

COMING TO AMERICA AFTER THE WAR

BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILES

The following information provides context about each Holocaust survivor's life that is highlighted in the lesson.

SURVIVOR	BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
 <p data-bbox="298 688 425 718">Sidonia Lax</p>	<p data-bbox="542 478 1516 688">Sidonia Lax was born on June 8, 1927, in Przemyśl, Poland. In 1939 her hometown was turned into a ghetto. Both her parents were killed. She was transported to Auschwitz in April of 1944 where she remained for two weeks and then was transferred to Bergen-Belsen in May 1944. She was moved around to 4 other labor camps. After the Russian Army liberated Berlin on May 5, 1945, she went to a displacement camp for two months.</p> <p data-bbox="542 722 1516 793">Her cousin and uncle in the U.S. sponsored her immigration in March 1947 when she was 20 years old. She married in 1949 and had three children.</p>
 <p data-bbox="295 1150 431 1180">Leon Leyson</p>	<p data-bbox="542 898 1516 1213">Leon Leyson was born on September 15, 1929, in Narewka, Poland. Two brothers were killed by the Nazis. Krakow, his hometown, was turned into a ghetto where he and family stayed from 1940-1943. He was in a forced labor camp in Plaszow, Poland from 1943-1944. Then he, along with his parents, became one of Oscar Schindler's workers and worked in Emalia and Krakow, Poland. He was later moved to GrossRosen, Germany and then to Brinlitz, Czechoslovakia until May 1945. He worked as a machinist. He was liberated by the Russian Army in Brinlitz while working in Schindler's company May 1945. Then he was in a displaced person camp for three years.</p> <p data-bbox="542 1247 1516 1318">Leon came to America in 1949 when he was 20 years old. Married in 1965 and he and his wife have two children and two grandchildren.</p>
 <p data-bbox="305 1696 418 1726">Rose Korn</p>	<p data-bbox="542 1413 1516 1728">Rose Korn was born on April 27, 1922, in Bilacirkef, Czechoslovakia (near Romanian border.) Her parents were killed in Okan Slatuna, a ghetto to Auschwitz in 1944. She was in the ghetto for six weeks in April 1944. Then she was transported to Auschwitz for a short period and then to Neusalz, Poland from summer 1944 to December 1944. She then had to go on a death march from Neusalz, Poland to Bergen-Belsen. The camp was liberated by the British in April 1945. Six of her siblings were killed or died as a result of the camps. Two of her sisters were killed in the death camps, two died of typhus after the liberation, and two brothers were killed during war. One brother came to America pre-war in 1933.</p> <p data-bbox="542 1761 1516 1833">Rose immigrated to America in December 1946 at the age of 24. She married in 1949, and had a son and two grandchildren.</p>

BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILES (CONT'D)



Werner Coppel

Werner Coppel was born on February 22, 1925, in Moers, Germany. In 1941 when the war reached his family, they were transported to Riga, Latvia where his father (60), mother (46), and brother (11) were killed in December of that year. He was deported to Auschwitz in April 1943 at the age of 18. In 1944 he saw the planes that would bomb Auschwitz fly in. He survived, but was sent on a death march. On January 28, 1945, he was liberated by the Russian Army. He was 20 years old. Werner then lived in a displaced persons camp for two years.

In 1949, at the age of 24, Werner left for American where he married and now has two children and four grandchildren. He started his own business in the food industry.