



Boryslaw, circa 1940

These are faces of Chaim
 Segal's first cousins ^{Htzik and Zisa} on the
 mother's side. Their mother
 was Balcia (Bela), Amalia's
 older sister. In 1941, when
 Russians were leaving and just
 before Germans came, Balcia
 with her husband Rubin Katz
 and four children boarded
 the train to Russia. The eldest
 son Chaim came back from the
 railroad station and stayed in
 Boryslaw with wife and little baby
 daughter. They were later killed in
 the fifth "action" together with Chaim's
 sister Sara/Lusia. ~~His~~ Balcia and
 the two youngest children, Htzik (3
 year old) and Zisa (6) perished in
 German bombing of the train.
 Rubin Katz - her husband, survived
 in Russia and came after the war
 to Boryslaw. Their only surviving
 son Avram joined the Anders army,
 crossed many borders on foot and
 finally arrived in Palestine in 1942.
 There Avram Katz joined kibbutz
 Maale HaChamisha and changed
 family name to Ganani. In Hebrew
 "ganani" means "flower garden".



The children in this picture are first cousins. The girl is Rachel ^{Segal}, the daughter of our father's older brother Aron. Rachel ^{Segal} is the same age as our sister Sara/Lusia; they were born in the same year 1927.

The boy is Ben Schif, the son of Hava Schif nee Segal, our father's sister.

The picture was taken in the garden beside Schif's home in the village of Linyoz. Hava's husband, Akiva Schif was oil driller by profession, but gardening was his hobby. His garden was big, beautiful and very productive with all sorts of fruits and vegetables.

Ben Schif died in the pogrom in Schodnica in July 1941.

Rachel died with her mother, brothers and about 20 more people from the extended family in the fourth action. They were all taken to Belzec and killed there.

This is little Beni, son
of Hava Schiff, nee Segal,
Hava ^{her two children} and her two sisters
Adela (Alta) and Frieda
(Friedale) were killed in the
woods in the village of
Schodnica in July of 1941.
Hava, Adela and Frieda
were our father's sisters.
Hava had 2 children - a boy
and a girl - Beni and Haja.
Adela (Alta) was pregnant
at the time of pogrom. Frieda
was still single.

Little Beni was killed
together with his younger
sister Haja, his mother Hava
and aunts Alta and Frieda
by Ukrainian executioners.

Hava Schiff, her husband Akiva
Schiff and the children lived in
the village of Urycz. Alta lived
with her husband Getzel Rosenbaum in
Drobiez, and Frieda in Boryslav.
Alta and Frieda came to visit Hava, and
that's how they got caught in the pogrom.



