



# Kindertransport

A special interest group of  
The Association of Jewish Refugees



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**Previous issues at:**  
[www.ajr.org.uk/kindertransport](http://www.ajr.org.uk/kindertransport)



*From the Editor's Desk*

## Dear Kinder and Friends

The snow has melted as I edit this and hope that as Pesach approaches it will be lovely and warm. For some of us it will be a great time ahead as we receive our various gongs. Congratulations to all Kinder who were honoured. Once again – please send some contributions for the next edition, perhaps your experiences in speaking to schools, personal memories, etc. It would be great. See the two appeals for buddies and new blood for younger committee members. Thanks to those working behind the scenes working on the arrangements for the various KT commemorations for later in the year.

**Chag sameach**

חג שמח

*Bernd.*

Hello Kinder

Well, slowly but surely we are creeping towards spring and with it Pesach, actually one of my favourite times of the year. Is there any better story than leaving bondage to freedom! Never mind that it was necessary to wander some forty years before we could see the land of Israel. The important issue is that the Hebrews made it. Last week together with Barbara Winton, Alf Dubs and a

few other Kinder, we handed in a letter regarding unaccompanied children to the Prime Minister. Needless to say we are still awaiting an answer. No invitation to Chequers has been forthcoming! A visit to the opera exhibition at the VA indicated that one of their special items was the Hebrew Chorus from *Nabucco*, even Verdi recognised us!

Chag Sameach to you all



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### **Lunch, narration and music**

Our March Kinder lunch not just a pleasant get-together, but was very emotive one. Our guest speaker was Mona Golabek. Additional to the audience was Year 6 from Akiva School. Mona is the author of the book *The Pianist of Willesden Lane*. The story of her mother, a Kind from Vienna, whose passion was the piano.

Erich introduced the speaker; Mona had us all spellbound as she related the story of her mother. On her arrival here she eventually on her own went to Bloomsbury House to be relocated; she had left her foster parents of her own volition. She was taken to the hostel in Willesden Lane in Willesden, NW London where she played the piano, despite bomb falling. She won a place for piano at the Royal Academy of Music.

Mona told this story with piano interludes especially Grieg. Mona had put the story on the stage in London's St James Theatre which was packed for each performance. At the lunch she had the audience around her as she spoke and played the piano. As at a concert, there was no sound from the listeners as they were so captivated by the story and music, but it allowed questions, particularly from the pupils present. Mona mentioned that were some future events this year in London and also with the help of AJR and the Holocaust Education Trust (HET) a film feature is being made and sometime in the future. The BBC would make a film based on the play, which has been translated into a number of languages.

She thanked Michael Newman, CEO of AJR, and Karen Pollock, CEO of HET, who referred to the valued work that HET was doing. Finally, Erich thanked Mona and Sadie Newman, Michael's daughter, made a presentation to Mona.

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**FROM THE NEW AJR WEBSITE – [www.ajr.org.uk](http://www.ajr.org.uk)**

## **Kindertransport**



A special interest group of the AJR, the Kindertransport represent the children who fled Nazi-controlled Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia between 1938 and 1939 and prior to the start of the Second World War.

The Kindertransport management also arrange regular activities and outings and members receive the KT Newsletter. For more details about the activities of the Kindertransport please contact [KT@AJR.ORG.UK](mailto:KT@AJR.ORG.UK)

## **Lunches**

Kinder Lunches are held at Alyth Synagogue, Alyth Gardens, London NW11 7EN. For catering purposes, we will need to know in advance if you plan to attend, so please let Susan Harrod know if you can come along by emailing her at [SUSAN@AJR.ORG.UK](mailto:SUSAN@AJR.ORG.UK) or by calling 020 8385 3070

## **Kindertransport Survey Making New Lives in Britain completed**

A unique survey entitled making New Lives in Britain has recorded the Continental background, journey to Britain, reception and subsequent experiences of 1,025 (some 11%) of the almost 10,000 predominantly Jewish children of the Kindertransport. The survey was conceived and its contents designed by leading members of the AJR's Kindertransport special interest group.

- KT Website <https://ajr.org.uk/special-interest/kindertransport/>

## WHERE ARE THEY?

Pesach marks the Exodus from Egypt. Its seventh day recalls the crossing of the Red Sea enabling then to reach Mount Sinai. The details of this journey are well known. In a recent series of letters in a Jewish paper, discussion took place on the identification of the Red Sea and Mount Sinai.

