

# Kindertransport

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**Kindertransport Association (KTA).** Features the Kindertransport Association (KTA) based in Hicksville, New York, a nonprofit organization of Jewish Holocaust survivors who were sent, without their parents, out of Austria, Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia to Great Britain. Explains that members of the KTA are those who ultimately came to live in the United States or Canada, and their subsequent generations. Highlights reunions, events, and newsletters of the KTA.

**We Had to Be Brave: Escaping the Nazis on the Kindertransport (Scholastic Focus)** Deborah Hopkinson 2020-02-04 Sibert Honor author Deborah Hopkinson illuminates the true stories of Jewish children who fled Nazi Germany, risking everything to escape to safety on the Kindertransport. An NCTE Orbis Pictus recommended book and a Sydney Taylor Book Award Notable Title. Ruth David was growing up in a small village in Germany when Adolf Hitler rose to power in the 1930s. Under the Nazi Party, Jewish families like Ruth's experienced rising anti-Semitic restrictions and attacks. Just going to school became dangerous. By November 1938, anti-Semitism erupted into Kristallnacht, the Night of

Broken Glass, and unleashed a wave of violence and forced arrests. Days later, desperate volunteers sprang into action to organize the Kindertransport, a rescue effort to bring Jewish children to England. Young people like Ruth David had to say good-bye to their families, unsure if they'd ever be reunited. Miles from home, the Kindertransport refugees entered unrecognizable lives, where food, clothes -- and, for many of them, language and religion -- were startlingly new. Meanwhile, the onset of war and the Holocaust visited unimaginable horrors on loved ones left behind. Somehow, these rescued children had to learn to look forward, to hope. Through the moving and often heart-wrenching personal accounts of Kindertransport survivors, critically acclaimed and award-winning author Deborah Hopkinson paints the timely and devastating story of how the rise of Hitler and the Nazis tore apart the lives of so many families and what they were forced to give up in order to save these children.

**The Tiger in the Attic** Edith Milton 2008-09-15 In 1939, on the eve of Hitler's invasion of Poland, seven-year-old Edith Milton (then Edith Cohn) and her sister Ruth left Germany by way of the Kindertransport, the program which gave some 10,000 Jewish children refuge in England. The two

were given shelter by a jovial, upper-class British foster family with whom they lived for the next seven years. Edith chronicles these transformative experiences of exile and good fortune in *The Tiger in the Attic*, a touching memoir of growing up as an outsider in a strange land. In this illuminating chronicle, Edith describes how she struggled to fit in and to conquer self-doubts about her German identity. Her realistic portrayal of the seemingly mundane yet historically momentous details of daily life during World War II slowly reveals itself as a hopeful story about the kindness and generosity of strangers. She paints an account rich with colorful characters and intense relationships, uncanny close calls and unnerving bouts of luck that led to survival. Edith's journey between cultures continues with her final passage to America—yet another chapter in her life that required adjustment to a new world—allowing her, as she narrates it here, to visit her past as an exile all over again. *The Tiger in the Attic* is a literary gem from a skilled fiction writer, the story of a thoughtful and observant child growing up against the backdrop of the most dangerous and decisive moment in modern European history. Offering a unique perspective on Holocaust studies, this book is both an exceptional and universal story of a young German-Jewish girl caught between worlds. “Adjectives like ‘audacious’ and ‘eloquent,’ ‘enchanted’ and ‘exceptional’ require rationing. . . . But what if the book demands these terms and more? Such is the case with *The Tiger in the Attic*, Edith Milton’s marvelous memoir of her childhood.”—Kerry Fried, *Newsday* “Milton is brilliant at the small stroke . . . as well as broader ones.”—Alana Newhouse, *New York Times Book Review*

*The Kindertransport* Jennifer Craig-Norton 2019-06-25 A timely study of the effects of family separation on child refugees, using newly discovered archival sources from the WWII era: “Highly recommended.”—Choice

*The Kindertransport*—an organized effort to extract children living under the threat of Nazism—lives in

the popular memory as well as in literature as a straightforward act of rescue and salvation, but these celebratory accounts leave little room for a deeper, more complex analysis. This volume reveals that in fact many children experienced difficulties with settlement: they were treated inconsistently by refugee agencies, their parents had complicated reasons for giving them up, and their caregivers had a variety of motives for taking them in. Against the grain of many other narratives, Jennifer Craig-Norton emphasizes the use of newly discovered archival sources, which include the correspondence of refugee agencies, carers, Kinder and their parents, and juxtaposes this material with testimonial accounts to show readers a more nuanced and complete picture of the Kindertransport. In an era in which the family separation of refugees has commanded considerable attention, this book is a timely exploration of the effects of family separation as it was experienced by child refugees in the age of fascism.

