

<b>Moisei Chernoguz</b>	<b>Duration: 58:25</b>	<b>Russian Vets, Interview date Jan/27/11</b>
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- 00 00 **Moisei:** My full name is Moisei Gitmanovich Chernoguz. I was born on December 15, 1923. I was born in the village Sovran, Odessa Region, Ukraine. At present this village is a district centre. On a Saturday night in 1941 we had a graduation party at school. At night a messenger came to our house with a call-up paper for my mother.
- 00 45 My mother was a nurse, she was summoned to the Military Commissariat to be drafted. I ran to my school. My class mates and I made up a list of volunteers to enlist in the army and go to the front.
- 01 02 That was in May, '41. I was 17.5 years old. A month later, on July 14 I was drafted to the army by a call-up paper. At that time a new military college was formed: Air Observation, Warning and Communication College. We were brought from Leningrad to Birsik, Bashkiria.
- 01 39 The program was 4 months long. On graduation I was given the rank of lieutenant. The rank of lieutenant was granted for successful graduation from the college. I was sent to the Moscow area. At that time there was a defensive operation near Moscow.
- 02 04 We stayed in classes 12 hours a day. We were trained in radio and telephone communications, as well as in enemy, Soviet and American aircraft silhouettes; we were trained in aircraft silhouettes to be able to identify them.
- 02 28 After classes we had 5 to 30 ski runs, in a freezing cold weather. We were given a very good training. After 4 months of training I was sent to the Moscow area. I was sent to 30<sup>th</sup> Attack Army where a company was formed.
- 03 01 The company consisted of 2 or 3 platoons. I was appointed to command a platoon of 60 men personnel. They were ex cons who volunteered to fight at the front to make up for the crime they had committed.
- 03 27 That was what my platoon was like. We were sent to the front line. (Interviewer). When in prison some prisoners volunteered to defend the country. Units were formed of ex cons. Between us, they were sent to the front as condemned men.
- 03 53 Why? Because my platoon was located in the neutral zone, in the immediate vicinity of the German positions. They were supposed to defend the country repenting their crime with their blood. My task was to confirm that they did. I want to say that during the entire war there wasn't a single defector among my soldiers.
- 04 34 I can't say, I wasn't interested to know. I was interested in their combat training. I trained them and they learned the new skills. I demanded from them and they were doing their best to satisfy the demands. I never went into the details of their background.
- 04 58 I had no interest in that. Of course, it was called "repent with one's blood". I wrote reference letters for every soldier, I had an official stamp, stating, at the end of the war, that a soldier had deserved and repented with his blood".

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05 19	(Interviewer). I can't explain (chuckling). I don't know why. Anyway, I was selected randomly. I can only guess... an 18 year old was appointed to command condemned men, bandits and law abusers in the past. Why was I selected? Maybe because I'm "Moisei" – I don't know...	
06 11	(Interviewer: because you're a Jew?). Maybe, I can't say. I had never been told why. They just did, no explanation was provided to me ever. All I know I was sent to the front as a condemned man.	
06 34	I can't say anything. All I knew: a platoon was formed and I was sent to command the platoon in a neutral zone, to send information to the army HQ 24 hours. That's all I knew. Nobody gave me an open explanation.	
07 00	I can't explain... Yes, I was put under tougher conditions, given more difficult assignments. But nobody ever insulted me. I started my combat activity in the 30 <sup>th</sup> Attack Army, which was taking a defensive near Moscow.	
07 37	From the Moscow area we started our offensive towards the Baltics (Pribaltica). We were fighting in Latvia and Estonia; we captured Riga and Tallinn. Our army participated in the liquidation of the Kurland army group.	
08 05	The Kurland army group was pushed to the sea shore and forced to surrender. They surrendered and by the end of the war we had big numbers of German POWs and military weapons and equipment.	
08 28	The Kurland army group spread over the three Baltic states. The toughest battles were in the sea shore area. They were stopped from running away on ships.	
08 50	That's why they had to surrender. That's all. Answering your question, I don't have an appropriate answer. I was just a platoon commander, the lowest officer's rank. What battles could I conduct? My responsibility was to carry out combat tasks given to me.	
09 15	You see? I was given assignments and I carried them out. Talking about big battles, only people who commanded large units can talk in terms of big battles. I was just a platoon commander, which was the lowest officers' post.	
09 38	It would be inappropriate to talk about my battles. You see, some of our officers have learned history very well, they just forget to mention that at the time they were 18-19 years old. What kind of a battle could he conduct? All he was able to do was to defence himself and to ensure the performance of his combat tasks.	
10 09	They forgot about that. They turned real soldiers, that's all. Nobody remembered that. They were treated like any soldier. They were not singled out. I repeat: in some troops there were defectors.	
10 35	The Germans used to spread leaflets. They were called "pass" leaflets. The leaflets had a pass on the reverse side. If you want to defect to the Germans you take the pass and you just cross the front line with the pass.	

