapetyan Arsen, Prokofev Denis



Hero of the Soviet Union Maria Vladimirovna Melenteva (1924-1942) was born on January 24, 1924 in s. Yarn in the family of a Karelian peasant. She graduated from 9 classes of Pryazhinsky secondary school. With the beginning of the great Patriotic war, she worked in the construction of defense structures, then as a nurse in a hospital. In March 1942, she was enrolled in a special school under the Central Committee of the CP (b) of the KFSSR to prepare for underground work behind enemy lines. After completing her studies on June 15, 1942, together with a.m. Lisitsina, she was sent to the enemy-occupied sheltozersky district as a liaison of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of the KFSSR. While there for a month, the underground gathered valuable information about the deployment of enemy units, the location of its military facilities, and other important intelligence information. On the way back after the tragic death of am Lisitsina when crossing the river Svir, MV melenteva another 5 days without shoes and food got through the forests and swamps to the location of the Soviet units. On August 9, 1942 she came to the location of the 272nd division of the 7th separate army and reported on the completion of the combat mission. After treatment in the hospital, in the fall of 1942, M. V. Melenteva with a group of scouts was again sent to the rear of the enemy in Segozersky district (now the territory of medvezhyegorsky district). In the area of d. Topornaya Mountain as a result of treachery, the Finns managed to find and surround the group. MV Melenteva shot back to the last opportunity, and once captured, held firm and was shot.



MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

MEMORIAL BOARD IN HONOUR OF NIKOLAI IVANOVICH RIGASCHIN

(КОПЫРИН ТИМУР / МИНЕЕВА СВЕТЛАНА)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

During World War II a lot of Soviet soldiers showed courage and heroism. Many of them gained the status of the Hero of the SU. One of them was Rigachin Nikolai Ivanovich, who was awarded the title of Hero of the SU posthumously.

MEMORIAL BOARD IN HONOR OF NIKOLAI IVANOVICH
RIGACHIN

By Timur Kopyrin

Rigachin Nikolai Ivanovich was born in 1919 in the village of Zadnyaya (now it is the village of Tipnitsy in Medvezhiegorsk district of the Republic of Karelia) in the family of a peasant. After he graduated from primary school, Nikolai started to work as a shoemaker in a multi-industry artel. In 1938 he joined the Red Army, then Nikolai was serving in units of small arms on the Western border.

During first battles of the Great Patriotic war Nikolai was injured, then he was captured. In Uman, the town in the centre of Ukraine, he broke put from a pow camp and was hiding in Zlynka, a village in Kirovograd region. After liberation of the village by Soviet Army in March 1944, he enlisted as a private in the 287th guards rifle regiment of the 95th guards rifle division in the 5th guards army of the 1st Ukrainian Front. Nikolai took part in battles for the liberation of West Ukraine, Romania and Poland.

On the night of 21st of January 1945, on the eve of the assault on the way from the Vistula river to the Oder river – Kreutzburg town (now Klutchbork, Poland), the private of guards Rigachin covertly infiltrated into the town, scouted the location of the enemy's firing means and reserves, captured three prisoners and took them to the headquarters. During the assault of the town, when the fire of an enemy's machine gun, mounted in the basement of one of the houses, blocked the way for the attacking groups of Soviet Army, Nikolai managed to approach to the firing point and cover it with his body. For this feat, in April 1945 he was awarded the title of Hero of the SU posthumously. After that, Nikolai was awarded the order of Lenin and the order of the Red Star. Rigachin was buried in a mass grave in Klutchbork.



The name of Nikolai Rigachin in honor of his feat is given to a street in Petrozavodsk on which memorial boards were placed. The memorial boards were made at the expense of the joint-stock company of open type "White Sea-Onega Steamship". The opening of the memorial boards was held on 9th May, 1995.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

HEROES WITH US

(KOROVASHEV DMITRY / IMATOVA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

In 2020 it will be 75 years since the end of World War II. Many Soviet citizens made heroic deeds, saving lives and bringing victory over the German invaders. These people are considered heroes. In honor of them named streets in many cities of Russia.

