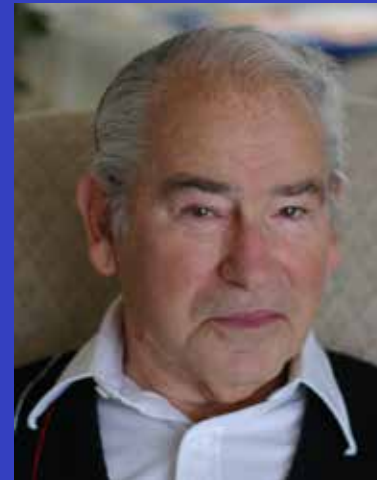


### Questions to Consider When Viewing Video

1. Where was George born? What size was his family?
2. How was he educated once Jews were no longer able to attend the public schools?
3. What did George and his family experience at the time of Kristallnacht?
4. When George and his family were able to return to their home, what had happened to it?
5. What decision did his parents make about George and his sister?
6. What made it easier for George and his sister to leave their parents?
7. What unusual item was George able to “sneak out?”
8. How were George and his twin sister separated?
9. How did they find out what happened to their parents?
10. What reason did George give for the United States failing to accept children as England did?
11. Why is George’s sister bitter today?
12. What positive experience does George participate in today with others who survived the Holocaust?

# Holocaust Survivor George Kronenberg

Filmed on February 14, 2006



*“Can you imagine your parents sending you to a foreign country, with the notion that they might never see you again?”*

*- George Kronenberg*

Face to Face  
A Holocaust Education Program at  
Congregation Shaarey Tikvah  
Beachwood, Ohio

**George Kronenberg was born in Warburg, Germany, in 1928. The family consisted of George, his twin sister, and his parents. George had a normal childhood, and although there were Nazis marching in the streets and many restrictive laws, George thought of these events as “normal.”**

**George and his sister were 10 years old on November 9, 1938, Kristallnacht, a night of organized violence against Jews, synagogues, and Jewish-owned businesses. George’s mother was out of town visiting her mother in Hanover. George’s father was home with the children. At about 2:00 a.m. the family was awakened by the sounds of breaking windows and noise outside. All the windows in their building were broken.**

**In the morning, George’s father was arrested, and the children were left home alone. George and his sister stayed with a neighbor, who was a rabbi, until their father was released later that day. When George’s father got home, he decided that they all should go to Hanover and join George’s mother.**

**A few days later, George’s family returned to Warburg, where their home had been vandalized, everything in it destroyed, and their furniture and possessions stolen. With their home unlivable, the family went to stay with relatives in Hamburg. George’s parents decided to send George and his sister on the Kindertransport, a program which took children to England without their parents. The children left Germany in December, 1938, with the idea that the parents would follow.**

**Children on the Kindertransport were not allowed to take any valuables out of the country. However, George managed to smuggle out his grandfather’s pocket watch. It had been originally planned that he would be given this pocket watch on his bar mitzvah. George’s train went through Holland on the way to England. The Dutch people were very kind to the children.**

**In England George and his sister corresponded with their parents for a few years. George’s parents were making arrangements to join the children in England, but when the war broke out, they were trapped in Germany. George’s parents were deported to Theresienstadt, and the correspondence continued by Red Cross telegrams until 1944. George’s parents were sent to Auschwitz and murdered there.**

**George and his sister were sent to separate foster families in England. They did not see each other for six years, but they wrote to each other. George’s foster family treated him kindly and paid for his higher education after free public school ended. George’s sister was less fortunate. She was abused and made into an unpaid servant.**

**The siblings reunited when George became ill. After George’s foster parents discovered that George was a hemophiliac, following a dental procedure, they contacted George’s sister. After George recovered, he and his sister lived in a hostel together until 1946, when they immigrated to the United States to live with an aunt and uncle.**