

## **SHIMONA GODOROV (BORN 1940) ABOUT HER AND HER FAMILY'S LIVE IN LWÓW, DROHOBYCZ, WROCŁAW AND ISRAEL**

An English resume of an interview in Hebrew that took place in Israel, as a part of the Polish Roots in Israel project. Interviewee name: Shimona Godorov

### **The Family Story**

Shimona Godorov was born in Lwów on September 30, 1940 under the name of Maria (nicknamed Muszka) Badian. Her parents were Munasz-Chajm (Joachim) Badian and Janka (Janta, nee Richter-Blumenthal).

Munasz-Chajm Badian was born on 18.12.1910 in Borysław, a city located SW of Drohobycz. His parents were Szimon and Basia Badian (born 1892). They got married in 1908 and settled in Borysław. Shimon had farm lands and also a few stores. The family was quite wealthy. Szimon died before the war. Basia survived, see hereafter.

Szimon and Basia Badian had 3 sons and one daughter. Munasz-Chajm was the eldest. Next was his sister Cesia, and then Filip and the youngest was Meir (Majco).

Cesia was born in 1913. Cesia married Ignac Galica, a dentist, in 1938. They had one daughter Anula (later Chana Silashi), born in January 1940 and one son Yechezkel, who was born in Israel in 1951. Cesia, Ignac and Anula stayed with Janka Badian, her daughter Maria and grandmother Basia Badian during the war, in the ghetto of Drohobycz. Later they hid together in the bunker in Drohobycz for 14 months. After the war Cesia and Ignac moved to Bytom where they lived until their immigration to Israel in 1951. Cesia died in Israel in 1972. Ignac passed away in 1988.

Filip was born in 1915. During the war he served in the Russian army and in 1946 he returned to Poland. In 1950 he immigrated to Israel. In Israel he married Ida and they had one daughter, Esther. Filip passed away in 1993.

Meir (Majco) was born in 1917. He perished in the Holocaust. The interviewee has no further information about him.

Munasz-Chajm. Prior to the war Munasz-Chajm ran his late father's business. In 1939 Munasz-Chajm Badian married Janka Richter.

Janka Badian (nee Richter-Blumenthal) was born on 25.8.1912 in Delatyn, a town in Ukraine, located in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. Her mother's name was Lei Richter (nee Majer). Her father was Chajm Richter (Blumenthal).

Chajm and Lei had 3 daughters:

Frida. The interviewee has no information about her.

Ruzia. She perished in the Holocaust with her husband Avram Young.

Janka, the interviewee's mother, see hereafter.

After their marriage in 1939, Munasz-Chajm and Janka lived for one year in Lwów and then moved to Drohobycz.

#### War Time

Since Shimona Godorov, the interviewee, was one year old when the Germans occupied Drohobycz, her memories come from stories she heard from her mother and other family members.

On 24 September 1939, Drohobycz was annexed to the Soviet Ukraine in accordance with the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. In June 1941, Drohobycz fell under German control upon the advance of the German army to the east after the outbreak of the Soviet-German war. Mass murders and deportations to forced labor camps and extermination camps were the fate of the Jews enforced by the Nazis. In March 1942, a ghetto was set up in Drohobycz.

Janka Badian, her daughter Maria (a year and a half) and Basia Badian, Maria's paternal grandmother (the mother of Munasz-Chajm and Cesia) were confined in the ghetto. Munasz-Chajm, Maria's father, had the false identity of a gentile Pole and he stayed out of the ghetto. He worked for the Germans and took the opportunity to save Jews by warning them about coming Aktions. As mentioned above, the Galica family was with them at that time. Staying in the ghetto exposed them to the periodic deportations to death camps.

The Germans established an agricultural farm near the city, which was designated to produce food for the German forces and Jews were the forced laborers. The chosen Jews were, at least for a while, exempt from deportations, being considered necessary to the German war effort. Munasz-Chajm managed to include the Badian and Galica families in that group.