*Heroes with us!*

By Dmitry Korovashev

I live near a street named in honor of Hero of the Soviet Union - Peter Mikhailovich Petrov. He was the first of the natives of Karelia, who was awarded this high rank. This talented pilot was born in 1910 in Petrozavodsk. Having graduated from the Borisoglebsk flight school, he served as a fighter pilot in parts of the Leningrad military district, participated in the Soviet-Finnish war.

17 February 1940, Peter Petrov accomplished the feat. One of the Soviet bombers made an emergency landing on the ice of lake Muoloyarvi, which was in enemy territory. To save the crew members, P-5 passenger planes and fighter jets flew out. The rescue operation took place under enemy fire, they wanted to capture the pilots. On the ice of the lake there was only the navigator N. Kosichkin, who could not be taken aboard the P-5. Petrov managed to do the unthinkable. He was able to bind to N. Kosichkin to the ski of his fighter, take off under fire, to reach our territory and land the plane with "passengers". The navigator N.L. Kosichkin remained alive.

July 12, 1941, two groups of Ju-88 went to the bombing of bridges in Kyiv. Petrov overtook a group of 8 planes and brought down the leading Ju-88. Following the attack, shot down another Ju-88.

Enemy aircraft, scattering anywhere bombs, withdrew.

On August 4, 1941, Petrov noticed that 6 Me-109s were diving onto the link of our fighters. Petrov, without hesitation, rushed to the rescue of his comrades and one took the blow of six Me-109. As a result, he shot down one Me-109, but he himself received three wounds, and the plane was seriously damaged.



The regiment of Peter Petrov during the war made 2850 sorties and shot down 24 enemy aircraft. Petrov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner, but could not receive it. November 23, 1941 P.M. Petrov died in an accident (he was shot down by machine gun fire of his ground forces).

In addition to the fact that one of the streets of Petrozavodsk bears the name of Peter Petrov, a memorial plaque is installed in the locomotive depot of the Petrozavodsk station.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

HEROES OF WAR. 71 RED BANNER TORUN RIFLE DIVISION

(KULIKOV TARAS / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The war is the most terrible thing that people can do. In our history there were a lot of wars, many of them had no reason. One of them is World War II. In our country there were a lot of heroes, who saved many people or helped them when the trouble came. I want to tell you about 71 Red Banner Torun Rifle Division.

Heroes of war

By Taras Kulikov

71 rifle division was formed in 1940 in Petrozavodsk. In 1941 the base of this division was relocated to Sortavalsky district. When the war began, this division defended our county and Finnish and German troops couldn't make stronger their front lines.

After that, 71 rifle division participated in the most famous battles, for example, breaking the Siege of Leningrad, the Battle of Kursk. This division took part in the release of Ukraine, Belarus and Poland.



The division got the honorable name "Torun" in 1945 in the liberation of Polish town and fortress Torun.

In Petrozavodsk there is a park which has the name of 71 Rifle Division, and you can see in the photo the memorial plate of this division, in this place in 1941 the base of 71 Red Banner Torun Rifle Division was located.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

REPNIKOV STREET

(LOMAKINA POLINA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

In our country there are many streets named after the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. There are such streets in our city.

Repnikov Street

By Polina Lomakina



Repnikov Street was named after Nikolai Repnikov. Nikolai Repnikov was born, according to one source, in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg), according to other sources in Pudozhye. His father was a worker. But it is precisely known that he finished 7 classes and school FZU in Petrozavodsk. He worked at the Onega factory, studied at the aeroclub, then he became a pilot - instructor. Since 1936 he was drafted to the Red Army.