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- 11 02 I saw lots of leaflets the Germans threw from the planes. Not a single soldier, never... Nobody thought of using a leaflet to defect. That was the morale of my bandits, if I may say so (chuckling).
- 11 23 Our combat task was to collect and pass on information about the enemy moves and enemy planes missions. For this purpose ... we dug... we did it in the night time only, it was impossible to do it in the day time. We were under the enemy fire all the time,
- 11 48 not mentioning the possibility of a friendly fire. We were between two fires. We were able to work only at night. We made an interception pit for each soldier-observer. It was 1.5-1.7 m deep. A soldier with a telephone sat in the pit.
- 12 21 The telephone was connected to a radio station. Another soldier was at the radio station. He transferred the information to the army HQ, using the Morse code. The soldier in the interception pit was able to hear before anyone on the surface.
- 12 41 Sitting in the pit he heard it before anyone could hear it on the surface. The soldier was passing the information on enemy planes' flying coordinates to the army HQ. If a group of planes or a dangerous situation was reported, the army chief of staff ordered fighter aviation to intercept.
- 13 07 (Interviewer). As you like it. (Interviewer). In 1944 the siege of Leningrad was lifted. I realized it was my responsibility to help out my family. I got a permission for a leave to go to my family after the end of the siege.
- 13 36 On hearing that I was going to Leningrad, the officers collected food – 2 knapsacks of food, all kinds of food. I took those 2 knapsacks and hitchhiked a ride to the railway station. From there I got on a train... To get to the city I spent 3 out of 10 days I was given.
- 14 11 My parents had moved because the old building had been destroyed by bombing. They had moved to a new place. From Stachek Street they had moved to Marata Street. Marata and Kuznechny Rynok intersection.
- 14 39 They were given rooms to live in. That's why I had to come all the way from Moskovsky Raiway Station. When I arrived... a man didn't let me come in. At that time they had a spy mania in Leningrad.
- 15 06 Everyone thought that those could be German spies wearing Russian uniforms. That's why they checked everyone's IDs. I came up to the entrance door and the man who sat at the door checked my ID. I climbed the stairs to the apartment where my father and my little sister lived.
- 16 37 My mother was in her military unit, she was a senior sergeant, medical services, her unit was on the river Okhta. I knocked on the door, nobody answered, I knocked and knocked until they opened the door.

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16 01		My father asked me "Do you have an ID? You are not a deserter, are you?" Even my father was spy aware when I came to him. I showed him my documents. He wasn't able to walk, I had to take carry him in my arms: he was dystrophic.
16 23		I carried him to his bed. I started taking the food out of my knapsack. On seeing all the food he started crying. My sister didn't let him... He was begging to give him more food, my little sister cooked him some soup which he ate and fell asleep right away.
16 48		The next day I went to see my mother in her military unit. I met with her commander, the commander called my mother and told her that he gave her a leave to be with her son.
17 12		And so we started taking care of my father. If not for me, my father would have died of starvation. And my mother too, she was a medical person, and she knew what to do. Eventually he recovered and lived a long life; he died at the age of 97.
17 37		In my family we are long-livers. We were born in the country. We are peasants so to say. That's why we are long-livers. That's the story of my saving my father from starvation during the siege of Leningrad.
17 53		Of course my sister's condition was awful. My mother who lived 10 km from them was bringing a pot of soup every day just not to let them starve. That's what happened in Leningrad.
18 16		That's all I can say. When my leave ended I went away. My father returned to life. I went back to where my unit was. (Interviewer). I was given permission to go save my father's life because at that time the siege had been lifted.
18 39		My mother had written me a letter saying that he was so dystrophic he wouldn't last long. When I came to my commanders they gave me permission to leave. (Interviewer). I had an officer friend. His sister was in Leningrad. All he could get was 2 chocolate bars. He said "Give them to my little sister" which I did.
19 22		I gave her 2 chocolate bars adding some more food I had reserved for my family. When I came to her I found her in a poor condition. I supported her morally. (Interviewer) Not that I know of. I didn't have such friends or acquaintances, I can't say anything.
19 47		I knew one more officer. (Interviewer: did he ask permission to go to Leningrad?) No he didn't. I was at the very front line, with only Germans in front of me. They not only respected me, they were afraid of me.
20 09		If they didn't bring food for my soldiers I would come to them, I was a very good skier, I would run 15-20 km, take out my gun and say "I'll shoot you, give me the food at once!". And I sent food to my soldiers.

