

Beria Stalin S First Lieutenant

Bibliography of Stalinism and the Soviet Union work: Beria: Stalin's First Lieutenant, Amy Knight. "Beria: Stalin's This is a select bibliography of post-World War II English-language books (including translations) and journal articles about Stalinism, Joseph Stalin, and the Stalinist era of Soviet history. Book entries have references to journal reviews about them when helpful and available. Additional bibliographies can be found in many of the book-length works listed below. Europe-Asia Studies. 46 (6): 1066-1067. JSTOR 152901. Himmer, Robert; Knight, Amy (1995) 848daf1d70

Born in the Kutais Governorate, Imperial Russia (in present-day Georgia) in the family of a landlord, Orakhelashvili studied medicine at the University of Kharkov and St. Petersburg Military Medical Academy. He joined the Bolshevik faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in 1903 and took an active part in the 1905 uprising in Petersburg. Between 1906 and 1914 he was arrested by the Tsarist police several times. 848daf1d70

Mamia Orakhelashvili 83. Knight, Amy W. Retrieved 25 July 2023. (Open List). Mamia Orakhelashvili (Georgian: მამია ორახელაშვილი, Russian: Иван (Мамия) Дмитриевич Орахелашвили, Ivan (Mamia) Dmitrievich Orakhelashvili; June 10, 1881 – December 11, 1937) was a Georgian Bolshevik and Soviet politician energetically involved in the revolutionary movement in Russia and Georgia. (1993), Beria: Stalin's First Lieutenant, p. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey 848daf1d70

Georgia was at this time ruled by supporters of Lavrentiy Beria, who had been the First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party from 1931... 848daf1d70

Joseph Stalin and antisemitism According to his successor Nikita Khrushchev, Stalin was fomenting the doctors' plot as a pretext for further anti-Jewish repressions. Stalin argued that the Jews possessed a national character but were not a nation and were thus unassimilable. According to Beria, Stalin had affairs with The accusation that Joseph Stalin was antisemitic is much discussed by historians. that throughout Stalin's life, he "would be the friend, associate or leader of countless individual Jews". At the time of his death, Stalin was allegedly planning an even larger campaign against Jews, which included the deportation of all Jews within the Soviet Union to Northern Kazakhstan. Although part of a movement that included Jews and ostensibly rejected antisemitism, he privately displayed a contemptuous attitude toward Soviet Jews on various occasions that were witnessed by his contemporaries, and are documented by historical sources. He argued that Jewish nationalism, particularly Zionism, was hostile to socialism 848daf1d70

Stephen Kotkin's biography of Stalin has an extensive bibliography; Stalin: Paradoxes of Power, 1878-1928 contains a 52-page bibliography and Stalin: Waiting for Hitler, 1929-1941 contains a 50-page bibliography covering both the life of Stalin and Stalinism in the Soviet Union. See Further reading for several additional book and chapter length bibliographies. 848daf1d70

Lavrentiy Beria Described by Stalin as his "own Himmler", his ascent marked the end of Stalin's Great Purge carried out by Nikolai Yezhov, whom Beria purged. Lavrentiy Pavlovich Beria (29 March [O. by Stalin. S. 17 March] 1899 – 23 December 1953) was a Soviet politician and one of the longest-serving and most influential of Joseph Stalin's secret police chiefs, serving as head of the NKVD from 1938 to 1945 during the country's involvement in the Second World War.

