

Noy Kaganovich, Interviewed 18 August 1988 in Philadelphia
Summary by Joseph Bradley

Born 31 December 1922. Father: Zinovei Kaganovich; mother (née Mendelbaum). The family went to synagogue and observed Jewish holidays. Noy was aware of anti-German propaganda before the war but noticed no anti-Semitic attitudes before or during the war in the USSR. Noy moved to Moscow in June 1941, just before invasion.

Drafted in 1941, sent to military school, graduated in 1942, fought for the rest of the war in the army, beginning in Zhitomir in 1942. In summer 1943 Noy was wounded in the village of Gadiach, near Kharkov. He was hospitalized in Tambov for one month before returning to the army near Kiev in November 1943 [after liberation] then moved westward to Zhitomir and Lvov and finally to Berlin and Prague in 1945.

Noy's older brother with his wife and mother-in-law were killed at Babi Yar in 1941. Noy himself saw no mass executions during the war. He had heard about the Soviet anti-fascist committee and read Ilya Ehrenburg's articles during the war.

After the war Noy remained in Germany. He returned to the USSR in 1950. He worked in a factory and took evening courses. He felt anti-Semitism and his application to the Military Academy was rejected four times. In 1957 he returned to Kiev and found his parents. He describes life in Kiev upon his return. Persistent anti-Semitism caused him to emigrate in 1978 to Philadelphia, where his mother had relatives.

[From 5:20 to 5:45 there is no sound. At one point, the interviewer is reading Noy's testimony in English.]