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Autore	Katz Rubin <1931->
Titolo	Gone to Pitchipoi : a boy's desperate fight for survival in wartime // Rubin Katz
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xviii, 326 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Jews of Poland
Disciplina	940.5318092
Soggetti	Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945) - Poland Jewish children in the Holocaust - Poland - Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Preface -- Foreword / Stephen Smith -- Introduction / Antony Polonsky -- Prologue: A Carefree Childhood -- Chapter 1: War! War! Is Their Cry -- Chapter 2: The Nightmare Begins -- Chapter 3: The Large Ghetto -- Chapter 4: In the Hen-House -- Chapter 5: Gone to Pitchipoi -- Chapter 6: Like a Ghetto Rat -- Chapter 7: The Brickyard -- Chapter 8: A Shallow Grave -- Chapter 9: Deadly Encounter -- Chapter 10: My Guardian Angel -- Chapter 11: An "Angel" in Nazi Uniform -- Chapter 12: Jewish Pilgrim at the Black Madonna -- Chapter 13: The Warsaw Inferno -- Chapter 14: Shelter at a Police Colony -- Chapter 15: "Robinson Crusoe" -- Chapter 16: Stefek: Leader of the Gang -- Chapter 17: A Shaft of Light -- Chapter 18: Lublin Orphanage -- Chapter 19: Shattered Homecoming -- Chapter 20: Passage to Tower Bridge -- Chapter 21: Adieu Poland: Welcome to Woodberry Down -- Epilogue.
Sommario/riassunto	Memoirs of a Jew born in 1931 in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, Poland. The town was occupied by the Germans in 1939, and in spring 1941 Rubin and his family were interned in the ghetto. Most of the family survived the large roundup of October 1942, when ca. 10,000 Jews were deported to Treblinka. In early 1943 there were rumors that the ghetto would be transformed into a labor camp, and Rubin decided to escape from the ghetto with a group of friends. Many of those who fled with

him were betrayed by Poles or killed by the Armia Krajowa. After hiding for a short time at a nearby brick factory, Rubin was forced to enter a labor camp where his father and brothers were working. In December 1943 he escaped and fled to Warsaw, where his sister Fela lived under an "Aryan" identity. After many vicissitudes, including an encounter with blackmailers and an arrest, Rubin and Fela were liberated in January 1945 by the Soviets. Rubin's two brothers survived Mauthausen; his mother survived Auschwitz and Ravensbruck. After the war, Rubin settled in England. (From the Bibliography of the Vidal Sassoon International Center for the Study of Antisemitism - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem).
