



A BOOK
by ME

®

Run

To the Port of Last Resort

Written by Amen Gabre
Illustrated by Faith Mutum



Curriculum
Included

Holocaust Series Book #33

Run

Written by
Amen Gabre

Illustrated by
Faith Mutum

This book is based on a true story as told by the subject.

We strive for accuracy but if you see something that doesn't look right, contact us at infoabookbyme@gmail.com.

Run

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A BOOK by ME[®] Holocaust Series

History comes alive with true stories written by children for children



A BOOK by ME is dedicated to the Quad Cities' Three Esthers



Esther Avruch



Esther Katz



Esther Schiff

Also, lovingly dedicated to Ida Kramer, Holocaust Historian,
& Edith Levy, Jewish Holocaust Survivor & Author

MISSION STATEMENT:

A BOOK by ME[®] seeks to preserve the history of the Holocaust and other human rights issues. Our desire is to preserve the stories for the next generation so lessons of tolerance, empathy, hope and respect are not lost.

Deb Bowen's work with young authors is important for our generation and the next. Without her, some stories may have gotten lost. Her work is geared towards realization and understanding, hence, prevention. I fully believe in the importance of her work for generations to come.

Dr. Edith Rechter Levy, Ph.D.
Holocaust Survivor, Author and Scholar

Dear Reader,

It was our pleasure to meet and hear the story of Jewish Holocaust Survivor Doris Fogel firsthand when she came to speak in our city. Over lunch, we learned even more about this amazing woman who has shared her story with thousands of students. We are the lucky ones who get to document it for the future generation. We hope you learn from this project and make a promise to yourself to be tolerant to those who are different than you.

Name: Doris (Warschawski) Fogel

Born: May of 1934 in Berlin, Germany

Family: Parents, Arno and Edith Warchawski

Story: Doris was just a baby when her father died of natural causes. Her mother was in shock and grief so it was a good thing when the couple next door became like family and looked after them. They had a young son so Doris had an “aunt, uncle and cousin” very close by. When the Jewish families became targets and their synagogues (houses of worship) were burned on *Kristallnacht*, they felt an urgency to leave Europe, if possible. Some Jews had their homes or businesses vandalized that night and other innocent Jews were killed. It was only the beginning of the horrors and Edith wanted to take her daughter away from the danger.



Doris Warschawski

They, along with their neighbors, booked passage on a ship to Shanghai, China. It was the only place in the world that didn't require a visa. Some called it “the port of last resort.” There they were safe from the concentration camps of Eastern Europe, but living conditions were horrible.

Read how Doris and her mother survived this horrible period of history and how they came to the United States. After going to school in Peoria, Illinois, she married an attorney from Fort Wayne, Indiana. There, Doris served in many ways as a leader in the Jewish community, and the Ft. Wayne Community in general.

It's her desire to leave you with a lesson of hope and courage. She wants all of us to stand upright even when others bend. Also, speak out even when it's politically incorrect.

Sincerely,
Amen Gabre, Author
Faith Mutum, Artist

Germany is a beautiful country in the heart of Western Europe whose people are known for great accomplishments in the arts and sciences. But, for a few years in the early 20th century, Germany abandoned its greatness and walked into a nightmare. It became a place torn by war and poisoned by cruel ideas that led to millions of people dying. A horrible man named Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany in 1932, and World War II began seven years later.

1933



In the midst of it all, Doris Warschawski was born in Berlin, Germany in 1934. Her Jewish parents were Arno and Edith Warschawski. Doris's father died of natural causes at the age of 29, six months before Doris' 2nd birthday. Her mother couldn't grieve enough for the loss of her husband who died at a young age. While her mother was slowly getting through her bereavement, she made friends with a couple living in her apartment building. Their relationship grew stronger each day, and Doris felt comfortable enough to call them her "aunt and uncle," and their son became her "cousin."



