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TEARS OF THE HOLOCAUST



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«Tears of the Holocaust» is a book narrating the Holocaust tragedy in Donetsk city. It also illustrates history of Donetsk Jewish Community and represents the Holocaust memorialization process. For the first time ever, this book gives the complete list of surnames and names of people dead in 4/4-bis mine, which actually became Donetsk Babi Yar. Both archive records and eyewitnesses' stories were used in this book.

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Introduction

Thank you for opening our book!

In these latter days there is plenty of various information, particularly in the Internet — advertisements, social network, games etc. Therefore, if a person has opened this book, we may express our gratitude to him/her even for that, especially the book with such complicated name.

We named our book as «Tears of the Holocaust». Why does it have such name?

Very often the human factor is lost in general history and the Holocaust study, in particular by dates and numbers, facts and documents, events and circumstances. Everything assumes some generalized statistical character. Many people probably know well phrase: «The death of one man is a tragedy; the death of millions is a statistic».

Therefore, it is always important to remember that every number, every event, every story involves human lives, certain fates and someone's tears...

In our book we are trying to make general review of Donetsk Jews' Holocaust history and its memorialization in the region.

This book reflects some specific moments in Donetsk history and culture, along with it gives the short excursus to the history of local Jewish Community.

Selected topic is clearly designated geographically and chronologically. From geographic standpoint we examine the territory of Donetsk city, sometimes recurring to comparative analysis with other Donbass and Ukrainian cities. In terms of time this book was written chronologically — from formation of Donetsk Jewish Community and the city foundation in the late 19th century till today.

In this book various materials were used such as archive documents, scientific research, museum materials, eyewitnesses' stories and statements etc.

Actually it is small collected book dedicated to the Holocaust history in Donetsk city.

Donetsk archives and museums certainly have many materials on such topic. We are making only small excerpts united by our study in order to create general impression for our reader.

In the end of collected book there is complete list of identified surnames and names of people dead in 4/4-bis mine, wherein fascists were killing their victims.

We are also trying to finalize and propose ethnic conclusions, although, everyone certainly has right for personal opinion.

We express our gratitude to all those, who made possible writing and publication of this collected book, namely:

- we are grateful foremost to all those, who overcame fascism;
- we are grateful to all those, who could preserve historical heritage and pass it further to those, who brought us up in the spirit of truth and ethics search;
- we are grateful to our nearest and dearest, who support and understand us;
- we are grateful to you, those, who opened this book;
- we are grateful to all those, who wasn't and isn't indifferent then as now;
- we thank God that gives strength to continue our way.

Think, look around, and you will find someone, who would be grateful personally to you in your surrounding and your life.

This book is not commercial project and not held for sale. Authors collected materials and wrote the book on a voluntary basis without any financial interest, and Zaslavskiy Publishing House published it at its own cost for charity purposes.

So, let's start out...

History of Donetsk Jewish Community

To start with, let's make short excursus to the history of Donetsk Jewish Community before the war. Together with prehistory of Donetsk Jewish Community we will see the history of city origination and this region specifics formation. All that had further influence on events connected with the Holocaust.

1869 is considered to be the year of Donetsk foundation, when John Hughes, English entrepreneur, established metallurgical and coal production on the territory of future Donetsk city, and Yuzovka worker's settlement, named after him, sprang up near the factory. At the moment of foundation the population of Yuzovka amounted to 164 residents. Iron Works was an enterprise, around which the settlement grew up.

Rapid output growth, creation of new directions, factory expansion and establishment of mines led to explosive development of the region. Thousands of people regularly arrived to Yuzovka, which all the time had shortness of hands. Work was very hard, often very dangerous; therefore, there wasn't serious managerial control of employment.

People gathered from the whole empire, many of them had a shady past, there were fugitive criminals, ex-prisoners etc. From the very beginning its population was various, multiethnic. Multiethnic feature was associated with social pattern. Approximate scheme was the following:

- the Englishmen managed the production;
- the Russians were workers and miners;
- the Ukrainians were farmworkers;
- the Jews were craftsmen and tradesmen.

Multinationality became one of the basic local features.

In 1882, after tsar's murder and in the light of anti-Jews decrees, the Order was issued regarding to the Jews resettlement in the boundaries of local residence.

This Order concerned the Jews residing illegally in Central Russia, as well as some categories of legal residents, for instance: merchants, retired enlisted men, discharged soldiers etc. A lot of them moved to Yuzovka. It is important to note unique fact that the pale of settlement and administrative border between Ukraine and Don Army region were passing across Yuzovka. The border was passing along the Kalmius river. The territory of Ukraine, pale of settlement and Yuzovka were on the one side, and the Jews were living there respectively. On the other side there was the beginning of the Cossack territory, wherein the Jews were not allowed to settle, lease land, have own business etc.

In 1903 the legislation made small positive shift concerning the Jews, conditions of economic activity were simplified for residents of some settlements. These settlements included Yuzovka. As a result, large percent of shopkeepers, craftsmen, wage workers arrived to Yuzovka from other governorates.

The border with Russia, a large number of migrants from Russian regions, Russian language as common for multiethnic residents — all that determined one more important feature of local mentality — Russian language in everyday speech and mental affinity with Russia. It is more or less typical for the whole Eastern Ukraine.

Thus, for instance, 70 % of the Jews of Yekaterinoslav Governorate knew Russian, comparing with 40 % of the Jews on the Western Ukraine.

Let's see Yuzovka census records of the year 1917: the Russians — 31,952, the Jews — 9,934, the Ukrainians — 7,086, the Poles — 2,120, the Belorussians — 1,465, the Armenians — 421, the Tatars — 334, the Kazakhs — 130, the Englishmen — 101, the Gipsies — 96, and the Germans — 70 etc. Total: 54,718 people (Styopkin V.P., Gergel V.I. Complete history of Donetsk. 2008, p. 121).

By the way, in 1917 Yuzovka became incorporated.

It is easy to see that the Jews by their number were the second nation after the Russians and constituted 18 % of the local population. Actually, Jewish population always varied within range 15–25 % of habitants, thus, it constituted serious percent. Yuzovka had several synagogues, Jewish educational institutions, mikvah, Jewish cemetery etc.

A lot of Jews were managers. As a rule, the Jews knew several languages and local mentality. On the one hand, they were good managers at the local

level, on the other hand, they remained aliens for workers, and due to that they couldn't collude with them against superiors. All that often motivated the Englishmen to recommend the Jews as managers. It should be noted that this factor affected disorders in 1892.

However, the Jews couldn't lease land or mine on their own; they could do that only with non-Jewish partner.

In 1892 «cholera riot» burst out in Yuzovka, when workmen blamed the Englishmen and the Jews that they were not sick, and only workmen were sick.

It escalated into Jewish disorders and robberies of not only Jewish property, but also the factory property. Interesting fact is that factory workers protected the factory cash desk from workers-looters. Finally, disorders were stopped by an army.

The response to anti-Jews decrees and disorders was an expansion of socialism and Zionism ideas diffusion among Yuzovka Jews.

In 1887 Yuzovka Zionist Organization was established. In 1905 it consisted of 400 people. It is worth to mention Aran Zalman, born in Yuzovka, who was an active member of Zionist movement, and later he became a member of the Knesset and minister of education of Israel.

Since the beginning of revolutionary activities a lot of Jews, especially youth, participated there. Records of Yuzovka police were riddled with Jewish surnames. In this respect the situation was equivalent with state of affairs in other regions.

Yuzovka Jews participated in revolution and Civil War. Most of them were in the Red Army and Makhno army. Thus, for instance, famous Lev Zadov, born in Yuzovka, was a chief of Makhno counterintelligence.

In 1924 the town was renamed into Stalino town, and in 1932 it became a regional center.

In twenties-thirties years the city continued to develop.

Soviet system had double effect on the Jews. On the one hand, denationalization removed restrictions and a lot of Jews began moving up the social line. High percentage of employees in government authorities, People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD), production administration were the Jews.

Many Jews were engaged in Donbass traditional mining industry, among which a lot of leading mining experts can be named.

The history of Donetsk science, medicine, education of that period is full of names of famous Donetsk Jewish scientists and specialists.

On the other hand, the Soviet government declared war against religion, incl. Judaism. Jewish religious life was ceased in Stalino. In 1937 the synagogue was closed, and in 1938 David Kodkin, the rabbi was arrested and shot.

According to All-Union census of population for the year 1939 the population of Stalino numbered 466,300 people. As of the summer of the year 1941, there are not exact numbers, however, the population undoubtedly grew by natural increase and internal migration as Donbass remained attractive region. At that time about 20 % of Stalino residents were the Jews.

The Holocaust history in Donetsk city

It is common knowledge that on the 22nd of June the Great Patriotic War was launched.

The Germans rapidly occupied the European part of the USSR. Stalino was located in the eastern part of Ukraine. Thus, the geographic aspect had positive influence on fate of Donbass Jews. The Germans entered Donbass only in October, and the Jews had 3–4 months for evacuation. Also the advantage factor was an integration of the Jews into social and industrial structures.

Among the Jews there were a lot of public employees, factory workers, other categories referred to production, who had to be evacuated.

It should be noted that a lot of the Jews were mobilized to army.

Thus, Donbass Jews had time reserve to escape unlike the Jews of Baltics, Western Ukraine and Belarus, who fell into hands of Nazi in the very beginning of war. It causes difficulties in calculation of number of the Jews, who stayed in the city at the moment of its occupation by the Germans.

On the one hand, many were evacuated or called up for the front. On the other hand, there were a lot of the Jews, who ran away from the Western Ukraine to Stalino, but didn't have time for evacuation and stayed in the city and region at the moment of the Germans' attack.

It is certainly known that there was Odessa — Mariupol sea bridge, with a help of which the Jews of the western regions were escaping to Donbass.

Thus, it is impossible to calculate how many Jews stayed in Stalino at the moment of city occupation by fascists. Some researchers say numbers within 20–25% of prewar Jewish population, but they are quite rough, of course.

The Germans entered the region from the south. Mariupol was the first city occupied on the 10th of October.

Shootings began immediately in Mariupol. Stalino was occupied on the 20th of October. Within this interval some Jews from Mariupol succeeded to run away and got to Stalino.

They told that the Jews were killed, but hardly anybody believed them. O.I. Tsyganskaya shows it in her interview (documentary film «Judenfrei». Donetsk, 2007. D. Senatorov).

Reaction of the Jews stayed in Stalino was typical: some remembered German army of the year 1918 and didn't believe that this army could do that, others considered that the Germans were cultured nation and, in principle, were not able to do something like that. Also there were such people, who thought that German regime would return the property expropriated by the Soviet government.

The history of the city of that period mentions Kaufman, famous doctor. He was studying in Germany as far back as before the Revolution and persuaded everyone that he had been living in Germany, knew German mentality and culture, and everything was rumors, the Germans were cultured nation and were not able to do that. It's easy to guess the following: he stayed in Stalino and was killed with those, who shared this illusion.

So, as previously mentioned, on the 20th of October the Germans entered Stalino, and the whole region was being occupied during October. Administratively the region was annexed to the Left-bank Ukraine. The power was consolidated by the military command, which reported to logistical command of corresponding army. The city got back the old name Yuzovka.

Special teams 4b, 10a and operations group 6 were running Anti-Jews campaign. Ukrainian police was an active participant of it. Like in other regions among local population there were certain people injured by the Soviet system. They welcomed new authorities, hoping that it would bring them liberation.

Historically in Donbass (as we mentioned above) heavy industry, on mines there was weaker ideological control during employment. It made possible to hide away for people that had problems with authorities. Thus, for instance, within abovementioned period there were a lot of people hidden away from dekulakization. Some of them started working in local police. Military command intruded into actions of special teams in order to put off the Holocaust. It was caused by two factors:

- necessity to preserve stability in region until the front is distanced;
- necessity to exploit the Jews as hard labor force.

At first, new authorities' policy conducted towards the Jews had legislative and economic character. The first step was registration of the Jews. It should be noted that the Jews were the only separated group. Hence, we may conclude that from the very beginning there was individual plan for this population group. When the registration was completed, the following step was an imposition of fine on the Jews.

On the 11th of December, 1941 Donetskiy Vestnik newspaper published commandant's decree, which said that Jewish population participated in mass sabotage and robberies. The following was ordered as punishment:

- impose common fine on the whole Jewish population of the city amounting to 800 thousand Deutsche marks or 8 million rubles;
- the fine should be collected by the Jewish community under control of municipal administration;
- the fine had to be paid in 3 stages till the 1st of January, 1942;
- in the event of untimely and short payment of fine, punishments were provided, incl. fine increase.

Besides economic orders, there were also propagandistic orders. Thus, for instance, decrees were published regarding to wearing of the Star of David, separate seats in trams etc. Informative propaganda was started in created local newspapers.

The biggest newspaper in Donetsk was Donetskiy Vestnik newspaper. It was issued once a week in edition of 50–65 thousand copies, in Russian. It was being issued during the whole period of occupation — since 15.11.1941 till 01.09.1943. The most part of this issue was Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda. Such theme was not changed even after Yuzovka Jewry destruction, when no more Jews stayed in the city.

Thus, all these economic, administrative, propagandistic measures were aimed at distancing of population from the Jews.

The following step was physical confinement of the Jews. It was carried out in the region by two ways:

- interment camp confinement (Kramatorsk, Starobeshevo);
- creation of Jewry (Yuzovka).

In February, 1942 Galderberg and Graf, representatives of SD (Security Department), arrived to Yuzovka, who brought instructions from Berlin on creation of Jewry in Yuzovka.

The territory was allotted in outskirts, away from the population, in so-called White Open Pit. Today in Donetsk it is a district of Cosmos circus. Before revolution porcelain clay was mined, therefore it was nicknamed as White. Historically, there were living the poorest workers in dugouts. In 1920–1930 there was the whole district of similar dugouts, they were called «nakhlovka» or «sobachevka». Workers built it by themselves. At that time the city was much smaller, and this district was outskirts.