Since June 1941 he has been at the Great Patriotic War fronts. Since June 1941 he has been at the Great Patriotic War fronts. Senior Lieutenant Nikolay Fedorovich Repnikov made 51 combat flights. In the air battles he shot down 5 enemy planes. On the 4th of December 1941 Nikolay Repnikov destroyed in the air an enemy fighter with a ram and was killed in this battle. It was one of the first air rams on the Karelian front.

On the 22nd of February 1943 he was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for his courage and military valor shown in the battles with the enemies. He was awarded the Order of Lenin (twice), Red Banner. At the house number 17 on Kirov Street, where he lived, a memorial plaque was installed. Portrait of Repnikov is installed in the monumental portrait gallery, opened in 1977 in Petrozavodsk at the intersection of streets Antikainen and Krasnaya.



MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

THE LIBERATOR OF KARELIA

(MAXIMOV MARK / GAVRILOVA VICTORIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

During the Great Patriotic War an important part was played by soldiers and commanders. I would like to tell you about one of the commanders – Kirill Afanasyevich Meretskov

THE LIBERATOR OF KARELIA

By Mark Maximov



Kirill Afanasyevich Meretskov was born in 1897. When he was twelve, he went from Nazaryevo village to Moscow to work. Kirill Afanasyevich took part in the meetings of workers. In 1915 he worked in the Turubiner's factory, that fulfilled military orders. So

Meretskov got liberation from conscription to army during the First World War. Then he met a Bolshevik Lev Karpov, who directed him to the town Sudogda in Vladimir province for underground activity. Later Kirill Afanasyevich knew about the February revolution and falling of monarchy and

made independent unit with some other Bolsheviks.

After graduation from Military Academy he worked in Germany and was a military advisor in Spain. Meretskov inserted a big contribution in Great Patriotic War. He commanded armies and fronts including the Karelian Front. Kirill Afanasyevich awarded The Hero of the Soviet Union. It was a medal for his breakthrough of Mannerheim's line and Leningrad's blockade. In 1944 he got a rank of a marshal. Meretskov got different Soviet and foreign medals. He died in 1968.

I told you about Marshal Meretskov because I live in the street which is called in his honor. There is a monument to him too. Every Victory Day I put flowers there and remember the great commander.



MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

FORGOTTEN MARSHAL

(MASLYAKOVA MARGARITA / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

**THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE**



Fedor Ivanovich thought through all military actions and tried to foresee everything. He had a nickname "a chess player".

One of the streets in the city of Petrozavodsk bears a name of

Fedor Ivanovich Tolbukhin.

«FORGOTTEN MARSHAL»

By Maslyakova Margarita

Fedor Ivanovich Tolbukhin was born in 1894. Marshal, Hero of the Soviet Union

He took part in the first and second world wars.

Fedor Ivanovich Tolbukhin participated in Stalingrad battle from May, 1942 to February, 1943.

Troops under his command rewon Donbass, the Crimea, Moldavia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria.



There were 34 fireworks in honor of his victories during the Great Patriotic war. Fedor Ivanovich didn't write wartime memoirs.

People call him "a forgotten marshal". However, streets and squares in Europe have his name.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

ПОПОВ МИХАИЛ РОМАНОВИЧ

(MENSHININA ANNA / PERSHINA ANNA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Every city has its own heroes. There were a lot of people who took part in the World War II and became heroes. After the war, streets were named after them. I want to tell you about the hero of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Romanovich Popov.

Popov Mikhail Romanovich*By Anna Menshinina*

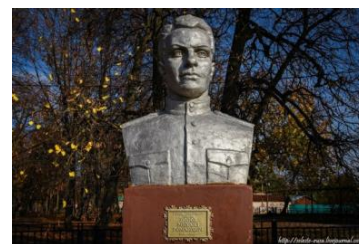
Mikhail Romanovich Popov was born on December 2, 1925 in the village of Fortress Kondurchinskaya. He spent his childhood and youth in the village of Syzran. In 1940, he graduated from the 7th grade of the school. In the army since



February 1943. Participant of the great Patriotic war: in June-August 1944-shooter of the 300th guards rifle regiment (Karelian front). He participated in the Svir-Petrozavodsk operation.

