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SALLY DRAGON

01 She was born in Warsaw. Her name was before she got married. They lived in Warsaw and were very comfortable. She had two brothers - younger. And her father and mother. They lived in an apartment in Warsaw.

02 Her father's name was Ignatz (ph); her mother was Hinda (ph). Her brothers were bugnis (ph) and Molyng (ph). She graduated from public school near her house. Her neighborhood was Jewish so she didn't associate too much with non-jewish children.

03 The war broke out in September, 1939. Her father was a salesman for men's clothing in , in a Polish neighborhood. Her mother had a little business with coal for heating. In 1940, they started to build the Ghetto. They were all stuck in the Ghetto.

04 Their apartment was in the Ghetto. They were bombarding in 1939 and half of the building was gone. They hid in the shelters in the basement. After 1939, her father couldn't continue working at his job. In 1939, they were in the Ghetto - it was still an open Ghetto at that time.

05 In 1940, it was still open. After 1940, their maid had to go. It was a hard time for the Jews in the Ghetto. They didn't let food into the Ghetto. You had to sell things from your house to get some potatoes and bread.

06 In 1941, her girlfriend from school came and told her that her (the girlfriend's) brother ran away to Russia in 1939 before the Germans came close to Warsaw surrounding the Ghetto. She asked Sally's mother if she would allow her to go with her to run away to Russia.

07 She persuaded her mother who objected at first.

08 She went with her father to the end of the Ghetto border - into the Court building. Her father slipped 5 slodtz (ph) into the hand of the Polish officer to let her go. She was wearing Jewish star band and took it off there before going onto the Ayrrian side.

09 Her father took her with a small suitcase. She met her friend (Jewish girl) on the Ayrrian side. They went on a ship on the River. She had some money in her pocket.

10 They went to Sandemish (ph), a little town. There some Jews lived free. She met a family - they took her to their home and she was accepted there. She stayed there from June, 1941 until October, 1942.

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11 But then it became dangerous. The Germans searched house by house. Whatever they needed, they took - young people or older for labor. She took her. When they invaded her house at midnight she hid her and her two girls in the attic. She was lucky and was not caught.

12 Later - an hour or two, she came down - it was quiet for a while. From 1942 it became very bad. It was easier between '39 and '42. Her friend said to her. She had a brother working for city hall.

13 At the end of '42, she brought her a Polish birth certificate and said she couldn't keep her any longer - she would have to go off on her own. She had to lie to the German authorities. She said she was an orphan and was looking for a job. They took her to a doctor who certified she was not infected with anything. They sent her to Austria and she worked there on a farm. Since she left Warsaw, she didn't see her mother and father.

14 She doesn't know how they got killed. Her name on her papers was Helena Dubroska (ph). She was treated well on the farm but she always had in her mind that she was Jewish. She couldn't speak Jewish. She spoke Polish well. The farmer's wife took care of the farm with her two daughters. The farmer had gone to war.

15 The farmer's wife had to apply to the Austrian Government for help, so she was lucky. It was a small farm. They had five cows. Every Sunday she had to go to the Church not knowing any prayers - she pretended - she had to in order to survive. It was a Catholic Church. She took communion. She became acquainted with another Polish girl who worked at a nearby farm and every Sunday

16 they went to Church together. The Polish girl sent a letter to her parents to have a cross put in Sally's room because she said she didn't have a father and mother. She felt sorry for her. She learned to understand German in Austria.

17 They had their own jargon - the Austrians. She didn't speak, but she understood their orders. She never had any close calls of being discovered there. It took her a long time to get over the fear of being discovered and to be able to sleep.

18 Sally's husband went through a lot - she had a good life in Warsaw. She worked on the farm from 1942 - 1945. In May, the Russians came.

19 When they arrived, they did horrendous things to the Germans. They raped the children in front of their parents.

20 The Germans took milk and wine and probably meat from the farm. She delivered the milk herself - she cleaned up the cows and the horse all by herself, did some heavy work - dropped hay and straw with big forks. Food was abundant. The work was hard.

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21 There was never a shortage of food for them. She really didn't have any contact with the Germans when she delivered the milk. She just delivered it and left. It's amazing what you can do when you have to. The owner of the farm never suspected she was Jewish. She stayed from 1942-1945.

22 When the Russians came, they told the farm workers to go home. So she travelled for two weeks to Phrja (~), Czechkoslovakia. In Fra~a (ph), they took a train to Krakov, Poland and then to Warsaw.

23. It was packed. It was a regular train and was so crowded she stood from Praja (ph) all the way to Warsaw.

24 In Warsaw, she walked - it was all in ruins. She stopped a lady and asked which way to the Jewish authorities. The lady gave her directions to the Jewish organization in . She went to a kibbutz. They had come from Russia somehow.

25 She registered there. They had a listing. Whoever showed up had to put their names there. She looked for her relatives' names, but found none.

26 She stayed there and waited to be sent to Israel. That was the purpose. The whole kibbutz smuggled from Warsaw to Lundsburg (ph).

27 They left Warsaw in 1945- they walked alot - they arrived in Lundsburg (ph) in December. Someone from Israel guided them through the forests and fields quietly at night.

28 In the kibbu~z, there were about 20 of them. In Lundsburg (ph) she met her husband. She had broken her leg and they took her to the hospital there. A guy from the kibbutz brought him to the hospital to meet her. She met him in 1945 and he kept coming and brought her some shoes - they didn't have much. After the hospital he came to the Kibbutz and a year later fianlly proposed.

29. The kibbutz made their weddin~. Another cou ~ got married with them. Their son was born-in 1947.

30. He told her he had papers for the U.S., but didn't want to leave her. The papers came and theY decided to wait. They wrote to his uncle that she was pregnant and their son was born in 1947. They were assigned an apartment in Lundsbur~ (ph).

31 They came to the U.S. Her son was three years old when they came. Their son is married and they have two grandchildren. She worked and educated her son. He graduated in '69 from colle~e - was in the army in Viet Nam and then got married.

32. He became a CPA. Then went to work for Avon for 15 years and there became a Director of Accounting. They sent him to New York for a while and now he is in Santiago. Their grandson is Matthew and their granddaughter is Elsa.

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33 She feels that perhaps she should have kept a diary, but she didn't.