

The Kindertransport:

by Martin Goldberg



A Story of Loss and Hope

Can you imagine the desperation of parents caught in the almost-certain inevitability of war, sending their child to a strange, distant country to escape the terror of their own homelands, knowing that they may never see or hear from their child again? Picture this scene in a busy train station in the 1930s, where hundreds of parents are sending off their children to unknown locations, in hope their children will not experience the increasing terror of the Nazis:

My mother had to leave me...and therefore when eventually I reached the railway station; there was no one there to see me off. I remember closing my eyes and putting my hands over my ears to cut out the heart-breaking sights and distressing sounds.¹

Another child recalled:

I do, however, remember the unbelievable moment of separation from my parents—the last clinging embrace: my face against the familiar tweed of my father's coat and the comforting feel of my mother's fur-collar. Then I saw their lonely fingers receding as the train drew out, bound for the Dutch border.²

Between 1938 and 1939, almost 10,000 children (about 9,600 Jewish) were granted temporary asylum in England, following pressure from the British who wanted to help save some of the children from the growing tensions and violence in Germany or German-occupied lands. Once separated, only about ten percent of the children ever saw their parents again. Although England was planned as only a temporary haven for the children, most chose to remain there after the end of the Second World War. This life-saving program eventually was known as the Kindertransport.

Despite their country's policy of appeasement and the relative calm in England, many British citizens by the late 1930s saw another world war in the making. They read of the desperate plight of those under the Nazis, particularly the Jews. Jewish business and homes were looted. Some Jews had already been sent to labor camps, and in many German Jews' eyes, the hope of a future without Hitler was gone. One Jewish child wrote:

I wonder if you can imagine what it is like to realize at age 13 that because there has been a change in government you no longer have a place in society. You are a non-person. Overnight the girl who has shared your desk at school will no longer talk to you, the neighbors whom you have known all your life, with whom you have been away on holiday, shun you. One thing is certain—you grow up overnight.³

Following considerable political pressure in the British Parliament, the World Movement for the Care of Children from Germany began its plans to save as many children as possible from the horrors of the Nazi regime. Children who had no individual sponsors were chosen by various agencies, including Quaker and Christian organizations. The immediate priority was to save those who were in danger of being arrested, especially orphans and older teenage boys.

There were at least five ways in which a refugee child might be accommodated. First, he might live with a family who had guaranteed to be totally responsible for him up to the age of 18 years and pay for his eventual emigration. Such guarantees were frequently given by families who were in fact related to the refugee child.

Secondly, a child might be fostered by a family which offered hospitality but could not afford the financial burden...the local Guardian Committee would pay the foster parents maintenance money. Thirdly, the child might live in a hostel. Fourthly, the refugee child might be accommodated in a boarding school. Finally, some of the older children were placed on training schemes... where youngsters were taught agricultural skills in preparation for life in Palestine.⁴

The journey from Central or Eastern Europe was usually by a long train ride. One German child related the following:


Traveling to visit my grandparents in Poland as an eight-year-old, I found very exciting... but in December 1938, my mother promised me an even greater adventure. I was to be sent to England and ...she said the Queen would be waiting for me with a bunch of flowers on my arrival. There was little to hold me in Hamburg, when our schooling was virtually ended, our synagogues destroyed and where every shop,

cinema, swimming pool, theatre and sweet shop had a notice "Jews Unwanted."... [in England] we were shown into a shed, where we were all handed hard-boiled eggs and sandwiches....I ate my sandwiches and wondered whatever happened to the Queen. That same night we were taken to Butlins Holiday Camp, given two blankets and a washbowl and shown into a freezing wooden hut with two beds.⁵

After reaching 18, over 1,000 of the boys were admitted to the British Army; 30 lost their lives. Many of the girls volunteered to join the auxiliary services of the British Army. Others worked in the war industries. During the war, aliens, including those who came during the Kindertransport, were classified into three groups. About 400 mostly older boys were classified as "enemy aliens" and deported to Canada or Australia during a widespread hysteria against aliens from Eastern Europe.