On the Svir river on June 21, 1944, as part of a group of 12 soldiers, the regiment participated in actions to open the enemy's fire system. For this purpose, 6 rafts were launched with stuffed animals mounted on them, which were transported to the other Bank by our soldiers. The purpose of the operation was to draw on the enemy fire, which was detected and suppressed by our artillery. After the enemy shell broke the raft being

transported, M. R. Popov reached the opposite bank of the river by swimming, where he opened fire, destroying several enemy soldiers.



Mikhail Romanovich Popov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the order of Lenin and the medal for his courage and heroism in the battles against the German-fascist invaders on July 21, 1944 Golden Star.

He was killed on July 26, 1947 while performing a parachute jump in preparation for an aviation parade Petty officer.



A street and a lane in the city of Petrozavodsk (Karelia), as well as a street in the village of Shentala in Samara region, are named after him.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

MEMORABLE PLACES IN MY STREET. VASILY ZAYTSEV

(MISHINA ANASTASIA / SHAEVA JULIA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

There were many heroic acts during the Second World War. Many heroes sacrificed themselves, saving people's lives.

Such people are recognized as heroes of the Soviet Union. People understand that their actions must not be forgotten and devote them monuments.

Memorable places in my street

Vasily Zaytsev

By Anastasia Mishina

The war caught Vasily Zaytsev serving in the Pacific Fleet as a chief, to which he was appointed because of his education. But Vasily, who received his first hunting rifle as a gift from his grandfather at the age of 12, did not want to work with documents. He wrote five reports asking to send him to the front. Finally, the commander agreed, and Zaytsev left for the active army to defend his homeland. The future sniper was credited to the 284th Rifle Division.



After a brief military training, Vasily, along with others, crossed the Volga and took part in the battles for Stalingrad. From the very first meetings with the opponent Zaytsev proved to be a good shooter. With the help of a simple "three-line," he skillfully killed the opponent. In the war, he was very grateful for his grandfather's hunting advice. Later Vasily will say that one of the main qualities of the sniper is the ability to mask and

be invisible. This quality is necessary for any good hunter.

Only a month later for shown combat diligence Vasily Zaytsev received the medal "For bravery" and in addition to it a sniper rifle! By this point, the tag hunter had already disabled 32 enemy soldiers.



Vasily Zaytsev constantly invented new hunting models. For example, he made a realistic sniper doll and masked himself nearby. Once the opponent discovered himself with a shot, Vasily patiently began to expect him to appear out of the hiding.

Vasily made many feats and became a hero of the Soviet Union. He was so loved by people that in honor of him a film was made, many monuments were put all over Russia, and also in honor of it streets were called.

I live in a street named after him. There are many streets in my city that are named after the heroes of the great Patriotic War, for example, Lisitsyna street. There is even a monument to this girl.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

RED ONEZHETS

(PAVLOVSKY SAVELIY / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

I would like to tell you about the historical building in Kalinin street in Petrozavodsk where the Red Onezhets partisan unit was formed in 1941.

RED ONEZHETS

By Saveliy Pavlovsky

The "Red Onezhets" detachment was formed in the building of the Onega plant management in early July 1941. There were more than 90 fighters. The main core of it was made up of workers and employees of this largest industrial enterprise in the capital of the Karelo-Finnish SSR. From July to November 1941 a detachment was commanded by Vladimir Vladimirovich Tiden. Before



the war he worked as a Director of the Onega plant. The production control manager of the plant Nikolay Nikiforovich Chernyshov became chief of staff of the detachment, Vladimir Ilyich Vasiliev, Secretary of Onega party Committee, was appointed to be the Commissioner. The detachment was divided into four groups-sections, which were commanded by those who had served in the army

on active duty. There was no time for combat training. They were given only 10 days to study, despite the fact that many young partisans had not served in the army and had never taken a rifle in their hands.