*Kindertransport* Olga L. Drucker 1995-01-01 The author describes the circumstances in Germany after Hitler came to power that led to the evacuation of many Jewish children to England and her experiences as a young girl in England during World War II.

**Get the Children Out!** Mike Levy 2022-01-27 The grocer, the teacher, the soldier, the Quaker... Mike Levy shines a light on the courageous deeds of twenty-two women and men who transformed the lives of the Kindertransport and other refugees. In 1938, when the Government refused to act and those around them turned a blind eye, these heroic individuals took it upon themselves to orchestrate one of the greatest lifesaving missions the world has ever seen. Until now the compelling accounts of these extraordinary rescue missions have remained untold. Mike Levy is a researcher for the US Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Association for Jewish Refugees, an educator with the Holocaust Education Trust and Chair of The Harwich Kindertransport Memorial and Learning

Trust. In support of Safe Passage £1 from the Sale of this book will be donated to Safe Passage and used to help child refugees find legal routes to sanctuary. You can find out more about the vital work done by Safe Passage on their website.

**Kindertransport** Diane Samuels 1995 In 1938, seven-year-old Eva Schlessinger is put aboard a train filled with other Jewish children and carried away from Nazi Germany in a little-known rescue operation called "Kindertransport". More than four decades later, she had become a quintessential Englishwoman who hides her origins from everyone, including her own daughter. Here in Kindertransport her past and present collide. We see the terrified child who possesses only two gold rings and a Star of David hidden in the heel of her shoe to link her to the parents she left behind. And we watch the grown woman who had tried to forget the Kindertransport at the moment when her daughter discovers a storage box of papers. As her daughter questions her, a shattering truth emerges about Eva's identity, the true cost of survival, and the future that grows out of a traumatized past.

**Gathered Stories** 2008\* Quakers were involved at all stages of this extraordinary rescue, from the first train on 1 December 1938 to the last on the outbreak of war in September 1939. In London, they joined with Jewish delegates in persuading the government to relax immigration requirements, making it easier to evacuate people from Nazi Europe. In Berlin and Vienna, they accompanied children onto the trains and through the long journey to safety. And across Britain, Quakers hosted those children who had escaped, separated from their parents, providing a new home or securing wartime employment. Many meeting houses threw open their doors to accommodate the refugees. Quaker schools waived fees; in some cases, parents of existing pupils contributed to fund additional places for the incoming children. These were chaotic and painful times. There are stories of Quakers involved in the rescue effort trying

desperately to deal with huge numbers of people pleading for assistance in leaving Germany; though many were helped, many, inevitably, could not be. The Kindertransport rescued nearly 10,000 children: of the six million who died in the concentration camps, a million and a half were children. And although we celebrate the survival of those who arrived on the Kindertransport trains and ferries, every case is touched by grief -- families divided, parents never seen again. For many, the only memories are sorrowful. On 1 December [2008] a modest commemoration at Friends House paid a quiet tribute to those who enabled almost 10,000 children to be rescued.

*British Refugee Policy and the Kindertransport, 1938-1945* Allison Bennett 2014

The Kindertransport in Literature Stephanie Homer 2022 The Kindertransport, a rescue operation during the Second World War, is the subject of this study of memoirs and autobiographical fiction by survivors and recent fiction by authors with no experience of the Kindertransport. Genre is shown to influence the nature of the representation, which has repercussions for studies of Holocaust remembering.

