



April 2021



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Приложение к газете «ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

NEVER BEFORE № 38



Special issue dedicated to the Victory Day

My Family in Immortal Regiment



Last year on the eve of the 75th anniversary of the Victory Day more than 1000 students of science departments at the request of the English Chair of Science Departments wrote compositions in English entitled "My family in Immortal Regiment". This year on the eve of the 76th Victory Day we publish the most interesting of them.



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I will talk about my great-grandfather. His name is **Kul'bachenko Ivan Timofeevich**. He was born and later buried in the village of Osadchiy, Lodomirsky district of the Voronezh region.

When the war began, he organized and led a partisan group in the village of Osadchiy. He was only 16 years old. In May 1942, when the Germans were approaching they accompanied the cattle to the swampy area on the other bank of the Don. On the way back they were surrounded



Kul'bachenko Ivan Timofeevich

but managed to escape and get the first weapon. The group was rapidly replenished by teenagers and the soldiers who managed to escape from fascist camps. Life taught the partisans to act covertly and carefully. My great-granddad had a talent for getting out of the Nazi encirclement with minimal losses. At nights they freed prisoners. They even managed before the arrival of the Red Army to expel the Hitlerites from their native farm. After a short training in a paratrooper military school, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and sent to liberate Poland and Austria. His name in those years, according to the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, was a symbol of faith that Victory would soon come.

Alexander Burmitskiy
Department of Chemistry

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The most valuable and favorite holiday in our country is approaching **Victory Day**. The Great Patriotic war brought grief and losses to almost every family. Thousands did not return from the front, thousands died of hunger and cold, many others died in captivity. But despite the hardships, the Soviet people believed in the victory and fought for the freedom of their Homeland.

My great-grandfather **Naumenko Andrey Ivanovich** was in the army from the first days of the war. In 1941 he was thirty years old. He went through the entire war and returned home in 1945 with injuries, but alive. Unfortunately, I did not know my great-grandfather, because after the war he lived only for eleven years. Our family keeps the memory of him and keeps his awards received during the war.

Andrey Ivanovich received the medal "For Military Merits" in the battle for the rural area of Novaya Village, Sirotinsky district, Vitebsk region, on December 26, 1943. With the fire of his machine gun he killed seven Hitlerites and carried two wounded officers from the battlefield.

My great-grandfather received the medal "For Bravery" for fighting on the first of May, 1945. When attacking the village of Tsyulen he killed a German officer with the help of a hand grenade and carried three seriously wounded Red Army soldiers from the battlefield.

I am proud of my great-grandfather **Naumenko Andrey Ivanovich** and will always remember the feats that he along with other soldiers performed for the sake of Victory!

Anastasiya Doroshenko
Department of Pharmacy



Naumenko Andrey Ivanovich

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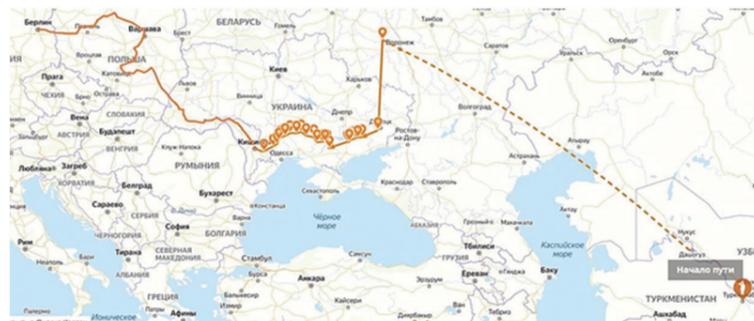
Our family treasures the memory about 2 heroic soldiers who defended the USSR during the World War II. **Simaev Ivan Nikolaevich** (30.08.1925-23.05.2000) – my mother's grandfather. He was born in Penza region, then his family moved to Turkmenistan.

In February 1943 Ivan was called up for military service in the Red Army as a telephonist.