From November 1941 to October 1944, the unit was headed by a border guard officer, Ivan Yakovlevich Kravchenko. The unit operated on the Rebolsky and Ukhta directions of the Karelian front and conducted combat operations on the territory of the Rugozersky, Rebolsky, Segozersky and Kalevalsky districts occupied by Finnish troops. During the war, the partisans of the "red Onezhets" made 26 campaigns, passing through the enemy's rear more than 9 thousand km.

On 15th October, 1944, due to the cessation of hostilities in Karelia, the Red Onezhets detachment was disbanded and its personnel transferred to regular units of the Soviet Army. All the partisans of the unit were awarded government awards.

In memory of the merits of the partisans of the detachment, a memorial plaque is installed on the management building of the Onega plant.

In conclusion, I would like to say that all those who participated in the Great Patriotic war at the front or in the rear deserve to be honored and remembered by their descendants.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

MEMORIAL COMPLEX

(PERSHINA ANASTASYA / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

At sunrise on 22nd June, 1941, the Great Patriotic war began. For 4 long years our grandfathers and great-grandfathers fought for the liberation of the Motherland from fascism. They did it for the sake of future generations, for us.

MEMORIAL COMPLEX

By Anastasya Pershina

Defenders of the city showed strength and mass heroism, held the defense until the last, providing the evacuation of the population of Petrozavodsk to the East of the country. On 28th June, 1944, the capital of Karelia was liberated by Soviet soldiers during the Svir-Petrozavodsk operation. The merits of the defenders of the city in the struggle for independence from the fascist invaders were the basis for awarding Petrozavodsk the proud title "City of Military Glory".



Historical objects that capture the feat of the Soviet people during the war are an integral part of the cultural property of our country. There are such objects in the city of Petrozavodsk, for example, the Memorial complex: the bed of honour and the Tomb of the Unknown soldier with the Eternal Flame of Glory. It is located at the crossroad of Karl Marx Street and Lenin square.

"YOUR NAME IS UNKNOWN. YOUR FEAT IS IMMORTAL"

The history of the memorial complex began in 1919, when the Military Committee decided to create a mass grave for those who died during the intervention and Civil war. In the following years, burials were held for those who died in battles with the enemy near Petrozavodsk, as well as on the Zaonezhsky and Pudozhsky sections of the front. During the Great Patriotic war, officers who had died bravely in the defense of Petrozavodsk were buried here.

On 8th May, 1969, the remains of an Unknown Soldier were buried next to the mass grave in Karl Marx Ave. His ashes were transferred here from the graves of unknown Soviet soldiers who had died in 1941 and 1944 in fierce battles with the invaders.

On 28th June, 1969, on the day of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the capital of Karelia from invaders, the Eternal Flame of Glory flared up here, delivered from the hero city of Leningrad and the Grand opening of the Memorial complex took place.

The Memorial is designed as a low panel. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier with the Eternal Flame of Glory is in the central part of it. You can see an inscription in metal letters: "YOUR NAME IS UNKNOWN. YOUR FEAT IS IMMORTAL." To the left of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier there are different graves, and on the right one can see a block of Karelian granite with a memorial caption.

NO ONE IS FORGOTTEN, NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN



The memory of glorious soldiers and great battles is immortalized in numerous obelisks and sculptures. They give an emotional charge, inspire respect for the history of our country, and help save the past. Every person should know these places where they can honor the memory of those who had fought protecting our Homeland. Thanks to their heroism we have a peaceful sky above us and celebrate the 75th anniversary of Great Victory.

THE STORY OF THE HOUSE

(PETROV DIMA / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

Some people don't even know that history can be near home, in the house, or even under their feet.