The population was moved from dugouts within three days, the territory was fenced by barbed wire, wherein guards were planted.

There were certain difficulties with information about Yuzovka Jewry: due to the fact that it wasn't included into officially recognized places of Jews confinement and destruction, there were not almost documents concerning that. Basic source were records of trial on fascist criminals in Yuzovka, their testimonies, witnesses and stories of eyewitnesses and residents of the city.

Discussion concerning Jewry existence lasted a good while. Today the vast majority of researchers consider that Jewry was in the mentioned district. There are still controversies regarding to the date of its foundation.

According to testimonies of Yuzovka burgomaster, there was the following order: to gather the Jews into Jewry in March, 1942. Each family had to take food for several days, valuables, and pass keys from their apartments to police. Thus, Yuzovka Jewry was created. It was forbidden to exit it; Jewry had famine and terrible living conditions. Every day the police took the Jews from Jewry for hard physical work. Not all of them came back.

However, there are witnesses of residents of the city concerning that Jewry had been created earlier, already in winter, 1941–1942. Historians do not have serious controversies about the final date of Jewry destruction. Jewry existed till the 1st of May, 1942. For this period of time, according to different sources, from 3 up to 8 thousand of the Jews passed Jewry. On the 30th of April the Jews of Jewry received the order to take bread for three days, gold, valuables. They had been told that they would go to the place, where they would get a job and new accommodation. Such methodology was effective in all major actions on the territory of region. The Jews were told that they would be moved to new, better place. Thus, for instance, Mariupol Jews were told that they would be carried to Jerusalem.

Jewry was demolished after the Jews liquidation.

The final step of authorities' policy towards the Jews was their extermination. Right away it should be noted that the Jews were being killed gradually. It was due to that, firstly, the Jews some time were used for their purposes: for money collection, physical labor etc., secondly, even after big action carrying they gradually revealed the Jews remained or hidden, they brought Jewish prisoners of war etc.

Actually, the Jews were killed on the territory of region in different ways. Different methods were used in three cities with the biggest Jewish population:

- Yuzovka — they were thrown into the pit;
- Mariupol — they were shot;
- Artyomovsk — they were mured in adit.

As you may know, the Germans killed the Jews depending on local conditions. Yuzovka was mining industrial center. Therefore, that method was used for Yuzovka Jews extermination, the Jews were thrown into the pit. Natural specific of the region was unfavorable geographic point for the Jews. Donbass is mostly represented by industrial cities and steppes. There are few forests, therefore, it was impossible to run away to the forest, as it often happened in the Western and Central Ukraine. There were not natural hiding places.

Also unfavorable moment was front closeness, it motivated the Germans for quick liquidation of Jewish population.

Therefore, Jewry in Yuzovka was destructed in spring, 1942, while in the western USSR regions it was much later.

Local population was contrasting as anywhere.

On the one hand, as eyewitnesses tell, in many cases the Germans found the Jews only through the help of local policemen or simply assistants, which knew well who and where was hidden.

On the other hand, there were many cases, when neighbors, friends and acquaintances helped the Jews. They were hiding, giving overnight accommodation, food, cloth, helping to obtain documents.

Donbass multinationality, a great number of mixed marriages, friendship and neighbourhood between people of different nationalities, national tolerance had general positive effect here.

The Germans began killing the Jews from the very beginning of their stay in Yuzovka.

At first, it had random nature. They killed one after one or in small groups on the spot or next to the pit. Eventually, it became centralized next to the pit of 4/4-bis mine. This mine was known in the 19th century as Rykovskaya, but, after several big accidents, which caused great loss of life, it was moth-balled. Since that time it had been ill famed. It is commonly known that Nazism is full of mysticism. For «serious activities» Nazi were trying to select special dates and special places. Thus, for instance, well-known Babi Yar was non-random choice. That place was considered to be negative (one of the old names was Chortova Baba). The date was not selected coincidentally, Yom Kippur is the holiest Jewish day. According to one's belief the same was also in Yuzovka.

They chose special place considered to be negative and special date for Jewry destruction — night of the 1st of May, i.e. mystical Walpurgis Night.

Others consider that there is not any mystic there, German engineers simply came to a conclusion about impossibility of mine recovery, therefore, they used it for those purposes. By the way, after war the mine was not recovered.

It is worth mentioning that after Babi Yar, pit of 4/4-bis mine is the second mass grave of civilian victims during the Great Patriotic War on the territory of Ukraine. At the same time the pit is the deepest burial. German engineers calculated the pit depth. It was 365 m. Cross section was 15 m. Groups of people were brought to the pit, shot and their dead bodies were thrown into the pit. Small children were thrown alive. Afterwards, they poured caustic soda for disinfection, masking and sealing.

They were throwing not only the Jews, but also crypto, guerillas, prisoners of war, and generally everyone, who maintained active or passive resistance in any form and didn't obey government.

According to witnesses' stories captured seamen faced death with singing songs. Such evidences remind stories about Babi Yar, when captured seamen of Dnepr Flotilla walked for shooting trying to fight, yelling and shouting: «For Motherland!»

As is known, later, there were the following decrees from German command in separate front points: «Seamen and miners should not be captured», since seamen and miners' units had shown themselves as serious, tough soldiers. It reminds decrees of German command in the First World War, which didn't recommend Cossacks capturing due to the same reasons.

It should be noted that there was serious underground resistance in the city. Guerilla and raiding groups were also active in the district. Besides that, there was sabotage of the Germans' attempts to restore industry. Once, during the ceremony on the pit we happened to meet two eyewitnesses of those events, who prayed for miners dead in the pit. By Russian tradition they put glass with vodka and bread, they were crying, telling that they actually saw how the Germans were throwing miners, because they didn't want to help fascists.

Two cases were fixed, when people didn't wait execution and snatched castigators and fell into the pit. One of them was S.G. Matekin, the chief of underground resistance group, another — V.V. Chizhov. It is difficult to ascertain how many such cases were, as the similar stories are repeated without names, and it is not clear whether it concerns the same or different people. It is possible that there were several similar cases. According to one version, exactly after that case gas chambers — closed machines began to be widely used, wherein gas was fed, and already dead people were brought to the pit. However, most probably that it wasn't interrelated, as the Germans applied similar method in other places.

Actually, fascists applied «combined method» of throwing into the pit, i.e. they were throwing people alive, shooting and throwing their dead bodies, they were throwing dead bodies of people killed in gas chambers.

Over the whole history there is one unique case, when a man succeeded to survive. That man was A.D. Polozhentsev. He was a mine-rescue man and knew mine shaft arrangement, he caught a rope and succeeded to survive and came out later. Afterwards, he joint guerillas and was fighting in ranks of Red Army.

His personal story is given in the Attachment 1.

At night from the 30th of April to the 1st of May big action was held towards destruction of Jewry in Yuzovka, residents of which were brought out to the pit and killed.

Hereupon, Jewish issue in Yuzovka was formally solved. However, during the whole period of occupation the Jews were being killed: Jewish prisoners of war, the Jews from neighborhood towns, stumbled across etc. were brought to the pit. Last murder of the Jews was fixed on the 2nd of September, 1943 several days before the city liberation.

You may refer to memories and stories of eyewitnesses concerning destruction of the Jews during occupation period in Attachment 2.

The city was liberated on the 7th of September, 1943. Upon the liberation State Extraordinary Commission for Determination of Misdeeds Committed by Nazi Occupants and Their Associates was established. Seeing that local residents, eyewitnesses told about events in the pit, works started immediately at location. While retrograding the Germans demolished pit mouth, which considerably complicated work. Finally, it came out that the shaft with 365 m depth was filled by dead bodies up to 310 meters!

They managed to take out about 150 dead bodies, other remaining bodies were plain biomass. Time, pressure, caustic soda transformed bodies into indiscreet biomass. Very approximate calculation was made by proportion of biomass and pit depth, tentative number was obtained equaling 75 thousand killed people. Among 150 of identified bodies 52 were buried in common grave in Mushketovsky graveyard, other bodies were passed to relatives.

See the Conclusion of Expert Commission in Attachment 3.

A lot of researches consider that real quantity is bigger, as the upper layers were taken as a basis for calculation, while the lower layers were more compressed under the pressure, and accordingly it is possible that their number is bigger, they tell the number up to 100 thousand. However, there are researchers considering that such numbers are far beyond the real one.

Difficulties with calculations were due to the fact that during retrograding the Germans destroyed archive documents.

On the 4th of March, 1944 an Official record about Nazi atrocities in Stalino city of Stalino region was drawn up, wherein a number of 75 thousand civilians was stated (Excerpt from Donetsk Regional State Archive No. 88).

In 1947 Eichman burgomaster and his assistants were being judged. There is sad coincidence of Yuzovka burgomaster's surname and surname of Adolf Eichman, chief responsible person for «Final Holocaust Solution».

Eichman hailed from Zaporozhye region, German, born in German colony, local leader. Interesting fact is that in the Soviet times he was a member of the party. Before May, 1942 he was deputy burgomaster of Yuzovka, and in May he became a burgomaster.

The question arises as to whether it is somehow connected with Jewry liquidation, which happened right on the 1st of May, 1942? It's most likely that we will not receive the answer to this question.

On the 24th of October, 1947 Socialistic Donbass newspaper, No. 213, published abstract of record of trial over occupants, wherein it was said about pit tragedy. On the 26th of October, 1947 Socialistic Donbass newspaper, No. 213, published abstract of the next trial record.

During the trial the newspapers continued to publish testimonies of eye-witnesses, witnesses, convicted offenders, burgomaster etc. A lot of people stayed in the court room or near it, the trial was quite opened, especially for the Soviet system of that period.

People were shocked by the scope of the tragedy, Nazi cruelty and barbarity.

Of course, it was difficult to calculate how many victims were in the pit. It was more difficult to ascertain how many of them were the Jews.

It is not clear how many exactly Jews were in the city at the moment of its acquisition by the Germans, all the time they were bringing groups of the Jews from other places, there was not accurate recording: how many of them were killed etc. Therefore, numbers are very different, we present the most known of them.

A. Eichman, burgomaster, indicated the number 3 thousand. See testimonies of Yuzovka burgomaster on the trial in Attachment 4. Here, you may find testimonies of two witnesses.

V.P. Styopkin, famous local historian indicates the number 7 thousand, and M. Alter, another Donetsk local historian adheres to the same number. A.I. Kruglov, researcher of the Holocaust in the Left-bank Ukraine tells about 16 thousand killed, while D. Titarenko, researcher of the Holocaust in Donetsk region considers that 15–16 thousand civilian Jews and about 2 thousand Jewish prisoners of war were killed.

In the «Book of condolence of Ukraine» I. Kulaga, chief of Donetsk Regional Editorial Board indicates the number 20 thousand.

According to data of Donbass Nepokoryonnyi (Unconquerable Donbass) Museum about 25 thousand Jews were killed.

As we see, numbers essentially differ: from 3,000 minimum up to 25,000 maximum.

The Holocaust memorialization

In the Soviet times the Holocaust matter was totally hushed up. Mostly there were used such expressions as «slaughter of Soviet citizens», «slaughter of civilians» etc.

That's easy to understand due to interpretation of the Soviet ideology, which didn't lay emphasis on nationality, as it concerned «new community — Soviet people».

Besides that, it should be taken into consideration that in several USSR regions there were units of local collaborators, who killed the Jews. Thus, it comes out that one Soviet citizens were killing others, who went behind official ideology. Certainly there was also impact of political leaders' attitude to Israel and Zionism in general. As you know, during the most USSR postwar history the country didn't have any Jewish organizations, which could place this matter on the agenda or deal with it.

After Commonwealth of Independent States formation, in the early ninetieth the society became more liberal with range of various opinions, ideologies, guidelines etc. Jewish organizations resumed their activities, incl. in Donetsk. Since that time wide work has being carried out on the Holocaust memorialization.

The first investigations of the Holocaust in Donetsk, source books, collections of eye-witnesses' testimonies etc. came out. The Holocaust memoirs have being opened in the region.

As previously mentioned, the region had 3 major cities with Jewish population, consequently, the biggest disasters happened in these particular cities: Mariupol, Artyomovsk, Donetsk.

In 1992 memorial was opened in Mariupol, and in 1999 — in Artyomovsk.

Annually Donetsk Jewish Community holds commemorative meeting devoted to Donetsk Holocaust, it is usually conducted at local level with municipal administration representatives. The community was an active participant in money collection for the Holocaust Memorial construction.

A good while there was struggle for admission of fact that Jewry existed on the territory of White Open Pit during the war.

After this fact was proved and officially admitted, it was decided to build the Holocaust Memorial in Jewry place.

In 2006 works were carried out, the Memorial had to be opened on the 22nd of December, 2006, but at night on the 20th of December swastika was drawn on it and offensive words were written.

It gives another proof that anti-Semitic tricks may be everywhere, even in such multinational, national tolerant region as Donbass.

As a result, the Memorial was opened a bit later, on the 26th of December, 2006. The Memorial has Jewish symbols, memorization words in Russian and Hebrew.

The first Holocaust Memorial has interesting fate. This Memorial was not official, and very few people knew about it. Its author was Naum Ginzburg, famous Donetsk sculptor. His wife and daughter were killed by fascists. He didn't succeed to find their grave. Then he sculptured a headstone for them in Mushketovsky graveyard. The sculpture images dead members of his family, and a bit aside there is figure covered by tallit and bent from mourn symbolizing himself. He was working on his creation during 25 years and completed it in 1972. We can imagine what it meant to build a memorial with tallit in those years.

However, firstly, as he was in the graveyard, few people knew about it, secondly, for most of visitors it was common headstone, and only those, who knew the meaning of tallit, understood everything. Thus, the Memorial was hidden, and only those people understood for whom it was supposed to.