Despite pressure on Congress and the Roosevelt Administration, the United States refused to admit more than a handful of refugees. Much of the opposition was led by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Legion. While describing the Wagner-Rogers bill in Congress to permit the immigration of 20,000 German children into

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the United States in 1939 it was noted that “six months earlier George Gallup’s pollsters had determined that 66% of the American people opposed the admission of 10,000 refugee children from Germany that year.”⁶ Anti-Semitism in the United States still ruled; at a Washington cocktail party, the wife of the Commissioner of Immigration said to a friend while discussing the plight of Jewish children in Europe “that 20,000 children would all too soon grow up into 20,000 ugly adults.”⁷ In describing the American response to the refugee crisis, author David Wyman noted:

Although the support developed for admission of German children and homes opened to them, the sympathy they aroused was a trickle when compared with the deluge of popular feeling which went out to English boys and girls a year later....The type of child most often requested was “a blond English girl, 6 years old.”⁸

Following the war, only a fraction of the Kindertransport children were fortunate enough to be reunited with their parents, or with other family members. Those who were lucky to have their parents survive found that reunions often did not go well. Many of the children enjoyed their new lives in England and were unwilling to give up their new culture and sense of independence. Others were haunted with “survivor guilt” throughout their lives:

Many who as children were lucky enough to escape with their lives when millions perished harbor a sense of shame about having been so fortunate....They do not believe that having been saved, they have any right to complain about life’s anxieties or worries. Many later blamed themselves for having prevented their parents’ escape. They wonder if their mother and fathers might have not fled Europe while there was still time...had they not been saddled with a child.⁹

Only recently has interest in the Kindertransport increased to a critical level, supporting not only scholarship but also works for young readers and general adult readers. Many of the autobiographies are being published now as the survivors finally feel the need to tell their stories. Listed below are books that will help you and your students discover the events and tales of this very complex historical era.

Annotated Bibliography

The following are recently published books and classic works, first choices for library collections. Most are histories or memoirs, but the list includes some creative works as well.

A few dissertations or other works for a scholarly audience are also included. Annotations describe the content and principal audience(s) for each title.

Baumel, Esther Judith. *The Jewish Refugee Children in Great Britain, 1938-1945*. Ramat-Gan, Israel: 1981, Bar-Ilan University. Master’s Thesis.

Excellent overview of the administration of the Kindertransport and the Youth Aliyah movements.

Bentwich, Norman. *The Refugees from Germany, April 1933 to December 1935*. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1936. 228 pp.

A well-written, interesting overview of the Jewish and non-Jewish refugee problems throughout Europe, this primary source was commissioned for the League of Nations. Bentwich was an English lawyer and scholar who was also an ardent Zionist. He was active in modernizing the legal system of Palestine in the 1920s. He also served as director of the League of Nations High Commission for Refugees from 1933 to 1936.

Bentwich, Norman. *They Found Refuge: An Account of British Jewry’s Work for Victims of Nazi Oppression*. London: Cresset, 1956. 227 pp.

Excellent scholarly examination of the British relief efforts before, during, and after the Second World War.

Blend, Martha. *A Child Alone*. London: Vallentine Mitchell, 1995. 168 pp.

Blend’s is an extremely readable autobiography about an only child from Vienna, Austria, who was placed on the Kindertransport at age seven. She lived with a very caring childless Jewish couple in London. Her parents perished in the Holocaust.

Bradfield, Susi. *But Some Became Stars*. Jerusalem: Gefen, 1998. 153 pp.

Bradfield offers a very well written memoir. Born in Germany in 1929 to a prosperous family, the author, along with her sister, traveled with the Kindertransport thanks to the use of a bogus Czech passport. She was reunited with her family in England during the war. The narrative concludes with Bradfield’s life as a grandmother in England.

Drucker, Olga Levy. *Kindertransport*. New York: Henry Holt, 1992. 146 pp.