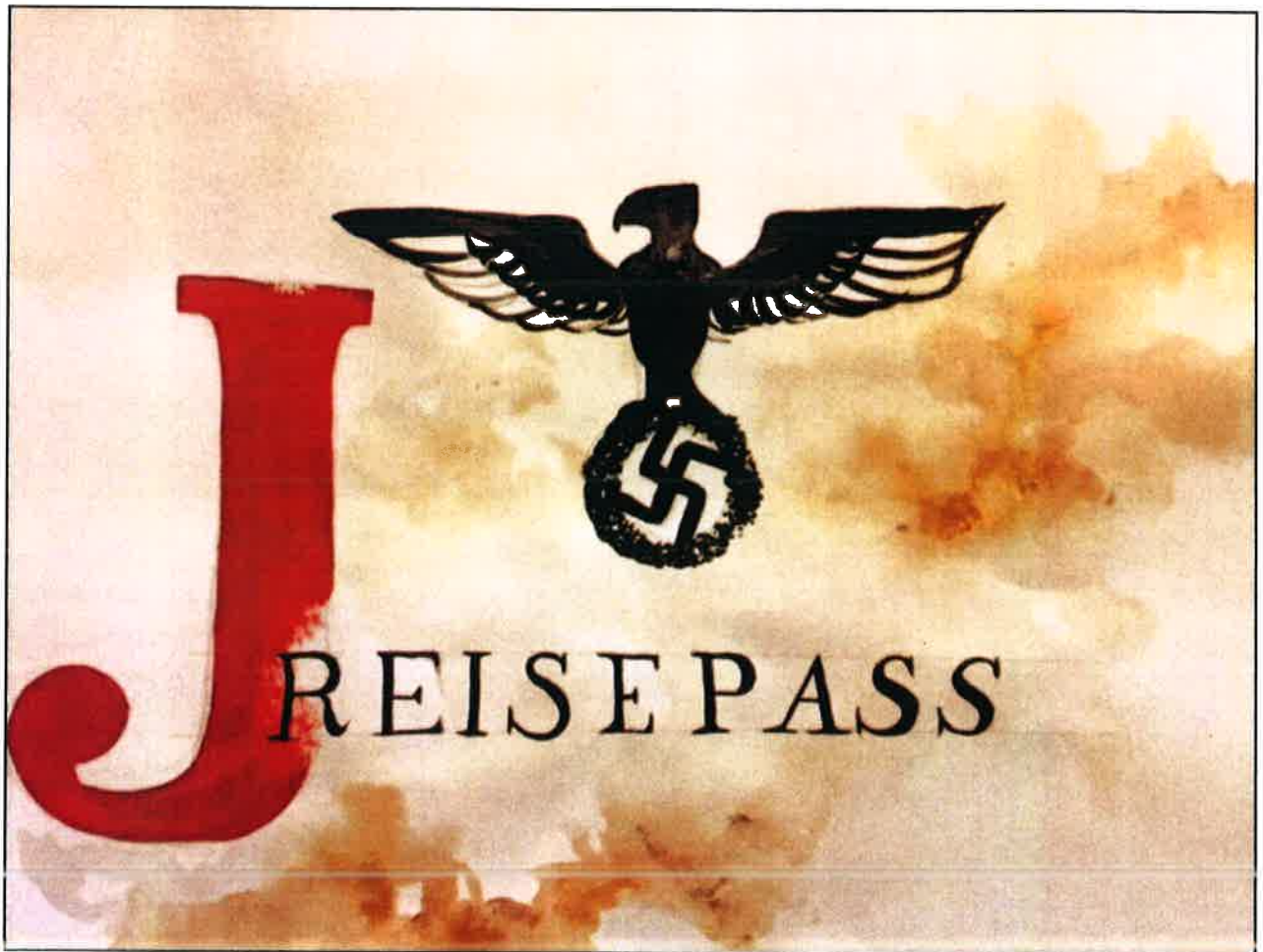
Doris has good memories about the time she spent with that family. She remembers playing with her cousin, whom she saw as a blessing. Doris and her mother were settled and had a peaceful life until November 9, 1938. Doris explains that night like this: “It was a night that Jewish people, Jewish men particularly, were rounded up to be sent to internment and concentration camps. Also, a couple hundred people were killed that night. All the synagogues were demolished, except one in Berlin, and the reason that that was not was because it was located in an area that was surrounded by Nazi property.”

This date is now known as “Kristallnacht,” or the “Night of Broken Glass,” when many innocent Jewish people died, families were forced from their homes and their properties were destroyed.

By 1939, it was clear that Hitler's war was going to start, so people began to flee from their countries, fearing the war that would be waged against them. At that time, America had already closed its doors to refugees and they would not take any more. However, there was a ship called the *SS St. Louis* that had more than nine hundred people from Germany on board. It sailed to Cuba without the passengers learning about the decree that was issued just a week before the ship sailed, invalidating all landing certificates. Defeated, the *SS St. Louis* turned back to Europe. The passengers did not return to Germany, however. European Jewish organizations gave those who succeeded in staying alive new hope by arranging entrance to Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Over 200 of the passengers soon lost their lives because of the war, including Doris's aunt and uncle.



Doris' mother sought a safe place for the two of them. The only place that did not require an affidavit or visa was Shanghai, China. The war in Europe was just beginning when they decided to leave Germany. Doris' grandparents, however, refused to come along. They were getting old and didn't want to uproot their lives, and they also believed that things would get better in Berlin. Many families like Doris' were separated when part of the family left Europe and others stayed. About 20,000 Jewish people left their home countries to travel to Shanghai, China. Doris remembers the big red "J" stamped on her mother's passport when they left for Shanghai. The "J" stood for "Jew." The Nazis identified every Jewish woman as "Sara" and every Jewish man as "Israel," and you simply lost your identity.





They arrived in China safely. It was a whole new world, and they encountered difficulties such as cultural shock. Doris went to a school built by a Jewish philanthropist from Hong Kong. There, she learned French, Japanese, Chinese and English (with a British accent). She acknowledges that she worked hard to lose her accent because she didn't want people to ask her, "Where are you from?" Doris doesn't remember where they lived at first or what her mother did to earn money. She does remember that she enjoyed school and did well in her classes. But, in 1941, another terrifying event occurred. Japan, which was fighting in the war on the same side as Germany, took over Hong Kong. The Japanese demanded that all Jewish refugees move to a "ghetto" in a part of Shanghai called "Hongkew."

