

From Russian Wikipedia – Nikolai Podorolsky biography

<http://tinyurl.com/bsncw8l>

My note to the family is included – J. Gary Fox 2014

Hi Michael (Michael Chepovetsky)

Thank you so, so much for this wonderful discovery of family history!

I've just finished reading the English version of the article on Nicholas Podorolsky and I'm blown away. (English Google translation below.)

What trials he and his family went through ... Dante's Hell on Earth.

First the revolution where the Podorolski family became "Enemies of the State", then the German invasion and the murdering of his mother and relatives with massive loss of life (est. 28 million), followed by increased oppression by Stalin, made even more powerful and malign after victory.

There is over a decade of pain and hardship and struggles beyond our American comprehension in these sentences:

“Meeting at the College of the OGPU from September 18, 1926 N.A.Podorolsky was exiled to Vyatka Province. for 3 years. “

“June 25, 1941 NA Podorolsky was arrested and soon the decision of the Special Meeting of the NKVD under Article 58-10 (anti-Soviet agitation) was sentenced to imprisonment in a forced labor camp for 10 years.” (12/1955 “rehabilitated”)

And this occurred **3 days** after Hitler invaded Russia!

Rather than using talented men like Nikolai in a struggle to the death with the Nazis, those on the list of "Enemies of the State" had to be rounded up and imprisoned.

Probably the safest place during the war was to be in the NKVD ... always lots of work to do **behind** the frontlines. Easier and safer to “shoot deserters,” torture, imprison or kill State enemies behind the battle lines than face the Nazis.

Again, many, many thanks!

Regards Gary

PS He lived almost until 90 even after these horrific events. Outlasting your enemies is the best revenge.

Podorolsky, Nikolai

- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nikolai Podorolsky (November 30 ([December 12](#)) 1899 , [Odessa](#) - 18 [July 1988](#) , [Moscow](#)) - Soviet journalist and writer. Born into a family attorney, since 1917 - member of the board of defenders. He studied at a private school. After grade 7 out of high school in 1917, having passed the test externally, was leaving certificate. In the same year he entered the law faculty b. Novorossiysk University (Odessa), but by the end of 1923 to take the course and passed the prescribed examination in two faculties: law and economy. To get the award ought to publicly defend the thesis of independent work and take prescribed practical experience. But then there was a need to literally earn their bread. In these years, Nicholas Podorolsky - employee Employment Agency, the sailor category II, Secretary of the Provincial Commission for Children, serving Gubstatbyuro - head to produce census on the First District.

In 1921, he worked as a proofreader at the newspaper "Sailor", where, in particular, had proofread the story [of Isaac Babel's](#) "The King" ^[1] .

In 1925 he defended a thesis on the economic faculty on "Egypt in the global economy and the English," and published a brochure politprosvetitel'skuyu "Egypt and England. Sketch of relationships "(Wiley, 1925), based on the concept of socio-political situation in Egypt today, produced [by F. A. Rothstein](#) ^[2] .

In 1926, he entered the Moscow Institute of Economics graduate, but going to graduate school was not necessary. By order of the individuals. Meeting at the College of the OGPU from September 18, 1926 N.A.Podorolsky was exiled to Vyatka Province. for 3 years. Those years is known for two SUMMARY: NA Podorolsky participant in the Soviet census of 1926 and the day laborer work on the road. Was entitled to free accommodation, Nicholas Podorolsky in 1929 he defended his thesis on the faculty of law on "Special juvenile courts in the West and in the USSR" - qualified as a lawyer.

In the next 5 years, he has worked in Moscow economist, engineer-economist, teaches economics and geography. Compiled a collection of articles "for the continuous production" (Moscow: Moscow Worker, 1929) on the problems of introducing [a continuous working week](#) . However, he was attracted to journalism and literary activities.

In the summer of 1931 N.Podorolsky sailed on the sailing training ship "Comrade." In that year, the "Ogonek", his first essay, "the comrades". In 1935 he became a member of the Central Aero Club "and develops parachute thing. At the end of 1935

N.Podorolsky - Correspondent of the Institute of Economics of the North and traveling correspondent of "Soviet Arctic." "In 1936 - the correspondent central" News "for the city Igarka, Taimyr and Evenki Nat. districts. in 1937, is a long assignment in Yakutia. N.Podorolsky the North - Party of [the Soviet census of 1939](#) ^[3] .

in 1940 involved in the flight Moscow - Chukotka and back. The flight was accomplished by 20-seater seaplane polar aviation on the route Moscow (Riverport) - Arkhangelsk and further along the coast and lasted about a week each way.