Drucker describes her happy childhood in Stuttgart with her parents, who were book publishers. Her older brother, who was too old for the Kindertransport, immigrated on his

own to England to study. Later Olga joined him. She found herself shipped from home to home—some awful and others wonderful. During her stay in England, her parents immigrated to New York, but Olga and her brother had to wait out the war for the reunion. At age 16, still in England, Olga decided to be a nursemaid for a family welcoming another refugee. This memoir is suitable for readers in middle school and up.

Emanuel, Muriel and Gissing, Vera. ***Nicholas Winton and the Rescued Generation: Save One Life, Save the World***. London: Vallentine Mitchell, 2001. 193 pp.

Writer Emanuel co-authored this memoir with Gissing (*Pearls of Childhood*), who along with her sister was saved by Winton.

In 1938 Winton, then a 29-year-old British stockbroker, was asked by a friend (Martin Blake, who worked with a British refugee group in Czechoslovakia) to help rescue those targeted by Hitler. Winton formed the British Refugee Committee, Children's Section. He succeeded in transporting eight trainloads, in all carrying 669 children, to Britain. Winton never mentioned this to his family until 1988, when his wife found a dusty scrapbook of the events.

Feingold, Henry L. ***Politics of Rescue: The Roosevelt Administration and the Holocaust, 1938-1945***. Piscataway, N.J.: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1970. 394 pp.

A proposal in both the House and Senate called for admitting 10,000 refugee children under the age of 14 in 1939–1940. Within a few months, 5,000 American families offered to open their homes to the youngsters. Opposition in Washington was fierce. When a Congresswoman inquired on the bill's support from the Administration, her memo was returned with the president's scribbling in the margin: "File—No action, FDR." In June 1940, a Gallup poll indicated that 58 percent of Americans favored the admission of English and French children for the duration of the war, and 25 percent said they would be willing to open their homes to such children. When it came to rescuing Jewish children, however, there was much less support, particularly in Congress. By 1941, only 835 children were admitted to the United States.

Fox, Anne L. and Abraham-Podietz, Eva. ***Ten Thousand Children: True Stories Told By Children Who Escaped the Holocaust on the Kindertransport***. Springfield, N.J.: Behrman House, 1999. 128 pp.

This excellent book for children, grade four and up, highlights historical events and includes personal accounts of the Kindertransport children, with updates on how their lives developed after the war.

Gershon, Karen. ***The Bread of Exile***. London: Gollancz,

1985. 184 pp.

Although a work of fiction for adult readers and mature young adults, this book is thought to be highly autobiographical. It follows the life of Inge and her older brother Dolf; both were on the Kindertransport. Inge was soon separated from her brother; she experienced anti-Semitism in a very hard life. Her brother became a Zionist who kept close ties to his sister, even when they were apart.

Gershon, Karen. ***A Lesser Child: An Autobiography***. London: Peter Owen, 1992. 198 pp.

The author was born in Germany in 1923. Writing in the third person, she relates her early life in Germany as the child of a once successful businessman and a doting mother, along with her two sisters. The book concludes as she joins the Kindertransport.

Gershon, Karen, ed. ***We Came as Children: A Collective Autobiography***. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1966. 176 pp.

In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Kindertransport, poet and author Gershon collected over 200 short memoirs and anecdotes from the children (now adults) who chose to remain in England. This excellent resource for teens and adult readers begins with recollections from the launching of the transport and concludes with dreams of the future.

Golabek, Mona and Cohen, Lee. ***The Children of Willesden Lane—Beyond the Kindertransport: A Memoir of Music, Love, and Survival***. New York: Warner Books, 2002. 272 pp.

This is an outstanding novel-like book, recommended for junior high students through adults. It follows the early life of Lisa Jura, who was raised in Vienna. The daughter of a tailor and housewife who both love classical music, Lisa plays the piano as a child. As life gets more repressive, her parents find out that there is space on the Kindertransport for one of their three children, and Lisa is chosen. Cousins in England who were expected to take her in cannot afford to do so. Lisa settles into a hostel for other "kinders" in London; she practices the piano as often as possible after long hours as a seamstress. The story follows her life as she eventually gets a scholarship to the London Royal Academy of Music. In the end, she is reunited with her sisters, though her parents do not survive the war.