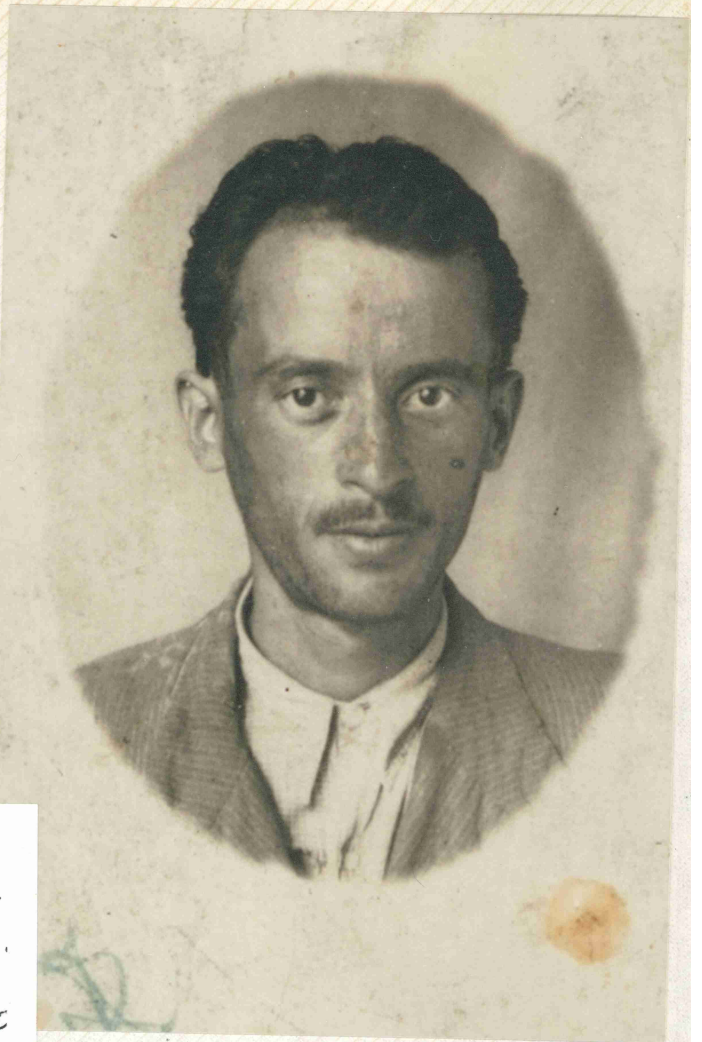


Boryslaw, 1945

This is uncle Rubin Katz, the husband of Amalia's older sister Balcia/Bela.

Rubin Katz, Balcia and their children Avram, Itzik and Tisa went together to Russia in 1941. During the transport Avram left the family to join the Anders army. Soon after, the train got bombed by Germans. Balcia, Itzik and Tisa were killed in bombing. Rubin Katz somehow survived because at the time when the train was destroyed he was away, looking for water.

Rubin Katz survived the rest of WWII in Russia. After the war he came back to Boryslaw, and then to Dnubnych. In 1957 he immigrated legally to Israel and joined his only surviving son Avram ^{and 3 granddaughters} in Kibbutz Maale Hachamisha. He died there in late 1970s surrounded by grandchildren and great-grandchildren.



This is
Uncle Leizer Cinadler
originally from Trohobyer.
He married Amalia's
sister ^{Schwartz} Yosia around 1940.
Their first baby boy was born
in 1941, just before the Germans
came. The baby, also named
Chaim-Ymeh, was about
8 months old when he was
killed.

Uncle Leizer was alone at
home with the baby when the
Ukrainians came to rob him
of money and valuables. He
had no time to hide in the shelter
in the attic. The attackers
killed the baby right away and
then beat and tortured Leizer.
They attached him - still alive - to
the horse wagon and dragged
him through the streets all the
way to the Jewish cemetery.
Then they dropped his mutilated
body at the entrance to the cemetery
and left it there for the dogs.



These are Amalia Schwarz, later Amalia Segal and her younger brother Israel Schwarz. Amalia was killed with the other people who were hiding in the electrical power plant and Israel was killed in Auschwitz.

This is the only picture of Amalia that we have. It somehow survived in the USA. Originally it was sent to Amalia's older brother Sam Schwarz and then it was inherited by his daughters who probably didn't appreciate its value. Luckily, Imel managed to receive it from them.

This is uncle Israel
 Schwarz, younger brother
 of Amalia Segal nee
 Schwarz. Israel was about
 5 years younger than
 Amalia. He was married
 to Rachel (Rebecca) Trys
 and they had one son, also
 Chaim/Imel, born approxi-
 mately in 1932. The entire
 family together with Lucia
 Segal and another cousin
 Chaim Schwarz/Katz were
 taken to the Koloseum cinema
 during the fifth action.
 Israel was taken out of there
 because he was working at
 Altstoferfassung, but the other
 family members were sent
 to Belzec and killed there.
 This is the photo from Israel's
 "Arbeitskarte" or "Ausweis". The
 round sign on his chest
 reads "Altstoferfassung."





This is the picture of our sister Sara → Salusia → Luscia at the age of about 14.