During the last 20 years multitude of educational seminars and conferences devoted to Disaster were held within various Jewish organizations.

The Holocaust history is taught at Jewish comprehensive and Sunday schools.

Jewish historians and researchers wrote dozens works about that.

Special mention must be made of M. Kogan, whose activity considerably influenced on recognition of Jewry existence in Donetsk.

There are meetings held of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the Jews survived from the Holocaust. Representatives of Israel embassies arrived to Donetsk, righteous gentile rewarding ceremonies were held.

Unique project was making of film «Judenfrei» by D. Senatorov, Donetsk young director. The film is devoted to the Holocaust in Donetsk region, it shows facts, documents, eyewitnesses stories. The film involves the Jews survived from the Holocaust, as well as righteous gentile, witnesses, the Holocaust researchers. The film gives great emotional impact.

The Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI) and Midreshet Yerushalayim seriously look into the Holocaust matter. Several times a year they hold one-day seminars, which include visiting of the museum, the pit, Jewry Memorial, combining the excursion with commemorative ceremony, as well as series of lectures on this matter.

Such seminars combine intellectual and emotional approaches, they are held for general and various audience. They give interesting information and materials to participants, as well as feeling of involvement and do not leave anyone indifferent.

The Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI) has included teaching of the Holocaust history into Jewish Identity Education Project. Within the Open University of Israel the course «Holocaust» is the most popular.

The individual project was preparation of Jewish youth, which takes part in the trips to Poland. Before the trip children had to attend the Holocaust lectures.

The Holocaust is also studied at Donetsk higher education institutions. The Holocaust has being taught over 10 years at the Chair of Jewish Sciences of Donetsk National University as elective course for those who wish, irrespective of course, department, and institute. For this period hundreds of students attended such course. A lot of them took part in conferences devoted to the Holocaust within this academic project. There are students and teachers, who wrote solid research papers (Ye. Suchkova, V. Soldatova).

It is important moment in the Holocaust memorialization by student youth. Specific moment is group dissimilarity. Being representatives of different schools, departments, courses and united by interest to such matter, afterwards young people carry this information, feelings, considerations into their groups. Thus, the Holocaust memory is formed among student youth.

Today the list of universities, which teach Hebrew, Jewish history, incl. studying of the Holocaust, expands. Israel Cultural Center works on it.

In the summer, 2012 Donetsk Association «Ukraine-Israel» issued the book «Tragic Pages of the History» dedicated to the 70th anniversary of genocide of Jewish population of Donetsk region. Jewish Community Center regularly holds various conferences and meetings on this matter.

Memorial on the pit of 4/4-bis mine has been taken under patronage of Donetsk Administration of State Protection Service. Owing to this Service, repairs were performed there, and it is kept clean.

It is noteworthy to tell about Donbass Nepokoryonnyi (Unconquerable Donbass) Museum, which cooperates with different Jewish organizations within the Holocaust studying.

In 1974 Z.I. Bukuyemskaya started research activity intended for investigation of the tragedy in 4/4-bis pit, which included: collection of documents and eye-witnesses' testimonies, search of witnesses, identification of victims' surnames and names etc. The activity was carried out on a voluntary basis.

Over the years it took serious form, and as a result in 1983 Donbass Nepokoryonnyi (Unconquerable Donbass) Museum was opened. The Museum started cooperation with different organizations, incl. Jewish ones.

Today Z.I. Bukuyemskaya's activity is being handed on by G.A. Brokarenko.

Through the help of Claims Conference the Museum made «Jewish room» entirely dedicated to the Holocaust in Donetsk city and region. In other room small cinema hall has been opened, wherein museum visitors' groups watch the film «Judenfrei».

Donbass Nepokoryonnyi (Unconquerable Donbass) Museum arranges excursions for pupils, students, which are devoted not only to the Great Patriotic War, but also to the Holocaust.

There are pupils and students, who wrote class, term, graduation papers concerning the Holocaust. Visiting of the Museum is essential part the Holocaust seminars.

Various international organizations turn to the Museum for assistance and consultation.

Researchers of the Holocaust also fall back upon help of the Museum, which provides them materials.

Most part of this collected book includes materials kindly furnished by G.A. Brokarenko, director of the Museum.

There are even «family cases», including:

- applications from relatives with request to recognize their relatives as victims of the pit tragedy (or inquiry about confirmation of such fact from any organization);
- testimonies of eyewitnesses or other documents confirming their relatives' death in the pit;
- recognition certificate from the Museum.

See Attachment 5 for an example of such «family case».

Perhaps the most important direction of Donbass Nepokoryonnyi (Unconquerable Donbass) Museum's activity is an identification of surnames and names of people dead in the 4/4-bis mine.

For today there is a list of 1,800 surnames and names, from which more than 700 were officially confirmed. Such activity is being continued. It is quite laborious, as for official recognition it is necessary to collect serious facts-testimonies, stories of eyewitnesses, documents, etc.

It is not easy to do that due to long standing, documents destruction by Nazi, reduction of witnesses' quantity as the years go by, lack of applications from relatives etc.

See the list in Attachment 6. It should be noted that it has been published for the first time ever. Peruse it, and you may find familiar surnames there...

Conclusion

Thus, let's sum up our material.

In the first part of book we showed origination of Donetsk Jewish community from the moment of the city foundation and before the war.

We saw that the Jews always constituted a high percentage of municipal population and were important public, social, intellectual segment.

We noted unique pre-revolutionary location of the city on the border of pale of settlement, border of Ukraine and Don Army region, which significantly influenced on specifics of Jewish community and general specifics of the city.

Also other moments have been reflected, which formed local mentality and peculiarities, — multinationality, role of production etc.

In the second part of book we reflected the Holocaust history.

We saw different peculiarities, which had influence on Donetsk Jews' fate in the war period. Positive:

- time reserve, as the city was occupied 3,5 months after the beginning of war, which enabled a lot of people to evacuate or leave for the front;

- large percentage of the Jews engaged in branches and entitled for evacuation;

- regional multinationality and international tolerance, a lot of mixed marriages, traditional contacts between different nationalities conditioned help of many local residents to the Jews.

Negative:

- historical memory of the Jews survived during the period of the city occupation by the Germans in 1918 induced them not to trust stories about the Jews slaughter and refuse to leave the city;

- front closeness motivated the Germans for quick solving Jewish matter;

- absence of natural covers (forests) didn't enable them to hide outside the urban area;

- participation of local policemen in solving Jewish matter by turning in the Jews.

Conclusion

We examined German authorities' policy concerning the Jews, which was pursued in accordance with well-defined, consecutive scheme:

- registration of the Jews;
- legislative restrictions (economic, administrative, propagandistic);
- physical confinement in Jewry (on the region territory in camps);
- destruction.

We examined basic aspects of the Holocaust in Donetsk:

- methods (shootings, gas chambers, pit);
- time (October, 1941 — September, 1943, big action at night on the 1st of May, 1942).

We presented different estimates, researchers' opinion, witnesses regarding to the number of killed Jews, which varies from 3 up to 25 thousand, also we clarified difficulties with calculations:

- absence of unambiguous documents;
- uncertain number of the Jews due to evacuation and mobilization on the one side, as well as arrival of the Jews from the western regions to Donetsk on the other side;
- masking measures taken by the Germans (pouring of caustic soda into the pit, burst of the pit opening, destruction of archives etc.).

In the third part of the book we described the Holocaust memorialization activity. We saw diversity of this activity in its forms, directions, audience, which totally covers different social classes.

There are also organizations mentioned, which deal with this matter.

Considerations

And now let's ponder a bit and draw conclusions. Right away we mention that everyone always draws conclusions guided by own ideology, vision. We can see it even in simple things, for example, when it is raining outside, one decides to take umbrella, another one thinks that pressure will increase, the third one thinks that it is not necessary to water a garden etc. Let alone more serious things. Therefore, we present our conclusions, however, it doesn't mean that you should accept them, we just consider them together. It is not intended for imposing of our point of view on somebody, the purpose is entering of the reader into state of search, considerations. In such state the reader may reach own conclusions, find own way, which will develop him/her.

As was said in one movie, «The world is governed by those who understand the reason».

In our opinion, root cause of this tragedy, likewise of the majority of incomparably petty conflicts — in family, at work etc., is that person seeks cause outside, but not inside. What does it mean? Let's compare communism and fascism. They are very similar ideologies, at least concerning their realization in the history. Both ideologies declared one group of people to be the highest, and others to be the lowest.

Among the highest categories approximately the following call was spread: «We are the best, but we live poorly because of them. Without them we will have wonderful life».

As for communism, it declared working class and peasants to be the highest group, and a group, which had to be eliminated, included clergy, officers, nobles etc.

As for fascism, it declared the Aryans to be the highest group, and a group, which had to be eliminated, included the Jews.

In the first example the system had class criterion. The second one had national criterion. However, the essence was the same: happiness of one group was to be reached through elimination of another one.

Because they didn't see the root of their problems in themselves, they saw it in others in that «bad group, who hinders our life».

And now there is a question: did it give happiness to those, for the sake of whom they killed? Of course, it didn't. Did workmen and peasants really get promised paradise? No: there were Civil War, Holodomor, personality cult, Gulag etc. Did the Germans get promised paradise? No: there were the war, thumping losses, defeat of Germany, its separation.

So... it never works.

However, it's a pity that such calls remain during the whole history.

For mass control we can summarize them into four phrases:

1. Guys, we are the best (doesn't somebody of «guys» agree).
2. We live badly (average man is always dissatisfied with something).
3. The question is: How's that, why we are such good people and live badly? («Guys» are confused.)
4. Answer: it's all due to them (almost program for action).

It is not important who are in this case «we» and who are «they» — it's general concept.

And the same things are happened in everyday life: «chief is an idiot», wife is silly woman», and «neighbor is a scoundrel», everyone is guilty, not me. If something is wrong with me, it means that I am or he is guilty. How can I be guilty? Of course, it is simpler to see cause of one's problems not in one's mistakes etc., but to see it in someone.

But that is the way in a deadlock. What can we correct except of ourselves? Therefore, we divorce, quarrel, because everyone initially seeks cause in other.

From the viewpoint of Jewish philosophy, human function in this world is to do «tikkun olam» — «repairing the world», which is possible to accomplish only by one way — «tikkun atsmi» — personal reformation. Moreover, man can only influence on himself, reform his personality.

Almost ideal system comes out: the most important thing, what I should do it is personal reformation; the most real what I can reform it is me again.

And now listen what people talk about: how did a football team play, who made love with a movie star, how much money did official steal — anything, but only not personal reformation.

Paradox is that people talk about things, which cannot be influenced by them at all, which are not the part of their life, and they call it reality. And if you just hint at personal reformation, self-cultivation etc., they will call them fantasies.

It is funny and sad at the same time.

If a man understands that cause always lies in himself, and he is responsible for everything, what happens with him, thinks, seeks, reforms, so, first-

ly, he will be good family member, worker, citizen, secondly, there are less chances that such man will be involved into some «ism» calling to kill others for personal happiness, and, thirdly, as we do not live in vacuum, and influence on each other, such man will influence on his circle.

And, perhaps, the most important, even if a man doesn't have substantial progress in personal reformation, at least, he will be severe foremost on himself rather than others, as he will understand that he should seek cause inside himself, but not outside.

And how this world will repair, if everyone expects reformation from other one?

A man may criticize others only to that extent, within which he reformed himself, however, that one, who is busy with personal reformation, has too much work and no time to root around others.

In the end of our book, after all notices there is one photo. Among multitude of available pictures relating to the Holocaust in Donetsk we decided to include only one into the book.

It is a photo of Rita Kartenbaum, 5-year old Jewish girl, who was thrown into the pit.

Those, who killed her, probably didn't think about anything, they were executors; anyway, it doesn't condone their behavior, because everyone has right of choice.

They were standing for their leading ideology, which declared Rita Kartenbaum, 5-year old Jewish girl from Ukraine, to be epitome of world evil. Peer through this photo and just think...

Dear friends, we would be glad to receive your comments, critics, ideas, offers via email: mashiah@bk.ru.

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Attachment 1

A.D. Polozhentsev's story

During temporary occupation of Stalino city in 1941–1943 Nazi invaders made atrocities on the occupied territory. More than 75 thousand people were thrown into 4/4-bis mine in Kalinovka, among which one man, Polozhentsev Aleksandr Danilovich survived.

The Committee for Investigation of Misdeeds Committed by Invaders on Donbass Territory involved A.D. Polozhentsev as a witness, which is evidenced by record of interrogation dd. 3rd of February, 1944 in Stalino city.

Polozhentsev Aleksandr Danilovich, year of birth 1915, born in Stalino city, non-party, higher education, graduated from the Department of Chemistry of Saratov University. Before war with Germany he was working as scientific worker of research laboratory of Institute of Mine Rescue Units of Makeyevka town, Stalino region.

He was living on the temporary occupied territory. In 1942 he was arrested by Nazi invaders, carried away for shooting, beaten and was thrown alive into 4/4-bis mine. He stayed illegal. In January, 1943 together with guerrilla group he joined operating units of Red Army. He serves as senior rifleman-bombardier of air squadron, lieutenant. His family lives at the address: 26, Stakhanova St., Kalinovka, Stalino city.

During interrogation he told the following: on the 30th of June, 1942 I was arrested by police in Kramatorsk town, and further I was carried to field gendarmerie of Stalino city. There, on the 6th of July, 1942 I was carried out without trial with other 15 Soviet citizens to 4/4-bis mine, wherein they were shot, and I tried to escape and was beaten, and thrown alive into the mine.