Vasili Mzhavanadze was born in Kutaisi. He left school at the age of 12 and was a factory worker for ten years. In 1924, he joined the Red Army. There is no record of his holding an office of any kind in his native Georgia during the next 29 years. He joined the Communist Party in 1927, and after graduating from the Leningrad Military-Political Academy, served as a political commissar during World War II. After the war, he became deputy commander for political affairs in the Kiev military district in the Ukrainian SSR, under the administration of Ukrainian Communist Party leader (and later Soviet leader) Nikita Khrushchev. The United States Army identified him in the Venona cables under the code name "Viktor." He was born into a Russian peasant family. In 1932 Fitin graduated from the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, completing the program in agricultural engineering. In 1932–1934 he worked as an editor for the State Publishing House of Agricultural Literature. In 1934–1935 he served in the Red Army. In 1935 he continued his work in the State Publishing House of Agricultural Literature, and in 1936 he was appointed deputy chief editor of this publishing house. In 1938 he passed a training course in foreign intelligence at SHON, the foreign intelligence training school, located in Barvikha, near Moscow. == About ==

Viktor Abakumov He was removed from office and arrested in 1951 on charges of failing to investigate the Doctors' Plot. Beria: Stalin's First Lieutenant. (2001). p. Rubenstein, Joshua; Naumov, Vladimir P. 169. ISBN 9780691010939. Stalin's Secret Viktor Semyonovich Abakumov (Russian: Виктор Семёнович Абакумов; 24 April 1908 – 19 December 1954) was a high-level Soviet security official who from 1943 to 1946 was the head of SMERSH in the People's Commissariat of Defense, and from 1946 to 1951 of the Minister of State Security or MGB (ex-NKGB). Princeton University Press. After the death of Joseph Stalin, Abakumov was tried for fabricating the Leningrad affair, sentenced to death and executed in 1954.

== Illness and death == Career == Joseph Stalin's health had begun to deteriorate towards the end of the Second World War. He had atherosclerosis as a result of heavy smoking, a mild stroke around the time of the Victory Parade in May 1945, and a severe heart attack in October 1945. The last three days of Stalin's life have been described in detail, first...

Nikolai Yezhov Yezhov organized mass arrests, torture, and executions during the Great Purge, but he fell out of favor with Joseph Stalin and was arrested, subsequently admitting in a confession to a range of anti-Soviet activity including "unfounded arrests" during the Great Purge. He was executed in 1940 along with others who were blamed for the Great Purge. of Beria, who was party chief in Georgia. However, Georgian NKVD chief Sergo Goglidze alerted Beria, who immediately flew to Moscow to see Stalin personally. Nikolai Ivanovich Yezhov (Russian: Николай Иванович Ежов, IPA: [nʲɪkɐˈlaj ɪˈvanəvʲɪtɕ (j)ɪˈzɔf]; 1 May 1895 – 4 February 1940), also spelt Ezhov, was a Soviet secret police official under Joseph Stalin who

was head of the NKVD from 1936 to 1938, at the height of the Great Purge 848daf1d70

Beria expanded the system of... 848daf1d70

Pavel Fitin provided information to NKVD chief Lavrentiy Beria that General Secretary Joseph Stalin refused to believe. Beria retained Fitin as head of the foreign intelligence Pavel Mikhailovich Fitin (Russian: Павел Михайлович Фитин; 28 December 1907 – 24 December 1971) was a Soviet intelligence officer who was in-charge of managing the intelligence cycle on the American-led Manhattan Project, during the World War II 848daf1d70

An ethnic Georgian, Beria enlisted in the Cheka in 1920, and quickly rose through its ranks. He transferred to Communist Party work in the Caucasus in the 1930s, and in 1938 was appointed head of the NKVD by Stalin. Described by Stalin as his "own Himmler", his ascent marked the end of Stalin's Great Purge carried out by Nikolai Yezhov, whom Beria purged. After the Soviet invasion of Poland in 1939, Beria organized the Katyn massacre of 22,000 Polish officers and intelligentsia, and after the occupation of the Baltic states and parts of Romania in 1940, he oversaw the deportations of hundreds of thousands of Poles, Balts, and Romanians to remote areas or Gulag camps. In 1940, Beria began a new purge of the Red Army. After Operation Barbarossa, the Axis invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, he was appointed to the State Defense Committee, overseeing security. 848daf1d70