Doris and her mother Edith moved into the Hongkew ghetto. Because of the large number of refugees, many were forced to live in very confined spaces. Doris lived in a very small room with her mother, aunt, uncle and cousin. Doris shared a bed with her mother; the bed was infested with bedbugs so it was difficult for them to get a good night's sleep. They did not have a bathroom or kitchen. They used a "honey pot," a portable toilet that many people in the building shared. Food was very scarce, and food was obtained from a soup kitchen. Because food was so scarce, many people became severely undernourished.



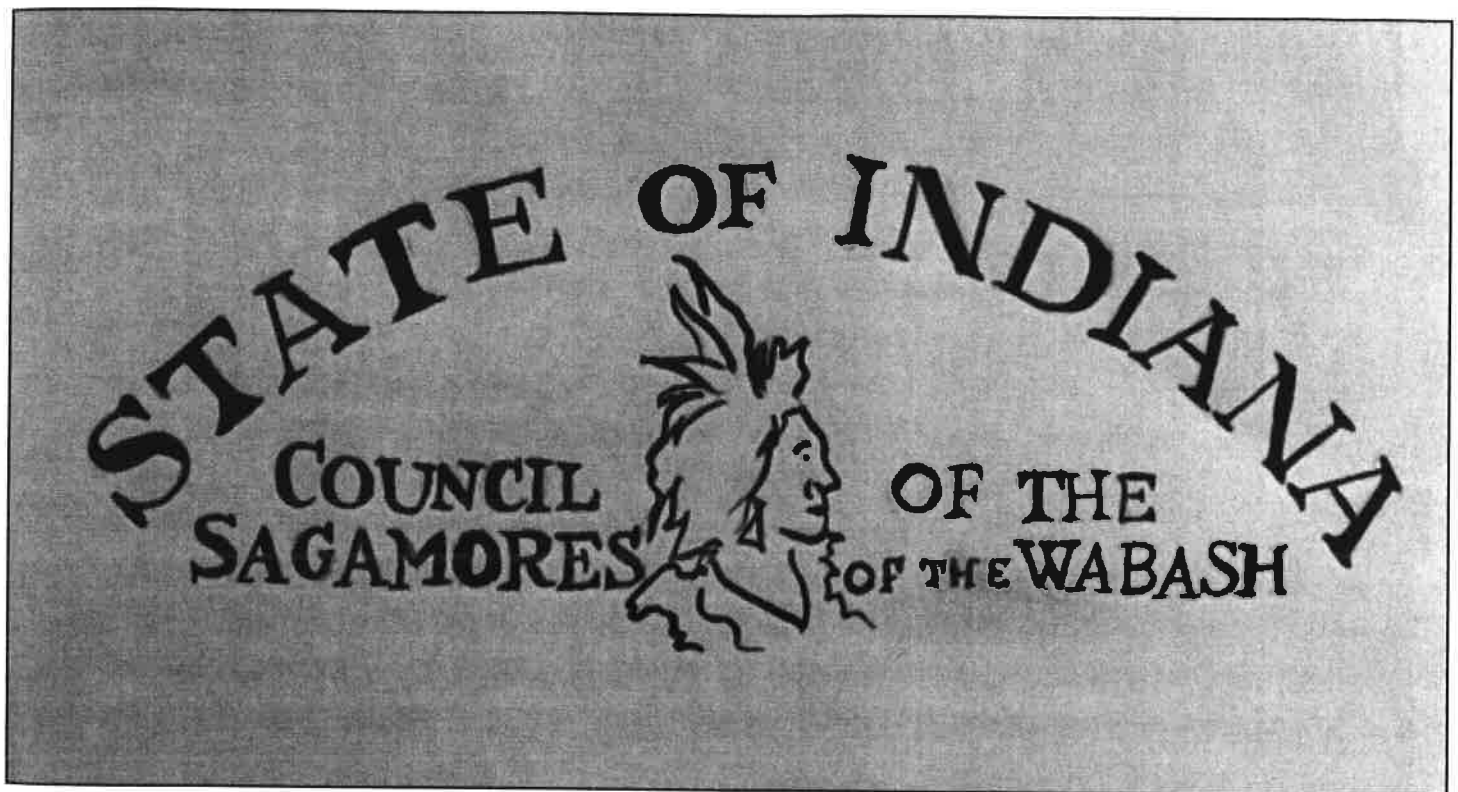
An incident occurred on July 17, 1945 when the Allies bombed a Japanese radio station near Doris' school. She heard a very loud noise during class time. The teachers asked the students to crouch under their desks for protection. To Doris, it seemed like hours before they heard the "all clear" signal, but it was only two minutes. Children were reunited with their parents after a couple of days. The challenges seemed to never stop in China, but at last, the city was liberated on September 2, 1945.



After eight long, miserable years, Doris and her mother sought to come to the United States for a better life. In order to come to the United States, they needed a sponsor who would help them through their transitioning period. After a while, they found a sponsor who lived in Peoria, Illinois. On May 17, 1947, Doris and her family arrived in the United States. Doris has a clear memory of when they passed by the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. Right after they arrived, they learned Doris' paternal grandparents had been murdered in Dachau and her maternal grandfather was killed at Sachsenhausen camp outside of Berlin. As they celebrated their arrival to the United States, they grieved for those who couldn't make it.