Geographically the Red Sea is known. Hebraically its name is *Yam Suph* meaning *the Reed Sea*. The problem is where did the Israelites cross it? Much has been written about the point of crossing u=in Rabbinic writings, ancient writings and general academic works. The difficulty is identifying the places on the route taken from Egypt to the Red Sea.

From the crossing they journeyed through the Sinai desert until they reached Mount Sinai. But where is that Mount Sinai?

The mountain us usually identified with the one on top of which stands St/Catherine's Monastery (built 6<sup>th</sup> century CE)/ However some other mountains nearby have been suggested. Sinai is also called Horeb where Moses saw the burning bush. Again are the two names synonymous or it as has been identified as a peak adjoining Sinai. Of the stops Israel made in Sinai, as mentioned in Numbers 33), very few can be identified.

Whilst identity is interesting and of scholarly import, the significance of the Red Sea and Sinai in Jewish beliefs, in our Faith outweigh the actual location. The events at Sinai, the giving of the Torah is the essence, the founding pillar of our Faith, of Judaism. Since this so, why do the Torah not give the exact spot? It has been said that this would encourage pilgrimage or the place where Judaism be practised; hence anonymity. One does not have just to be in a radio studio to hear the programme because it can be heard worldwide. Israel was at the 'studio' of Sinai whose 'transmission' is still going on where Jews were or are in time to this day end (messianic-ally) to the end of time.

*Yam Suph*. The spot where the crossing took place is secondary to the significance of the crossing. Israel was now a free people, leaving behind the abject misery of slavery. We recall this day in our prayers; 'redemption to freedom as one people and no longer slaves. The earlier section of the Haggadah recalls these concepts at length through midrashic exposition. As people, alas not always united, we must do our best to enjoy freedom as part of society as well as being able to live freely as Jews un whichever we have chosen for ourselves.

In our morning prayers we say "...Deliver according to Your promises Judah and Israel..." On the death of King Solomon, his kingdom split into two separated ones, Judah in the south and Israel in the north, which disappeared in exile. To bring about the messianic reunification we must first ensure a unified Jewry in *Olam Hazeh*, this world, as we were at the time of the exodus.



## **Kinder 'Buddy Programme' for child refugees today**

Next year we will mark the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Kindertransport, when Britain helped 10,000 child refugees find safety in Britain on the eve of World War II.

Whilst the nature and context of the refugee crisis today is undoubtedly different from that of the 1930s, the parallels are also stark. Most of the children who arrived on the Kindertransport were unaccompanied or without their parents, today 90% of children who have made the dangerous crossing across the Mediterranean are also unaccompanied.

Not everyone supported the Kindertransport at the time, however it is now widely viewed as one of Britain's proudest moments. Kinder have gone on to become Nobel Laureates, build businesses, run charities and even sit in the House of Lords. However, child refugees in Europe today are often not greeted with similar welcome or seen for their potential, they are sleeping rough or in makeshift camps and risk their lives in the hands of smugglers and traffickers to reach family.

This programme aims to change people's attitudes towards child refugees by making visible the child's stories and help to remind people that we have done something similar before.

We are inviting 10 Kinder to be 'buddied' with 10 unaccompanied child refugees currently in Europe who are unable to access safe and legal routes to protection. These will be children identified by charity Safe Passage, which works across Europe to identify and support child refugees to access safe and legal routes to reunite with family in Britain.

As a buddy you will be asked to publicly advocate on behalf of the individual child and for all child refugees to be able to access safe and legal routes. You will also need to be prepared to talk publicly about how you arrived to the UK, and what it meant to be a child of the Kindertransport.

You may be asked to participate in all or some of the following:

- Write letters to advocate on behalf of the child you are paired with
- Meet with the family member/s in Britain who's child is stuck in Europe
- Appear on film to talk about your experience arriving in Britain and on behalf of the child you're paired with
- Participate as one of the group of 10 alongside other supporters in public actions to call for safe and legal routes for child refugees

- Travel to Calais or a refugee camp in Europe to meet the child you are buddied with (this is subject to the situation of the child and your ability to travel!).

The above is an indicator of some of the activities you might be involved in as part of this programme but not all will be required.

As we mark almost 80 years since the Kindertransport, the most fitting tribute to the generosity and courage of those who welcomed and those who arrived must surely be to carry forward that legacy for a new generation of child refugees today.