**Kindertransport** Ant Stones 2014-11-13 Can you imagine leaving your home and your family, and moving hundreds of miles away, to a different country, because it was too dangerous to stay in your own country? During World War II, this was the situation millions of people, many of them children, faced. *Stories of World War II: Kindertransport* tells the story of the Jewish children who left Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland without their parents in 1939, before the outbreak of World War II, and came to Britain on the Kindertransport. The book explains what happened, why they had to leave their homes, how they came to Britain and what happened to them when they arrived. Much of the material on which the book is based comes from The National Archives, and so is made up of government documents and reports from during World War II.

This gives the book a real grounding in fact and in history - it is a true account of what life was like for the children of the Kindertransport during World War II. The other book in the series, *Stories of World War II: Evacuation*, tells the story of children evacuated from British towns and cities to the countryside during World War II.

*Children's Exodus* Vera K. Fast 2010-11-09 In the months leading up to the outbreak of World War Two, Britain rushed to evacuate nearly 10,000 Jewish children from the Nazi occupied territories. Through the unprecedented cooperation of religious and governmental organizations, the Kindertransport spared thousands of Jewish children from the terror of the Third Reich and provided them with host families in Britain. "Children's Exodus" offers an in-depth look at the people and politics behind the various chains of rescue as well as the personal narratives of the children who left everything behind in the hope of finding safety. Drawing on unpublished interviews, journals, and articles, Vera K. Fast examines the religious and political tensions that emerged throughout the migration and at times threatened to bring operations to a halt. "Children's Exodus" captures the life-affirming stories of child refugees with vivid detail and examines the motivations - religious or otherwise - of the people that orchestrated one of the greatest rescue missions of all time.

[Kindertransport Refugees](#) Source Wikipedia 2013-09 Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 29. Chapters: Frank Auerbach, Kindertransport, Otto Newman, Hedy Epstein, Paul Cohn, Walter Kohn, David Hurst, Martin Ostwald, Arno Allan Penzias, Fritz Spiegl, Alfred Bader, Gustav Metzger, Fred Spira, Alf Dubs, Baron Dubs, Steve Shirley, Karel Reisz, A. Edward Nussbaum, Lore Segal, Meier Schwarz, John Rayner, Erich Reich, Otto Plaschkes, Joe Schlesinger, Into the Arms of Strangers: Stories of the Kindertransport, Renata Laxova, Rolf Decker,

Oswald Hanfling, Ignaz Maybaum, Michael Steinberg, Geoffrey Hartman, Karen Gershon, Ari Rath, Leslie Brent, Hella Pick, Richard Grunberger, Guenter Treitel, Heini Halberstam. Excerpt: Kindertransport (also Refugee Children Movement or "RCM") is the name given to the rescue mission that took place nine months prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. The United Kingdom took in nearly 10,000 predominantly Jewish children from Nazi Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Free City of Danzig. The children were placed in British foster homes, hostels, and farms. Most of the rescued children survived the war. A small number were reunited with parents who had either spent the war in hiding or survived the Nazi camps, but the majority, after the war, found their parents had been killed. World Jewish Relief (then called 'The Central British Fund for German Jewry') was established in 1933 as a direct result and to support in whatever way possible the needs of Jews both in Germany and Austria. Records for every child who arrived in the UK through the Kindertransports are maintained by World Jewish Relief. Arrival of Jewish refugee children, port of London, February 1939 On 15 November 1938, 5 days after the devastation of "Kristallnacht," the "Night of Broken Glass," in Germany and Austria, a delegation of British Jewish leaders appealed in person to the Prime Minister of the United...

*The Significance of the Ratcatcher in the Play "Kindertransport" by Diane Samuels* 2018-07-17 Seminar paper from the year 2017 in the subject English - Literature, Works, grade: 1,3, Technical University of Braunschweig, language: English, abstract: In 1993 the play "Kindertransport" by Diane Samuels was performed for the first time by the Soho Theatre Company. Ever since, the play has been performed in various productions all over the world and still celebrates massive success. The piece focuses on the story of a little Jewish girl named Eva, who has to leave her family and home in Germany to travel to a foster family in England.