Today, while speaking to students, Doris mentions the 3Bs: bed, bath and bread. The day that Doris and her mother left Shanghai, she thought that her bed would walk out by itself because it was so infested with bed bugs. It took several more years before Doris had a clean bed that she didn't have to share with her mother. Doris took her first bath upon her arrival in San Francisco. Again, it took several years before she didn't have to share a bathroom down the hall with the other tenants of the building. The food that she was given was so rich and plentiful that at age 13, she soon became a pimple-faced teenager.



Doris attended Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois. After leaving the university, she moved to Chicago and worked as a legal secretary. At 27, she married Sam Fogel, who was an attorney in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Doris and Sam had three children, two boys and one girl. Doris spent the next 52 years in Ft. Wayne, where she and her husband raised their children. In those years, she served as president of her Reform Jewish Temple twice, and served as President of the Ft. Wayne Jewish Federation for six years before becoming its Executive Director. Besides her children, her greatest joy was speaking to students in the Ft. Wayne area and becoming a public speaker about the Holocaust all over the country.

Just before her retirement, Doris received the Sagamore of the Wabash, which is the highest honor the Governor can bestow on a Hoosier resident. The award was for Doris' many presentations and her volunteer works for many organizations.

Doris is a now a widow. She lives in Chicago where her children and grandchildren live. She is still very active and passionate about educating kids and others about the Holocaust and World War II. Currently, Doris speaks at the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center in Skokie, Illinois. She endured all the difficulties that came into her life, yet she never gave up on her dreams



From the Family Album



Doris with her cousin aboard the ship *Sharenhorst* on way to Shanghai in 1939



Doris age 7, in the middle, with dance teacher



Doris with her mother aboard the *SS General Gordon* heading to America in 1947



Form 7 students in Shanghai with French teacher in back



Class picture of girls, Doris second on left in front row



Doris and Sam Fogel's wedding 1961



Friends from Vienna, Australia, Brazil, Berlin and America. This represents a 60 year friendship of classmates from Form 7.



Girlfriends now 84 years young



Author Amen Gabre, Doris Fogel and illustrator Faith Mutum



Doris Warschawski Fogel

Jewish Holocaust Survivor

Doris [Warschawski] Fogel, daughter of Arno and Edith Warschawski, was born in May of 1934 in Berlin, Germany. A year and a half after Doris' birthday her father, age 29, died of natural causes. Her young mother had a semi-nervous breakdown. Thankfully, mother and daughter were befriended by a couple and their small son in their apartment building. They soon became Doris' "aunt and uncle," and their son became her "cousin." They were Edith's and Doris' lifeline that would eventually lead them to Shanghai, China.

Mother and daughter spent most of their time with their new "protectors" and led a relatively peaceful and quiet life until November 9, 1938, the Night of Broken Glass. It's forever known as "Kristallnacht," when the Nazis burned synagogues, vandalized Jewish homes, schools and businesses, and killed innocent Jews. No one could have foretold what horrors and hardships the coming years would bring to millions of Jews and others. The next morning, the streets were a virtual ice rink of broken glass and sodden ash. The police stood by and did nothing. The firefighters rushed to the scene - ignoring property owned by Jews to instead protect buildings owned by non-Jews.

For those who were able, it was time for Jewish families to leave Europe. Some of Doris' relatives tried to escape on an ocean liner called the SS *St. Louis*. The ship left Germany with over 900 Jewish refugees and was denied entry to Cuba, the United States and Canada. They sailed back to Europe, defeated. Many of them died in the Nazi concentration camps, including Doris' relatives. Sadly, she and her mother would not learn about their deaths for many years.

Her aunt and uncle managed to arrange passage from Bremerhaven on the ship *Sharenhorst* in January 1939. At that moment they became refugees, outward bound for Shanghai, China, the only place in the world that required no entry visa. Indeed, Shanghai didn't care who came ashore in the Metropolis of the East. People called it the "port of last resort," which became home to 20,000 Jewish Refugees. Doris remembers the bright red "J" stamped above her mother's name, identifying her as a Jew, and the word "Sara" below her name. Every Jewish woman was called Sara and every Jewish man was called "Israel." Jews simply lost their identity. The Nazis tried everything they could to dehumanize the Jewish people. Edith tried to convince her father and her in-laws to leave Berlin. However, the older generation did not and could not believe things were going to get that bad.

After the month-long ocean voyage, Doris settled into her new life in Shanghai. When World War II started in 1941, the Japanese occupied Shanghai. Being allies of Nazi Germany, Shanghai mandated that all Jewish refugees live in a poverty-stricken, filthy and unsanitary area of Shanghai called Hongkew. In this one-square-mile area lived 20,000 refugees. As prisoners of war, they were not allowed to leave the area without permission from the Japanese. Overcrowding, poverty, hunger, disease and even prostitution became facts of life. Life in Shanghai was primitive, and staying healthy was a constant

problem. Head lice was a common occurrence among the children, Doris being one of them. In the camp where her mother, aunt, uncle and cousin lived, there was a small room for the five people. They ate there and slept there (while bed bugs had a heyday in the bed Doris shared with her mother). There was no flush toilet, and they were expected to use the "Honey Pot" that the other inhabitants of the lane were using. The Honey Pot was a portable toilet; every morning one of the Chinese workers would come to collect the excrement which was later turned into fertilizer.