In the beginning of war with Germany, several times I applied to district military commissariat for calling up for military service, but all the time I got refusal. After occupation of Stalino city I decided to leave the city and join Red Army. On the way to the front line, on the outskirts of Kramatorsk town, on the 30th of June, 1942 I was arrested by police. During interrogation they stated that I was a parachutist. I wasn't repeatedly called in for interrogation. On the 2nd of July, 1942 I was carried by pickup truck to Stalino city. Arrested Soviet citizens were carried together with me.

Among them I remember Kuzmenko — 52 years old, Korabelkov — father 48 years old and son 20 years old, Vasya — 14 years old from Goro-

dovka village of Krasnoarmeysk town, he was garbed in Italian battle suit, wherefore he was nicknamed as Italian, he was in communication with underground organization and was often called in for interrogation, he was being beaten severely, but didn't tell anything about himself, Ustenko from Selidovo, agronomist, old man about 60 years old — collective farmer with a boy about 8–9 years old, Nikishyna Lyudmyla — 38 years old, after beating she went out of her mind, there were also several men and old lady.

We were carried to field gendarmerie located on the corner of Komso-molskaya and Pushkinskaya streets. On the second floor of this building they told all of us to put our things in the corner. They took away my knapsack, shaving accessories, tights, trousers, undershirt, training shoes from my feet.

I was put in basement ward, and after 30–40 minutes I was carried to the prison on the third line. I was staying in preliminary detention ward, then in the ward No. 6, where up to 60 people were staying in. The ward was being refilled with arrested people, about 3–10 people were taken away, so, its habitants were changing.

On the 4th of July I was called in for interrogation to field gendarmerie. I was accused of connection with guerillas and crypto. I pleaded not guilty. Everyone was beaten cruelly during interrogations. On the 6th of July, 1942 we were taken away from wards to the yard, then 15 people were handed in the bus and carried to the yard of 4/4-bis mine. One by one we were taken out of the bus, brought inside the mine, where from we heard shots. I hid behind the back seat, and they didn't notice me. The guard sat in the bus and went out of the yard. After they had moved a bit, they noticed hidden man in the bus and turned back the bus to the mine yard. They started beating me in the bus, at that time I hit one of the guards. Then they beat me severely on the ground, and they decided that I was dead and threw me into the mine. While falling along the shaft, I snapped at rope. I was swinging on the rope and went down-stairs. I grabbed a hole and got into it supposing that it was by-lane of the mine. While passing this by-lane, I found rough logs, but there wasn't outcrop. I took a rest, fell asleep and came back to the shaft. After beating I felt severe pain in hands, back, belly and legs. My right hand was swelling and didn't function. I do not know how long I was seating near the shaft. I heard how cars approached the yard, shots and screams of arrested people. I saw how dead bodies of shot people were falling along the shaft. Once I counted 50 shots.

After some time they threw 14 people more, who were thrown naked or in underwear. Near the shaft in entry I found a passport, it was impossible to

identify a surname; I read only that its holder was Jewish. I put the passport in my pocket. I heard also how children came to the shaft and told: «People are thrown there, they are hanging».

Next day I hooked and pulled up the rope by a stick, and started climbing. I climbed on wire binders, which were next to the shaft wall, two pipes came out of the wall, with a help of which I climbed up. I got to adjacent premises, looked around through the window and went outside to the yard. Through the hole in the fence I got out to the road, following a herd of cattle I went to Kalinovka settlement. I came home, when it fell dark. I was met by my mother, Irina Fedorovna and sister, Kvasova Lidiya, who thought that I was dead, as that day, on the 7th of July, 1942, their parcel wasn't accepted. I hid on the garret. I was hiding about one month. With a help of my sister I contacted my comrade Pavlyuchen — medical assistant. He brought Yermolayeva Lidiya, the doctor, who provided medical assistance to me. Pavlyuchen got several documents, from which he used one stock card.

In August I left home in order to pass across the front. My mother followed me till N. Ustinovka of Zaporozhye region. On my way I met Sasha, junior commander, who was encircled. Together with him we picked our way to the Caucasus and I joined guerilla forces. I participated in combat operations against German invaders.

On 26th of January, 1943 I with this detachment joined Red Army field forces. I serve as senior rifleman, lieutenant in flying unit.

I arrived on call to Stalino city.

*I have learned the copy of record in the Regional Archive/Fund 1338,
list 1, unit of storage 52, D-3, p. 180-187
A.A. Chuprunova — chief of Donbass Nepokoryonnyi
(Unconquerable Donbass) Museum search team.
27th of June, 1986*

Attachment 2

Witnesses and memories about Jews destruction in Donetsk city during the Holocaust period

From memories of Illya Petrovich Zavodeyev

The car with fascist was driven up to the pit. The driver was wearing fascist uniform, but he was Russian.

He drank the bottle of champagne, then he took out a girl about 6 years old, she fell upon him with words: «Mr., don't shoot, please!», but fascist didn't spare her, then he picked up a little infant from the car and threw him into the pit.

From memories of Girsh Vera Markovna

In the time of occupation of Stalino city in 1941–1943 our family, consisting of seven persons, stayed on the occupied territory. Father was sick: he had gastric ulcer and was in the hospital, he had to be operated, but the Germans entered the city, and we took our father home.

In the first days of occupation our father was taken to Gestapo, full name of our father was Khait Mark Abramovich, Gestapo stayed in Donbass Hotel.

After two weeks he was shot and thrown into the pit of 4/4-bis mine. After two months gas chamber came for us, we saw it from the window, broke the window and left (mother, elder brother, brothers and sisters and me), we were hiding in apartments of Jewish families. In early spring of the year 1942, we accommodated three little children in orphanage (in Larinka). I, mother and elder brother left the city, we accommodated the children of 1, 2, 3 years old, because there was nothing to eat, cold, we thought that it would be better for them in the orphanage, they would eat something there. Brother left towards Volgograd city, I and my mother went in the direction of Kharkov front, but we couldn't get to the Russians, so, we went towards Dnepropetrovsk city. In Dnepropetrovsk city I and my mother were taken into the camp, which was guarded by the Germans with dogs. In the summer, 1942 we were sent to the

harvesting in Dnepropetrovsk region. At night guerilla attacked the board, burned it with all documents, after harvesting we were released and everyone received documents according to oral information.

Thus, we received documents for my mother — Kharchenko Mariya Stepanovna, and me — Kharchenko Vera Aleksandrovna. Right there on the farm we met a woman, whose parents were living in the Crimea, outside Krasnoperekopsk town. Her name was Vishnevskaya Vera, and she was with her two-year old daughter Galya. We gathered harvest, the Germans took everything. We didn't get any pay. I, mother and Vishnevskaya with her daughter came back to Dnepropetrovsk. I went to commandant of the city in order to receive permit to get to Kairka village of Nikolayev region, where Vera Vishnevskaya's parents lived. I went to the commandant, there was Russian translator, and we received documents for two persons with German seal.

We went towards Zaporozhye city. In Zaporozhye we were picked up by the Czechs into military dock, which passed through Krasnoperekopsk, we travelled hiding under benches. We got off in Krasnoperekopsk and went to Kairka village. In Kairka village we worked in farming, at the beginning we received pay in Ukrainian money, then in Deutsche marks, we bought food at the storeroom. Upon Donbass liberation we came back home and found out that the children were taken to mobile gas chamber and carried to the mine, and thrown into the pit. Alla, who was working for the Germans, betrayed them.

Alla's father was a traitor, and upon our troops' arrival he was shot.

June, 1985

Z.I. Bukuyemskaya wrote it according to words of V.M. Girsh

From memories of Melnikova Anna Nikiforovna

I, Melnikova Anna Nikiforovna, born in 1921, stayed on the territory of Stalino city occupied by Nazi during the years 1941–1943.

After a while from occupation, when I came home, my mother told me that she saw our neighbor Khat Sara Yefimovna outside the house 115 at the 1st line (Artema St.), wherein she lived with her family before the occupation, she begged from neighbors and passersby.

I gathered all the food we had and went to that yard (1st line, 115) in order to help Khat Sara Yefimovna and deliver her from such humiliation and begging.

When I came to the yard of house 115 at the 1st line, I saw how Khat Sara Yefimovna was violently taken away from the yard by 2 German soldiers and German officer. The column of arrested Jewish old men, old women, women with children under the guard of the Germans and policemen was already moving down the street. She was hustled into this column, which continued moving towards the metallurgical plant.

Neither I, nor my family and nobody else saw or heard something more about Sara Yefimovna Khat.

We knew from eyewitnesses' stories that the Germans and policemen pushed all the Jews in truck bodies, they were carried to the 4/4-bis mine territory in Kalinovka of Stalino city and were thrown alive into the pit of this mine.

From memories of Vinnikova Tatyana Fedorovna

We walked to waste piles and to the mine and picked up coal for burning coal in the stove in our apartment. Once, I and my grandfather took the trolley and went for coal. A car passed by and we didn't pay attention to it. Suddenly the German man appeared and said: «Kaput, kaput». We thought that he wanted to kill us, and grandfather began begging: «Do not touch the girl, take me», but German man explained that people were thrown into the pit. We couldn't believe that, but then we found out that people were killed, their bodies were thrown and backfilled by caustic soda.

Then we often saw, how people were shot and thrown into the pit.

People, who were brought for shooting, were forced to undress, mothers were holding small children in arms.

We saw how seamen were led to the mine, they were walking and singing songs. Some people say that such things are only shown in movies, but they indeed were walking and singing. Once a seaman was brought to the pit, and he rushed one German man and jumped with him in the pit. Afterwards the fence was built around the mine.

I had a friend, her name was Raya Korsunskaya from Jewish people. Her mother and 4 children of Korsunskiy family were thrown by the Germans into the pit. Their elder son Yuriy went to a village to exchange commodities, ambush with the Germans was waiting him in his house, but his neighbors warned him, and he hid.

After coming back home we told everything we saw.

We were so scared that we couldn't leave our home far.

From memories of Yakov Karlin

Our family consisted of 6 persons. Father — Karlin Mikhail (Khaim) Grigoryevich, year of birth 1906, mother — Karlina (Krivitskaya) Reveka Mikhaylovna (Sura-Riva Khaymovna), year of birth 1910, I — Karlin Yakov Mikhaylovich, year of birth 1931, brother — Karlin Semen Mikhaylovich, year of birth 1934, sister — Karlina Alla Mikhaylovna, year of birth 1938, grandmother (mother's mother) — Krivitskaya Khana-Rukhl Yankelevna, year of birth 1888.

In May, 1941 my father was drafted into the Red Army. In August, 1941, when Stalino (Donetsk) city was under the threat of occupation, our family tried to evacuate in horse carts.

Of course we couldn't go far. The Germans blocked a road, and we came back to Stalino city.

The whole autumn of the year 1941 and the early winter of the year 1942, we lived in house 101 at the 10th line (Shakhtnaya St.), but the householder, policeman Velichko, turned us out of the house, and we moved to the 8th line, house 75, where my grandfather (father's father) — Karlin Grigoriy (Girlishber) Berkovich lived. He was a rabbi, but after closing of synagogue, he worked in mine as coal-face worker in order to maintain his family. Grandfather died in winter of the year 1942. We lived common Jewish life on the occupied territory. We underwent everything: continuous starvation, wearing of the Star of David on cloth, complete indignity and discrimination in everything — from trips in trams (special seats) till the possibility to fill a bucket with water (The Jews took the last).

In spring of the year 1942 policemen and the Germans gathered all the Jews into Jewry located in White Open Pit.

In the time of our family's transfer to Jewry, my mother wasn't at home. When she came back home, neighbors told her what had happened, and mother went to our friends — Kolodko Kseniya Nikolayevna, residing at the address: 10th line, 105, who left my mother in her house despite life risk of her family members. Mother lived there on the attic about 1 month. We, while staying in Jewry, didn't know where our mother was and thought that she died.

In April, 1942 after several weeks from our resettlement to Jewry, my aunt Krivitskaya Tamara Petrovna (sister-in-law of my mother) performed a feat: at the risk of her life she entered White Open Pit and took me away from Jewry. She did it, despite multitude cases, when people, who wished to survive the Jews, died together with them... Aunt Tamara took me to Rutchenkovo settlement (outskirts of Stalino city), wherein my mother was waiting for me. And I went with my mom to the east towards the front...

In a few days after my leaving Jewry, everyone, who stayed there, including my brother Semen, sister Alla, grandmother Khana-Rukhl Yankelevna and my aunt Betya Izralyevna Krivitskaya with her three underage children were thrown into the mine pit and died.

At that time thousands of city residents-exchangers roamed on roads and exchanged everything they had for food: from cloth to domestic and farm utensils.

Months-long roving was extremely difficult. Mostly we begged. Sometimes mother worked in farmworkers' kitchen gardens, she washed cloth, watered plants, took water from well, daubed huts with clay, made up cloth, I grazed geese and sheep.

But it was very seldom, mostly we begged alms moving from one village to another. And we were so glad, when people gave us potato peelings. In spring we ate nettle soup and digging out potato, which was left on fields after winter.

Besides starvation we had other suffering. Especially me. It is hard to imagine, but for the whole time I hadn't washed in bath-house or water bodies. My mother just wiped me with wet cloth and only in summer. If I had taken off clothes once, it would have meant certain death for me. Because I was circumcised. Village children of my swam only naked. And if I had appeared in underpants, it would have arisen suspicion.

Besides that, in the end of the year 1942, in winter, my finger on the right hand began to ache. This illness was known as paronychia, i.e. the finger was rankling alive exuding disgusting smell and causing me cruel suffering.

Therefore, in that period I couldn't stay in any house, and I slept in unheated sheds and in straw stacks, even in winter. One village «wise woman» saved me, she «took out paronychia» from my finger.

Several times we were on the verge of disclosure, arrest and death consequently. A miracle saved us. I can see now that God didn't let to kill me and my mother, as in that time only He was able to do that...

When we left Stalino city, we had nothing, except of cloth on us, I walked without footwear, my feet were wrapped by rags.