Hannam, Charles. ***A Boy in That Situation***. New York: Harper and Row, 1977. 217 pp.

An excellent autobiographical account of a young and pampered boy growing up in a wealthy German family. As

conditions get worse, his family sends him to England, where his sister is employed as a domestic. Written in the third person, the book mentions little about the Kindertransport, but it gives an interesting view of one child's war experiences. For teen and adult readers.

Hannam, Charles. *Almost an Englishman*. London: Deutsch, 1979. 206 pp.

A continuation of *A Boy in That Situation*, focusing on the protagonist's teen years. He goes to an exclusive English private school and later joins the British Army.

Harris, Jonathan Mark and Oppenheimer, Deborah, eds. *Into the Arms of Strangers: Stories of the Kindertransport*. London: Bloomsbury, 2000. 292 pp.

This collection contains accounts by 18 children, now adults, who came to England with the Kindertransport. A diversity of experiences is represented here. A good source for secondary students and general adult readers.

Hayman, Eva. *By the Moon and the Stars*. New Zealand: Random Century, 1992. 131 pp.

As described in a diary, the author and her younger sister were on the last Kindertransport from Czechoslovakia, arranged by Nicholas Winton. Both settle into comfortable lives, although the author reveals her constant anxiety over the fate of her family. A compelling memoir for teen and adult readers.

Jacoby, Ingrid. *My Darling Diary: A Wartime Journal—Vienna 1937-39, Falmouth 1939-44*. Cornwall, England: United Writers, 1998. 274 pp.

The author and her sister were on the Kindertransport from Austria. Most of the diary dwells on school, friends, and relationships, but passages such as these reflect her feelings about being separated from family:

I believe I have forgotten what it is to have a mother. When I had her I couldn't imagine life without her. Now that I haven't seen her for over three years and heard nothing for over one year, I've almost forgotten what motherly love is. I've learnt to do without it. The fact is I don't know whether she is dead or alive. Oh, to see her again! If only I could! (140)

Josephs, Zoe. *Survivors: Jewish Refugees in Birmingham 1933-1945*. London: Meridian Books, 1988. 217 pp.

Josephs's history of Jewish refugees in a city in England's north is livened by personal testimonies. In evoking Kristallnacht, the night of terror that prompted many German

Jews to flee—or to send their children away—Josephs writes:

A Viennese girl remembered being locked out of the family flat: "We had to give up the keys and mother asked where we could go, that cold November night. She was given an address, but later we heard all those who sheltered there were deported. We lost our furniture, everything. There was a large teddy bear on the sofa; the Gestapo man told me he had earmarked it for his own child. (55)

Laqueur, Walter. *Generation Exodus: The Fate of Young Jewish Refugees from Nazi Germany*. Hanover, N.H.: Brandeis Univ. Press/Univ. Press of New England, 2000. 345 pp.

Historian Laqueur describes the lives of Jewish children who fled the Nazi regime, focusing on what happened to them after the war. Of the 10,000 Kindertransport children, about half remained in England after the war; others emigrated to the United States or to Israel. He writes:

Those who went with the Kindertransport to England suffered and some of the wounds never healed. The accounts of the children (and not only of children) who had left Germany overnight are full of stories of bitterly weeping every night for years before falling asleep.

Leapman, Michael. *Witness to War: Eight True-Life Stories of Nazi Persecution*. New York: Viking, 1998. 127 pp.

Leapman has written an outstanding book for middle grade readers about eight youngsters who experienced the Nazi terror. One chapter presents a young German girl who escaped on the Kindertransport.

Leverton, Bertha and Lowensohn, Shmuel, eds. *I Came Alone: The Stories of the Kindertransports*. Sussex, England: Book Build, 1990. 416 pp.