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20 27	That's all. They treated my very well! I was at the very front line. I had no need to be afraid of anyone. I was in command of condemned men. We were on the verge of life and death.	
20 48	Whereas they were in the rear. Therefore when I came to them I demanded that food be given to my unit. They realized what the situation was like, and took the action to provide food for my unit immediately.	
21 12	That's all. (Interveiw). My company commander treated me with highest respect. Not only company commander, but higher commanders too. That's because I was at the very-very front line. I provided information directly to the army chief of staff and the army commander.	
21 43	When the troops were on the defensive, I was in the neutral zone providing information to the army HQ. Here's a diagram.[looks down]. This line shows where our troops were positioned.	
22 14	This line shows where the German troops were positioned. The space between them is called a "neutral zone". We made interception pits in the neutral zone as close to the German location as possible.	
22 35	Round pits about 1.5 m deep. A soldier was placed inside the pit. The soldier was given a telephone. We made an all-round defence around the interception pit. We dug trenches to block the Germans from getting to the soldier and abducting him.	
22 58	The soldier had a connection with a radio station. The radio station was medium capacity. Information was Morse-code transmitted to the army HQ, directly to the chief of staff office. We transmitted information on enemy aviation and if something unusual was going on.	
23 28	We worked 24 hours a day. We couldn't stop even for an hour, transmitting 24 hours information on what was going on. During an offensive, we had portable radio stations; we transmitted information on what kind of German aviation was seen overhead.	
24 09	Very often our information resulted in our army chief of staff sending our fighters to attack the bombers who were bothering our troops. Our army chief of staff called us "his eyes and ears".	
24 36	[looks down at the diagram] This is an interception pit. Here's the soldier. He has a telephone. There was a breastwork around the pit to hear the sound of flying planes. We dug individual trenches to prevent the Germans from abducting the soldier.	
25 07	The neutral zone was 1-3 km wide. In my platoon we had 3 or 4 interception points depending on the army's stretch – 10 or 15 km. This radio station on the diagram was a medium capacity one, installed on a vehicle. I used the Morse code to transmit the information.	
25 59	(Interviewer) We laid a cable between our interception pits. The Germans cut the cable and captured 2 soldiers – we were inexperienced at the beginning.	

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Later when the Germans cut the cable I sent a soldier to fix it, with 3 other people accompanying the soldier. When the Germans approached him we shot them.

26 46 It happened time and again. They fired at us, we fired at them. We had so called local fights. If we noticed that a group of 4 or 5 Germans was about to approach our positions, we called the trenches and the mortars opened fire at the group to save our lives.

27 23 We were assisted by our artillery. (Interviewer). [chuckling] I was in a trench watching out like any other soldier did. I didn't make an exception for myself. Sometimes I checked the soldiers on their posts; otherwise I was on the watch like anyone else.

27 48 Once I was in the pit. I heard a noise: a German was crawling to me. He was wearing a helmet. I couldn't see his head. I was hesitating: to shoot or not to shoot. Luckily for me, he turned his head and I shot him in the neck.

28 19 He turned his head like this [shows], I shot him in the neck and killed him. I waited for a while to be sure he was dead. I crawled up to him. I found out he was an officer. I found on him: a Walther pistol, documents and 2 Solinger razor blades in a small leather box.

28 53 The razor blades were very expensive. I used them for shaving long after. I had a war trophy – a Walther. I passed the documents to the HQs. Can I go on? (Interviewer: what is your most important medal?)

