

Refugees who made a difference



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Miloš Forman

Jan Tomáš "Miloš" Forman (18 February 1932 – 13 April 2018) was a Czech American film director, screenwriter, actor and professor who, until 1968, lived and worked primarily in the former Czechoslovakia.

Forman was born in Čáslav, Czechoslovakia (now the Czech Republic), the son of Anna, who ran a summer hotel. When young, he believed his biological father to be Rudolf Forman, a professor.

Both Rudolf and Anna were Protestant. During the Nazi occupation, as a member of the anti-Nazi Underground, Rudolf Forman was arrested for distributing banned books, and died while being interrogated by the Gestapo in the Mittelbau-Dora concentration camp, in 1944. Forman's mother had died in Auschwitz in the previous year. Forman said that he did not fully understand what had happened to them until he saw footage of the concentration camps when he was 16.

Forman was subsequently raised by two uncles, and by family friends. His older brother, Pavel Forman, a painter 12 years his senior, immigrated to Australia after the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. Forman later discovered that his biological father was in fact a Jewish architect, Otto Kohn, a survivor of the Holocaust.

In his youth, Forman wanted to become a theatrical producer. After the war, he attended the elite King George boarding school in the spa town Poděbrady, where his fellow students included Václav Havel, the Mašín brothers and future filmmakers Ivan Passer and Jerzy Skolimowski.

He later studied screenwriting at the Academy of Performing Arts in Prague.

Forman was an important component of the Czechoslovak New Wave. His 1967 film *The Firemen's Ball*, on the surface a naturalistic representation of an ill-fated social event in a provincial town, was seen by both film scholars and authorities in Czechoslovakia as a biting satire on Eastern European Communism. As a result, it was banned for many years in Forman's home country. During the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in summer 1968, Forman left Europe for the United States.

After Forman left Czechoslovakia for the United States, two of his films, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1975) and *Amadeus* (1984), acquired particular renown, and both gained him an Academy Award for Best Director. *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* became the second film to win all five major Academy Awards (Best Picture, Actor in Leading Role, Actress in Leading Role, Director, and Screenplay) after *It Happened One Night* in 1934—an accomplishment not repeated until 1991, by *The Silence of the Lambs*.

Forman was also nominated for a Best Director Oscar for *The People vs. Larry Flynt* (1996). He also won Golden Globe, Cannes, Berlinale, BAFTA, Cesar, David di Donatello, European Film Academy, and Czech Lion awards.

Rachel Weisz

Weisz was born on the early morning of Saturday, 7 March 1970 in Westminster, London, and grew up in Hampstead Garden Suburb. Her father, George Weisz, is a mechanical engineer from Hungary. Her mother, Edith Ruth, was a teacher-turned-psychotherapist from Vienna, Austria. Her parents left for the United Kingdom around 1938, before the outbreak of the Second World War, to escape the Nazis. Scholar Rev. James Parkes helped her mother and her mother's family leave Austria for England. Her father is from a Jewish family. Her mother's ancestry is Austrian-Jewish, Viennese and Italian; Weisz's mother was raised Catholic and formally converted to Judaism upon marrying Weisz's father. Weisz's maternal grandfather was Alexander Teich, a Jewish activist who had been a secretary of the World Union of Jewish Students.

Weisz's parents valued the arts and encouraged their children to form opinions of their own by introducing them to family debates. Weisz left North London Collegiate School and attended Benenden School for one year, completing A-levels at St Paul's Girls School.

Known for being an "English rose", Weisz started modelling when she was 14.

She began her acting career in the early 1990s, appearing in *Inspector Morse*, *Scarlet and Black*, and *Advocates II*. She made her film debut in *Death Machine* (1994). Her first Hollywood appearance was in *Chain Reaction* (1996), opposite Keanu Reeves and Morgan Freeman.

She has also worked in theatre. Her stage breakthrough was the 1994 revival of Noël Coward's play *Design for Living*, which earned her the London Critics' Circle Award for the most promising newcomer. Weisz's performances also include the 1999 Donmar Warehouse production of Tennessee Williams' *Suddenly, Last Summer*, and their 2009 revival of *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Her portrayal of Blanche DuBois in the latter play earned her the Olivier Award for Best Actress.

Albert Einstein

Characteristics:

Firstname: Albert

Surname: Einstein

Born: 14 March 1879 Ulm, Kingdom of Württemberg, German Empire

Died: 18 April 1955 (aged 76) in Princeton, New Jersey, U.S

Awards:

Barnard Medal (1920)

Nobel Prize in Physics (1921)

Matteucci Medal (1921)

For MemRS (1921)

1933 Emigration to the U.S:

In February 1933 while on a visit to the United States, Einstein knew he could not return to Germany with the rise of power of the Nazis under Germany's new leader, Adolf Hitler. While at American universities in early 1933, he undertook his third two month visiting professorship at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. He and his wife Elsa returned to Belgium by ship in March, and during the trip they learned that their home destroyed by the Nazis and his personal ship confiscated. beginning with the landing in Antwerp on 28 March, he immediately went to the German consulate and surrendered his passport, formally giving up his German citizenship. The Nazis later sold his boat and converted his cottage into a Hitler Youth camp.