We hadn't any documents.

It frightened us very much, especially my mother, I thought only about food.

Any policeman or village head could arrest us. In one of the villages it happened with us. We were brought to the head. My mother explained that we were going to exchange, but we were robbed, and robbers took everything, incl. documents. He looked at us, didn't say anything and went into the house.

We thought that he was going to call policemen and braced ourselves for the worst.

But he came out with a pen and inkstand, he wrote and gave us certificate with seal confirming that we were robbed and all things together with documents were taken. We showed this certificate every time during the check of documents.

Our wandering in rural areas of Kharkov and Kursk regions occupied by the Germans lasted through to August, 1943.

Once, while staying in a cellar in Zorinka village (somehow its name is survived in my memory), which several times was passed from hand to hand from the Germans to our troops and vice-versa, we came out and revealed that we were liberated...

In October, 1943 we came back to Stalino city and got to know about tragic fate of our relatives, who stayed in Jewry. Application to Ukrainian authorities regarding to our close relative and for any help were out of the question. We were considered to be traitors.

Passports were not issued to all those, who stayed on the occupied territory, they couldn't be registered and employed consequently.

My mother hardly succeeded to receive a certificate at Housing Department, which partially substituted passport and gave chance for employment. Soon she was employed as a dishwasher at Factory Apprenticeship School. She made hidden pockets and brought home pupils' uneaten food.

We were not given ration cards, therefore, we were still starving. In August, 1944, in the age of 14 years old I was employed as lab assistant at Fotomystetstvo artel, and at last I received bread ticket...

From memories of Rubtsova Natalya Yefimovna

In autumn of the year 1941, I do not remember what month exactly was, when troops of Red Army left Stalino city, which afterwards was occupied by the Germans till the 7th of September, 1943. For the period of their domination German authorities had shot a lot of civilians, some of them I know personally, as I was an eyewitness.

My sister Trushakova Pelageya Yefimovna, whom I visited many times, lives on the territory of nursery, which is located behind Macaroni Factory towards Makeyevka town.

Once, in autumn of the year 1941, in the end of October or in the beginning of November I went again to my sister and heard from women, one of which

was Gurtovaya Nadezhda and two more unknown persons, who were standing near their houses, that the Germans shot Russian civilians, mostly the Jews, and all these shots were on the territory of nursery near pits, which had been made beforehand. This conversation caught my interest, and I decided to go to those pits and make sure that such talks were true. I approached to one pit together with Malin Pyotr Ivanovich, who lives in old settlement, I do not know exactly in which house he lives. When we had approached to the pit, it was full of dead bodies of the Soviet citizens, and at the top of it there was dead body of young woman. After that case I came there several times and saw two more pits filled with dead bodies of civilians, who were brought by German soldiers and officers by cars from Stalino city, Makeyevka and adjacent villages, among dead bodies, besides women, there were children.

I know well location of three pits filled with dead bodies of civilians, and I can show them. Besides those three pits, on the territory of nursery there should be some more graves, as the Germans were shooting citizens the whole winter of the years 1941–1942.

Once I came to my sister at three o'clock in the afternoon, I do not remember the day and month, and I heard shots, whereof I counted 13 shots, I was interested and came out to the yard, and saw how empty truck and passenger car pulled out from one of the pits, and after them one more passenger car and truck was driven up to the pit. In the passenger car there were German officers, and civilians in the truck, I do not know exactly how many of them were there, but I heard 7 shots, therefore, we may define that 7 more people were shot.

During the shots, I heard cries, it appeared that little children were shot with these people.

By spring of the year 1942, there had not been new shots heard on the territory of nursery, as the Germans began shooting civilians in the mine No 4 and threw dead bodies into this mine shaft. I live near this mine and often heard shots on the territory of mine. Besides that, one German man, who stayed in the apartment not far from my house, babbled out that once they shot 70 people in the mine.

Signature

Attachment 3

Conclusion of Expert Commission regarding to the tragedy in 4/4-bis mine pit

Before escape from the city the Germans in fear of responsibility for their awful evil deeds during five days were blowing up mine head-frame and concrete shaft mouth in order to bury it in and thereby to conceal traces of their mass atrocities over the Soviet people. Since 17.01 till 23.01.1944 a team of mine-rescuers consisting of 13 persons in the presence of members of board and crowd of residents surrounding the settlement took dead bodies out on the surface. Totally 112 dead bodies were taken out for forensic tests and assignment of their death cause. They succeeded to take out entire dead bodies only in the upper part of the shaft, the following layers of dead bodies in the mine appeared to be the separate parts of bodies.

Conclusion

Forensic tests of 112 dead bodies, which were taken out from 4/4-bis mine in Stalino (Donetsk) city from the depth of 65 meters, established the following:

1. Among extracted dead bodies there are dead bodies of men in the quantity of 61 persons, women in the quantity of 23 persons and children in the age from 10 up to 18 years old in the quantity of 7 persons, due to finding of separate parts of dead bodies, their sex wasn't identified.

3*. On 47 bodies or their parts there was not any cloth found, on other dead bodies their cloth was decomposed underwear, dress or trousers, and only sometimes we could see more or less safe outwear due to cloth of dense texture (military clothing, special clothing).

5*. All dead bodies have evident signs of maceration, some of them have grave wax, which reveal that dead bodies long time remained in water or humid environment.

7*. Skulls have two types of injuries: firearm and blunt, where the majority of skulls have the same type of injuries, with considerable break-

* Appears this way in the document.

down of facial skeleton. In 54 cases dead bodies were taken out from mine without skulls.

8. Large quantity of dead bodies (53 of 112) has broken upper and lower limbs with crushed bones and pelvic bones; 20 dead bodies have multiple fractures of skeleton bones.

9. 9 dead bodies were revealed with tightly tied hands behind their backs with wire or rope.

10. In 5 cases we found tying of two or three people together.

Detailed examination of 14 skulls showed that 12 of them have gunshot wounds; one dead body has injuries made by sharp piercing and blunt object with bounded surface. One skull is so crushed that it is not impossible to identify the type of injuries. In one case gunshot wound is combined with skull bones injury with some blunt solid object with bounded surface.

Type of skull bones breakdown, as well as presence of additional elements of charge (soot) on bones within entrance perforation indicate that shots were made at full and partial point-blank range from highly destructive fire arms.

Direction of bullets in all examined cases (except of one, where the shot was made in the temporal region) is back to front, which indicates that shots were made at the back, and collocation of entrance and exit perforations point to consider that at the moment of shot the head was tilted forward and down, and the chin was pinned to the upper part of breast.

In view of the foregoing the forensic expert board has reached the following conclusion:

1. The wholesale slaughter of the Soviet citizens was executed in the 4/4 bis mine, at that, during the last period of German occupation they were basically shot in the occipital region of head.

2. Pit with fractures, which has been revealed on skull bones, having fire-arm perforations, testifies that before or at the time of gunshot wound a blow was fetched on the head with blunt solid object.

3. The period of dead bodies' stay in the 4/4-bis mine, which were taken out from the upper layers of human bodies filling the mine, is about 6–7 months.

4. We found multiple fractures of limbs and other skeleton bones, also in some cases skull bones could be broken, when dead bodies were thrown into the mine shaft and struck the wall and metal structures.

5. Along with extermination of civilians — men, women and children, prisoners of war from the Red Army were also killed.

6. Shooting method on the 4/4-bis mine — occiput shot, which is identical with the way of extermination of the Soviet citizens by fascists in other USSR cities under German occupation, such as, for example, in Smolensk, Kharkov, Orel, Krasnodar, Voronezh.

7. As for total quantity of dead bodies of tortured Soviet citizens, which could stay in the 4/4-bis mine, it is impossible to make exact calculation of such quantity, however, taking into consideration the period, during which the mine was being filled with dead bodies (since December, 1941 till September, 1943), the mine capacity, level of dead bodies occurrence at the moment of their extraction, volume of dead bodies, as well as the fact that despite observed flow of water in the mine, dead bodies do not float up and remain under water, this points out that dead bodies stay on the solid basis and do not float, it is ought to consider that number of dead bodies amounts to several tens of thousands.

In view of that mine capacity, except of its eastern part, wherein there is not full filling with dead bodies, equals 2777.6 m^3 , volume of one dead body can be taken in figures as cub. m, on the assumption that some dead bodies could get into the eastern part of the mine shaft and flat, forensic expert board defines total number of victims thrown by German occupants into the 4/4-bis mine, not less than 75 thousand persons.

General conclusions

1. Almost during two years of domination of Nazi occupants in temporarily occupied Stalino city they regularly exterminated the Soviet citizens, both civilians and prisoners of war from the Red Army. They exterminated not only healthy menfolk, as well as disabled people, women, teenagers and even infants.

2. Nazi monsters applied different methods for slaughter of the Soviet citizens: victims of barbarous fascist regime were thrown alive into the mine shaft, poisoned in gas chambers, harried to death in torture places, and their dead bodies were sewed up in bags and thrown into the shaft. In fear of their victims they tried to make themselves safe from their resistance, German executioners tied hands of defenceless Soviet people; sometimes they tied them together before the shooting. In most cases

victims took off their clothes, their clothes were taken by executioners and their servers.

3. The 4/4-bis mine, the shaft of which is filled by human dead bodies at depth almost 1/3 km, is enormous mass grave, wherein minimum 75 thousands Soviet citizens were buried.

Human history doesn't know any other similar precedents, when such a vast number of innocent victims were killed in one place.

Attachment 4

Abbreviates of trial against Eichman — Yuzovka burgomaster

From testimony of Eichman — Yuzovka burgomaster

«...In the end of February, 1942 Galderberg, Gestapo representative, arrived from Berlin to the Security Department, and together with Graf he came to me and Petushkov to Municipal Administration, wherein on the joint meeting with chiefs of police and district burgomasters it was decided to establish Jewish Community «Jewry» in certain place, wherein all Jewish population had to be moved, incl. children and old people. White Open Pit located near Balfour Bridge was chosen for Jewry» (*from the record of A.A. Eichman's interrogation dd. 28th of April, 1946*) [...]

«Basic purpose of such choice was placement of the camp somewhere in the city outskirts, in order to hide it from great masses of the population» (*from the record of trial of the Garrison Military Tribunal of Stalino city dd. 16–24 of September, 1946*) [...]

«White Open Pit located near Balfour Bridge was chosen for Jewry. For such activities I — Eichman, Petushkov and Dolgov received orders to evict all people from dugouts there within three days, the open pit was fenced in with barbed wire and policemen guard was posted. This activity was fulfilled within two days.

In March, 1942 we gave orders to chiefs of police and district burgomasters to gather all Jewish population into Jewry, at that, every family was offered to take valuables, the best clothes and food for five-six days, their keys had to be passed to police, which made resettlement. As a result of such activities, those families were being whipped in from all districts, weak people and children were supported or carried in arms, policemen whipped them up with lashes and butts, moan, screams and children's crying was heard. All that population was whipped in the designated place, and due to the limited quantity of dugouts some of them stayed in the open air. All valuables and property of those

families were seized and passed to the Security Department, and gathered Jewish population — more than 3 thousand people were shot and poisoned in special mobile gas chambers, dead bodies of which were thrown into the mine shaft in Kalinovka. Afterwards policemen destructed those dugouts» (*from the record of A.A. Eichman's interrogation dd. 28th of April, 1946*) [...]

«...It is a fact that the Jews were exterminated, some of them survived only by a miracle» (*from the record of trial dd. 16–24th of September, 1946*) [...]

From witness testimony of B.A. Geker

«As I stated above that after Stalino city occupation by German troops Jewish Community was established under the order of Municipal Administration, whereupon all the Jews, irrespective of their age, had to wear arm bands. Then all people with bands — doctors, teachers, children, women, old people were sent to rough works for German occupants. I, being sick woman of advanced age, was sent by policemen from 3 police stations, I do not know their surnames, for snow clearing, dismantling of houses blocked by bricks and other hard works. This Jewish Community was established in November, 1941. Afterwards, I got to know that according to the Order of Municipal Administration of Stalino city, which was placarded through the city, Jewish population was laid under contribution in the amount of 3 million rubles at first and up to 8 million rubles later. As I didn't have money, I couldn't pay such sum. Those, who didn't pay, were robbed. In particular, when it was declared about payment of contribution, and I couldn't pay my rate for it, policemen came to me and took all the furniture and clothes. Thus, having robbed Jewish population, I and other Jews were arrested together with small children, old people and sent to the White Open Pit, wherefore they specially declared. I know about issue of decrees concerning persecution of the Jews according to my daughter's words, who read such decrees, I also heard about that from other Jews, who were in communities. In the beginning of the year 1942, I do not remember what month exactly, I together with my 12-year old son, my relatives — daughter, sister, who had daughter with two children, daughter-in-law — everyone of Jewish nationality with arm bands, which we had to wear in accordance with decrees of German authorities, were brought under the guard to the open pit,

by that time a lot of Jews had been there: women, children and old people. I stayed there till the 30th of April, 1942. While staying in White Open Pit, every morning policemen came to us, I do not know from which stations they were and their surnames, chose men and women in groups of 10, 20 and 100 persons and took somewhere for work, part of them came back and others disappeared without a trace.

While staying in the Open Pit, all Jewish population lived in gutted houses, without windows and doors, outside, moreover, there were winter months, cold, food wasn't given at all, I and other Soviet citizens were starving, children and old people died of starvation, but nobody paid attention to it (on the trial B.A. Geker testified that people in Jewry were given 200 g of bread per day [...]). When we asked policemen for bread, they allegedly stated that we had robbed all shops after retreat of the Red Army from Donbass. While staying in this White Open Pit, I and other Jews were whipped for hard works in the first police station of Stalino city at the 3rd line, wherein we were forced to carry logs, boards, do out toilets and clean up the yard of the police station. While being at work in the 1st police station approximately in March, 1942, I saw, how from this station more than 50 arrested Soviet citizens and the Jews, incl. children, girls, were handed in a truck. Near the truck a girl about 15–16 years old was standing and crying, two policemen took her and threw her in a body of the truck, then the truck left, and I do not know where...

