

Interview with Fiodor I. Intergois.

N 0013

01.00.27.

I was born in April 28 1920 in the town Ostrog of Rovenskiyland. Before the war it was in Poland. Pre - war life in our town was good and quiet and I had good childhood. My father had a candy factory but my mom was a housewife and also she sewed clothes for other people sometimes. Also I had brother who was born in 1911. Our family lived on border with Poland and Russia.

01.02.40.

In 1930 our life was changed. Although war against Russia had not yet begun, our town was full of war materials and we understood that something had changed in the world. Before 1939 I could not speak Russian because I studied in a Polish school. When war events began we were no longer Poland but the Soviet Union and I took courses in the Russian language and learned Russian.

01.03.00.

As I was almost 20 years old I began to prepare to serve in the Army. My friends and I had training to prepare for the Army. We had this training before June 22 1942.

01.05.00.

At the end of June we had German soldiers in our town. At once was opened Ukrainian commandant's office. I remember names of people who worked in commandant's office. There were Tkachenko, Nepsha, Altunin, Panchushka, Chikorskiy. Altunin and Panchushkin were the most awful police.

01.08.50.

One day police expelled all of us from our homes and we went not knowing where we were going. We reached forest and there we saw the ditches. Germans began to kill us next to the ditches. That day was killed 2 or 2,5 thousands of Jews. I survived but my father died. This event was in July 1941. My mom survived too.

01.12.40.

Soon after it all Jews received order to gather together in ghetto. There was Jewish synagogue and next to it we began to live. Our guards were Ukrainian and Russian police. Also we had Jewish community there. We lived inside ghetto a few months. In few months Jews from ghetto received order to gather in special place. That day were killed many Jews again. But my mom and I survived.

01.18.30.

We continued to live in the ghetto. Our life was hard because we had not enough food and did not know about our future. We lived in ghetto until summer 1942. Then one day we received order to gather next to the river. My mom with me and my mom's sisters hid again a second time.

01.22.00.

After third execution was done our ghetto had only 300 – 350 persons, but at first in the ghetto we had maybe 5 thousand. People who survived worked every day waiting all the time for death. Our guards were Polish people who did not hurt us. They only took us to work and back to the ghetto every day.

01.23.00.

One day we heard shots. We understood police began to kill Jews again and this time they began to do it inside the ghetto. My family tried to escape from the ghetto. We could only reach the synagogue but my mom and aunts were killed. Only 5 Jews survived including me. A few days we hid in the synagogue, but we had no food and we began to look for another place.

01.29.00.

One Ukrainian family gave shelter and food for us. We lived there one week. But after a week the owner of our house said we must go out because people from the village knew about us and it was very dangerous. So we moved. The first night we built a mud hut in the forest and lived a few months there. An Ukrainian man from the house where we lived before, helped us all the time giving some food.

01.32.00.

We lived in the mud hut a few months before April 1943. One day we heard voices around us. We could not see people who yelled to us but we understood we were found and we were close to death now.

01.33.00.

I was the youngest among us and I decided to go and see what it was. I ran and I was battle – hardened. But I survived. I did not know what happened with the other four Jews hiding with me in the mud hut. I did not see them after the war too and I do not know if they survived.

01.34.00.

I began to live in the forest. In a couple months I met one fellow who like me escaped from the ghetto. Soon after meeting with the fellow we were met by two partisans. We asked to take us with them and they promised to do it if we would do some job for them. We got task to burn up German hay. But we could not do it because it was very dangerous.

02.06.00.

Next our task was involved with German saw – mill. We had to burn it too. We did it and partisans allowed us to live and to work with them. Soon I received partisan ticket. Commander of our partisan detachment had name Oduha and he received title of hero of the Soviet Union after war.

02.10.40.

Place where our partisan detachment worked was located to north of Khmelnitskiy district, next to Shepitovski and Kislovodski forests.

02.11.00.

In April 1944 our partisan detachment was disbanded. I received a new job in a different place but I did not work there too much because I got sick and people put me in the hospital.

02.12.10.

My condition did not allow me to be a soldier anymore and so I began to work as a hospital orderly. I worked in the hospital before the war victory and even after it when our hospital got status as a war sanatorium.

02.13.00.

I did not know why after the war I was taken to prison and spent there 9 years. I was charged what I wanted to go abroad during the war but it was against the law.

02.13.32.

After spending 9 years in a special camp I wrote a letter to public prosecutor Rudenko about me and he answered me that I got amnesty a few years ago because the court did not find evidence against me. I knew about it after 9 years of imprisonment. I left the camp in 1954 but the document about my amnesty had been ready in 1952.

02.14.00.

After the war I married and now I have two sons. Nobody from my family survived except me.
I have medal for victory in war.