29 22 "Medal for Combat Merits". That's the oldest: Medal for Combat Merits. [chuckling] It's difficult to say. I recall on several occasions we wounded the Germans who were later used as Yazyks (prisoner who will talk). On several occasions. I was given the medal for the Yazyks.

29 53 Those wounded Germans were interrogated as Yazyks. They gave our staff valuable information. After that I was awarded this medal. Later I was awarded Order of the Red Star. During a heavy fighting I captured Yazyks. I was awarded Order of the Red Star.

30 34 After each completed operation – capturing a city or a town – everyone, including us, was awarded medals. That's because we participated like anyone else. (Interviewer). There was Medal for the Victory, I wasn't awarded. I don't know why not.

31 06 I feel it inappropriate to refer to myself as a hero. Thank God I survived following 4 contusions. What can I add to this? On several occasions, my soldiers pulled me from under the debris, brought me to senses and helped me back and in command of my unit.

31 44 That's all. It's not for me to say whether or not I was a hero. (Interviewer). Please understand, I didn't communicate except for my platoon. I was connected to the radio station. Sometimes I came to the company's position to arrange for food for my platoon.

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32 19	Otherwise I wasn't in touch with anybody else, just because there was no need. I had my own combat task, nothing else. I didn't have a chance to be in contact with anyone else. Not that I know of. Probably there were other Jews.	
32 36	In my unit I was a Jew. I was at the very front line with condemned men, end of story. (Interviewer). For sure. For sure, no question. First of all I had a Jewish nose and a head of hair. It was obvious. I was a typically looking Jew.	
33 03	I didn't try to hide. My clerk, I had a clerk, a middle aged man, my clerk told me once "Why don't you change your name from Moisei Chernoguz to, say, Ivan Ivanov?"	
33 26	"I will fix your papers, there are so many documents around belonging to the dead men. Let's change your name, you'll start a new life!" I said to him "What?!" I gave him the finger, saying "I am not going to betray my father. End of conversation!"	
33 48	That's what happened between him and me. My father's family was rabbi's. They lived in Savran. They were rabbi's family. His father, my grandfather was a rabbi. My grandson is a rabbi too. He went to Odessa region to see his grandfather's pantheon where people are lighting candles in the memory of the rabbi.	
34 31	He came there and hired a person to take care of the pantheon where our ancestors were buried. My grandson went there specifically for that reason. (Interviewer: were you religious?) I wasn't religious: my father was religious but he used to hide it. Why?	
35 00	He had a talles and a tfillin. He used to hide. Had they found out I would have been out of school, my little sister and me. He knew and he didn't want trouble for us. When I was in the army, there was no chance to practice religion.	
35 26	Later on, looking back at what happened during the war, when I was in peril of my life, had 4 contusions and survived, I thought of what my father said, and I thought "Thank Lord, I survived!"	
35 50	Later when we moved to Canada, my wife, daughter Lena, myself and especially my grandson Ariel...our house is kosher now. We don't keep anything non-kosher. Everything is kosher: the tableware, the dishes - everything!	
36 19	(Interviewer) I used to go to the synagogue regularly. Currently I have difficulty walking: my knee is not Ok when I am going down the stairs. After my wife passed away, I was reading the kaddish every morning and evening.	
36 39	Once I got in an accident, I was injured in my knee and shoulder, I was in a poor condition. I used to go to the synagogue. At present Lena is going to the synagogue, my son-in-law goes to the synagogue, not mentioning that my grandson is a rabbi.	