Ivan struggled at 3 fronts:
First Ukrainian front: 4.1943-1.1944
Third Ukrainian front: 9.1944-10.1944
First Belarusian front :10.1944-7.1945

He was awarded several times, among his awards are: medal "For Bravery", medal "For the Capture of Berlin", medal "For the Liberation of Warsaw", 2 Orders of the Red Star.

The battle path of Simaev Ivan Nikolaevich:

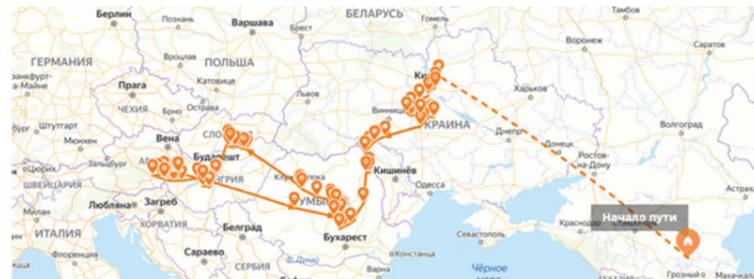


My great grandfather received his second Order of the Red Star after the breakthrough of the enemy on 14-16 April 1945 near Verbich station, Germany. He provided uninterrupted communication. Despite a serious wound he continued to repair the damages on the phone line and restored phone communication.

Until 1949 Ivan Nikolaevich remained to serve in Germany.

Zhelezniakov Yakov Ivanovich (14.06.1913-14.05.2003) – my father's grandfather. He was born in Stavropol area, stanitsa Staderevskaya. During World War II he worked at the power plant. Yakov and his wife had a big family: 3 sons. They lived in Mozdok occupied by Germans. Yakov was a member of a Soviet partisan detachment. In 1944 he was called up for military service in Red Army and passed the battle path to Czechoslovakia.

The battle path of Zhelezniakov Yakov Ivanovich:



Yakov Ivanovich was a telephone operator and in March 1945 he repaired some damages on the phone line being under the enemy's fire. For this my great grandfather was awarded the medal "For Military Merits". His second medal was that "For Bravery". He was awarded it for repairing 15 damages on the phone line. His actions provided exact execution of combat tasks near Pincina village, Czechoslovakia.

Unfortunately, both my great grandfathers told nothing about the war. My parents and I learnt this information from the documents kept in our family as well as from the opened military archives (www.pamyat-naroda.ru).

Alina Zhelezniakova. Department of Computer Sciences



Ivan Nikolaevich received his first Order of the Red Star for repairing 23 damages on the phone line that connected the division commander and the colonel. This battle was near Cellin village, Germany, on the left side of the river Oder. He and other soldiers repaired the line during the enemy's counterattacks of tanks and infantry.



Даты подвига: 03.02.1945-05.02.1945



Даты подвига: 14.04.1945-16.04.1945



Даты подвига: 12.01.1945



Даты подвига: 10.03.1945-13.03.1945



Даты подвига: 12.01.1945

My Family in Immortal Regiment

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My grandfather Makarov Mikhail Leontievich was born in Prudskaya village of Ramonsky district, Voronezh region on November 22, 1925.

The Great Patriotic War caught him at the age of 16. After graduating from school, Mikhail was drafted to the front in 1943 as a radio operator. He fought at the Belarusian fronts, participated in Operation «Bagration», Warsaw-Poznań offensive, stormed the city of Königsberg. He was wounded twice, got a brain concussion, as a result of which after the war he became disabled. He finished the Great Patriotic War in East Prussia in the rank of a Sergeant. Mikhail was awarded the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Great Patriotic War of the 1st degree, medals «For Courage», «For the Capture of Königsberg», «For the Victory over Germany», the badge «Excellent Signalman».

After the war he graduated from the Voronezh State Pedagogical Institute as a historian, moved to the Crimean Peninsula, where he worked as a history teacher and then as a school director in Sevastopol.