The story of the house

By Dima Petrov

Petrozavodsk Concentration Camps. In total, ten Finnish concentration camps operated on the territory of occupied Karelia, six of them were in Petrozavodsk. The closest to our school and my home is Camp №5. It was located near the Tovarnaya station, which is located on Pervomaysky Prospekt. During the years of occupation, about 30,000 people passed through them. One of the key decisions that was taken with regard to the population of Eastern Karelia during its occupation was the division on an ethnic basis. The so-called "kindred peoples" were assigned to the national population, which occupied a privileged position: Karelians (39.6% of the total population), Finns (8.5%), ingermanlanders, Veps, Estonians, and Mordvins. Russians (46.7 %), Ukrainians (1.3 %) and other peoples were included in the group of "non-national" population.



The purpose of the Finnish concentration camps was to prevent the local population from collaboration with the Soviet partisans and to exploit the prisoners as cheap labor.

Due to poor nutrition in Finnish concentration camps, the death rate was very high; in 1942 it was even higher than in German concentration camps (13.7 % vs. 10.5 %). Prisoners of Finnish concentration camps, as well as German ones, worked out "labor service". They were sent to forced labor from the age of 15, and in the «labor» camp in Kutizhma — even 14-year-olds, the state of health was not taken into account. Usually the working day started at 7 am and lasted until 6-7 pm, on logging — up to 4pm with an hour (in summer) or two-hours (in winter) break for lunch. The guards of the "resettlement" camp No. 2, which was unofficially considered a "death camp" ("insufficiently loyal" prisoners were sent to this camp), and its commandant, the Finnish officer Solovaara, whose conviction as a war criminal after the war was unsuccessfully sought by the Soviet authorities. In May 1942, during the construction of the camp, he staged a demonstration beating of prisoners, because they asked for alms. For attempts to evade logging or refuse to work, Finnish soldiers subjected prisoners to corporal punishment in front of all the workers so that, as the Finns put it, «others would learn»



MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

TOLBUKHIN – HERO OF THREE WARS

(SENCHUK ARTUR / STRELKINA MARGARITA)

THE BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

STREETS-HEROES OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

TOLBUKHIN – HERO OF THREE WARS

By Artur Senchuk

Fedor Ivanovich Tolbukhin was born in the village of Androniki, Yaroslavl province, in a large, well-to-do peasant family. He graduated from the parochial school in Androniki and the Davydkov Zemstvo school. In St. Petersburg, Fedor Tolbukhin graduated from a three-year trade school, and in 1912 passed the external. With the beginning of the First world war, he entered the Russian Imperial army as a volunteer.

In October 1918, he enlisted in the Red army, continuing to serve as a military Commissar of the Sandryevskaya volost of the Yaroslavl province. From January to July 1919, he was the military head of the Shagotsky volost Commissariat of the Yaroslavl province. He was an active participant in the Russian Civil War.



From August to December 1941, he was listed as the chief of staff of the Transcaucasian front. Under his leadership, an operation was planned to bring Soviet troops into Iran, which was successfully carried out. From December 1941 to January 1942, he was a chief of staff of the Caucasian front. He developed a plan for the Kerch-Feodosian amphibious operation. In May 1942, Tolbukhin was appointed to the rear post of Deputy commander of the Stalingrad military district. From February to March 1943 — commander of the 68th army on the North-Western front. Participated in the Old Russian operation in March 1943. From September 1944, he was listed as the Chairman of the allied control Commission in Bulgaria. Since 2018 a street in Petrozavodsk has been named after him.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

THE PORTRAIT GALLERY

(TOLCHANOV DMITRII / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

In our city there are many memorable places about the World War II, because USSR fought with Finland on Karelia's territory. There were so many heroes from Karelia who beat the Nazi.

THE PORTRAIT GALLERY

by Dmitrii Tolchanov

«The Gallery of heroes» was built in 1977 by L.Davidyan, famous Karelian sculptor. The gallery is a ring mounted on a circular platform. On the inner side of the ring there are 28 portraits of heroes from World War II. In the center of the gallery there is a fountain «The Crying stone».