If you would like to take part or have further questions please get in touch with us or with Beth from Safe Passage on [beth.gardinersmith@safepassage.org.uk](mailto:beth.gardinersmith@safepassage.org.uk)

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## **CALLING 2<sup>nd</sup> AND 3<sup>rd</sup> GENERATION KINDER**



The Kindertransport is a Special Interest Group of the AJR and is headed up by a Committee that discusses issues of interest to the Kinder and organises events and speakers for the monthly lunches.

It would be beneficial for us to have some 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation (children and grandchildren) Kinder to help us with various projects and also to sit on the Committee and introduce new ideas.

If you are interested please send, in confidence, a brief CV and some background to [susan@ajr.org.uk](mailto:susan@ajr.org.uk) setting out how you could help.

**Regrettably, we will be unable to accept all approaches and the Committee reserves the right to appoint their preferred candidates.**

## From Matzah to Cheesecake



You may wonder what the calendar below has to do with Kinder? Kinder wherever they were, might have had some Jewish education, perhaps, initially the dates below would have formed part of the instruction, though some appeared only years later.



*The time of our Freedom* from the slavery through the exodus. The Feast of Matzot, the bread of affliction and in time a harvest Festival. In Nissan or according to Exodus 13, the month of Aviv ( of Spring ) the only month in the Torah with a name.



"You shall count from the of the Sabbath...(1<sup>st</sup> Day Pesach) 7 full weeks..." (:eviticus 23:15) Thw coubring of the omer to begin 2<sup>nd</sup> day. The dissident sect, the Karaites [ 8<sup>th</sup>/9<sup>th</sup> century CE], took this literally as the day after the Sabbath suring Pesach. They only accepted the Written Law but rejected the Oral Law. There are Karaites in small numbers to this day.



Rabbi Akiba (2<sup>nd</sup> century CE) The omer period is a sad period because of the deaths of his students, for part of the period weddings don't take place; one ought not to have music, go to the cinema or theatre as a sign of mourning for the students.



Yom Hasho'ah - Ve'hagvurah, the Jewish Holocaust Memorial Day fixed to coincide with the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising which started about Pesach time



Yom Hazikaron - remembering the Fallen and followed by Yom Ha'atzmaut- Israel Independence Day - marking the State's 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.



A coin from the Bar Koschba Revolt against Rome (132-135 CE). Many modern scholars have suggested that the reference to R. Akiba's students (see above) is a coded reference to Bar Kochba's troops.



1096 saw the First Crusade. In May/Iyyar of that year, the Crusaders assisted by local mobs attacked the Jewish communities of the Rhineland and massacred many and also as they advanced further into Germany. The prayer Av Harachamim said on some Shabbat mornings and at Yizkor was composed for the martyrs of the Crusades. "*The whole colouring and rempo was henceforth different of Jewish history.*" (Cecil Roth, Short History of the Jewish People 1953)



In Iyyar 1648 the Cossacks under Bogdan Chmielniki rose against their Polish masters and their hated agents, the Jews; massacres of Jews followed





Lag Beomer -33<sup>rd</sup> Day of the Omer, a festive day especially for children. It commemorates the death of R.Shimon bar Yochai (pupil of R.Akiba) at whose tomb in Merom crowds gather in prayer and song and lighting bonfires. Traditionally the deadly plague affecting the students of R.Aiba ceased



Yom Yerushalayim celebrating the capture of all of Jerusalem in 1967, and is the capital of Israel.



Shavuot commemorating the Giving of the Torah at Sinai. It is Chag Habikkurim, the Festival of the first fruit. Flowers and plants decorate the Shuls. The rabbinic recommendation for dairy food is topped by the ubiquitous CHEESECAKE.

***Enjoy the cheese cake!***

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### **WJR Bike Ride**

To commemorate the 80th anniversary of the first Kindertransport trains, World Jewish Relief have organised a charity bike ride from Berlin station to Liverpool Street station in June. 50 cyclists will be undertaking this 600 mile ride.

You can be part of this emotional and significant arrival at Liverpool St station.

#### ***How so?***

Well we are planning to organise for the ride to congregate about a mile from Liverpool Street station and for as many Kinder as possible to do the last mile on a three wheel bicycle piloted by a younger relative.