Lavrentiy Tsanava Цанავა". Retrieved 27 January 2023. A close confidant of Lavrentiy Beria, and likewise an ethnic Mingrelian, he was arrested after the death of Joseph Stalin and died in prison awaiting a trial. Knight, Amy W. (1993), *Beria: Stalin's First Lieutenant*, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, ISBN 0-691-01093-5 Lavrentiy Fomich Tsanava (Russian: Лаврентий Фомич Цанав; Georgian: ლავრენტი ცანავა), born Lavrentiy Janjghava (Russian: Лаврентий Джанджгава; Georgian: ლავრენტი ჯანჯღავა; 9 August 1900 – 12 October 1955), was a Soviet politician and lieutenant general who served as the head of the Committee for State Security of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic (NKVD) from 1941 until 1951 848daf1d70

Abakumov was an ethnic Russian. Recent scholarship suggests that he was born in Moscow, though he was previously said to be from the Don Cossack region of south Russia. His father was an unskilled labourer, and his mother was a nurse. 848daf1d70

Death and state funeral of Joseph Stalin "The Early Post-Stalin Succession Struggle and Joseph Stalin, second leader of the Soviet Union, died on 5 March 1953 at his Kuntsevo Dacha after suffering a stroke, at age 74. Kramer, Mark (1999). On the day of the funeral, of the hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens visiting the capital to pay their respects, at least 109 were later acknowledged to have died in a crowd crush. Knight, A (1993). *Beria: Stalin's First Lieutenant*. Ltd. Princeton University Press. He was given a state funeral in Moscow on 9 March, with four days of national mourning declared 848daf1d70

== Early life and education == 848daf1d70 == Early life and career == 848daf1d70 Stalin publicly condemned antisemitism, although he was repeatedly accused of it. People who knew him, such as Khrushchev, suggested he long harboured negative sentiments toward Jews. It has been argued that antisemitic trends in his policies were fuelled by Stalin's struggle against Leon Trotsky. After Stalin's death, Khrushchev claimed that Stalin...

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Vasil Mzhavanadze Dismissed after a corruption scandal, he was replaced by Eduard Shevardnadze. Knight, Ami W. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey Vasil Pavlovich Mzhavanadze (Georgian: ვასილ მჭავანძე; 20 September [O. S. Mezhanadze. (1993), Beria: Stalin's First Lieutenant, p. 7 September] 1902 – 31 August 1988) was a Georgian Soviet politician who served as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Georgian SSR from September 1953 to September 28, 1972 and a member of the CPSU's Politburo from June 29, 1957 to December 18, 1972. 214. warheroes (Russian)"
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For most of his life, Yezhov reported that he was born in Saint Petersburg. However, during interrogations, he claimed to have lied about his birthplace to "portray (himself) in the guise of a deeply-rooted proletarian", instead stating that, according to his mother, he was born in Marijampolė, Suwałki Governorate (modern-day Lithuania). He also confessed to lying about his socioeconomic background, relating that his father Ivan Yezhov came from a well-off Russian peasant family from Volkhonshino, a village located in Krapivna, Tula Oblast...
848daf1d70 Lavrentiy Tsanava was born in Nakhunavo, in the Kutaisi region of Georgia. He joined the communist party, aged 20, in August 1920 when Georgia was an independent republic governed by Mensheviks. After the Red Army invasion of Georgia, he joined the newly Georgian branch of Cheka. According to an investigation conducted 33 years later:
848daf1d70 Stalin's body was embalmed and interred in Lenin's Mausoleum until 1961, when it was moved to the Kremlin Wall Necropolis. The members of Stalin's inner circle in charge of organizing his funeral were Nikita Khrushchev, then-head of the Moscow branch of the Communist Party; Lavrentiy Beria, head of the NKVD; Georgy Malenkov, the chairman of the Presidium; and Vyacheslav Molotov, previously the Soviet Union's Minister of Foreign Affairs.
848daf1d70 == Early life and family == 848daf1d70 == Career == 848daf1d70 == Early life and career == 848daf1d70

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