

ABOUT RICHTER

A.A.Lokshin, the composer's son

People who have something to hide, should not write their memoirs. Sometimes, the fact of something being left unsaid turns out to be more eloquent than any words ...

Finally, it's time to pose the question of whether Svyatoslav Richter was linked to Lubyanka. The answer to this question is still important for the history of my father. After all, Richter was the most powerful exposé of Lokshin (namely Richter, referring to Lokshin, had predicted to Vera Prokhorova: "Because of him you will go to jail"). (Later, in her book "Four friends on the background of the century", Prokhorova called Richter's prediction "amazing.")

There is no doubt that it is the Richter's musical authority that made Lokshin an unperformable composer.

So that the reader could form his/her own answer to this question, I provide some guidance.

1. First, there exists an article by Arthur Shtilman [1], which describes an episode from biography of the famous violinist Boris Goldstein. In my opinion, in [1] Richter appears as a totally bonded person realizing quite nasty wishes he received IN A PLACE WHERE THEY DO EXPRESS SUCH WISHES. As far as I know, the facts stated by A. Shtilman have never been challenged.

2. Andrey Gavrilov, in his recent book "Chainik, Fira and Andrey" (the Chapter "Enigma") characterizes Richter as follows:

"A free man? What freedom is spoken about? Richter was THEIR slave, THEIR faithful dog. Otherwise – he would not live a year after the execution of his father and his mother's defection."
"

The facts from Richter's biography mentioned by Gavrilov were well known, but nobody else dared to make obvious conclusions from these facts.

3. I think, however, that any person with nationality "German" in the passport, who stayed in Moscow (like Richter did) after the order to evict Germans was imposed (September 1941) and the state of siege was introduced (October 1941), would have lived (except in the case of a special favorable attitude to him on the part of the NKVD), no longer than a week – prior to the first night inspection of passports. He would have been shot on the spot as a German spy.

4. The famous Richter's resettlement to Prokhorova's apartment is the most important (and perhaps the most dramatic) fact from the whole Richter's biography. However, in the book by Bruno Monsiegeon [2] there is not a single word about the relocation (!) Thus, it is worth quoting in this regard Richter himself: "A biography – it is the lowest thing. <...> It should be more fog there ". [3]

In my "Mousetrap" [4] I have hypothesized that this relocation was carefully planned by the NKVD. (On the return of incorrectly executed agenda as a specific method, see [5]).

The fact is that Richter, when "hiding" lived quite openly. Almost every day he visited his old apartment **in Moscow** and showed no fear [6]. All this seems absolutely fantastic.

On the other hand, **in Murmansk and Leningrad** things were exactly the opposite [2, p.57-58]:

<<... The local authorities [in Murmansk] alarmed: " How can it be? You are German? Here? Blah-blah-blah! Oh, no! "With the first train I was sent back to Moscow>>;

<<And once again I had to pack. For the umpteenth time they started checking my passport. "You cannot stay here [in Leningrad] , you are German! " >>

So, we are obliged to believe that in Moscow, at the time of the siege, for some reason they did not check Richter's passport at all.

Now, I adduce the historical context [7]:

"It seems that since the Germans did not enter the city [i.e.Moscow], NKVD simply turned the underground-trained volunteers in the usual informants."

Moscow, May 2013

[1] <http://berkovich-zametki.com/2006/Starina/Nomer7/Shtilman1.htm>

[2] Monsaingeon, B. "Richter. Diaries. Dialogues. " - Moscow, 2007.

[3] Borisov, Y. "Towards Richter". - Moscow, 2003, p.75. <http://do.gendocs.ru/docs/index-81957.html>

[4] <http://berkovich-zametki.com/2007/Zametki/Nomer13/ALokshin1.htm>

[5] Sarnoff, B. "The Evil Empire: Nonfictional Stories". - Moscow: Novaya Gazeta, 2011, p.51.

[6] "XX century in the history of a destiny ..." (an interview taken from V.I.Prokhorova). - Newspaper KIFA, 07.06. 2010. <http://gazetakifa.ru/content/view/3475/>

Below I adduce an important fragment from the interview:

<< **Prokhorova**: Yes. On November 4, 1941 Professor Heinrich Neuhaus, the husband of my cousin Milica Sergeevna, had been arrested. At that time Svyatoslav Richter was registered at the apartment of professor Neuhaus . Three days later, they came for Svyatoslav. It was written in the subpoena: "Lichter must come to the police station." He said: "I am not Lichter, but Richter, and I'll not go anywhere." My aunt was married to Neuhaus (for him it was the second marriage). And MY MOTHER AND AUNT IMMEDIATELY ARRANGED [emphasis added – A.L.] that Svyatoslav should move to our apartment on the Furmanov street. "Through the efforts of" the KGB, which in 1941 had arrested my uncle, aunt and my cousin, Svyatoslav had a room, and throughout the war he lived with us . And he never showed any fear. He went every other day or every day to the aunt Milica. I told him: "You may also be arrested." And he said: "No, I go quietly, reading a book, even on the road. They will not think I'm hiding. " And so it was. >>

The fact that Prokhorova's mother was working at the Intourist since 1930 [8] (the Intourist was formally separated from the NKVD in 1938; see [9]), obviously supports my suggestion given in [4].

[7] Mlechin, L. "One Day without Stalin. Moscow, October 41th year". - Moscow, 2012, p.287.

[8] Prokhorova, V. "Four friends on the background of the century". - Moscow: AST, 2012, p.45.

[9] "Lubyanka, Stalin and the NKVD - KGB - GUKR" SMERSH" 1939 - March 1946" / Ed. A.N.Yakovlev. – Moscow: Materik, 2006, pp.15-16.