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37 08	According to the Jewish laws, if I send my grandson to serve God I am a real Jew. (Interviewer). At the beginning I had 60 subordinate soldiers under my command. At the end of the war only 16 survived. When the war ended we cried.	
37 44	It happened on May 9, '45. (Interviewer) Many soldiers were killed, there was nothing I could do about it. The Germans were shooting, all depending on the specific situation. The Germans were trying to catch us, to hit the soldiers.	
37 58	Random shooting – there was nothing I could do about it. (Interviewer: were you in touch?) Of course, they gave me their addresses [chuckling]. I put them in my tunic pocket. When my mother washed my tunic the addresses were gone.	
38 15	[chuckling]it was a tragedy for me. (Interviewer). I had no addresses left. (Interviewer: were they pardoned in the end?). Sure, I gave them testimonials stating that they had repented their crime with their blood.	
38 32	There was no problem: they were all of them indemnified. I can tell you... I can go through a few episodes when I looked danger in the face. I was a very good skier. When I lived in Leningrad, we used to ski all the time in Leningrad.	
39 01	When I studied at the college, we used to ski all the time. I was a very good skier. On one occasion, the commanders needed to pass very important documents from one front section to another. The commander called me: I was young and fit.	
39 27	I was given the maps. I had to run a few dozens of kilometres. And so I went and went and went... I reached a through cut in a forest. I wanted to make a shortcut and went through the cut in a forest. I tripped, slipped and fell back. I was caught in a wire...	
39 57	...with my feet and arms caught in a wire. The wire was part of anti-infantry wire entanglement made by us as a barrier for the Germans. I got tangled in it. I lay for 6 hours, with no chance of getting out of it. I though was going to die.	
40 30	But lucky I was, 2 soldiers were passing by. I wasn't able to shout, so all I could do was mumbling which caught the attention of one of them. They pulled me out of it. I stayed in bed for 2 weeks: my back was frostbitten all over.	
40 55	That's one of the episodes. Another episode: we went into the offensive: as usual the Germans were running away and we were following them. My equipment was driven by horse – all the cable coils and other equipment. We were moving along a highway, alongside tanks, big vehicles, etc.	
41 39	All of a sudden, our horse cart, of all vehicles, ran into a landmine. The horse and everything was destroyed by explosion. The soldier was gone too. I was behind them, 3 m away. I was thrown 15 meters away and hit my head on ice. I lay there until my guys pulled me out and put me in order.	

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- 42 06 I could have died in that situation. One more episode happened. The Germans attacked, a tank attack – “tigers”, “panzers”, etc. Our artillery counterattacked with 85 mm anti-aircraft guns. Why anti-aircraft guns?
- 42 44 Because they were better at piercing tanks. Regular guns weren’t able to pierce, whereas anti-aircraft guns were. 85 mm anti-aircraft guns were good against the German tank attacks.
- 43 01 The battle was at its height. Overhead German bombers were going in circles: dive, throw a bomb and fly away; dive and throw bombs at our guns. No wonder the communication lines were often broken between the batteries, the control centres, etc.
- 43 30 We were given a task to ensure continuous communication. I was crawling around connecting cables. All of a sudden, one of the bombs hit close to where I was. I was covered with mud, and lay there I don’t know how long.
- 43 51 Probably close to 24 hours. Later I was pulled out by a soldier who was passing by. That’s a true story. That’s why I’m telling you it was then that I realized there was a super power outside of human control.
- 44 13 Is Mila translating? That happened in the rear of our troops. We were in Latvia, if I’m not mistaken, on an isolated farmstead. Latvia’s countryside was farm based. When we broke into the farmstead, we found people left behind by the owners, who tied them up in the corner.
- 45 04 The owners left leaving them behind. They were Russian prisoners. When we broke in, we saw those people and freed them. We gave them papers... There was a cattle barn there. We gave them papers giving permission to use the cows. [chuckling]
- 45 38 When we were there, the end of the war was announced – we always had a radio operator on duty. It happened on the 8<sup>th</sup> of May, at night. I want to tell you that when the end of the war was announced the front line was all fire.
- 46 08 Everyone was firing! You can’t imagine the fireworks there! I had red and green signal rockets – we fired them all. It was hard to imagine that we survived. You’re asking about heroism.
- 46 44 We didn’t want [to be awarded] Heroes [chuckling]. We were lucky we survived, as every day at war we expected to be killed. When the war ended I was eager to call my family in Leningrad, to congratulate my mother and father and to let them know that I was alive and Ok and to ask them not to worry about me.
- 47 05 That’s the story. (Interviewer). I served in the army for 37 years. After the end of the war everyone was eager to quit the army – literally everyone. I too, submitted a letter of retirement. My commander told me I was too young to quit and there weren’t enough personnel in the army.