A well-presented collection of short remembrances by numerous survivors who as children experienced the Kindertransport.

Lowrie, Donald A. *The Hunted Children*. New York: Norton, 1963. 256 pp.

The author worked through the YMCA to help save thousands of the helpless individuals swept into the Nazi wave of terror in the Vichy area of "Free France." His group rescued over 6,000 Jewish children who were hidden by

French families. Forged documents permitted emigration for adults. These documents also helped Czech soldiers and others escape to nearby safe havens in Spain and Switzerland.

Metzger, Lois. **Missing Girls**. New York: Viking, 1999. 176 pp.

Geared for teenage girls, this work of fiction is about an orphaned young girl who lives with her grandmother. She learns that her mother was part of the Kindertransport.

Newman, Jacob. **Kinder Transporte: A Study of Stresses and Traumas of Refugee Children**. [n.l.]: J. Newman, 1992. 152 pp.

The author, a rabbi who knew some of the Kindertransportees as children in England, conducted a psychological study of 102 of them, now adults. Here is a typical informant, in his own words:

On arrival at my relatives' place, I was asked how old I was and I said 14. My uncle looked up and said "I thought you were 16." And I said, "I have a sister of 16, Clara, but she didn't come." The man said, "Now this is a misunderstanding. I wanted the 16-year-old because she could help me in my business, but you can't. What shall we do with you?" He repeated, "It is a misunderstanding. We must now find a place for you." Can you understand how broken I felt? (72)

Orsten, Elisabeth M. **From Anschluss to Albion: Memoirs of a Refugee Girl, 1938-1940**. Cambridge, England: Acorn Editions, 1998. 144 pp.

Based on a diary, this autobiography is mostly about an Austrian girl's memories of several years in war-torn England. She and her younger brother are Catholics (although at least one of her grandparents was Jewish), and are sent with the Kindertransport to England. After two years, they sail for North America and are reunited with their parents.

Prager, Peter. **From England and Back: Experiences of a Jewish Berliner**. London: Vallentine Mitchell, 2002. 186 pp.

Born in 1923, Prager witnessed the growing power of Hitler and the Nazi machine. His older brother immigrated to England and in 1938 managed to find a sponsor there for Peter. A year later, his sponsor-family could no longer support him, and he moved to a hostel. In 1940, at age 17, he was interned at a British camp along with other aliens, but was later released with those under age 18. Prager held various menial jobs and following the war became a postal censor, reading German prisoners' mail. Eventually, he was reunited with family members who survived and became a

schoolteacher in England.

Presland, John with Gladys Bendit. **A Great Adventure: The Story of the Refugee Children's Movement**. London: Bloomsbury House, 1944.

One of the earliest works that documented the Kindertransport, this small pamphlet was published by the Refugee Children's Movement in London.

Roth, Milena. **Lifesaving Letters: A Child's Flight From the Holocaust**. Seattle: Univ. of Washington Press, 2004. 216 pp.

When she was six years old, the author was placed on a train from Prague, Czechoslovakia, as part of the Kindertransport. Roth describes her efforts to cope with dysfunctional foster families (one of which later adopted her). She learned after the war that almost all of her family perished at the hands of the Nazi death machine. Included are letters from her mother and some close friends that describe the torment of being away from their loved ones, as well as their growing desperation over the situation in their home countries.

Sadan, Inge. **No Longer: A Stranger in a Strange Land (Exodus—2.22)**. Jerusalem: Sadan, 1999. 165 pp.

A compilation of testimonies by Kinder who emigrated to Israel.

Samuels, Diane. **Kindertransport**. London: Nick Hern Books, 1995. 88 pp.

Samuels's play depicts the emotions and experiences of a Kindertransport child in 1939.

Scottish Annual Reunion of Kinder. **Recollections of Child Refugees From 1938 to the Present**. Glasgow, Scotland: Scottish Annual Reunion of Kinder, 1999. 101 pp.

This is a compilation of short remembrances of Kindertransport children who were brought to Scotland.