This is where Doris and her family spent eight challenging years of their life. The unexpected happened on July 17, 1945 when their ghetto became a target. The Allies bombed a Japanese radio station near her school. Due to the quick thinking of her teachers, the children were told to crouch under their desks and remained safe. What seemed like hours but was only two minutes, the all clear siren was heard. It took quite a while before the kids were reunited with their parents. A month later, on the 15th of August after the United States dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Emperor Hirohito announced the unconditional surrender of Japan. On September 2nd, President Harry Truman officially proclaimed "V.J." day as the Japanese surrender was signed aboard the U.S. Battleship *Missouri* at 10:30 a.m.

In April of 1947, Doris and her family boarded an American Troop Ship, the *SS General Gordon*, and on May 17, 1947 she saw her first glimpse of America when they passed under the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. By then, thirteen-year-old Doris weighed a mere 65 pounds. She and her family were both elated and saddened. They cried for those who didn't make it, those who ended up in Hitler's ovens. Later, they would learn her mother's in-laws died at Dachau and her mother's father died in Sachsenhausen camp outside of Berlin, Germany.

Upon her arrival in San Francisco, Doris got to take a bath. It was the first one she had been able to take in many years. She had plentiful bread for the first time in a long time. Her bed didn't move because there were no bedbugs. She was clean, well fed and safe at last. All Jewish refugees had to have a sponsor in America. Theirs was in a place called Peoria, Illinois, so this is where Doris began a normal life as an American teenager. Soon, she gained weight and became a regular pimple-faced teen like her peers.

In 1961, Doris married Sam Fogel, an attorney from Fort Wayne, Indiana. Their three children, two boys and a girl, were born and raised in Ft. Wayne. During her years there, Doris twice served as President of Congregation Achduth Vesholom, the Reform Temple, as well as served six years as President of the Ft. Wayne Jewish Federation. After Sam's retirement, Doris was hired as the Executive Director of the Ft. Wayne Jewish Federation. Two weeks before her retirement, Doris received the Sagamore of the Wabash, the highest honor bestowed by the Governor upon a Hoosier resident. This prestigious award was for the countless talks in schools and her volunteer work in various organizations.

Today, Doris is a widow and lives near her children in the Chicago area. Still speaking much of the time, she uses the Hebrew word "Zachor," which means simply "remember." She knows we must remember what happened during World War II and try to prevent it from happening again. Doris would like to leave readers with a lesson of hope and courage. It would be a great delight to her if you take this away from her story: stand upright even when others are bending, and speak out even when it's politically incorrect.

*"Once I really am in power, my first and foremost task will be the annihilation of the Jews." * -Adolf Hitler*

**Hitler's words in 1922, according to Major Josef Hell, a German journalist in the 20s and 30s*



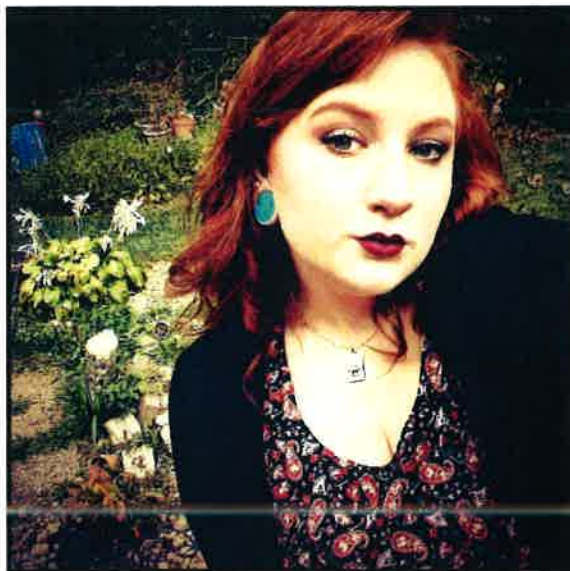
About the Author

Amen Gabre

Amen Gabre, originally from Ethiopia, was in her second year of high school in Iowa when she met Doris and wrote her story. During her senior year, she won third place in the Ida Kramer Children of the Holocaust Essay contest and first place in the Abdelkader Education Project's essay contest. Their Global Leadership Prize has three categories, and Amen won the Iowa high school contest with a winning piece about religious tolerance. Amen plans to attend Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"Doris is a fearless woman. She has survived the darkest times in world history, and she inspires me to become an independent person with a humble heart."

Ethiopia, on the Horn of Africa, is one of the world's oldest countries. This country became prominent in modern world affairs in 1935–36, when it was invaded and occupied by fascist Italy. Liberation during World War II by the Allied powers set the stage for Ethiopia to play a more prominent role in world affairs.



