

## Abram Budanov

**Abram Efremovich Budanov** (sometimes, Abraham; 1886-1929) was a <u>Ukrainian anarchist</u> military commander, as a member of the <u>Makhnovist movement</u> in <u>Donbas and a permanent member of the RIAU Revolutionary Military Council. [2]</u>

## **Biography**

Born in 1882 in the village of <u>Stary Krym</u>, in <u>Mariupol</u>, he also received four classes here. [3]

He joined the <u>anarcho-communists</u> in 1905, took part in the Revolution of 1905–1907 in <u>Luhansk</u>. In 1917–1918, he was involved in organizing <u>anarcho-syndicalist</u> <u>trade unions</u> among Donbas <u>miners</u>, then he participated in the underground struggle against the Ukrainian State of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky. 100

In the spring of 1919 he joined the Makhnovist movement. In August 1919, he organized and led the Makhnovist uprising in units of the red 58th Division. On September 1, 1919, Abram was elected to the revolutionary military council of the RIAU in the village of Dobrovelichkovka. [1][2]

In the RIAU he commanded the 1st Don Brigade, which was later transformed into a corps (1919), led the partisan struggle in <u>Kharkov</u> and <u>Donetsk</u> provinces (1920) and was a member of the Council of Revolutionary Insurgents of Ukraine.

On the evening of February 23, 1920, he arrived with the Makhnovists in <u>Gavrilovka</u>, Budanov called a meeting in the village and pasted leaflets with his own hand. [4] At the end of March 17-18, in the village of Bolshaya Yanisol, he conducted political and

propaganda work. [5] In Aleksandrovka, Budanov was elected to the cultural and educational department on May 29, appointing him head of the department. [6][7]

On September 29, 1920, the RIAU Council Diplomatic Commission was formed, which went to  $\underline{\text{Kharkov}}$  to maintain contact with the Soviet government; Budanov was elected a member of the diplomatic mission. [8]

He was arrested upon breaking the military-political agreement with the Bolshevik authorities on November 26,  $1920, \frac{[9]}{}$  but in the summer of 1921 he escaped from the <u>Ryazan</u> prison and returned to Ukraine, leading the rebel movement until it was defeated in 1922 in Donbas. [1]

By the end of 1928, he organized an underground anarchist group near  $\underline{\text{Mariupol}}$ , which was discovered by the  $\underline{\text{GPU}}$  of the Ukrainian SSR in November 25, 1928, and Budanov was sentenced to be shot. [1][3]

In 1995 he was posthumously rehabilitated. [3]

## References

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- 3. "Буданов Абрам Ефимович" (http://lists.memo.ru/index2.htm). Жертвы политического террора в СССР (in Russian). Memorial. Retrieved 13 May 2021.
- Belash & Belash 1993, p. 436.
- 5. Belash & Belash 1993, p. 438.
- 6. Belash & Belash 1993, p. 446.
- 7. Volin 1947, p. 259.
- 8. Volin 1947, p. 372.
- 9. Belash & Belash 1993, p. 542.

## **Bibliography**

■ Volin (1947). *The Unknown Revolution, 1917–1921* (http://www.ditext.com/voline/unknown.html). Translated by Holley Cantine; Fredy Perlman. New York: Free Life Editions. ISBN 9780914156062. OCLC 1130399 (https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1130399).

Abram Budanov	
Native	Абрам
name	Єфремович
	Буданов
Born	1886
	Stary Krym,
	Mariupol,
	Katerynoslav,
	Russian
	Empire
Died	1929 (aged 42-
	43)
	Soviet Union
Allegiance	Printer printers Inspection Inspection
	Makhnovshchina
Service	PROPERTY.
	Revolutionary
	Insurgent Army
	of Ukraine
Years of	1919-1922
service	
Battles/wars	Ukrainian War of
	Independence

■ Belash, Alexander; Belash, Victor (1993). Дороги Нестора Махно (in Russian). Kyiv: РВЦ "Проза". ISBN 5770738146. OCLC 429142607 (https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/429142607).

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