On the 30th of April, 1942 at 2 a.m. policemen and the Germans came to us and announced that we had to pack our staff, take bread for three days, gold things, good clothes: «We are transferring you to another place of residence and work». Someone of the Soviet citizens told that we would be carried for shooting. I told my son to run, and I went to the toilet, then to ravine, I was lying there several hours, then I ran from Stalino to Poltava region, wherein I gave myself out as Polish woman. As for my relatives consisting of 28 persons in this Open Pit, they have not come back, I do not know anything about their location and fate...» (*from the record of interrogation of B.A. Geker dd. 12th of July, 1946*).

From witness testimony of G.L. Iofis

«...Municipal Administration, which was headed by Petushkov and Eichman, subordinated municipal and district police, through the police Eichman

and Petushkov exterminated the Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality. By their orders every day police arrested Jewish families, brutalized them, then police and Gestapo exterminated those citizens and threw them into the shaft of the 4/4-bis mine in Kalinovka.

Later, in March, 1942, remaining Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality were massively arrested by Stalino and district police and whipped in open pits (White Open Pit of Stalino city), and their apartments were robbed. Municipal Administration forbade such citizens to come out from this Open Pit to the market and other places. Afterwards, the police guarded those citizens in open pits, then, in the end of April, 1942, all that population was exterminated and their dead bodies were thrown into the shaft of the 4/4-bis mine. More than 300 families stayed in open pits...» (*from the record of interrogation of G.L. Iofis dd. 10th of July, 1946*).

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN FUND
FOR HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS (CEEFF)

CONFERENCE ON JEWISH MATERIAL CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY, INC.

Claims Conference CEEFF (1 Stock)
Sophienstr. 26 D-60487 Frankfurt a.M.

Tel: 069/97 07 01 0
Fax: 069/97 07 01 40

Народный музей
«Донбас непокоренный»
ул. Разенкова, 10

Telefondurchwahl: 069/97 07 01 44
Unsere Zeichen:

83000 Донецк/Donetsk
UKRAINE

Frankfurt a. M., den 22.02.2001

Уважаемые господа!

Наша организация по поручению правительства Германии занимается распределением пособий жертвам нацизма.

У нас на рассмотрении находится заявление госпожи Евстигнеевой (Дураковой) Ж.Я., 1938 г.р. (регистрационный номер: 6 24554 4).

В своем заявлении госпожа Евстигнеева рассказала, что она проживала с мамой Гальпериной Годой Мойсеевной, 1918 г.р. и братом Гальпериным Геннадием Яковлевичем, 1935 г.р. в городе Сталино по улице 7-ая линия д. 115 с 1941 по 1943 год.

Во время одной из облав в 1942 году мать и брат заявительницы были арестованы и убиты, а, заявительница попала в семью своего дяди Дуракова Ивана Григорьевича (жена Дуракова Дарья Васильевна и сын Дураков Виктор).

Убедительно просим Вас сообщить, имеются ли в Вашем музее какие-либо документы, подтверждающие вышеуказанное и, в положительном случае, приложить ксерокопии этих документов.

Вы можете выслать ответ по адресу:

01103 Киев
Еврейский Совет Украины
ул. Неманская. д.7, ком.14
Зельцер Лариса
тел/факс: 044-295-0206

Все расходы, связанные с ответом на наш запрос будут Вам возмещены.

При ответе просим ссылаться на наш регистрационный номер.

Заранее благодарны Вам за содействие.

С уважением,

Елена Каспар



Приложение: 1 лист

В народный музей г. Донецка
 "Донбассе непоморенной"
 от Коммерова Виктора Ивановича
 1982 г. рождения, проживающего по
 адресу г. Донецк - 18, ул. Куликовского 248

Заявление

Я, Коммеров Виктор Иванович, во время оккупации г. Сталино (Донецк) немцами в 1941-1943 гг. проживал в г. Сталино по адресу 4 линия 20. В настоящее время проживаю в городе Донецке.

Нашими соседями в начале войны и во время оккупации были: Дураков Яков Урильевич 1906 г. рождения, Талочерина Таде Моисеевна 1918 г. Талочерин Геннадий Яковлевич 1935 г. рождения, Талочерина Тамара Яковлевна 1938 г. рождения. В 1941 году Дураков Яков Урильевич (глав семьи) был призван в ряды Советской Армии. По доносу в 1942 году 10 сентября Талочерины Таде Моисеевна и её сын Геннадий были арестованы рано утром приехали крестом в темной машине с немцами и их уехали. Девочку Маню соседям удалось спрятать. Таде Моисеевна и её сын Геннадий были отправлены в шурф шахты 4-4 бис вместе с другими еврейскими семьями.

Я, Коммеров Виктор Иванович, был свидетелем.

Свидетель Коммеров В.И.
 12.06.72

В народном музее г. Донецк
"Донбассе непокоренный"
от Козерга Аким Николаевич
1921 года рождения
Г. проживающей по адресу:
г. Донецк - 27 ул. Савченко 132

Заблуждение
г. Козерга Аким Николаевич
во время оккупации г. Сталинограда,
континенто-французскими захватчиками
в 1941-1943 гг. проживала и по настоя-
щее время живет в г. Донецке (Сталино).
Во время оккупации в семье в г. (70-
миллион 7⁰⁰ тысяч 800.

Когда началась война многие
семьи были эвакуированы.
В нашей семье жили в основном
русские а также одна еврейская
семья: Гальперина Года Мансеевна
1918г (мать)

Гальперин Геннадий Львович
1935г (сын)

Гальперина Жанна Львовна
до дачи в 1942г. вместе с братом в том
дворе радио устроил прятаться еврейка
и еврейка с немцами и уехала
мать и семья, а девочку вместе сирот-
ками. Года Мансеевна известна это
их, едрились в мушкетерской 4-4, бис
Я был свидетелем и очевидцем
этого преступления.

Свидетель: Козерга А. Н.
17.06.97 г. ул. Козерга

Attachment 6

Complete list of surnames and names of people dead in 4/4-bis mine

1	Abramson Bronya Yudovna		1898
2	Abramson Lew Yakovlevich		
3	Abramson Olga Lvovna		13 years
4	Abramson Rakhil Abramovna		
5	Abramson Sima Abramovna		
6	Agashkova Sima Abramovna		1914
7	Agromova	Khartsyzsk	
8	Agroponik	Mother	
9	Agroponik	Father	
10	Agroponik	Child	
11	Agroponik	Child	
12	Agroponik	Child	
13	Agroponik	Child	
14	Adamov Boris Aleksandrovich		1888
15	Azarov A.L.	Khartsyzsk	
16	Aksyonov V.		
17	Aksyonov A.	Khartsyzsk	
18	Alekseyev Pavel		
19	Alyokhin M.N.	Khartsyzsk	
20	Alter Mikhail Vasilyevich		
21	Alter Samuil Samoylovich		
22	Ampilgov	Khartsyzsk	
23	Anastasov K.G.	Khartsyzsk	
24	Andreyev B.	Khartsyzsk	
25	Andreyev B. Kh.		1903
26	Anikeyev		
27	Anikiyenko	Khartsyzsk	
28	Arenkov David Moiseyevich		1880
29	Arenkov Lev		13 years
30	Arenkova Dora		1885
31	Artamonov V.T.	Khartsyzsk	

Attachment

32	Arkhipov G.M.	Khartsyzsk	
33	Afanasyev Roman Vasilyevich		1886(70)
34	Afonin Yakov Vasilyevich		1888
35	Akhtyrskaya	Khartsyzsk	
36	Babushkin A.N.		1908
37	Banchevskaya Anna Vulfovna		1902
38	Banchevskaya Yelena Abramovna		1907
39	Banchevskaya Mariya Abramovna		1911
40	Banchevskaya Faina Naumovna		1902
41	Banchevskaya-Zogot A.A.		1912
42	Banchevskiy Abram Pavlovich		1872
43	Banchevskiy Iosif Abramovich		1904
44	Banchevsky Lev Abram.		1929
45	Banchevskiy Naum Iosif.		1935
46	Banchevskiy Pavel Abram.		1932
47	Banchevskiy Pavel Iosif.		1940
48	Batelman Nuta Veniaminovna		1890
49	Bezrozum Ary Abramovich		1899
50	Bezrozum Beyla Moyshevna		
51	Bezrozum Rakhil Aronovna		1918
52	Bezrozum Sonya		8 years
53	Bezrozum Khaya Aronovna		
54	Bezrozum Tsypa Aronovna		
55	Belenkaya Olga Pavlovna		1814
56	Belenkaya Fanya Davydovna		1879
57	Belenkiy Pavel Leontyevich		1874
58	Belitskiy Mikhail Aleksandrovich		1895
59	Belobrov Senya		
60	Belobrova Minya Aronovna		
61	Belokon Mikhail Petrovich		
62	Belous A.M.	Khartsyzsk	
63	Berezin Aron Borisovich		1930
64	Berezin Aron Natanovich		1897
65	Berezina Bella Natanovna		1903
66	Berezina Nekhama Semyonovna		1865
67	Berezina Olga Borisovna		1936
68	Berezina Faina Borisovna		1938
69	Bertha Volke Utek		
70	Biryukov S.F.	Khartsyzsk	
71	Bisikova M.		

Tears of the Holocaust

72	Bisikova S.		
73	Blank Bella Petrovna		
74	Blank Pinya Moiseyevich		
75	Blank Rakhil Iosifovna		
76	Bogopolskiy I.B.	Khartsyzsk	
77	Boyko T.I.	Khartsyzsk	
78	Bokser Vladimir		
79	Bokser Vladimir and family (5 persons)	Khartsyzsk	
80	Brailovskaya Polina		1885
81	Brailovskaya Khana		1880
82	Brailovskaya-Zuser Mina Abramovna		1911
83	Brashovskiy Grigoriy Abramovich		1926
84	Bresler Yelizaveta Lvovna		1911
85	Bresler Merekhana Abramovna		1885
86	Bresler Sara Lvovna		1923
87	Bresler Yakov Lvovich		1917
88	Brozgol Anna Isaakovna		1938
89	Brozgol David Isaakovich		1940
90	Brozgol Isaak Rakhimovich		1900
91	Brozgol Mariya Leybovna		1900
92	Brozgol Moisey Leybovich		1900
93	Brozgol Nina Isaakovna		1936
94	Bronshteyn Yevgeniy		1927
95	Brofman Anna Borisovna		1918
96	Brofman Bella Borisovna		1921
97	Brofman Yelena Borisovna		1918
98	Brofman Roza Borisovna		1924
99	Brukman Khaya-Ester		1854
100	Butovskiy Aleksandr Ivanovich		1911
101	Vaynshteyn Ye.M.		
102	Vaysburg Abram Isayevich		1934
103	Vaysburg Khaya Isayevna		1922
104	Vaysburg Tsilya Isayevna		1929
105	Vaysburg Ella		1896
106	Vaks		6 years
107	Vaks Yevgeniya Yakovlevna		1922
108	Vaks Yevgeniya Yakovlevna		5 years
109	Vasserman R.L.		1895
110	Vasserman Regina Davydovna		1891
111	Vasserman Regina Davydovna		1895

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112	Vasya («Italian» Gorodovki village)		14 years
113	Veysbeyn (Beysbeyn) Basya Abramovna		1896
114	Vilin(ov) Dmitriy Ilich		1931
115	Vilin(ov) Ilya Abramovich		1898
116	Vilin(ov)a Asya Semyonovna		1900
117	Vilin(ov)a Yekaterina Ilinichna		1929
118	Vilin(ov)a Raya Ilinichna		
119	Volotkowskiy Gerasim Andreyevich		
120	Voronkova Taisiya Samuilovna	Khartsyzsk	1908
121	Gavrilov Andrey Ivanovich		1918
122	Galperin Gennadiy Yakovlevich		1935
123	Galperina Golda Moiseyevna		1918
124	Garkovets Timofey Iosifovich		
125	Gatsula Yelena Karpovna		1932
126	Genyuk Viktor Pavlovich		
127	German Vladimir		1922
128	Geukherova-Kholod Olga Aleksandrovna		
129	Girzhel	Child	2 years
130	Girzhel Yelizaveta Andreyevna		1911
131	Girzhel Semyon Abramovich		1937
132	Gitlina Debora Aleksandrovna		1933
133	Gitlina Rakhil Abramovna		1860
134	Gitlina Rakhil Iosifovna		1900
135	Gitlina Yuliya Aleksandrovna		1924
136	Gladusha Nikolay Kalyanovich (Ulyanovich)		
137	Glazunov Aleksandr Aleksandrovich		
138	Glikina Golda		1985
139	Govorov Aleksandr Grigoryevich		1888
140	Goda Galina N. (P.)		1918
141	Golin Mikhail Leontyevich		1882
142	Golina Sarra Yakovlevna		1889
143	Golobacheva Lidiya		
144	Golobacheva Mariya Andreyevna		1914
145	Golovan Ivan Grigoryevich		
146	Goloshchapov Terentiy Ivanovich		1886
147	Gold(ts)man Abram Grigoryevich		1903
148	Gold(ts)man Grigoriy Abramovich		1935
149	Gold(ts)man Zev Abramovich		1929
150	Gold(ts)man M. Ye.		7 years
151	Goldberg I.		1886