About the Illustrator

Faith Mutum

Faith was a senior at Rock Island High School in Illinois when she met Doris and heard this important story. The same year, Faith's amazing painting titled "Deliver Us From Evil," depicting a famous Jewish Holocaust Survivor named Elie Wiesel, won first place in the Shnurman Visual Arts Contest in the Quad Cities. Because of her love to help students understand this part of history, Faith was invited to join the Holocaust Education Committee of the Quad Cities. She is the youngest member of this committee and passionate about inspiring young people in the arts.

"During the interview, Doris gave me a very good look into history. Her personality is very full of life and down to earth. It was a privilege to meet her and help share her story."

LEARNING STATION

Vocabulary and Key Terms

Adolf Hitler – the leader of the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) Party and leader of Germany during the time of World War II

Allied Powers – countries (Great Britain, France, Russia, United States) and other small countries who fought against Germany, Italy and Japan during World War II

concentration camp – a guarded place where prisoners are confined and forced to work

ghetto – a confined section of the city where the Jewish people were forced to live

Holocaust – the killing of six million European Jews and millions of other selected groups during World War II (also known as The Shoah)

Jew – an ethnic and religious group of people

Kristallnacht – "Night of the Broken Glass", series of attacks against Jewish-owned stores, buildings, and synagogues on November 9-10, 1938

Nazi – a member of a political party called National Socialist German Workers' Party led by Adolf Hitler

synagogue – a Jewish house of worship

World War II – a war that took place primarily in Europe that began in 1939 and ended in 1945 involving all of the world's powers and other smaller nations

Short Summary

Doris Warschawski Fogel was born in Berlin, Germany in 1934. Her father died when she was just a baby. After *Kristallnacht*, Doris and her mother fled Germany on a ship to China. They were safe from Nazi Germany. However, living conditions in Shanghai were dreadful. Doris lived in the Shanghai ghetto for 8 years until they boarded a ship for a new life in America.

MLA Citation

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Topics Covered

Anti-Bullying
Anti-Semitism
Holocaust
WWII History

LEARNING STATION

Thinking Strategies

- Making Connections – Connect the reading to the existing schema.
- Questioning – Question before, during, and after reading. Consider the content, ideas, and events.
- Visualizing – Use background knowledge, make mental pictures of the text.
- Inferring – Use knowledge to infer the underlying theme or idea to interpret meaning.
- Determining Importance – Develop summarizing skills.
- Synthesizing – Make sense of important information to construct deeper meaning.

Pre-Reading Activity

Kristallnacht, called "Night of the Broken Glass," was a series of attacks against Jewish-owned stores, buildings, and synagogues in Germany on November 9-10, 1938. For Doris' family, it marked the decision to leave Germany to find refuge elsewhere. Before reading Doris' story, view a film about *Kristallnacht* to understand the severity of the event. *The Night of Broken Glass: The November 1938 Pogroms* is one documentary available online, however, there are also other videos available to view. When reading Doris' story, remember that she was only 4 years old when *Kristallnacht* took place. Discuss and/or write about how you think a four year old would view the hatred that occurred during *Kristallnacht*.

Related Literature & Media

A BOOK by ME Holocaust Series *

- Book #32 *A Blessed Life* is the story of an American soldier, Paul Hauck, who interpreted the German language for high officials.
- Book #85 *Fritzi* is about Fred Lorber, a Jewish boy who experienced *Kristallnacht*.
- Book #90 *The Story of a Boy, A Red Cup, and the Will to Survive* is about David Tuck, a Polish Jew who survived Auschwitz.

Other Books *

- *Benno and the Night of Broken Glass* by Meg Wiviott is about a neighborhood cat who observes *Kristallnacht*.
- *Shanghai Refuge: A Memoir of the World War II Jewish Ghetto* by Ernest G. Heppner is about Ernest's experiences in the ghetto.
- *Passage to Freedom: The Sugihara Story* by National Geographic Learning is about how Chiune Sugihara saved Jewish lives.

*Preview all literature for appropriateness for the age group

Technology

Have students write mini-book reports to post on the A BOOK by ME Facebook page where others will read about their opinion of the story. Review with students how to write descriptions and to summarize. Include the theme and lessons learned. Remind students to be respectful in their writings. All posts on the Facebook page will be monitored.



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A BOOK by ME

LEARNING STATION

Discussion Questions

- 1) *Kristallnacht* is called Night of the Broken Glass because the Nazis burned synagogues, vandalized Jewish homes, schools and businesses, and killed innocent Jews on November 9-10, 1938. In what ways was *Kristallnacht* a turning point in Doris' life? How do you think it affected the community of Jews and non-Jews?
- 2) The Shanghai Ghetto was approximately a one-mile area located in the Hongkew district of Shanghai. Though the area was not walled, Jews were forced to live there. Living conditions were very poor, and many charities served food and provided shelter. Why do you think the Chinese government contained Jews in Hongkew? What do you think the morale (emotional and mental conditions) was like in the Hongkew ghetto?
- 3) On many Jewish passports, Nazis identified women as "Sara" and men as "Israel" which were added to their given names. The Nazis also stamped the passports with a red letter "J". Why did the Nazis do this? What do you think the Jewish people thought or felt about this?