The play depicts Eva's experiences with the Kindertransport and shows her new life in England as a young girl and later on as an older woman who has a grown-up daughter. Next to Eva, her mother her foster mother and her daughter, there is one other noteworthy character, the Ratcatcher. This mythic character is an omnipresent figure that accompanies Eva through the whole play. This research paper will examine the significance and functions that the character the Ratcatcher in the play Kindertransport obtains. All of the following research will be used to confirm or negate the subsequent thesis: The Ratcatcher is an essential character in the play Kindertransport. In order to do so, an emphasis will be put on the origin of this character, namely the Pied Piper, and the differences between these two individuals will be highlighted. Furthermore, the play will be closely analysed and the most important themes in reference to the Ratcatcher and his story will be explored. The final part of this research paper will then summarise all of the findings, it will explain how Diane Samuels uses the character of the Ratcatcher in her play and the stated thesis will be confirmed or negated. Eventually, an outlook will be given, which focuses on further possibilities to analyse the behaviour of the Ratcatcher and the relationships he obtains during the play.

**Escaping the Nazis on the Kindertransport** Emma Carlson Bernay 2017-01-01 Tells the stories--in their own words--of several of the thousands of Jewish children rescued from Nazi Germany between 1938 and 1940 and brought to new homes in the United Kingdom. Memoir pieces, poems, photographs, and other primary sources bring their stories to life in digital format.

*Into the Arms of Strangers* Mark Jonathan Harris 2000 The story of how Jewish children were sent to Great Britain by their parents during World War II to protect them from Hitler.

**Into the Arms of Strangers** Mark Jonathan Harris 2000 For nine months prior to World War Two, Britain conducted an extraordinary rescue mission,

opening its doors to 10,000 children at risk from the Nazi regime - ninety per cent of them Jewish - from Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

**Ten Thousand Children** Anne L. Fox 1999 Tells the true stories of children who escaped Nazi Germany on the Kindertransport, a rescue mission led by concerned British to save Jewish children from the Holocaust.

Trauma and Attachment in the Kindertransport Context Iris Guske 2009-03-26 The present volume is the result of an interdisciplinary oral history research project, which was carried out at the Centre for German-Jewish Studies at the University of Sussex. It focuses on the Kindertransport, the British rescue operation saving 10,000 predominantly German-Jewish children from Nazi Germany, and is based on in-depth case studies of five child survivors of the Holocaust.

Looking at human development over the life cycle as mediated by intervening trauma was at the heart of the project, which examined the making and breaking of a child's close ties to significant others, processes of identity formation under acculturative stress as well as the creation and recall of traumatic memories. The study is thus one of the few in the field of attachment research which sheds light on the lifelong influence which early attachment has on coping with massive cumulative trauma. The former child refugees' narratives are enriched by letters, diaries, or articles written by them and their (host) families as well as by interviews conducted with family members and friends. Consequently, we can look at individual lives and collective destinies from more than one perspective as we are provided with rich, multi-layered accounts of people's whole-life trajectories. While each Holocaust survivor's developmental story is unique, it is, however, linked to the others' by the common experience of negotiating an identity between two countries, cultures, and religions against the background of unparalleled political upheavals, and as such also sheds light on, and offers ways out of, the traumata suffered in present-day contexts of

enforced migration and displacement.

**Kindertransport** Diane Samuels 2011

**The Forgotten Kindertransportees** Frances

Williams 2014-02-25 The Forgotten

Kindertransportees offers a compelling new exploration of the Kindertransport episode in Britain. The Kindertransport brought close to 10,000 unaccompanied children and young people to Britain on a trans-migrant basis between 1938 and 1939, with an estimated 70% of these children being of the Jewish faith. The outbreak of the Second World War turned this short-term initiative into a longer-term episode and Britain became home to the thousands that had been forced to migrate across the continent to flee the Nazis and the tragic Holocaust that would take place. This book re-evaluates and challenges misconceptions about the Kindertransportees' experiences in Britain - misconceptions that currently pervade Kindertransport scholarship. It focuses on the particularity of the Scottish experience, scrutinising misleading national pictures, which have dominated existing literature and excluded this important part of the Kindertransport episode. An estimated 8% of Kindertransportees were cared for in Scotland for the duration of the war years and this book demonstrates how national agendas were put into practice in a region that was far removed from the administrative and bureaucratic hub of London. The Forgotten Kindertransportees provides original interpretations as it considers a number of important aspects of the Kindertransportees' experiences in Scotland, including those of a social, political and religious nature. This includes an examination of Scotland's philanthropic welfare solutions for the dependent trans-migrant minor, the role of Zionism and the impact of Scottish-Jewry's particular approach to Judaism and a Jewish lifestyle upon broader life stories of Kindertransportees. Using a vast body of new research material, Frances Williams provides a fascinating and detailed examination of the Kindertransport that is region-specific and one that is all the more important