Coming to America:

In December 1932 Einstein decided to leave Germany forever (he would never go back). It became obvious to Einstein that his life was in danger. A Nazi organization published a magazine with Einstein's picture and the caption "Not Yet Hanged" on the cover, because he was Jewish. There was even a price on his head.

Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud (born **Sigismund Schlomo Freud**; 6 May 1856 – 23 September 1939) was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst.

Freud was born to Galician Jewish parents in the Moravian town of Freiberg, in the Austrian Empire. He qualified as a doctor of medicine in 1881 at the University of Vienna. Upon completing his habilitation in 1885, he was appointed a docent in neuropathology and became an affiliated professor in 1902. Freud lived and worked in Vienna, having set up his clinical practice there in 1886. In 1938 Freud left Austria to escape the Nazis.

In January 1933, the Nazi Party took control of Germany, and Freud's books were prominent among those they burned and destroyed. Freud remarked to Ernest Jones: "What progress we are making. In the Middle Ages they would have burned me. Now, they are content with burning my books." Freud continued to underestimate the growing Nazi threat and remained determined to stay in Vienna, even following the Anschluss of 13 March 1938, in which Nazi Germany annexed Austria, and the outbreaks of violent anti-Semitism that ensued. Jones, the then president of the International Psychoanalytical Association (IPA), flew into Vienna from London via Prague on 15 March determined to get Freud to change his mind and seek exile in Britain. This prospect and the shock of the arrest and interrogation of Anna Freud by the Gestapo finally convinced Freud it was time to leave Austria.

The departure from Vienna began in stages throughout April and May 1938. Freud's grandson Ernst Halberstadt and Freud's son Martin's wife and children left for Paris in April. Freud's sister-in-law, Minna Bernays, left for London on 5 May, Martin Freud the following week and Freud's daughter Mathilde and her husband, Robert Hollitscher, on 24 May.

By the end of the month, arrangements for Freud's own departure for London had become stalled, mired in a legally tortuous and financially extortionate process of negotiation with the Nazi authorities.

He died in exile in the United Kingdom in 1939.

In creating psychoanalysis, Freud developed therapeutic techniques such as the use of free association and discovered transference, establishing its central role in the analytic process. Freud's redefinition of sexuality to include its infantile forms led him to formulate the Oedipus complex as the central tenet of psychoanalytical theory. His analysis of dreams as wish-fulfillments provided him with models for the clinical analysis of symptom formation and the underlying mechanisms of repression. On this basis Freud elaborated his theory of the unconscious and went on to develop a model of psychic structure comprising id, ego and super-ego. Freud postulated the existence of libido, an energy with which mental processes and structures are invested and which generates erotic attachments, and a death drive, the source of compulsive repetition, hate, aggression and neurotic guilt. In his later work Freud developed a wide-ranging interpretation and critique of religion and culture.

Though in overall decline as a diagnostic and clinical practice, psychoanalysis remains influential within psychology, psychiatry, and psychotherapy, and across the humanities. As such, it continues to generate extensive and highly contested debate with regard to its therapeutic efficacy, its scientific status, and whether it advances or is detrimental to the feminist cause. Nonetheless, Freud's work has suffused contemporary Western thought and popular culture.

Victor Marie Hugo

(26 February 1802 – 22 May 1885) was a French poet, novelist, and dramatist of the Romantic movement. Hugo is considered to be one of the greatest and best-known French writers. Outside of France, his most famous works are the novels Les Misérables, 1862, and The Hunchback of Notre-Dame, 1831. In France, Hugo is known primarily for his poetry collections, such as Les Contemplations and La Légende des siècles.

Hugo was at the forefront of the romantic literary movement with his play Cromwell and drama Hernani. Many of his works have inspired music, both during his lifetime and after his death, including the musicals Notre-Dame de Paris and Les Misérables. He produced more than 4,000 drawings in his lifetime, and campaigned for social causes such as the abolition of capital punishment.

Though a committed royalist when he was young, Hugo's views changed as the decades passed, and he became a passionate supporter of republicanism; his work touches upon most of the political and social issues and the artistic trends of his time.

Hugo became increasingly involved in French politics.

He was elevated to the peerage by King Louis-Philippe in 1845 and entered the Higher Chamber as a pair de France, where he spoke against the death penalty and social injustice, and in favour of freedom of the press and self-government for Poland.