Extended Activities

- A) The SS *St. Louis* sailed from Germany to Cuba with 937 passengers in May 1939. A week before the ship sailed, the Cuban president issued a decree that mandated written authorization and posting of a \$500 bond. Unfortunately, many of the Jewish passengers were unaware of the new decree, and were not allowed access into Cuba. Write a letter that one of the passengers may have written to a friend or family member living in Germany.
- B) Many Jews escaped to Shanghai, China during the war because many other countries limited or denied Jews entrance. There were no visa requirements to enter Shanghai until August 1939. Today, there is a museum at the site of the former Moishe Synagogue called Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum. In 2014, there was a monument erected displaying many refugee names and a statue sculpted by artist He Ning. Create a drawing of the statue.
- C) Chiune Sugihara, a Japanese diplomat, assisted about 2000 Polish-Lithuanian Jewish refugees in escaping the Shanghai ghetto by providing them with visas to the United States and some Latin American countries. Read A BOOK by ME book number 79 titled *The Man Who Saved Many* for more information about Chiune Sugihara. Conduct research about Chiune Sugihara and present your findings.
- D) Refugees come to another country without most of their belongings and without much money. Contact your local center for refugees to find out what you can do to help. Students could donate needed items and write cards to make the families feel welcome and loved.

LEARNING STATION

Bullying Definition

According to Olweus Bullying Prevention Program: "A person is bullied when he or she is exposed, repeatedly and over time, to negative actions on the part of one or more other persons, and he or she has difficulty defending himself or herself."

Discussion Questions Relating to Bullying

Do you see examples of bullying in *Run*?
How does this story compare to bullying situations in your own school and community?
What can you do to stop bullying from taking place?

Anti-Bullying Role Playing

Role playing is a way for students to internalize different responses and practices to reduce conflict in social situations. Review the possible coping strategies with students. Discuss how to deal with a specific bullying situation. Once the group decides on an appropriate coping strategy(s), students can act it out. Take note that the bully could react in a variety of different ways.

4 ways to describe emotion:

- devastated
- hopeless
- inferior
- isolated

Situation: A boy is bullied by a classmate who is stealing and damaging his school supplies almost every day. What could the boy do?

Bullying Coping Strategies

- **Avoidance** – Find a way to ignore the bully. Sometimes attention is what the bully wants.
- **Assertiveness** – Sometimes the best way to deal with a bully is to defend yourself by telling them to leave you alone. If you are watching someone else being bullied, stand up for that person.
- **Friendship** – Strength in numbers will sometimes put a bully in his/her place. Find someone who will stand up with you. Be the person who defends a victim of a bully.
- **Education** – Find an adult (teacher, parent, mentor, etc.) to help you educate others about treating all people with respect. If a bully won't back down, get someone with authority to help you stop the situation.

Advice from Doris' Story

Stand upright even when others bend.
Have students discuss and/or write how this advice can be used in their life.

LEARNING STATION

Comprehension Questions

Cite evidence from the story text in your answers.

1. Describe the conditions in Germany before the start of WWII. _____

2. What was *Kristallnacht*? _____

3. Why did Doris and her mother choose to flee to China? _____

4. In what ways do you think Doris experienced "culture shock" in China? _____

5. Why was Doris moved to the Hongkew ghetto? _____

6. Describe the living conditions at Hongkew ghetto. _____

7. What was Doris' life like in the United States? _____

8. What did you learn from Doris' story? _____

LEARNING STATION

Doris Warschawski is born in May 1934 in Berlin, Germany

January 1933
Hitler became Chancellor of Germany

April 1933
Nazis organized boycott of Jewish-owned businesses in Germany

August 1934
Hitler became Führer

June 1935
Anti-Jewish riots occurred in Poland

September 1935
Nuremberg "racial laws" took away Jewish citizenship and rights in Germany

March 1936
More anti-Jewish riots occurred in Poland

July 1936
Concentration camp constructed near Berlin; 1,000 imprisoned

June 1940
German troops occupied Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and northern France; Southern France was ruled by anti-Semitic government that collaborated with Nazis

April-June 1940
German troops occupied Denmark and Norway

October 1939
Forced deportation of Jews to specific locations

September 1939
German troops invaded Poland; WWII began in Europe; Britain and France declared war on Germany

November 1938
Nazis and collaborators burned synagogues (*Kristallnacht*); 30,000 Jewish men arrested and imprisoned in Dachau, Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald and Mauthausen concentration camps

March 1938
German troops invaded Austria

In May 1939, the SS *St. Louis* sets sail for Cuba but passengers are denied entry and have to turn back, including some of Doris' relatives

In January 1939, Doris sails towards Shanghai, China on the SS *Sharenhorst*

Doris witnesses *Kristallnacht* and her mother decides to flee Germany

1940-1945
Nazis imprisoned Jews in ghettos and camps, and carried out mass killings of six million Jews

December 1941
Japan bombed Pearl Harbor; U.S. declared war on Japan; Germany and Italy declared war on U.S.