After his retirement, for many years he was heading the District Council of Veterans of Sevastopol and was engaged in different kinds of public activities. The author of numerous publications on political topics and problems of education of the young generation, he often spoke at political rallies in support of Russia during the Russian-Georgian war in 2008, during the political events in Ukraine in 2014 was a supporter of reunification of the Crimea and the Russian Federation. My grandfather always dreamed of living in Russia and always defended the interests of our country, and at the end of his life his dream came true, which he was very happy with. Mikhail Leontievich Makarov died at the age of 90 on October 21, 2016 and he was buried in the city of Sevastopol.

*Georgiy Zinkevich
Department of Computer Science*



Makarov Mikhail Leontievich

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The Great Patriotic war will forever remain in the memory of people in our country.

My mother's grandfather **Danilov Andrey Nikolaevich** was at the war. In 1939 he was drafted into the army at the age of 19 and served in Novosibirsk. When the war started, my great-grandfather asked for the permission to go to the front, but his job was to



train radio operators, signallers and telephone operators and he was not allowed to. But already in 1943 he was at the front as the chief of the signalman's station. Of course, he saw the real war: bombs exploding, pleading cries for help, bullets whistling, and experienced all the horrors and hardships of war. He didn't like to talk about it. But it was at the front that he met his future wife. She was a young radio operator **Zlodeeva Anna Ivanovna**. She was one of the volunteers at the front. Together, as part of the 3rd Ukrainian front, they liberated Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Austria. They met the victory on the 9th of May in the city of Vienna.



After the war, my great-grandmother and great-grandfather married and lived a good long life, sometimes recalling the Great Patriotic looking at old photos and medals. There were not many medals in total, but among them there is the famous medal "For Bravery".

Not everyone in the war was a hero, but everyone was needed. Everyone contributed to the great victory.

*Ilya Kashcheyev
Applied Mathematics
and Mechanics Department*

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Three of my great-grandfathers fought in the Red Army during the war.

Only one of them returned home – Guards Junior Sergeant **Guzeev Vasily Artemovich** He passed away in 1974, so I know about his life only from the memories of my grandmother.

Thanks to her our family was able to keep the main documents related to the participation of Vasily Artemovich in the great Patriotic War. He was awarded several state awards – the order of «Glory of the III degree», the medal «For Military Merit», the medal «For the Victory over Germany». During the war V. A. Guzeyev was wounded 4 times.

He was born in 1908 in the small town of Livny, Oryol region in a simple peasant family. He went to work early, got married, and changed several jobs, professions, and cities of residence before the war.

My great-grandfather was not immediately drafted to the front. Only on 21.10.1941 he was sent to the 146 army reserve rifle regiment, where he trained until July 1942 as a signalman.

Less than 2 months later his hometown was occupied by the Nazis and he had no information about the fate of the family for more than 4 months before the liberation of the city by the red Army.

After completing his military training he was sent to the active army as a telephone operator of the 244th Rifle regiment of the 41st rifle division and participated in the battles with the German-fascist invaders in the south of the Voronezh region.

Defending the Oryol region V. A. Guzeyev received his first military award – the medal «For Military Merit». Being the only signaler of the battalion, he 4 times under the heavy fire of the enemy restored the telephone line and ensured continuous communication of the command of the regiment with the advancing battalion.

During these battles the great-grandfather was seriously injured and was treated in various hospitals for several months.

Three more times during the war, my great-grandfather was wounded, but each time he remained in the ranks.

He never returned to his native regiment. His military fate assigned him to the 291st guards rifle regiment of the 96th guards division and the 28th Army of the 1st Belorussian front as a signalman. So my great-grandfather became a guardsman. As part of the regiment, he took part in the liberation of Ukraine, Belarus and Poland.

For fighting in the area of the village of Choschevo, Siedlec County, Warsaw province my great-grandfather was awarded the order of Glory of the III degree.