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152	Goldberg A.I.		1916
153	Goldman Abram Grigoryevich		1903
154	Goldman Alla Izrailevna		1884
155	Goldman B.L.		7 years
156	Goldman Grigoriy Abramovich		1935
157	Goldman Ilya Yeliseyevich		1888
158	Goldman M.K.		1961
159	Goldshteyn Mikhail Matveyevich		1921
160	Goldshteyn Motya Moiseyevna		1893
161	Goldshteyn S.M.		1893
162	Golf(t)agov Nikolay Vasilyevich		1935
163	Golshteyn Ita Isaakovna		
164	Goncharenko Vasilii Timofeyevich		1924
165	Gorberg		1896
166	Gorbulevskaya Mariya		1922
167	Gordon F.Yu.		55 years
168	Gordon F.B.		40 years
169	Gordon B.F.		17 years
170	Gordon R.F.		20 years
171	Gordon Abram Ilich		1930
172	Gordon Anna		1910
173	Gordon Aron Rafailovich		
174	Gordon Boris Ilich		1907
175	Gordon Gennadiy Borisovich		
176	Gordon Grigoriy		16 years
177	Gordon Yevgeniy Borisovich		6 years
178	Gordon Ilya Semyonovich		1882
179	Gordon Lyubov Fayvleyevna		15 years
180	Gordon Mark Borisovich		1928
181	Gordon Reveka Borisovna (Grig.)		1889
182	Gordon Svetlana Borisovna		4 years
183	Gordon Faina Markovna		
184	Goren(I)ov		
185	Gotel M.A.		1907
186	Grabovskaya Bella Abramovna		1932
187	Grabovskaya Ieri Samoylovna		1906
188	Grevtsov Yevgeniy Markovich		
189	Grigoryev (I.)N.A.		1905
190	Grinfeld Anna Leontyevna		
191	Gurevich		1871

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192	Gutaro(e)v Zakhar Davydovich	1925
193	Gutaro(e)v Mikhail Davydovich	1924
194	Gutaro(e)va Yevgeniya Mikhaylovna	1904
195	Gutaro(e)v Aleksey Davidovich	1925
196	Gutman Mariya Borisovna	1913
197	Guukherova Rozaliya Abramovna	
198	Gushenskiy Viktor Vladimirovich	
199	Davydov Mikhail Solomonovich	1939
200	Davydov Pavel Andreyevich	1906
201	Davydov Solomon Mikhaylovich	1898
202	Davydova Olga Solomonovna	1939
203	Davydova Polina Borisovna	1902
204	Davydova Sima	
205	Dmitrov Vladimir Pavlovich	1893
206	Dobrinova	1898
207	Don Boris Nikolayevich	1938
208	Don Ida Nikolayevna	1940
209	Don Mariya Iosifovna	1902
210	Don Nikolay Yakovlevich	1900
211	Don Sofya Nikolayevna	1936
212	Druyan Gita Savelyevna	1871
213	Druyan Yekaterina Savelyevna	1971
214	Druyan Mark Ziskovich	1871
215	Druyan Sonya Aronovna	1917
216	Druyan Sheyna A.	
217	Dubov Abram Isaakovich	1930
218	Dubova Yekaterina Yuryevna	1895
219	Dudko Yakov Fyodorovich	
220	Durakov G.Ch.	1941
221	Durakova Galya	
222	Yelisevich L.Ye.	
223	Yelisevich R.I.	
224	Yelisevich V.L.	
225	Yelisevich I.L.	
226	Yelisevich N.L.	
227	Yenin	
228	Yeryomenko Fedosiy	
229	Yefimov Mikhail Tikhonovich	
230	Zhadvin	
231	Zheleznyak Filimon Zakharovich	

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232	Zhma(y)reva K.A.		
233	Zabrodszkaya Olga Abramovna		1910
234	Zavgorodniy Vasilyi Mikhaylovich		
235	Zagrebel'skaya(naya) Rakhil Lvovna		1898
236	Zagrebel'skiy(nyi) Izrail Lvovich		1934
237	Zagrebel'skiy(nyi) Lev Solomonovich		1897
238	Zadov Isaak Yudovich		1880
239	Zazhuyev Tevye		1880
240	Zazhuyer Aron Tevyeovich		1916
241	Zazhuyer Mikhail Tevyeovich		1914
242	Zaydman Ye.		18 years
243	Zaydman S.		16 years
244	Zaydman L.		13 years
245	Zaytsev Ivan Yeliseyevich		
246	Zaks (Vaks)		1920
247	Zaks (Vaks)		1933
248	Zaks (Vaks)		1937
249	Zaks (Vaks) Ye.Ya.		1922
250	Zalesskaya Zinaida		12 years
251	Zalesskiy Boris Izrailevich		1921
252	Zalesskiy Izrail Borisovich		1896
253	Zalivako		
254	Zakharova Antonina Feofelaktovna		
255	Zverev Nikolay Yefimovich		1888
256	Zinger Anna Markovna		1882
257	Zinger Arkadiy Mikhaylovich		1909
258	Zinger Mikhail Isaakovich		1882
259	Zinger Roza		1910
260	Zinger Sarra Mikhaylovna		1919
261	Zinger Serafima Arkadyevna		1937
262	Zinger Sofya Mikhaylovna		1916
263	Zogot A.L.		
264	Zogot Anna Abramovna		
265	Zogot Grigoriy K.		1933
266	Zogot Ye.		
267	Zogot Konstantin Lvovich		1910
268	Zogot L.		
269	Zogot M.L.		
270	Zogot Mariya K.		1940
271	Zogot Rakhil K.		1938

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272	Zuser Anisim		1909
273	Ivzhenko Mikhail Trofimovich		
274	Ilinskiy Yuriy		1918
275	Inyutin Miron Prokhorovich		
276	Iofis Mariya Iosifovna		
277	Iofis Mariya Moiseyevna		1907
278	Isakovich Avrora		
279	Isakovich Adolf		
280	Isakovich Khaya Yakovlevna		
281	Ishchenko Moisey Vasilyevich		1904
282	Ishchenko Nikolay Mikhaylovich		1925
283	Kazhdan Ida Semyonovna		1926
284	Kazhdan Rakhil Khaimovna		1892
285	Kazhdan Semyon Khaimovich		1890
286	Kazhdan Tsilya Semyonovna		1921
287	Kalashnikov Pyotr A.		1918
288	Kaleyko		1885
289	Kaleyko David		1918
290	Kaleyna		1893
291	Kaleyna Furk		1885
292	Kamshitskaya Lyubov Pavlovna		1935
293	Kamshitskaya Mariya Korneyevna		1901
294	Kamshitskiy Nikolay Pavlovich		1921
295	Kanelevich	Father	
296	Kanelevich	Mother	
297	Kanelevich Gita	Daughter	
298	Kanelevich	Son	
299	Kanelevich	Son	
300	Kaplun Berta Abramovna		1885
301	Kaplun Grigoriy Grigoryevich		1905
302	Kaplun D.D.		
303	Korabelko	Father	48 years
304	Korabelko	Son	20 years
305	Karasik	Mother	
306	Karasik Yeva		
307	Karasik Liza		
308	Karlin S.M.		1934
309	Karlina A.M.		1938
310	Kartenbaum Artyom Mitrofanovich		
311	Kartenbaum R.L.		1937

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312	Kasyanenko Nina		
313	Kaufman		
314	Katsura Fanya		1907
315	Kizhner Olga Vladimirovna		
316	Kisirskaya Tatyana Isaakovna		
317	Kisirskiy Dmitriy		1941
318	Klebanova Mariya Samoylovna		1903
319	Klimenko Aleksandra Lukyanovna		1918
320	Klimenko Yegor Ivanovich		
321	Klimenko Ivan Ivanovich		1900
322	Klimenko Ivan Titovich		1888
323	Kobchenko Pyotr Konstantinovich		1930
324	Kovalenko		1898
325	Kovalenko Mira Abramovna		1910
326	Kogan Lyudmila		12 years
327	Kogan Mayya		3 years
328	Kogan Moisey		12 years
329	Kogan Sh.		3 years
330	Kozhurskiy	Child	
331	Kozulin Samuil Borisovich		1921
332	Kolbasnikov S.		
333	Kondratyev P.M.		
334	Kondratyev Pavel Vasilyevich		
335	Korobeynikov Konstantin Nikolayevich		
336	Korsunskaya	Mother	
337	Korsunskaya Raya		
338	Korsunskiy	Father	
339	Korsunskiy	Child	
340	Korsunskiy	Child	
341	Korchinkov Vasiliiy Filatovich		
342	Kosovskaya P.I.		1900
343	Kosovskaya D.S.		53 years
344	Kosovskiy Ya.I.		1897
345	Kosovskiy I.Ya.		1920
346	Kosovskiy A.I.		55 years
347	Kostin Ivan T.		1903
348	Kosminskiy Ivan Stepanovich		1892
349	Kochergin Maksim Maksimovich		
350	Kochur Ye.S.		
351	Kravets		

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352	Kravtsov Illarion Leontyevich		1895
353	Krivitskaya B.I.		1910
354	Krivitskaya Ye.Ye.		1931
355	Krivitskaya L.Ye.		1940
356	Krivitskaya M.Ye.		1935
357	Krivitskaya Kh.Ya.		1888
358	Krys Iosif Zuyevich		1898
359	Krys Filipp Iosifovich		1939
360	Krys Ester Abramovna		1901
361	Krys Yakov Iosifovich		1928
362	Kuzmenko		52 years
363	Kurbatov Aleksey Ivanovich		1911
364	Kuritskaya Adel Aronovna		
365	Kuritskaya Klara Lazarevna		
366	Kuritskiy Vladimir Aronovich		
367	Kuterova Khasya Moiseyevna		
368	Kutsaya Polina Ilinichna		1901
369	Kutsaya Riva Lvovna		1928
370	Kutsaya Khaydvoyerek		1928
371	Kutsaya Khana Abramovna		1904
372	Kutsaya Kheyke Burkhovna		
373	Kutsaya Tsilya		1926
374	Kutsiy Dmitriy		1937
375	Kutsiy Mischa		1937
376	Kutsiy Moysha Mikhaylovich		1910
377	Kushnir Mina Ilinichna		14 years
378	Kushnir Rita Ilinichna		12 years
379	Kushnir Khaya Benulovna		1990
380	Layarev Artem Mitrofanovich		1898
381	Lednev Grigoriy Pavlovich		1914
382	Leybov Abram Mikhaylovich		1924
383	Leybov Yan Mikhaylovich		1929
384	Leybova Peshe Abramovna		1924
385	Leyfri(o)n A.N.		1876
386	Leyfri(o)n F.N.		1870
387	Leyfrid A.B.		1875
388	Leyfrid L.		1875
389	Lib(yu)ina Khaya		1925
390	Liverntsova Anastasiya Matveyevna		1882
391	Litvak Naum Lvovich		1907

392	Lifshits Vladimir		
393	Lifshits Ilya Yakovlevich		
394	Lifshits Lina Gavrilovna		
395	Lifshits Lyubov Markovna		
396	Lifshits Mira Samoylovna		
397	Lifshits Naum Yakovlevich		
398	Lifshits Nekhama Samoylovna		
399	Lifshits Emiliya Yakovlevna		
400	Lifshits Yakov Naumovich		
401	Lokshin Grigoriy Vladimirovich		
402	Lokshin Lev Samoylovich		
403	Lokshina Anna Abramovna		1903
404	Lomantse(o)v Ilya Demyanovich		1919
405	Lyubarskaya Anna Borisovna		
406	Lyubarskaya Revekka Semyonovna		
407	Lyubarskaya Sarra Borisovna		
408	Lyubarskiy Naum Borisovich		
409	Lyubina Lyubov		1906
410	Lyubina Mayya		1905
411	Lyubina Sarra		1929
412	Lyubina Khaya		1925
413	Malenkaya Bella	Child	
414	Malenkaya Buzya	Child	
415	Malenkaya Soma	Child	
416	Malenkiy Yankel	Schoolchild	
417	Maslinskiy Ivan Stepanovich		
418	Matekin Savva Grigoryevich		
419	Megrish Yuliy Yakovlevich		1941
420	Megrish Yakov Yulyevich		1893
421	Mezh(z)govskaya Tatyana		1914
422	Melamed Blyuma Isaakovna		1901
423	Malamed Vladimir Grigoryevich		1899
424	Melamed Ella Vladimirovna		1931
425	Melnikov Boris Markovich		1915
426	Melnikov Naum Borisovich		
427	Melnikov Pyotr Grigoryevich		1894
428	Melnichenko Denis		90 years
429	Menrish Ester Isaakovna		1902
430	Merkulov Vasilii		
431	Merkhilevich Vladimir Pavlovich		1907

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432	Milov Grigoriy Pavlovich		1937
433	Milov Yefim Izrailevich		1941
434	Milov Izrail Borisovich		1912
435	Milov Isay Borisovich		1915
436	Milov Pavel Borisovich		1911
437	Milov Semyon Pavlovich		1939
438	Milova Anna Avraamovna		1911
439	Milova Klara		1913
440	Milova Larisa Izrailevna		1939
441	Milova Raisa Yakovlevna		1914
442	Milchenko Andrey Matveyevich		
443	Morskaya Khaya		1896
444	Myaskovskaya Ada Konstantinovna		1935
445	Myaskovskaya Sofiya Isaakovna		1916
446	Myaskovskiy Yuriy Konstantinovich		1937
447	Nemaya Inda Lipovna		1903
448	Nemaya Roza Leontyevna		1927
449	Nikishina Lyudmila (Polozhentsev)		38 years
450	Nikolskiy Nikolay Andreyevich		
451	Nosachyov Aleksey Alekseyevich		
452	Oberemok		
453	Olenchuk Timofey R.		
454	Omelchenko Aleksandr Ivanovich		
455	Orel Anna Borisovna		
456	Orel Margarita Borisovna		
457	Orel Sarra Borisovna		
458	Orekhov	7/8 mine bomber	
459	Orekhova Mariya Vasilyevna		
460	Osipenko Leonid		
461	Ostrovskaya Dina Iosifovna		
462	Ostrovskaya Olga Iosifovna		1935
463	Ostrovskaya Ester Aronovna		1902
464	Ostrovskiy Grigoriy Iosifovich		1920
465	Ostrovskiy Mikhail		1926
466	Osheroov Iosif Leybovich		1896
467	Osherova Nekhama Naumovna		1896
468	Osherova Nina Iosifovna		1939
469	Osherova Sofya Iosifovna		1937
470	Panakin Venedikt Fyodorovich		
471	Pakhanyan Artur		