This is an opportunity for Kinder to re-live the experience of arriving at Liverpool Street station in a group to commemorate that amazing journey that you made all those years ago

You don't need to be fit, you don't need to raise money, you don't need to organise the transport, you just need to want to be part of something exceptional.

If you're interested please contact Michael Bibring, son of Harry, at [michael@freshlimedevelopments.com](mailto:michael@freshlimedevelopments.com)

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Descendants of Rabbi Willman outside the Museum

### **The Jewish museum of Prague and Mikulov (1906-1939)**

The Jewish Museum in Prague was funded in 1906 by the historian Dr Solomon Hugo Lieben (1888-1942). The task of the museum association was to collect and exhibit liturgical objects of household and synagogue worship, archive material, manuscripts, early prints and illustrations of Jewish monuments and personages from Prague and Bohemia. In 1928 the museum association had 316 members and in 1929 the museum was visited by 1323 people. After the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939 all further activities were rendered impossible and the collection fell under the administration of the Prague Community.

In 1923 a fund was started for the establishment of the Jewish Museum in Mikulov. The museum's efforts were mostly supported by Eugen and Richard Telscher and Rabbi De Alfred Willman of Nicolsburg. The museum association was formed in 1925 and in March 1936 the Jewish Museum for Morava-Silesia on the ground floor of the national School in Husova Street. During the disturbances of May 1938 the museum was moved to Beno, later becoming part of the Jewish museum of Prague.

Eve Willman

**Editor's note:** The Nazis intended to exterminate the Jewish nation in Prague. Hence the Jewish Museum survived. After the war it took over the vast amount of Jewish possessions of artistic and interest – all valuable – which the Nazis had collected from the Jewish inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia; most of the Jews did not survive.

Four photos



Dear Rev. Bernd Koschland,

I am the daughter of a Kindertransport survivor. I am writing this letter in search of any information your organization might provide to learn the identity of children's photos I have come in possession of. I am trying to track down these people and/or their family members. I would be grateful if you could submit the photos and an article in the next quarterly KTA newsletter.

My mother's name was Edith Einhorn. She passed away in 1995. She did not share much of her childhood history with me. She was born in Vienna 1930 to Mendel and Regina Einhorn. Sometime between 1938-1940 (not sure of exact date), my mother left Vienna with her aunt, Irma Spielholz via Kindertransport. Her aunt Irma chaperoned and escorted children to England and the US.

My mother was placed with a family in England during the war, the Howicks family whom were very kind to her. Irma made additional trips from Europe to England. Irma was a member of the National Council of Jewish Women. Irma Spielholz and my mother Edith Einhorn settled in New York after the war. At that point Edith Einhorn lived with and was raised by her Aunt Paula and Uncle Berthold Spielholz in the Bronx, NY.

I would like to learn as much as I can about my family's history and the connection and fate of these children. I am happy to meet with you or send any other information that might be helpful. I am very appreciative of any guidance you can provide.

Thank you so much.

Respectfully yours,  
Renee Kornfeld  
[ramfeld@aol.com](mailto:ramfeld@aol.com)



## Reviews



### **Heather Morris, *The Tattooist of Auschwitz*, Zafre 2018**

A must read book. It is in the form of a novel based on the life of Lale, a prisoner in Auschwitz. Ludwig Eisenberg (*aka* as Sokolov later in life), born in 1916 in Slovakia, or Lale as he is known in the book. He arrives at Auschwitz and is duly tattooed with a number. Pulled out from the line-up he is called over to the camp's tattooist as his assistant. After a while he becomes the *Tatowierer*, the official tattooist for the Camp compound. One day he has tattoo a group of girls, one of who catches his eye, Gita. As the story unfolds the fall in love and meet as often as possible.

In his official role he can move around more easily, obtains extra rations, but always accompanied by an SS guard (imprisoned after the war as a War Criminal). Lale sees and experiences the horrors of the camp. With help from the Canada, where the prisoner's clothes were sorted and searched for hidden treasures) he obtained gems with which he was able to organise help for other and himself.

In the final days of the war, Gita is transported from the camp, escapes on the way and after a time reaches Bratislava, Lale likewise makes his escape via Russian held Vienna to Bratislava where he marries Gita and they are married. In time they move to Australia where they spent the rest of their lives. They had one son, Garry.