All 28 heroes fought on Karelian frontline. Only 13 of them are alive.

Everyone whose names were written in this gallery had done everything to win the war. For example, In June 1942, Maria Melenteva and Anna Lisitsina were sent to the district. They gathered information about the location of enemy firing points. When they were returning home, Anna Lisitsina died while crossing the river, and Maria Melenteva, delivered important information. In the autumn of the same year, Melentyeva had been sent to the enemy's rear, but was captured by the Finnish occupiers. She was tortured, but she behaved stoically and courageously, did not give the enemy valuable information. On July 2, 1943, she was executed. Moreover, in December 1941, Vasily Zaycev burned in his own tank when he was fighting with enemy tanks. He was only 31 years old.

These heroes on this gallery had massive impact on USSR's victory at World War II.



CROSS OF SORROW

(SHEVLYAKOV DANIIL / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

The Cross of Sorrow is a memorial in Russia dedicated to the thousands of soldiers of both sides who perished in the Winter War of 1939–1940 when the Soviet Union attacked Finland.

Cross of Sorrow

By Daniil Shevlyakov



It is a 5-metre (16 ft) cast-iron cross with Finnish and Russian mothers leaning to it from the opposite sides in sorrow for the dead. It is located on an artificial mound, on which groups of stones are placed to symbolize the perished soldiers.

I've decided to tell you about it because my father took part in the creation of this memorial.

It was unveiled on 27th June, 2000 in the presence of government delegations of Russian and Finland. Its construction was planned according to the joint Russian-Finnish agreement about the cooperation in preserving the memory of those who perished in the war, adopted in 1992. The author of the monument is Karelian sculptor Leo Lankinen, who won the contest of the projects. Because of his death, the monument was finished by Karelian sculptor Eduard Akulov, with overall planning of the site carried out by architect Lia Karma, with the help of Finnish landscape experts Seppo Hiekala and Seppo Rosenberg. The main architect of the project was my father Shevliakov Vyacheslav. The project was financed by many contributors from Karelia, Moscow and Kuopio.

The monument was erected in an area of heavy fighting. When on December 10, 1939, the Red Army captured Pitkyaranta, the Finnish side prepared a strong resistance, and the battles which continued until February were extremely fierce. The Red Army lost at least 35,000 soldiers, its heaviest losses of World War II in northern areas of the Eastern Front. The Finnish side lost an estimated 6,000 soldiers.

MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

MEMORIAL SIGN TO THE SAILORS OF THE ONEGA MILITARY FLOTILLA

(SHEREMETYEVSI IVAN / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

MEMORIAL SIGN TO THE SAILORS OF THE ONEGA MILITARY FLOTILLA

by Ivan Sheremetyevski

The Navy played an important role in the victory over Nazi Germany. And I will tell you now about the participation of the Onega military flotilla in the Second World War.



The Onega military flotilla operated with a short break from August 1941 to July 1944. In the autumn of 1941, the flotilla ships took an active part in the defense of positions on the Svir river. In 1942 and in the first half of 1944, they made fire raids on the positions of the Finnish troops on the Western and South-Western coast of lake Onega and carried out the casting of reconnaissance and sabotage groups

into the enemy rear.

In the course of the Svir-Petrozavodsk operation in the summer of 1944, the flotilla's ships assisted the land forces in crossing the Svir river and landed tactical landings on Bolshoy Klimetsky island, in Lakhtinskaya Bay and in the Uyskaya Bay of lake Onega. With the assistance of the flotilla and landing forces, the Soviet troops liberated Petrozavodsk on June 28.

In honor of the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the city, a memorial sign to the sailors of the Onega military flotilla was unveiled at the landing site on June 26, 2004. Now there is a modern passenger pier of the Petrozavodsk river port. The author of the memorial sign is the artist V. p. Lobanov.