Segal, Lore Groszmann. **Other People's Houses**. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1958. 312 pp.

This autobiographical novel for teens and adults follows the life of a ten-year-old girl who is sent from Austria on the Kindertransport. She is shuttled to five different families and is eventually reunited with her parents, who managed to escape to England. Later, they immigrate to the Dominican Republic and eventually to America. A classic work.

Selo, Laura. **Three Lives in Transit**. London: Excalibur Press, 1992. 143 pp.

The author and her two sisters were rescued from certain death by Nicholas Winton. Brought to England from Prague, Czechoslovakia, they stayed together with a gracious spinster for six months, until she suddenly died. While the author remained in England, her two sisters immigrated to the United States to pursue successful teaching careers. For teen and adult readers.

Shepherd, Naomi. ***A Refuge From Darkness: Wilfrid Israel and the Rescue of the Jews***. New York: Pantheon, 1984. 291 pp.

An excellent, detailed account of the life of Wilfrid Israel, heir to the great German retailer, who fled to England in 1939. He was involved in the Kindertransport, helping other Jews escape and make new lives, until his sudden death in 1943.

Whiteman, Dorit Bader and Helmreich, William B. ***The Uprooted—A Hitler Legacy: Voices of Those Who Escaped Before the “Final Solution.”*** New York: Insight Books, 1993. 446 pp.

This oral history is based on interviews with 300 escapees, many of whom came to England with the Kindertransport.

Wyman, David S. ***Abandonment of the Jews: American and the Holocaust 1941-1945***. New York: The New Press, 1984. 458 pp.

A classic work on the lack of concern in the United States regarding Jews whose lives were in danger in Hitler's Europe. This title sparked controversy when it was published, in large part because of Wyman's indictment of some American Jews and their organizations.

Wyman, David S. ***Paper Walls: America and the Refugee Crisis 1938-1941***. Amherst: Univ. of Massachusetts Press, 1968. 306 pp.

The focus is on the Roosevelt administration's cold shoulder to the plight of the refugees.

Zurndorfer, Hannele. ***Ninth of November***. London: Quartet Books, 1983. 182 pp.

Hannele, born in Germany in 1925, and her younger sister Lotte were sent to England to live with an aunt and uncle. When their guardians became ill, the girls went to the English countryside, where they lived with a miserable family. Later, they were moved to a supportive environment with a wealthy family. In 1943, they learned that their father had died in a concentration camp; they never learned the details of their mother's death. The title refers to Kristallnacht, the series of riots against Jewish homes and businesses on November 9, 1938, that gave German Jews a sense of urgency

about escaping Hitler's regime. Good for high school and above.

Additional Works on the Kindertransport and Jewish Refugees

The following titles are older works that have more specialized audiences or general works on refugees in the Holocaust (rather than specifically on the Kindertransport); they are most useful for those conducting background research. Many are out of print but still available in academic libraries.

Agar, Herbert. ***The Saving Remnant: An Account of Jewish Survival***. New York: Viking, 1960.

Baumel, Judith Tydor. ***Unfulfilled Promise: Rescue and Resettlement of Jewish Refugee Children in the United States***. Juneau, Alaska: Denali Press, 1990. ISBN 0-938737-21-X. 228 pp.

Berghahn, Marion. ***Continental Britons: German-Jewish Refugees from Nazi Germany***. Oxford: Berg Publishers, 1984. 294 pp.

Berghahn, Marion. ***German-Jewish Refugees in England: The Ambiguities of Assimilation***. New York: St. Martin's, 1984. 294 pp.

Breitman, Richard and Kraut, Alan M. ***American Refugee Policy and European Jewry, 1933-1945***. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1987. 310 pp.

Britain's New Citizens: The Story of the Refugees from Germany and Austria. Tenth anniversary publication of the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain. 1941-1951. [Small pamphlet]

Dispersion and Resettlement: The Story of the Jews from Central Europe. Published by the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain, 1955. [Small pamphlet]

Dwork, Deborah and van Pelt, Robert Jan. ***Holocaust: A History***. New York: Norton, 2002. 444 pp.