One can feel the horror of Auschwitz running through the book, the cruel inhumanness, the becoming a numbered being no longer a person with a name, a target for random shots from the watchtowers or from, an SS Officer, The reader will also meet the Camp Commandant Hoess, Dr Mengele, Kapos and others. Unfortunately, a number of anachronisms are found, such as obtaining penicillin through bribery; the drug was just being developed and the small amount available was used for Allied troops. John le Carré would have been about 14 and not an established writer yet. These show the need for careful research. These apart, I found it hard to put the book down. It also left me ruminating about the Shoah and the oft question, Where was God? Can we apportion the blame to the Almighty? In answer to these questions, I quote: "The failure is not God but it is the failure of Man."

I have deliberately given a sketchy account of the story to allow the reader to absorb the contents of the book and allow its emotions and lessons to emerge for the individual. It left me with emotional issues and much thinking.  
Kate

## **Report extract, Executive Vice President Kornfeld, Claims Conference**

At the World Kindertransport Day gathering last month in New York, many of these child survivors, called "Kinder," gathered to reminisce and honour those who made the Kindertransport program possible. The Claims Conference Outreach Manager, Deb Kram was invited by Melissa Hacker, president of the Kindertransport Association (KTA) to participate in the event and speak to the survivors about the benefits that have been negotiated for them.

"It was an incredible honor to be included in the events of the day," Deb said. "Aside from providing an opportunity to share the work being negotiated on their behalf by the Claims Conference, I am always humbled to be in the presence of such uplifting spirits emanating from those who have suffered so much."

Deb spoke of the changes in benefits for the Kinder as a result of the Claims Conference negotiations last year with Germany. In the 1950's, Kinder were entitled to a one-time payment from Germany through the BEG. In the 1980's the Claims Conference negotiations enabled those Kinder who had not yet received payment through the BEG to apply for a one-time Hardship Fund payment instead. Now, if the BEG payment received by a Kinder was less than the Hardship Fund payment, the Claims Conference has negotiated for those Kinder to be paid the difference between the two.

"While the payments they may be entitled to are not necessarily substantial, the message we want to convey is that the Claims Conference is negotiating on behalf of this group," Deb commented. "These gatherings and commemorative dates are about connections and community. We are glad to be connected in this way and want the survivor community to know that we are constantly fighting for them and will continue to do so."

The impact of the World Kindertransport Day gathering and the bond that exists among this group of survivors was evident as the Kinder rose to express and share their experiences.

Anita Weisbord was among those who spoke and told her story. In 1939, Anita and her sister were taken to Vienna where they were lucky enough to be placed on a Kindertransport to England, where they arrived in March of that year.

The two girls lived with a missionary family where their education and living arrangements were managed for them until the war ended. Fortunately, Anita's parents survived the Shoah and the family was reunited after the war. Anita is among those survivors who have already received a Hardship Fund payment through the Claims Conference. While no amount of money can ever compensate for the suffering and losses Holocaust survivors were forced to endure, the recognition that these payments provide is certainly welcome and deserved.

Social programs and commemorative events are critical to the well-being of survivors. The Claims Conference is honoured to be included in supporting survivor groups. We are grateful to Melissa Hacker for her leadership at the KTA and are inspired by the number of organizations – like the KTA – that are working tirelessly on behalf of survivor well-being.

Each survivor is a living testimony to the strength of the human spirit, and it is our duty to continue to provide opportunities for remembrance, programs that add to their quality of life, and gatherings that, in many cases, foster the emotional strength needed to persevere.

## **New Polish Law**

On 6 February 2018 Poland's President Andrzej Duda signed legislation aimed at "the protection of the good name of the Republic of Poland and the Polish nation". Specifically, the law will criminalise an individual or group "who, in public and against facts, ascribes to the Polish nation or to the Polish state responsibility or joint responsibility for the Nazi crimes committed by the Third Reich".

Much reporting on this law has characterised it as an attempt to outlaw the use of the phrase "Polish death camp", a term which is certainly historically inaccurate, but which is typically invoked as a result of linguistic clumsiness rather than as an attempt to distort history. The imprecision of the legislation has led many to conclude that the law's true intention is to stifle much more than just phrases such as this. In practice, it has the capacity to broadly suppress discussion, research or publication of works that do not fit popular and comfortable narratives about the past.