On June 28, 1979, a memorial plaque was installed on the building of the Petrozavodsk river station to commemorate the military achievements of the Onega military flotilla.

TANK T-34

(SHULGIN EGOR / GOVORUKHA EKATERINA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

I want to tell you about the T-34 tank, which is located near my house. The aim of this work is to study the monuments of the hometown and report on them. To achieve this goal, let's find out some historical facts.

Tank T-34

by Egor Shulgin

At the end of June 1944, during the Svir-Petrozavodsk operation, the troops of the Karelian Front liberated the capital of Karelia, Petrozavodsk. The first to enter the city on June 28, 1944 was a detachment of paratroopers of the 31st Marine Battalion. During the day of the 28th and the night of June 29th, the remaining forces of the 31st battalion and the detachment of the infantry division were transferred to the flotilla vessels. On the morning of June 29,



later from the south, units of the 368th division entered. Warriors-liberators were welcomed by thousands of residents of Petrozavodsk. On the morning of June 30, a solemn meeting was held on Lenin Square, at which the first secretary, **G. N. Kupriyanov**, and representatives of the military units who liberated Petrozavodsk spoke.

In honor of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Petrozavodsk, on June 27, 1969, a monument to the soldiers-liberators was unveiled on Pervomaisky Avenue. It is a **T-34** battle tank mounted on a high concrete pedestal. In the postwar years, tanks, these combat vehicles were installed in many cities of the Soviet Union. T-34 was recognized as one of the best tanks of the Second World War. It got the well-deserved love of fighters and commanders of the Red Army and played a decisive role in the battles near Moscow, Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge, near Berlin and in other military operations. T-34 remains one of the most recognizable symbols of the War.

There is information on the Internet that since the tank was not initially fixed, soon the car simply moved off the pedestal to the road. Therefore, later and in order to avoid the repetition of such mistakes, the caterpillars were decided to be welded to the pedestal. In early 2014, the monument was also equipped with a backlight. To make the tank look like it is now, every year the military update the paint on it.

On the eve of Victory Day 2018, the 4th fire and rescue unit of the Russian Emergencies Ministry in the city of Petrozavodsk washed the monument "Tank T-34"



MEMORIAL PLACES AND STREETS

MONUMENTS TO HEROES. NIKOLAI FEDOROVICH VATUTIN

(YADRENTSOV TIMOFEI / MINEEVA SVETLANA)

THE BOOK OF
REMEMBRANCE

A lot of people participated in the Second World War. Many of them died defending our homeland, and our task is to preserve the memory of them.



Monuments to heroes

By Timofei Yadrentsov

In the street where I live, there is a memorial plaque in honor of Nikolai Fedorovich Vatutin. It was installed in 2013.

Nikolai Fedorovich Vatutin was born in 1901. He studied at a commercial school, but due to the suspension of scholarships, he returned to his parents. In 1920 he was drafted into the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army. In August 1926, Vatutin went to Moscow to enter the Frunze Military Academy and graduated from it in 1937. On 30th June, 1941 Nikolai Fedorovich was appointed the chief of staff of the North-Western Front.

During war years, Vatutin led many operations. They did not bring significant results, but together an impressive result came out. On 29th February, 1944, Nikolai, along with his escort, drove in two vehicles to the location of the 60th Army to check the progress of preparations for the next operation. But on the way he was shot at by a group of 100 people, so Vatutin was seriously wounded in the leg. A seriously wounded commander was taken to Kiev hospital by train. Vatutin received a through thigh injury with bone fragmentation. A consultation of doctors led by Professor Shamov suggested amputation as the only means of saving the wounded, but Vatutin refused. It was not possible to save Vatutin, and on 15th April, 1944, he died in hospital from blood poisoning.



Many streets were named in honor of Nikolai Fedorovich Vatutin and many monuments were erected throughout the country.