because of its specificity. This is an important text for anyone interested in the Holocaust and the social history of those involved.

**The Kindertransport** Jennifer A. Norton 2010 The Kindertransport, a British scheme to bring unaccompanied mostly Jewish refugee children threatened by Nazism to Great Britain, occupies a unique place in modern British history. In the months leading up to the Second World War, it brought over 10,000 children under the age of seventeen into the United Kingdom without their parents, to be fostered by British families and re-emigrated when they turned eighteen. Mostly forgotten in the post-war period, the Kindertransport was rediscovered in the late 1980s when a fiftieth anniversary reunion was organized. Celebrated as an unprecedented act of benevolent rescue by a generous British Parliament and people, the Kindertransport has been subjected to little academic scrutiny. The salvation construct assumes that the Kinder, who were mostly silent for fifty years, experienced little hardship and that their survival more than compensated for any trauma they suffered. This study challenges the prevailing triumphant narrative and its underlying assumptions by examining the government policies that allowed the children to come to England and the effects of these policies on the children's lives. The British government's decision to bring only children and not their parents left a majority of them orphans after their families were murdered in the Holocaust. Exacerbating the trauma of separation was the government decree that the program be entirely privately organized and funded and that the children's welfare be overseen by non-governmental agencies, which were ill-equipped for such a task. Relying upon Kinder testimony, the official documentation of the rescuers and parliamentary debate proceedings, this study analyzes and contests the redemptory narrative and examines how it has been shaped and reinforced by the government, the rescuers and the Kinder themselves in the seventy years since the

program's inception.

Child Refugees Forever? The History of the Kindertransport to Britain 1938/39 Andrea Hammel 2010 Abstract: "Der vorliegende Artikel bietet einen Überblick über die Geschichte des Kindertransports, einer Rettungsmaßnahme, die an die 10.000 unbegleitete jüdische Kinder aus Kontinentaleuropa in das Vereinigte Königreich führte. Der Beitrag untersucht die Geschichte dieser Hilfsmission, sowie deren Diskussion und Darstellung in den Medien, der britischen Gesellschaft, sowie der Geschichtswissenschaft, sowohl während der Durchführung der Maßnahmen 1938/39 als auch in der Zeit danach. Der Beitrag tritt für eine kritische Analyse der Kindertransporte, sowie ihrer zeitgeschichtlichen Einbettung als auch für eine tiefgehende Analyse ihrer erinnerungskulturellen Bedeutung in der britischen Gesellschaft ein."

(Autorenreferat)

**The Children's Train** Jana Zinser 2015-10-26 In November 1938 on *The Night of the Broken Glass*, the Jewish people of Germany are terrified as Hitler's men shatter their store windows, steal and destroy their belongings, and arrest many Jewish fathers and brothers. Parents fear for their own lives but their focus is on protecting their children. When England arranges to take the children out of Germany by train, the Kindertransport is organized and parents scramble to get places on the trains for their young family members, worried about what the future will hold. Soon, trains filled with Jewish children escaping the Nazis chug over the border into Holland, where they are ferried across the English Channel to England and to freedom. But for Peter, the shy violin player, his sister Becca, and his friends Stephen and Hans, life in England holds challenges as well. Peter's friend Eva, who did not get a seat on the Kindertransport, is left to the evil plans of Hitler. Peter, working his musician's hands raw at a farm in Coventry, wonders if they should have stayed and fought back instead of escaping. When the Coventry farm is bombed and Nazis have reached England, Peter feels he has nothing left. He

decides it's time to stand and fight Hitler. Peter returns to Germany to join the Jewish underground resistance, search for the mother and sister he left behind in Berlin, and rescue his childhood friend Eva.