From award documents, I know that on 20.08.1944 in the battle for the village of Khoshchevo guards Red army soldier V.A. Guzeyev was wounded by a shell fragment, but did not leave the combat and continued to maintain uninterrupted communication until the complete repel of the enemy counterattack.

My great-grandfather ended the war in the city of Königsberg as a Junior Sergeant. He was demobilized only in December 1945.

According to my grandmother's recollections, my great-grandfather most often recalled not military actions, but everyday moments of military everyday life, often not directly related to the fighting.

With special pride Vasily Artemovich liked to remember the preparations for the Bobruisk offensive in 1944 during the liberation of Belarus. Our troops there had to solve a difficult task of conducting offensive operation in a wooded and swampy area. The swampy soil could not withstand the weight of even a person while it was necessary to ensure the movement of infantry with huge military equipment.

My great-grandfather suggested to use special kind of shoes woven from willow vines, resembling large wide bast shoes that were put directly on the boots. Their use made it possible to dramatically reduce the pressure of a person's feet on the ground and allowed to safely move on the unstable soil. Vasily Artemovich made several pairs of such shoes and demonstrated their advantages while going through the swamps.

The command supported this initiative, my great-grandfather was personally engaged in weaving such shoes and taught the skills of their manufacturing to other soldiers.

Using such shoes allowed the soldiers to escape the most swampy areas and attack those areas of the enemy's defense where the latter did not expect our troops to appear, since these areas were considered completely impassable.

My great-grandfather was proud to say that this practice saved a lot of soldiers' lives during that difficult time.

For this initiative Guard Junior Sergeant Guzeyev V. A. was awarded a certificate of appreciation for his participation in the breakthrough of the heavily fortified German defense. This certificate has always been the subject of special pride of my great-grandfather.

My great-grandfather lived a long and hard life, raised children, and defended his Homeland. I am proud that my family had such a person.

Daniil Smorodin. Department of Computer Sciences

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My great-grandfather, Khripunov Grigory Tikhonovich, born in 1916, was a participant of the Great Patriotic war. He began serving in the Red Army in 1940 under the command of Lieutenant General Konev.

After the beginning of the Great Patriotic war he went to the front and in December 1941 was sent to the 6th army of the South-Western front. He was surrounded in the area of Volchansk. While breaking through the encirclement, he received a bullet wound in the shoulder. After the hospital he continued his military service.

In November and December 1942 he participated in the battles when the fascist troops were surrounded at Stalingrad.

In January 1943 in one of the battles he was again wounded in the arm. For this fight he was awarded the medal «For Bravery». After recovery he continued to serve at the 2nd Ukrainian front.



Grigory Tikhonovich Khripunov

In February 1944 he participated in the Karsun-Shevchenko operation and was awarded the medal "For Military Merit". After the liberation of Ukraine he fought in Romania and in December 1944 in Hungary he participated in the battle for Budapest.

In March 1945 with Soviet troops he entered Czechoslovakia. Here on May 8, 1945, my great-grandfather met the Victory Day, and on May 9 he got under the mortar fire of the remains of the fascists and received a shrapnel wound in the stomach.

Until November 1945 he was treated in hospitals in Bratislava and Budapest and after recovery he was demobilized.

He died on August 27, 1971 and is buried in Krasnolesny, Voronezh.

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УЧРЕДИТЕЛИ: Воронежский государственный университет, Профсоюзный комитет ВГУ, Профсоюзный комитет студентов ВГУ. ГЛ. РЕДАКТОР: А.О. Ганина
Газета зарегистрирована Центрально-Черноземным региональным управлением регистрации и контроля за соблюдением законодательства РФ о СМИ 11.05.1999 г. Пер. № В 1794

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Адрес редакции и издателя: 394018, город Воронеж, ул. Фридриха Энгельса, дом № 8, комната № 9.
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Номер подписан в печать: по графику 29.04.2021 в 16.00, фактически 29.04.2021 в 16.00

Английское приложение

Editor-in-Chief:
Marina Sternina