It is unquestionable that millions of Polish people suffered enormously under Nazi occupation. And it is a point of understandable pride to Poland that Poles who have been recognised as Righteous Gentiles by Yad Vashem outnumber those from any other country. However, these facts represent only part of the much more complex history of Poland under Nazi occupation. Researchers have also documented many cases of individual Poles who murdered Jews or betrayed them to the Nazis.

It is these politically uncomfortable truths that experts fear the Polish government is attempting to deny or distort. Among the numerous Holocaust remembrance institutions which have condemned this law, Yad Vashem stated: "This law is liable to blur historical truths due to limitations it places on expressions regarding the complicity of segments of the Polish population in crimes against Jews committed by its own people, either directly or indirectly, on Polish soil during the Holocaust."

Alex Maws

RENATE HARRIS

„That was the last time I saw mother.....“

## **Memories of the Kindertransport in Frankfurt February 20<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup>.**

### **Renata Harris visits Frankfurt for anniversary**



Renate with her mother

From February 20. -22.2018 Renata Harris visited her former hometown Frankfurt, which she left on August 26<sup>th</sup> 1939 at the age of 10 on one of the last Kindertransports.

She was invited by the *Projekt Jüdisches Leben in Frankfurt* (PJLF), a group of volunteers who are dedicated to researching the lives of persecuted Jewish families from Frankfurt. A number of these families could save their children with the help of the Kindertransport. To commemorate the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first Kindertransport to England in 1938 the PJLF organized an evening with recitals of biographies and music. The biographies of Benjamin Hirsch, Renata Harris (Adler) and Ken Ward (Karl Robert Würzburger) were read. The "Kol Nidre" by Siegfried Würzburger, the father of Ken Ward, was played by the pianist Angelika Nebel in an especially moving rendition.

Two eye-witness accounts with Renata Harris took place at schools. One of them was at Renata Harris' former school Philanthropin. The purpose of these events is to promote the idea of building a memorial for the children of the Kindertransport in vicinity of the Central Train Station.

The interest in Renata Harris' story could be seen by the fully packed auditorium at the Haus am Dom in the centre of Frankfurt City. Renata left a lasting impression on the audience with her stories of escape and survival in a new country. The students in school were impressed by her strength of will and energy despite of the horrific loss of her mother.

Link to feature on TV:

<http://www.hessenschau.de/tv-sendung/video-55168.html>

More information about Renata Harris you find under <http://www.juedisches-leben-frankfurt.de/english/home/biographies-and-encounters/biographies-g-/renata-harris.html>

*Gretel Ghamsharick and Angelika Rieber (Projekt Jüdisches Leben in Frankfurt)*

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren, wir möchten Sie herzlichst zu einer Lesung zur Erinnerung an die rettenden Kindertransporte 1938-1939 aus Frankfurt einladen.

Im Rahmen dieser Veranstaltung werden drei Biografien von Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer von Kindertransporten vorgestellt: Kenneth Ward, Benjamin Hirsch und Renata Harris. Musikalisch umrahmt wird die Veranstaltung von der Pianistin Angelika Nebel. Sie spielt neben anderen Stücken das „Kol Nidre“ des Komponisten, Organisten und Musiklehrers und Komponisten Siegfried Würzburger, dem Vater von Kenneth Ward. Renata Harris wird an dieser Veranstaltung teilnehmen und sprechen. Der Titel der Veranstaltung: „Da habe ich die Mama zum letzten Mal gesehen“ ist ein Zitat von Renata Harris, die ihre Mutter nach ihrem Abschied am Frankfurter Hauptbahnhof am 26. August 1939 nie wieder sah.

Die Lesung findet am **20.02.2018** um **19:30 im Haus am Dom (Großer Saal)** statt. Es handelt sich um eine Kooperationsveranstaltung des Vereins Projekt *Jüdisches Leben in Frankfurt e.V.* mit dem *Haus am Dom* und dem *Verein gegen Vergessen – für Demokratie e.V.* Wir würden uns freuen, wenn Sie über diese Veranstaltung berichten könnten.

Weiterhin werden mit Renata Harris zwei Zeitzeugengespräche in Schulen stattfinden.

Weitere Information über das Projekt Jüdisches Leben in Frankfurt, über die Initiative für ein Denkmal zur Erinnerung an die rettenden Kindertransporte sowie verschiedene Biografien finden sie unter [www.juedisches-leben-frankfurt.de](http://www.juedisches-leben-frankfurt.de).

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Angelika Rieber (Vorsitzende)

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