Interview date Aug 29/2012

Russian Vets

Isaak Budnitsky

975_5139 Duration 16:42			
00 00	(background conversation)00 18		
00 18	(Please introduce yourself) I was born in a town of Vasilkov, Kiev Region, in 1918. (One more time)00 49		
00 49	My name is Isaak Borisovich Budnitsky. I was born in 1940 (One more time)01 07		
01 07	I am Isaak Borisovich Budnitsky. I was born on April 29, 1918. When I was of age I was drafted to serve in the army. I was a soldier with 255 aviation regiment, a rank and file service man. 01 36		
01 36	I had served there for about a year until the war began. At that time I had been promoted to sergeant major. When the war began I had to evacuate from city Stanislav where I lived at the time, where I servedto liquidate everything related to ammunition. 02 06		
02 06	I was left behind for 10 to 15 days. We liquidated everything related to ammunition. We could hardly leave the place because there was only one way out of Stanislav – via Lvov. And so I went to Lvov wherefrom the army started the so called retreat. 02 32		
02 32	The hardships during the retreat were worse than in any war. Those were hardships regarding food, overnight stays, wandering strange places that nobody could imagine to be in. 02 52		
02 52	We lived there we retreated gradually Personally, as a sergeant major, I managed to get out of encirclement in Aksai area via the Aksai bridge. I carried a lot of our unit's documents with me. My subordinate guys and I took the documents to Russia. 03 20		
03 20	We broke through to Russia as an entire battalion. From there the idea of retreat started, as well as hardships, complications, illnesses, hunger, whatever. 03 36		
03 36	Everything came to us as we moved along. We made it to Stalingrad, our entire unit. I was a service man for an aviation unit, 17^{th} Airborne Army and 8^{th} Airborne Army, we did the servicing. 03 55		
03 55	We were in Stalingrad area when Stalin's order was issued stating that there was no way for us to retreat across Volga. We were ordered to protect our country and fight against our enemy. 04 10		
04 10	That's where we stopped retreating and started the battle of Stalingrad and everything else. From there we started our offensive. The offensive stretched along the Southern Front. I was at the Southern Front. 04 28		

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04 28		a. We got to Crimea where we movedto or as Vienna. The war ended in Vienna. 1
04 54		n Stalingrad in regards to our troops. I r my combat merits. I was awarded my defence of Stalingrad. 05 21
05 21		medals after advancing to the Crimea. eing promoted to officer's ranks. I was ander. 05 37
05 37		chief of staff. And lastly, I was promoted ansport battalion, 132 division. I was in . 05 54
05 54		Vienna we were awarded with the rest of s. In Vienna we stayed for awhile. The when I finished my official military
05 26	As soon as the war was over, we we months. After that we were transferr service. I served in the army for 3 m	ed to Aksai to continue our military
06 56	As you can see, I was awarded with:	ors, starting from the first day of the war. 2 Orders of Patriotic War, an Order of medals for my merits during the Great
07 21		triotic War. I was a distinguished officer hat's true. I felt myself very well. I am 95 w. I have a big family. 07 46
07 46	We live in Canada, we feel fine here. use to have what I have now. I receive wonderful country. 08 02	Canada is an amazing country. I didn't ved everything here, in this big
08 02	children. I haven't received any mon	years, because I was sponsored by my ey here in Canada. We built our own lives aid money I am deeply satisfied living in 08 27
08 27	(Background conversations) (Pls tell war)08 46	about an interesting episode during the
08 46		aviation demands a great volume of ose weren't kept at the front line. They 9 06
09 06		al truck loads, during the night time only ep 2 hours a night. We didn't have other

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	timeWe used to supply ammunitio aviation functioned non-stop. 09 33	on all the time to make sure the bomb 1
09 31	That's why we were in action literal to the front line aviation. 09 42	ly 24 hours a day bringing the ammunition
09 42		uthern Front: from the beginning to the outhern Front which I have already told
09 54		a Party candidate. After 1 year of service I e I was admitted to the Party. I started r. 10 24
10 24		u know what, this is a disputable issue, was born in '18, being so old, I lived all my
10 48	until I was drafted to serve in the a	s positions until I made my way in life and rmy. I was I was I was a manager of own. Nobody ever told me who or what I
11 09		I have never heard in all my life that I am abody said somethingPersonally I have at. 11 28
11 28		bout Jewish war veterans' heroism?) You , but many people start forgetting about 1 54
11 54		still, I think there are many people who of each and every individual. (do you I am a hero when at home. 12 15
12 15		se. I feel fine. I was adored by the whole After the war I worked for one and the
12 30	work at a factory where I worked for have already mentioned this, is that	te to introduce myself, they sent me to or 28 years. What I want to tell you, and I to I never felt that I was a Jew. I was in a er lifted her to leave from Russia. 13 02
13 02		ia, and she was permitted to leave in 6 ty committee. They tried to persuade me n-law. That was a dispute. 13 26
13 26		to leave. I was expelled from the party for giving my daughter consent to leave

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13 39	I had been appreciated by the party committee leaders, I had earned my authority being with them for 28 years. I lost everything. Even my closest friends renounced me, they couldn't do anything about it. 13 58
13 58	That was my fate. Jewishrather Russian fate. That's how my life went. After a while I was apart from my older daughter, while my younger one lived in Moscow, my younger daughter. 14 15
14 15	Her husband was a test pilot. His whole life he was in the army. That was a big problem in our lives. As a result, the daughter moved to live in Kiev. In Kiev, we were given permission to emigrate along with our daughter, her daughter and husband. 14 43
14 43	When we were about to leave, the son-in-law stayed in Moscow. For many years, he struggled to be permitted to emigrate. Eventually he left and moved to live in Canada. And now he lives here with his family. 1500
15 00	(Do you consider yourself a hero?) In this respect, yes, I do. Yes, I do. I think that being of Jewish origin, and knowing what was going on in this respect in our country, the rumours and all, I went through the war from its first day, being promoted from a private soldier to commander of a detached battalion, without any privilege, without a degree etc. just because of my ability to be a commander and a leader of a big unit.15 43
15 43	Under my command, I had 150 trucks servicing the aviation. I serviced both bomber and fighter aviation. We didn't have our lives for days and nights just being busy carrying out our responsibilities. 16 01
16 01	(Do you have war injuries?) I was contused, a minor contusion, and no wounds. (Thank you) I can't say differently. It's just what I went through in my life, and what I got in this respect, nobody abused me because of being a Jew. This is true and this is how it is. 16 37
16 37	(Thank you). Is that it? (It is). 16 42
975 5140 16 42	Two orders of Red Star, Medal for liberation of Stalingrad, which is the most dear award, the Order of Red Star, two Orders of Patriotic war, 2 orders, and a great number of service medals etc. That is I was an honoured person until I left to move abroad. And obviously I lost the rest of it. (Thank you)

End of interview