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47 33	And so I remained in the army. But once I remained in the army I started thinking what to do. I went to Leningrad to search for a unit to serve in. I visited military commissariats. Military commissariats, on seeing my last name Chernoguz, offered me positions, but on seeing that my first name was Moisei, they said my handwriting was not good enough.	
48 04	I visited several military commissariats, and was denied positions by all of them. Once I visited the Leningrad Front's HQ, hoping to find a unit to serve in. I saw the name of General Prokhorov. General Prokhorov met me during the war.	
48 34	I had 2 middle aged Tartar soldiers in my platoon. They had difficulty speaking Russian. They weren't suitable for soldier's service. I used to post them near the radio station to make a sauna (banya). I gave them saws and axes and they made a sauna.	
49 05	Once General Prokhorov went to our sauna, he liked it and frequently went for it thereafter. He was our army's artillery commander. When I came to the Leningrad Front's HQ, I saw Prokhorov's name and I asked the officer on duty to give me a pass to see General Prokhorov.	
49 33	He goes "Why?" I go "Call him and tell him that the sauna man asks permission to see him". I was the sauna man. General told him to send me in immediately. I was sent in. The general says "What are we going to do, son?" I told him that my parents were in Leningrad and that...	
49 53	...I wanted to serve in Leningrad, close to where my parents lived. He called a personnel officer to think it over. There was no suitable position for me. They asked me if I wanted to go to Estonian islands. I said that Estonian islands didn't suit me.	
50 17	General said "OK" and called his friend who was the chief of rear of anti-aircraft corps. He called him and said "I'm sending my relative to you. Please take care of him". I came to that general. He asked me what I wanted.	
50 43	He said "Well I can send you to a remote unit to serve as a company commander". I said "No, my parents are blockade survivors. I can't leave them". He said "OK, then go to Gorelovo airdrome to serve as a communication centre commander".	
51 06	I agreed. I came to the battalion commander. I said "Please keep in mind, if you receive a quota for the Academy – The Academy of Communications was in Leningrad, The Budenny Academy, you haven't heard of it probably – I would like to enrol.	
51 29	A quota came in from Kharkov – for a new Radio Locating Academy. He called me and asked "Are you willing to go to Kharkov?" I said "I am". I called home, my mother was not happy, but my father said "Go for it". I went to Kharkov.	
52 05	I found out that very intellectual guys from all over the country came to Kharkov Academy. The Academy belonged to anti-aircraft defence, not to the	

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		infantry. The infantry was walking in the mud, while anti-aircraft defence was different.
52 14		They were very well prepared, those guys. The competition was 110 candidates for 1 spot. (Interviewer). I had to pass 19 entrance examinations – from high school and special subjects. I was 10 <sup>th</sup> out of 25 students in our group. That’s it. I graduated from the Academy and...
53 00		...was sent to Turkmenia, where it was too hot. Many graduates were sent to Moscow and Moscow area, whereas I was sent to Turkmenia. That’s because of my first name “Moisei”. Captain. While at the Academy, I was promoted to major. In Turkmenia I was assistant regiment commander.
53 33		(Interviewer). I tell you they wouldn’t say to me that I was bad or whatever. But while everyone was sent to good places, I was sent to Turkmenia. What can I say? There’s nothing to say. Just stick to your business [chuckles]. I was sent to Turkmenia despite the fact that I graduated with good marks.
54 00		(Interviewer). I can tell you about my service. (Interviewer). I’ll tell you. Well, I was working on my diploma work. I was sent to the Institute for Detection of long-range rockets with radar stations. The institute was top secret and national importance.
54 37		We were three officers sent to the institute. I was a group leader on the project. After looking around for a while I made a number of suggestions regarding the subject matter of the project. Once I was having a lunch in a lunch room.
55 02		I was sitting opposite 2 officers. At first I didn’t pay any attention. When I heard them saying my name I started listening to what they were talking about. I thought “Who am I to be talked about? Who knows me here?” My project coordinator says to his manager: “Let’s give him a job at our Institute”.
55 36		The manager says “Do you know what his name is?” “He says “No, I don’t”. The manager says “I have already suggested taking him on, but nobody here wants him, I mean the personnel department”. End of story. After that I was sent to the Baku area, and then to Baku.
56 05		I quit the army... (voices) After my retirement I found a job with... I was awarded “Distinguished Engineer of Azerbaijan”. (voices). When the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan began, I ran away to Moscow. My grandson was a Jewish School student.
56 52		Lena was a music teacher at a Jewish girls’ school. (voices all through his speech). He sent us an invitation from his Yeshiva and we came to Canada. (Interviewer: Let’s make a shot of your medals). [camera shot of medals] [Moisei holds up the map] [Len, Olga and Moisei talking about his documents for archives]
58 25		End of interview.