Chaim found this photo in the secret hiding place in the attic ^{after the war} when he visited the house that used to be his home. At that time the house was occupied by Poles and Ukrainians but none of them knew about the secret shelter, and that's why Imel was able to find few things there.

We have a much better retouched portrait of Luscia, and I will send you a scan of it. However, we would like you to see a copy of the original, the way it was when Imel found it. This is the only picture of Luscia that we have, and the only proof that she ever existed.

Boryslaw, early 1945

Five friends who survived the WWII took this photo together. From the left:

1. Emanuel Szrek (Szrek) survivor from Mathausen
2. Chaim Segal - the smallest one known as Imel Segal, survivor from Boryslaw,
3. Izzynek Hecht (probably Joseph Hecht) survivor from Mathausen,
4. Tolek Ziller, survivor from Płaszów in Kraków. He ran away from Płaszów before he was supposed to be taken to Auschwitz.
5. Dainulek (probably Yulek/Julian) Pelz, survivor from Boryslaw. He was Imel's business partner in after war trading in all kinds of goods. They both lived together in one apartment.



Boryslaw, beginning 1945

This is the photo of Chaim (Imel) Segal and Ytzik Kudisch. Imel is here 15½ years old and Ytzik is about 36 (he was 20 years older than Imel). Ytzik was the discoverer and the "owner" of the hiding place under the bombed electrical power plant where Chaim Segal and Zosia Trzinnadler were living for about 2 years.



Borysław, 1945.

This is scene from the camp after the war. It shows the exhumation of one of the graves in the camp.

The dead people in the boxes at the bottom of the picture are:

Leon (Lonek) Hoffman

Mendel (Mendziu) Derfler

Szymon (Szymek) Burg, and also 2 people who committed suicide. It was a doctor and his wife.

Leon, Mendel and Szymon were from the underground resistance movement. They were caught and brought to the camp to be publicly executed during the apel to teach others a lesson. The executioners were SS Schönbach and SS Menzinger.

After the execution Chaim and his friend Burock, the son of "Shamash" from the synagogue, took the bodies and buried them behind the White House (Biały Dom) inside the camp.

After the war the bodies were dug up, put in the boxes shown in the picture and then taken to the Jewish cemetery for burial. Shamefully, the Jewish cemetery was later destroyed completely by the Russians who insisted on building shops and furniture factories on the cemetery site.

In the picture, Chaim is third from the left (hat covering his face); Burock is sixth.



Borystaw, 1945

This photo was taken during the ceremony marking the end of construction of concrete slabs covering the mass graves behind the slaughterhouse in Borystaw. The smaller slab marks the grave of Amalia Segal, her sister Zofia (Zosia) Trznadler (Cznadler) and additional 22 people from the electrical power plant.

In total there were seven mass graves behind the slaughterhouse but their sizes were different, depending on how many Jews were killed in each execution. Overall, about 10 000 people were murdered and buried there.

Later on Russians used concrete grave stones for training their soldiers in shooting. Multiple countless shots destroyed the monuments completely. The only thing that remained standing was monument shaped like a chimney of a crematorium. This is all that Chaim and his friends found when they visited Borystaw in 1979.



Holon, Israel circa 1948
(near Tel-Aviv)

Akiva Schiff, the husband of murdered Hava nee Segal and the father of little Ben and Haja who used to live in Blycz and were murdered in Schodnic in July 1941, is shown here on the day of his second marriage. His second wife Ruth was from Budapest, Hungary. She was a widow and an Auschwitz survivor. Her husband was killed in Auschwitz.

Akiva and Ruth were a very nice couple, but their marriage was childless.

Akiva died approximately 40 years ago circa 1960, and Ruth followed him 3 years later.

Akiva and Ruth treated Imel like their own son and enjoyed his first two children (daughter Amalia, born in 1957 and son Roy born in 1960) like their own grandchildren.

Akiva arrived by taking train to Russia and joining Anders Army. He arrived with Anders Army in Palestine in 1942 and stayed there for the rest of his life.