Eden, Thea. ***A Transported Life. Memories of Kindertransport: The Oral History of Thea Feliks Eden***. Saline, Mich.: McNaughton & Gunn, 1995. 88 pp.

Gottlieb, Amy Zahl. ***Men of Vision: Anglo-Jewry's Aid to Victims of the Nazi Regime, 1933-1945***. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1998. 258 pp.

Heifetz, Julie. ***Too Young to Remember***. Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State Univ. Press, 1989. 128 pp.

Koch, Eric. ***Deemed Suspect: A Wartime Blunder***. Toronto: Methuen, 1980. 272 pp.

Kochan, Miriam. *Britain's Internees in the Second World War*. London: Macmillan Press, 1983. 182 pp.

Levy, Herbert. *Voice from the Past*. Sussex, England: Book Guild, 1995. 122 pp.

London, Louise. *Whitehall and the Jews, 1933-1948: British Immigration Policy, Jewish Refugees and the Holocaust*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2000. 313 pp.

Mosse, Werner E. and Carlebach, Julius. *Second Chance: Two Centuries of German-Speaking Jews in the United Kingdom*. Tübingen, Germany: Mohr, 1991. 654 pp.

Seller, Maxine Schwartz. *We Built Up Our Lives: Education and Community Among Jewish Refugees Interned by Britain in World War II*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2001. 261 pp.

Sherman, A. J. *Island Refuge: Britain and Refugees from the Third Reich, 1933-1939*. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1973. 291 pp.

Sichel, Frieda H. *From Refugee to Citizen: A Sociological Study of the Immigrants from Hitler-Europe Who Settled in Southern Africa*. Capetown: Balkema, 1966. 169 pp.

Simpson, John Hope. *The Refugee Question*. Oxford, England: Oxford Univ. Press, 1939. [Small pamphlet]

Simpson, John Hope. *Refugees: A Review of the Situation Since September 1938*. London: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1939. [Small pamphlet]

Turner, Barry. *...And the Policeman Smiled*. London: Bloomsbury, 1990. 292 pp.

Wasserstein, Bernard. *Britain and the Jews of Europe 1939-1945*. 2nd ed. London: Leicester Univ. Press, 1999. 352 pp.

Wilson, Francesca M. *They Came as Strangers: The Story of Refugees to Great Britain*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1959.

Wischnitzer, Mark. *To Dwell in Safety: The Story of Jewish Migration Since 1800*. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1948. 368 pp.

NOTES

¹ *Recollections of Child Refugees From 1938 to the Present* (Glasgow, Scotland: Scottish

Annual Reunion of Kinder, 1999), p. 101.

² *Ibid.*, p. 48.

³ Bertha Leverton and Shmuel Lowensohn, eds. *I Came Alone: The Stories of the Kindertransports* (Sussex, England: Book Build, 1990), p. 65.

⁴ Mary Ford, "The Arrival of Jewish Refugee Children in England, 1938-1939." *Immigrants and Minorities* (July 1983): 142.


⁵ Diane Samuels, *Kindertransport* (London: Nick Hern Books, 1995), xvi-xvii.

⁶ Richard Breitman and Alan M. Kraut, *American Refugee Policy and European Jewry* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1987), p. 232.

⁷ Henry L. Feingold, *Politics of Rescue: The Roosevelt Administration and the Holocaust* (Piscataway, N.J.: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1970), p. 150.

⁸ David S. Wyman, *Paper Walls: America and the Refugee Crisis 1938-1941* (Amherst: Univ. of Massachusetts Press, 1968), pp. 127-128.

⁹ Julie Heifetz, *Too Young to Remember* (Detroit: Wayne State Univ. Press, 1989), p. 22.

Martin Goldberg is the head librarian at the Beaver County Campus of Penn State University. He is the book review editor of the *EMIE Bulletin*. 



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