From 1936 until the summer of 1941, "aviation newspaper", the newspaper "Red Fleet" and "Red Star" magazine "Soviet Arctic" and "Our Country" published 19 articles and essays N.Podorolskogo on Northern Sea Route and the airways of the North. he compiled a collection of essays and short stories about pilots [of the Spanish Republic](#) "Wings of Spain" (M. : Young Guard, 1938). Particular attention is paid to the polar topic was a collection of articles and stories about travel to the [North Pole](#) "on the pole!" (M.: Young Guard, 1937, together with the [FA Garin](#)), prepared the edition of the book " station "North Pole." Life [papanintsev](#) on a drifting ice floe "(M.: Young Guard, 1938), published a series of articles about the expedition of [Georgy Sedov](#) (including in the magazine "Soviet Arctic"), and in [1939](#) was - a play "Sedov , "set in Gos.tsen.tyuze in August 1939 ^[4] .

June 25, 1941 NA Podorolsky was arrested and soon the decision of the Special Meeting of the NKVD under Article 58-10 (anti-Soviet agitation) was sentenced to imprisonment in a forced labor camp for 10 years.

1951 was released from prison, but denied the right to live in Moscow and a number of large cities. In 1954, he worked as an engineer at the Brickyard in Ukhta, Komi ASSR. There and Then published his first notes on Anton Chekhov.

In December 1955, after rehabilitation for lack of evidence N.A.Podorolsky returned to Moscow, literary and editorial work in "Detgiz" magazines "worker", "Spark", published in the journal "Education" and other periodicals, articles and reviews about the [Voynich E.](#) ^[5] , [F. Vigdorova](#) ^[6] , [Shubin](#) ^[7] , [L. Slavin](#) ^[8] and others studied the works [of AP Chekhov](#) and his brother, painter [Nikolai Chekhov](#) (in particular, the writer belonging to substantiate the text "Program intimate" and anonymous lampoon with drawings Nikolai Chekhov "Moscow Riding" ^[9]) –

This study was later continued by his son Alexander Podorolskim ^[10] ^[11] . in March 1978, nearly 40 years after the first flight in Chukotka, a 79 year life N.A.Podorolsky trip to the newspaper "Air transport" repeated flight Moscow-Chukotka and Moscow.

1. ↑ [A. Rozenboym. Babel and the "King"](#) // "Vestnik" (Boston), № 3 (288), January 31, 2002
2. ↑ Smilyanskaya, Some problems of the modern history of Egypt in the works of Soviet Arabists // Arab countries: history, economy. - Moscow: Nauka, 1970.
3. ↑ History of the great account: [Conversation with a member of the first census NA Podorolskim / write Alekseev]. - "Moskovsky Komsomolets", 1979, January 20.
4. ↑ Studies in the History of Soviet Russian drama. Volume 2. 1934-1945. - L.: Arts, 1966. - S. 359.
5. ↑ Podorolsky N. fate of the writer, the fate of the book // "Education", 1964, № 5.
6. ↑ Podorolsky N. F. Vigdorova Tale // "Education", 1958, № 3.
7. ↑ Podorolsky, On time and about himself. // "Worker", 1962, № 2.
8. ↑ N. Podorolsky Writer - our contemporary // "Evening Moscow", 10/28/1966.
9. ↑ [Gitovich NI, Gromov P. Dolotova LM etc. Notes](#) // AP Chekhov Complete Works and Letters: The Works of 30 tons: 18 volumes - Nauka , 1982. - T. 18. - S. 291 and 267.
10. ↑ [catalog of papers by Anton Chekhov](#) // "Chehoved.ru" - the official site Chekhov Commission of the Council on the world culture of Sciences.
11. ↑ D. Kapustin. Strong, Russian talent ... // "The knowledge - force", 2009, № 4. - S. 114.