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472	Pevzner Sofya Mikhaylovna		1905
473	Pereverzev Anatoliy Petrovich		
474	Pereverzev Ivan Yemelyanovich		
475	Perchikov Boris Aronovich		
476	Petrov Anatoliy Nikitovich		1927
477	Petrov Ivan Petrovich		
478	Pinin Nikolay Fedotovich		1918
479	Pisarev Mikhail Sergeyeovich		
480	Pogorelova A.D.(I.)		1906
481	Pogrebnyak Iosif Silovich		1885
482	Podmanskiy Viktor Vladimirovich		1926
483	Podshivalov Valentin Nikolayevich	Underground group leader	
484	Poyker B.		1908
485	Poyker Izrail Iosifovich		1936
486	Poyker Ilya Iosifovich		1936
487	Poyker Lev Iosifovich		1924
488	Poyker Mariya Iosifovna		1932
489	Poyker Faina Iosifovna		1930
490	Ponomarenko Nikolay		
491	Poryadochnaya Mara	Mother	
492	Poryadochnaya Raya	Child	
493	Poryadochnyi	Father	
494	Pototskiy Leonid		
495	Prokudin Mikhail Vasilyevich		
496	Pronina Sarra		1908
497	Prokhorova Anna Solomonovna		1907
498	Prussak (Trussak) A.L.		
499	Radov Anatoliy		
500	Rakitov Grigoriy Ivanovich		
501	Rakitov Pyotr Alekseyevich		
502	Rasskazov Fyodor Mikhaylovich		
503	Revzin Izrail Moiseyevich		1877
504	Revzin Moisey Izr.		
505	Revzina Anna Yuzovna		1887
506	Revzina Bronya Yudovna		
507	Royburg (Reyburt) Yelizaveta Borisovna		1934
508	Royburg (Reyburt) Sofya Borisovna		1908
509	Royburd (Reyburt) David Abramov.		1859
510	Royburd (Reyburt) Yeva Lvovna		1900

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511	Royburd (Reyburt) Meer Abramovich		1896
512	Royburd (Reyburt) Mira Mikh.		1861
513	Royzman Mikhail Vasilyevich		
514	Royzman Mits.L.		1902
515	Roytburg (Reyburt) Leon Borisovich		1936
516	Romanitskaya Sofya Isayevna		
517	Romanov Viktor Nikolayevich		1941
518	Romanova Anna Aronovna		1915
519	Rostovskiy Vasily		
520	Rudenko Fyodor		
521	Rudnitskaya Yelizaveta Mikhaylovna		
522	Rutman Lina Aronovna		1935
523	Rutman Polina Grigoryevna		1905
524	Rutman Faina Aronovna		1938
525	Ryabushenko N.(P.)F.		1896
526	Ryabchenko Nikolay Maksimovich		
527	Sabeshchak Vasily		
528	Savkiye Boris Petrovich		1924
529	Savkin Pyotr Borisovich		1884
530	Salkov A.(M.)S.		1887
531	Sandomirskiy M.Ya.		1917
532	Sanzhare(o)vskiy Nikolay Fyodorovich		
533	Satan(r)ov Nurshemevyan		
534	Svidler Kolya		
535	Svidler Lyusya		
536	Svidler Mariya Sholomovna		
537	Svidler Khana (Anna) Moiseyevna		
538	Svidler Sholom Yankelevich		
539	Semyonov Georgiy Andreyevich		1906
540	Semyonov Ivan Lavrentyevich		
541	Semyonov Sim.		
542	Semenchuk Ilya Semyonovich		
543	Sigal Abram Iosifovich		1875
544	Sigal Abram Moiseyevich		1875
545	Sigal Anna Borisovna		1878
546	Sigal Isaak Moiseyevich		1890
547	Sigal Naum Abramovich		1915
548	Sigal Nekhama Markovna		1896
549	Sigal-Kran	Child	
550	Sigal-Kran Polya Abramovna		1918

551	Simonenko Vasiliy Nikolayevich		
552	Simkhe M.A.		1888
553	Sinelnikov Abr. Shayevich		
554	Sinelnikov David Abramovich		
555	Sinelnikov Ruvim Abr.		
556	Sinelnikov Nikolay Fyodorovich		
557	Sinelnikova Khana Izr.		
558	Sinyutin(tkin) Vasiliy Danilovich		
559	Sirota		1920
560	Sirotin Yuriy Grigoryevich		1925
561	Sirotna(tkina) Darya Borisovna		1905
562	Sirotna(tkina) Rita Grigoryevna		1924
563	Skayzer Rimma Moiseyevna		1896
564	Skayzer Faina Isaakovna		1914
565	Skiba Ivan Dementyevich		
566	Skuratov Ilya Iosifovich		
567	Slabovik Mariya Davydovna		1907
568	Slabovik Yankel Leybovich		1882
569	Slavutskaya Zhanna Iosifovna		6 years
570	Slavutskaya Frume Bentsionovna		
571	Slavutskaya Tsilya Iosifovna		20 years
572	Slavutskiy Iosif A.		
573	Slavutskiy Semyon Iosifovich		
574	Sladkov Aron Iosifovich		
575	Sladkov Iosif Yerukhimovich		1901
576	Sladkov Pyotr Iosifovich		12 years
577	Sladkova Nina Aronovna		1903
578	Slobodyanik (Slobodenyuk) Arkadiy		
579	Slyusarevskaya Yelena Abramovna		10 years
580	Slyusarevskaya Mayya Bend.		1906
581	Slyusarevskaya Rita Abramovna		13 years
582	Solok Gersil Isaakovich		
583	Solok Isaak Moiseyevich		
584	Solok Nesya Isaakovna		
585	Solok Sarra		
586	Solok Fanya Isaakovna		
587	Solok Khaya Isaakovna		
588	Sor(o)kin Vasiliy Vasilyevich		1906
589	Sor(o)kin Khanak Abramovich		1883
590	Sor(o)kin(a) Aleksandra Khananovna		1921

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591	Sor(o)kina Bronya Iosifovna		1892
592	Starchenko		
593	Stausovshskiy Nikolay Fyodorovich		
594	Stegaylova (Strigaylova) Anna Borisovna		1914(18)
595	Stepan(k)ovskaya Bronya Davydovna		
596	Strizhak Fyodor Semyonovich		
597	Strionov Timofey Grigoryevich (Georgiyevich)		1903
598	Subbotin Mikhail Aleksandrovich		1924
599	Subbotin Fyodor Aleksandrovich		1912
600	Sugan Mark Karpovich		1906
601	Sulitin Yevgeniy Ivanovich		
602	Suntup N.I.		1896
603	Suntup R.Ya.		1898
604	Suntup A.N.		1903 (1930)
605	Sunkov K.		1925
606	Surinovich Ts.S.		50 years
607	Surinovich S.I.		20 years
608	Sukhonin		
609	Tamkin Mark Yeliseyevich		1870
610	Tamkina Rakhil Davydovna		
611	Tarnapolskaya Olga Abramovna		1882
612	Tarnapolskiy Iosif Ilich		1876(86)
613	Takhtarova Aleksandra Klimentyevna		
614	Tverye Serafima Samoylovna	Khartsyzsk	
615	Telyankin Leonid Alekseyevich		
616	Teslya Ilya Gerasimovich		
617	Tkachenko Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich		1913
618	Tkachenko Yakov Gordeyevich		1929
619	Totel I.A.		
620	Totin Abram Isaakovich		1876
621	Tretyakov Vasilii Ignatyevich		
622	Ulman Ya.E.		1915
623	Umanskaya Faya Davydovna		1875
624	Ustenko		
625	Fazanova Anna Grigoryevna		1924
626	Fyodorov Konstantin Konstantinovich		1930
627	Fedoseyev A.M.		
628	Finizhnik Fyodor Nik.		

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629	Fishtel Ilya Iosifovich		1930
630	Fishtel Iosif Leybovich		1893
631	Fishtel Raisa Iosifovna		1922
632	Fomenko Semyon Iosifovich		1923
633	Freylikh Yeva Abramovna		1911
634	Khadin(I)ovich Ivan Yefimovich		
635	Khazanovich Grigoriy Yefimovich		1930
636	Khazanovich Khiyena Abramovna		1895
637	Khazanovich Yakov Yefimovich		1924
638	Khait	Child	
639	Khait	Child	
640	Khait	Grandmother	
641	Khait	Child	
642	Khait Mark Abramovich		1895
643	Khait Sima Markovna		1930
644	Khait Tamara Markovna		1938
645	Khakisya N.F.		
646	Khalabov Yakov Borisovich		58 years
647	Kharlamov Vasilii Mikhaylovich		1893
648	Khat Sarra Yefimovna		1904
649	Khersonskaya Yevdokiya Anisimovna		
650	Khersonskaya Riva Mikhaylovna		1870
651	Khersonskaya Yuliya Anisimovna		
652	Khodos Anna Semyonovna		1894
653	Khodos Garri Lvovich		1933
654	Khodos Grigoriy Samoylovich		1886
655	Khodos Lev		1895
656	Khodos Khaya Leybovna		1904
657	Kholodivker Brukhta Moiseyevna		1887
658	Kholodivker Yevgeniya Konstantinovna		1924
659	Kholodivker Ida Konstantinovna		1911
660	Kholodivker K. Barukhovich		1883
661	Khurin Mayor Semyonovich		1882
662	Khurina Zinaida Ruvimovna		1901
663	Khurina Polina Meyerovna		1942
664	Khurina Rozaliya Meyerovna		1930
665	Khurina Serafima Meyerovna		1936
666	Tselik Pyort Zakharovich		1904
667	Tsukhkan		1886
668	Tsyganov P.Ya.		1923

Attachment

669	Chantin Lidiya		
670	Chantin M.Yak.		1925
671	Chernikov Mikhail Kiril. (Ivanovich)		1887
672	Chernov L.K.		1912
673	Chernyak G.I.		1892
674	Chernyak M.I.		1901
675	Chernyak Raisa Grigoryevna		1934
676	Chernyak Rozaliya Yakovlevna		1922
677	Chernyak Sofya Aleksandrovna		
678	Chernyak Faina		1934
679	Chizhikova Khaya Leontyevna		1929
680	Chizhikova Khaya Yakovlevna		1897
681	Chizhov Vladimir Vasilyevich		
682	Chizhov Khanan Leontyevich		
683	Chinkov Boris Alekseyevich		
684	Chulkov Semyon Vlasovich		1893
685	Shargorodskiy Dmitriy Stepanovich		1888
686	Sharpik I.I.		
687	Sharpilo G.L.(M.)		1910
688	Shevakhovich M.Ya.		
689	Shevakhovich	Mother	
690	Shevakhovich	Father	
691	Shchedrov I.A.		
692	Shchedrov L.I.		
693	Shchedrov B.I.		
694	Shchedrova Ye.I.		
695	Shchedrova S.G.		
696	Sheynkman A.I.		1886
697	Sheynkman G.A.		1912
698	Sheynkman S.B.		1886
699	Sheynkman F.A.		1915
700	Shetser Samuil Moiseyevich		1872
701	Shinelev Boris Dmitriyevich		1907
702	Shikhanovich I.B.		
703	Shikhanovich I.I.		
704	Shikhanovich R.M.		
705	Shikhin I.I.		
706	Shishakov S.F.		1908
707	Shiyan V.M.		1898
708	Shiyan G.M.		

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709	Shmerkin A.G.		1898
710	Shmerkina E.I.		1900
711	Shneyder Abram Solomonovich		
712	Shneyder Sima Moiseyevna		
713	Shpolyanovskiy M.N.		
714	Shriftch(g)iser L.Ya.		1888
715	Shrugin A.I.		1912
716	Shuvalov Ivan Mikhaylovich		1913
717	Shulyakov Ivan Mikhaylovich		
718	Shchukin-Moskovskiy G.		
719	Estrin A.S.		1874
720	Estrina L.G.		1940
721	Estrina L.M.		1936
722	Estrina O.I.		1910
723	Estrina L.M.		1940
724	Etina Rivva Zyamovna		1938(35)
725	Etina Ye.B.		1910
726	Etina B.Z.		1928
727	Yudolovskaya Lidiya Mikhaylovna		
728	Yudolovskaya Sheyndel Abramovna		
729	Yudolovskiy Mikhail Ilich		
730	Yakimchuk		
731	Yanovskaya Khaya		1896

Rita Kartenbaum



Науково-популярне видання

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Сльози Холокосту *(Англійською мовою)*

«Сльози Холокосту» — це книга, що розповідає про трагедію Холокосту в Донецьку. У ній також показана історія єврейської громади Донецька й відображений процес формування пам'яті про Холокост. У цій книзі вперше наведений повний список підтверджених прізвищ і імен загиблих на шахті 4/4-біс, що фактично стала донецьким Бабиним Яром. У роботі використані як архівні матеріали, так і розповіді очевидців.

Ivashchenko Aleksandr Vitalyevich, Zaslavskaya Liliya Mikhaylovna

Tears of the Holocaust

«Tears of the Holocaust» is a book narrating the Holocaust tragedy in Donetsk city. It also illustrates history of Donetsk Jewish Community and represents the Holocaust memorialization process. For the first time ever, this book gives the complete list of surnames and names of people dead in 4/4-bis mine, which actually became Donetsk Babi Yar. Both archive records and eyewitnesses' stories were used in this book.

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