

## AN ORDINARY MIRACLE

A.A.Lokshin

There are some events that you can either take a miracle happened, or explain by a trivial favor of special services ...

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Here's the questionnaire filled in 1947 by my father, who was then working as an assistant at the Moscow Conservatory:

**Profile from the personal file of A.L.Lokshin** (Original of the document is in the archives of the Moscow Conservatory. The text typed in italics signifies my father's handwriting.)

<< Lokshin Alexander Lazarevich!

The Personnel Department of Conservatory asks you to urgently [!] answer the following questions:

1. Have you ever been abroad (where, when and by whom directed) - *No*
2. Have you any relatives abroad (where, who) - *No*
3. Were your relatives repressed - *No*

Personal signature

*22/II 47 A.L.Lokshin >>*

Here is a similar form, which was filled in 1947 by Yuri Orlov (later a well-known physicist and human rights activist) when entering the University. I quote from his book "Dangerous Thoughts" (Moscow, 2008, p.87-88):

<<In the Admission Commission of the Faculty of Physical Engineering they warned that the exams will be difficult, but I've found myself even too well prepared. On August 15 my name appeared on the list of passes. <...> It appeared, however, that it does not mean that I was accepted to the University. It was necessary to fill a questionnaire issuing from the Special Department in which I had to confirm that:

*Neither I, nor any of my closest relatives served in the White Armies.*

*Neither I, nor any of my closest relatives took part in opposition.*

*Neither I, nor any of my closest relatives were abroad (except for service in the Red Army).*

*Neither I, nor any of my closest relatives were subjected to repressions.*

*Neither I, nor any of my closest relatives were excluded from the Communist Party.*

*Neither I, nor any of my closest relatives had fluctuations with respect to the Party line.*

As regards my closest relatives, everything was true, except, perhaps, Petya (who had fluctuated). As for me, I have already not fluctuated, but swung hard. However, one would have to be an absolute idiot to honestly answer their questions. After having honestly answered a question one would get in for questioning. I did not hesitate for a second, by hiding my hesitation. There was no other way to get a good education and even a college education: **the same questionnaire should be filled in all the Soviet institutes and universities** [my emphasis – A.L.]. >>

The fact that Vera Prokhorova with her incredible pedigree, which, I believe, it was impossible to conceal, was able to slip, without bad consequences, through a similar survey in 1947 at the prestigious Institute of Foreign Languages (IFL), this is certainly a miracle.

But even a greater miracle is Vera Prokhorova's receipt to the mentioned IFL in 1936.

I quote:

<< Vera [Prokhorova]'s mother, Nadezhda Nikolaevna, was nee Guchkova. The Moscow Mayor Nikolai Guchkov was her father. Alexander Guchkov [1864, Moscow Province - 1936, Paris] was her uncle. He was the one whose each position was a sedition, according to the Soviet historiography: the founder and leader of Octo Party, the Chairman of III State Duma, the War Minister of Provisional Government [and one of the organizers of the Intervention]. **With such a pedigree**, it was impossible to find a job in the Soviet Union; moreover, **it was impossible to live** [emphasis added -A.L.]. >> See Grigoriev, A. "Prokhorovs from the Three Mountains" - Izvestia, May 12, 1998.

After reading the Grigoriev's article the modern reader would think that "with such a pedigree it was impossible to live" is a metaphor. But this is not a metaphor.

The fact is that after the revolution A.I.Guchkov did not depart from affairs, and **until his death (that is until the year of Prokhorova's entry into IFL) continued to actively fight against the Soviets**. One of Guchkov's , employees, A.I. Ksyunin, "who lived in Belgrade and was carrying out there a number of tasks given by Guchkov and Skoblin" [1], had left the most interesting testimony. I quote from the article [2]:

<< On February 15, 1934 the journalist Alexey Ksyunin reported... to Guchkov the following:

“The radio station in Belgium (and perhaps in Luxembourg also) was arranged one and a half years ago ... by an anti-communist publishing group.”

Thus, according to Ksyunin, irregular broadcasts were conducted at least since August 1932. In a letter to Guchkov dated May 23, 1934 he reported that "the radio station is created by the anti-communist society "Sillak". What kind of society is it and till what time it was conducting the broadcasts, I failed to find out. But the fact is that we are dealing with public initiatives. ">>

I continue quoting from [2]:

<<One of the references from the Guchkov fund (dated 1934) also refers to attempts to broadcasting in the Far East: "Besides Baptist station in Manchuria, there is another station,

which is sending to Russia the anti-Soviet propaganda. This station is placed on a commercial boat which is floating along the Songhua River. The command of the steamer consists entirely of Russian. The material for broadcasting is received from Harbin and also from Geneva organization of Auber ">>.

And here's another quote [3]:

<< Being a man of action, he [Guchkov] is one of the pillars of an open counter-revolution: sabotage, sending agents into Soviet territory, even acts of terrorism. **In the early thirties Guchkov frequently visited Berlin, where he met with Nazi leaders and was preparing the "penetration" into the enemy territory [that is, into Russia].** >>

In addition to this I quote a note by N.V.Volsky (see [1]):

<<[In the 1930s] Guchkov had a relationship not only with the German Embassy in Moscow, but also with senior officials of the German Reichswehr and officials in Germany. He led a great correspondence with the Germans, it was not the usual way, but in a way that he believed "conspiratorial" ...

**Looking back, one can consider Guchkov's situation as a tragic one. Skoblin, and Guchkov's own daughter, and the young Strange, they all followed his every step and denounced [to the NKVD].** >>

Unexplainable miracles in the biography of Vera Ivanovna are going off-scale ... In the year of her receipt into the Institute of Foreign Languages her granduncle actively corresponded with the highest ranks of the German army, and all this correspondence was going under the control of NKVD!

And now, I adduce an extra touch to the abovementioned miracles.

I quote the same old story by Grigoryev:

<<I was liberated [in 1956] exactly six years after the arrest <...> I [i.e., Vera Prokhorova] was rehabilitated, they told me that at any work I have the right not to mention about staying in the Gulag. But where shall I do with these six years? **You can write that you've worked in the KGB** [emphasis added – A.L.] ... God forbid, this is still not enough! >>

With all due deference to Prokhorova's gray hairs and her hardships, I give her removal as a prosecution witness. (And this is regardless of the fact that her allegations against my father have turned out to be contradictory; see [4].)

P.S. A few words about the characters:

**Skoblin** - General of the White Army (agent of the NKVD, husband of a famous songstress Plevitskaya, also agentessy);

**Guchkov's daughter**- a Soviet intelligence agent Vera Guchkova-Suvchinskaya-Trail;

**journalist A.I.Ksyunin** had committed a suicide in 1938 after learning of Skoblin's betrayal .

*Moscow, May 14, 2013*

[1] Berberova, N. "People and lodges". – Moscow, 1997, p.256 - 259.

[2] "Govorzi, Moskva! Jan Slavik, Russian emigration, and broadcasting to Soviet Russia" / Russian word, 2008, № 7; [www.ruslovo.cz/articles/331/](http://www.ruslovo.cz/articles/331/)

[3] Brossat, A. "A Group Portrait with a Lady" (a chapter from the book "The Agents of Moscow") / Moscow: Inostrannaya Literatura, 1989, № 12, p.244.

[4] Lokshin, A.A. "Musician in the Wonderland". – Moscow, 2012.