*Into the Arms of Strangers* Mark Jonathan Harris 2001-10-19 The companion to the Academy Award(r) winning feature documentary from Warner Bros. For nine months before the outbreak of World War II, Britain conducted an extraordinary rescue mission. It opened its doors to over 10,000 endangered children-90 per cent of them Jewish-from Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. These children were taken into foster homes and hostels in Britain, expecting eventually to be reunited with their parents. Most of the children never saw their families again. *Into the Arms of Strangers* recounts the remarkable story of this rescue operation, known as the Kindertransport. It contains stories in their own words from the child survivors, rescuers, parents, and foster parents. The stories are heartbreaking, but they are also inspiring. These are the stories of those who survived with the help of others; they are stories about the strength and resolve of children; and most astonishing, these are stories not yet heard about the Holocaust.

Rescuing the Children Deborah Hodge 2012-10-09 This important book tells the story of how ten thousand Jewish children were rescued out of Nazi Europe just before the outbreak of World War 2. They were saved by the Kindertransport — a rescue mission that transported the children (or Kinder) from Nazi-ruled countries to safety in Britain. The book includes real-life accounts of the children and is illustrated with archival photographs, paintings of pre-war Nazi Germany by artist, Hans Jackson, and original art by the Kinder commemorating their rescue.

**Kindertransport** 2016 Discusses the efforts of the Kindertransport, which rescued ten thousand Jewish children from Nazi occupied countries before the start of World War II.

The Children of Willesden Lane Mona Golabek

2003-11-01 Based on the true story of her mother, Mona Golabek describes the inspirational story of Lisa Jura Golabek's escape from Nazi-controlled Austria to England on the famed Kindertransport. Jewish musical prodigy Lisa Jura has a wonderful life in Vienna. But when the Nazis start closing in on the city, life changes irreversibly. Although he has three daughters, Lisa's father is only able to secure one berth on the Kindertransport. The family decides to send Lisa to London so that she may pursue her dreams of a career as a concert pianist. Separated from her beloved family, Lisa bravely endures the trip and a disastrous posting outside London before finding her way to the Willesden Lane Orphanage. It is in this orphanage that Lisa's story truly comes to life. Her music inspires the other orphanage children, and they, in turn, cheer her on in her efforts to make good on her promise to her family to realize her musical potential. Through hard work and sheer pluck, Lisa wins a scholarship to study piano at the Royal Academy. As she supports herself and studies, she makes a new life for herself and dreams of reconnecting with the family she was forced to leave behind. The resulting tale delivers a message of the power of music to uplift the human spirit and to grant the individual soul endurance, patience, and peace.

*The Kindertransport* Jennifer Craig-Norton 2019 "Jennifer Craig-Norton sets out to challenge celebratory narratives of the Kindertransport that have dominated popular memory as well as literature on the subject. According to these narratives, the Kindertransport was a straightforward act of rescue and salvation, with little room for dealing with deeper, more complex issues. Craig-Norton reveals that many children experienced difficulties with settlement, they were treated inconsistently by refugee agencies, their parents had various motives for giving them up, and their carers had complex reasons for taking them in. Against the grain of many other

narratives, Craig-Norton emphasizes the use of archival sources, many of them newly discovered testimonial accounts and letters from Kinder to their families. This documentary evidence together with testimonial evidence allows Craig-Norton to offer compelling insights into the nature of interactions between children and their parents and caregivers. She shows readers a more nuanced and complete picture of the Kindertransport" --

*More Than Any Child Should Know* Paul Regelbrugge 2021-09-14

*Kindertransport* Olga Levy Drucker 2011-04-01 Mama and I climbed aboard. I waved to Papa until he was only a tiny speck in the distance. The train turned the curve, and he was gone. The powerful autobiographical account of a young girls' struggle as a Jewish refugee in England from 1939–1945.

*Kindertransport* Adrian Jackson 2013-09-30 Some people say that Jewish children who were whisked out of Nazi Germany on the eve of war were not victims of the Holocaust. These children were taken to the United Kingdom to live out the war with foster families. Many never saw their parents again. This is the fictitious story of four siblings on the Kindertransport.