March 1942
Nazis began deporting Jews from France to camps in Europe, where most perished

June 1944
British and American troops landed at Normandy, France

August 1944
Paris liberated by Allies

July 1944-
January 1945
Nazis liquidated ghettos and camps; prisoners evacuated in "death marches"

January -
May 1945
U.S. troops liberated thousands of prisoners in camps

July 1946
Polish mob attacked and killed many Jewish survivors

November 1945
Trials for Nazi leaders began in Nuremberg, Germany

September 1945
Japan surrendered; WWII officially ended

May 1945
German forces surrendered to Allied forces

April 1945
Hitler killed himself in Berlin

The Allies bomb a Japanese radio station on July 17, 1945, near Doris' school

Doris sails to America in April 1947 on the SS General Gordon; she arrives on May 17, 1947 in San Francisco at the age of 13; Doris marries Sam Fogel in 1961 in Indiana and they have 3 children; Doris receives the Sagamore of the Wabash, the highest honor bestowed by the Governor upon a Hoosier resident

July 1947
Exodus 1947 ship carrying 4,500 Jewish refugees sailed for Palestine from southern France; refugees had to return to Displaced Persons (DP) camps

June 1948
U.S. passed Displaced Persons Act authorizing entry for Jewish refugees to U.S.

1945-1952
Approximately 80,000 Jewish refugees entered the U.S.

A BOOK by ME[®]

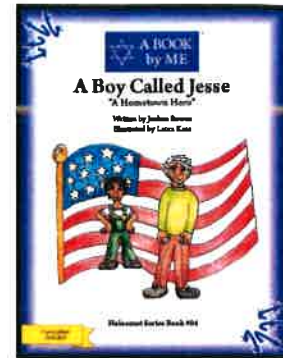
OPERATION WRITE NOW



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“I’m asking ordinary children to do something extraordinary!”

Deb Bowen, Creator & Director
www.abookbyme.com

I’m asking ordinary children all over the world to use their talents to share extraordinary stories. Many students write about Holocaust survivors, Righteous Gentiles (non-Jews who risked their lives to save the Jewish people), prison camp liberators and other important stories of World War II. Since this generation is getting older, the time to interview them, write and illustrate their important story is RIGHT NOW!

Some students are deciding to tell important stories about human rights or heroes as well. Check out the website and then decide what interests you. The writer’s guidelines are online, and you can register your story once you decide who your subject will be. Also, online you will find a sample of a newspaper article you could use to find a subject in your hometown. Talking to a grandparent, visiting nursing homes, VFW or meeting with a local historian might lead you to a possible story.

All authors / illustrators must be age 18 or under to qualify. All submissions will be given consideration for the A BOOK by ME[®] series, but there is no guarantee the work will be published.

It is my hope you have learned from the book you just read and are interested in reading more work by young authors. It would delight me to know you are inspired to write a book about a subject important to you.

Be careful and watch yourselves closely so you do not forget the things your eyes have seen or let them slip from your heart as long as you live. Teach them to your children and to your children’s children.

Deuteronomy 4:9

CYA Calling Youth to Action

1 Kouski's Kids

The War and the Boy shares the remarkable experiences of Roy Kouski, an American soldier in Europe during World War II. Roy's moving story was written by his granddaughter, Brittany Ern. CYA challenges young people who love writing or art to take part in a book project through A BOOK by ME. Make Roy and Brittany proud by becoming one of Kouski's Kids! Check out the writer's guidelines at www.abookbyme.com.

2 Mwalimu's Dream

Mwalimu, a young man from Kenya, came to the USA as a foreign exchange student and went home a young author through A BOOK by ME. Read Mwalimu's Dream to learn how he changed thousands of lives in his village with the gift of clean water. There are still many villages that need wells. CYA hopes your classroom is moved to contribute spare change to dig water wells in undeveloped countries. Your small change can make a big change in someone's life! Take a look at www.wells4wellness.com.

3 Change the World

After World War II, student exchange was created to encourage foreign youth to study in the United States. Exchange provides opportunities to build relationships and share cultures which creates better understanding and mutual respect. People whose countries have been former enemies have become "family" through exchange. Hosts are responsible to provide room and board, love and support. The student provides his/her own spending money and health insurance. Host families are always needed.

Contact dbowenexchange@gmail.com to learn more.





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Made in the USA
Lexington, KY
08 January 2019



History comes alive with true stories written by children for children.

Young Doris was very small when the Nazis began attacking the Jewish people. She and her widowed mother thought it best to try to leave Germany. They went by ship to Shanghai, China where they spent eight long years. Their neighbors went with them and they supported one another in the “ghetto” conditions endured by the Jews. When the war ended, Doris and her mother boarded a ship bound for America. Thirteen-year-old Doris weighed a mere 65 pounds. They started life over in Peoria, Illinois. Young author Amen Gabre and young artist Faith Mutum have brilliantly brought her story to life for young readers.

This story will be passed on from generation to generation, which in Hebrew is called *L'dor Vador*.

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Free sample book download available at:

www.abookbyme.com

“Each book in the series is a gem! The individual and personal participation and investment of the youthful authors and illustrators is quite outstanding. May you have continued success in your Holy Work.”

Rabbi Jonathan Porath
Jerusalem

“I started to read the materials and stories, and I could not put them down. It was so powerful to read both the student’s interpretation, as well as the direct stories from the survivors themselves. I have many times researched and studied the Holocaust, but these stories bring the experience to life.”

Mary Jean Eisenhower
CEO People to People International
Granddaughter of President Dwight D. Eisenhower



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