**Saving Children From the Holocaust** Ann Byers 2012-01-01 "Discusses the Kindertransport, including the people who organized the operation, how the transports worked, the children's lives who escaped on a transport, and how ten thousand children were saved from the Holocaust"--Provided by publisher.

The Berlin Shadow Jonathan Lichtenstein 2020-07-23 A formally audacious and deeply moving memoir in three timeframes that confronts the defining trauma of the twentieth century, and its effects on a father and son. In 1939, Jonathan Lichtenstein's father Hans escaped Nazi-occupied Berlin as a child refugee on the Kindertransport. Almost every member of his family died after Kristallnacht, and, arriving in England to make his way in the world alone, Hans turned his back on his German Jewish culture. Growing up in post-war

rural Wales where the conflict was never spoken of, Jonathan and his siblings were at a loss to understand their father's relentless drive and sometimes eccentric behaviour. As Hans enters old age, he and Jonathan set out to retrace his journey back to Berlin. Published to coincide with the eightieth anniversary, this is a highly compelling account of a father and son's attempt to emerge from the shadows of history. For readers who enjoyed *East West Street*, *The Berlin Shadow* is a beautiful memoir about time, trauma and family. Praise for Jonathan Lichtenstein's work: 'The writing is keenly observed and emotionally resonant. . . an impressive achievement given the breadth of its reach, from Berlin in the 1930s to Bethlehem today' *New York Times on Memory*

**Throw Your Feet Over Your Shoulders** Frieda Korobkin 2012-11-06

*We Had to Be Brave: Escaping the Nazis on the Kindertransport* Deborah Hopkinson 2020-09-03  
Sibert Honor author, Deborah Hopkinson, illuminates the true stories of Jewish children who fled Nazi Germany, risking everything to escape to safety on the Kindertransport.

**Kindertransport** A. J. Stones 2015 Tells the story of the Jewish children who left Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland without their parents before the outbreak of World War II, and came to Britain on the Kindertransport. This book explains what happened, why they had to leave their homes, how they came to Britain and what happened to them when they arrived.

*The Berlin Shadow* Jonathan Lichtenstein 2020-12-15 A deeply moving memoir that confronts the defining trauma of the twentieth century, and its effects on a father and son. In 1939, Jonathan Lichtenstein's father Hans escaped Nazi-occupied Berlin as a child refugee on the Kindertransport. Almost every member of his family died after Kristallnacht, and, upon arriving in England to make his way in the world alone, Hans turned his

back on his German Jewish culture. Growing up in post-war rural Wales where the conflict was never spoken of, Jonathan and his siblings were at a loss to understand their father's relentless drive and sometimes eccentric behavior. As Hans enters old age, he and Jonathan set out to retrace his journey back to Berlin. Written with tenderness and grace, *The Berlin Shadow* is a highly compelling story about time, trauma, family, and a father and son's attempt to emerge from the shadows of history.

**Part of the Family** Jason Hensley 2016-05-14 In 1938 and 1939, via a movement known as the Kindertransport, thousands of Jewish children were taken from Nazi-occupied territories to safety in Great Britain. They came to a new family, a new country, and a new life. Approximately 250 of these children were sponsored by Christadelphians, a small Christian group. Often the Holocaust is considered in terms of statistics: how many perished and how many were affected, so much so that at times the individual stories are lost in the numbers. This series examines the experiences of the individuals who came to England as children, and lived with Christadelphians. Ten of these child survivors, and their families, participated in the effort to bring about this first volume. These are their stories.

*The Kindertransport to Britain 1938/39* Andrea Hammel 2012-12 This volume examines the Kindertransport to Britain 1938/39. The seventeen contributions provide various new perspectives, which are investigated for the first time in this volume. Chapters focus on the Kindertransport in British historiography, on the identity development of specific groups of Kindertransportees, on the Kindertransportees' further migration pattern, and on Kindertransport literature. Further contributions include a comparative study of Kindertransportees and evacuees, an article on therapeutic work with former Kindertransportees and reports on various memorial and cultural pr.