In 1848, Hugo was elected to the National Assembly of the Second Republic as a conservative. In 1849, he broke with the conservatives when he gave a noted speech calling for the end of misery and poverty. Other speeches called for universal

suffrage and free education for all children. Hugo's advocacy to abolish the death penalty was renowned internationally.

When Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) seized complete power in 1851, establishing an anti-parliamentary constitution, Hugo openly declared him a traitor to France. He relocated to Brussels, then Jersey, from which he was expelled for supporting a Jersey newspaper that had criticised Queen Victoria and finally settled with his family at Hauteville House in Saint Peter Port, Guernsey, where he would live in exile from October 1855 until 1870.

While in exile, Hugo published his famous political pamphlets against Napoleon III, *Napoléon le Petit* and *Histoire d'un crime*.

Although Napoleon III granted an amnesty to all political exiles in 1859, Hugo declined, as it meant he would have to curtail his criticisms of the government. It was only after Napoleon III fell from power and the Third Republic was proclaimed that Hugo finally returned to his homeland in 1870, where he was promptly elected to the National Assembly and the Senate.

He is buried in the Panthéon in Paris. His legacy has been honoured in many ways, including his portrait being placed on French currency.

Vladimir Nabokov

Russian-born American poet, fiction writer, and butterfly expert Vladimir Nabokov, most famous for the novel *Lolita*, noted for his dramatic descriptions, experimental style, and carefully structured plots, was one of the most highly acclaimed novelists of his time.

Vladimir Nabokov was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, on April 23, 1899, one of Vladimir Dmitrievich Nabokov and Helene Rukavishnikov Nabokov's five children. Nabokov's parents were wealthy and encouraged him to develop his imagination. He studied languages, mathematics, puzzles, and games, including chess, soccer, and boxing. He was educated by private tutors and read English before he read Russian. He entered Prince Tenishev School in St. Petersburg at age eleven. Interested in butterflies his entire life, he became a recognized authority on the subject while still young. Nabokov began writing poems when he was thirteen years old.

His first book of poetry was published in 1914.

Nabokov's father, a lawyer and newspaper editor, was part of a failed movement to establish democracy in Russia. The family lost its land and fortune after the Russian Revolution in 1917 and fled to London, England, where Nabokov entered Cambridge University in 1919. Nabokov graduated in 1922 and rejoined his family in Berlin, Germany, where his father was shot to death by a monarchist.

He began writing under the name "V. Sirin," selling stories, poems, and essays to Russian-language newspapers in Berlin and then Paris, France. His work included translating different stories and poems into Russian and writing short stories, plays, novels, and criticism. In 1940 he moved to the United States.

In 1940 Nabokov taught languages at Stanford University in California. From 1941 to 1948 he taught at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, where he became a professor of literature. He also did research in entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University in Massachusetts from 1942 to 1948.

Nabokov became an American citizen in 1945.

Nabokov remained unknown to the general public until writing *Lolita*, a sad but funny account of Humbert Humbert, a middle-aged professor who falls for a twelve-year-old schoolgirl. It was first published in Paris in 1955. After its American release in 1958, some U.S. libraries banned it. The publicity helped the book become immensely popular. Nabokov also wrote the screenplay for the 1962 movie version of the book. With profits from the novel and the film, Nabokov was able to quit teaching and devote himself entirely to his writing and butterfly hunting.

Andy Garcia

Born Andrés Arturo García Menéndez on April 12, 1956, in Havana, Cuba, where his father was a lawyer and landowner, Andy Garcia has established himself as one of Hollywood's leading actors. He starred in a number of popular films in the late 1980s and '90s, including *The Untouchables* (1987); *Stand and Deliver* (1988); *The Godfather: Part III* (1990); *Internal Affairs* (1990); and *Things to Do in Denver When You're Dead* (1995).

Garcia has lived in the United States since he was a child, but his choice of film projects in the mid-1990s is indicative of his strong interest in his Latin-American roots. In 1997, he starred as the early 20th century Spanish poet Federico García Lorca in *The Disappearance of Garcia Lorca* and as the legendary Cuban musician Arturo Sandoval in HBO's *For Love or Country* (2000).

Two years after Garcia was born, Cuba became embroiled in revolution, and in January 1959 Fidel Castro assumed power in that country. Garcia's father lost his property as a result of Castro's confiscation of land from private owners. In 1961 the U.S. government backed a failed invasion of Cuba by anti-Castro forces.

In the midst of this political turmoil, when Garcia was 5 years old, he and his family moved to Miami, Florida. Once in Miami, Garcia attended the local high school, where he played basketball for a time. After contracting mononucleosis, which he believed dulled his athletic edge, he discovered acting. He went on to study acting at Florida International University and performed in regional theater productions until 1978.

. After college, Garcia moved to Hollywood to pursue acting. In 1983, he made his film debut in the baseball film *Blue Skies Again*. Garcia's big break came in 1987, when he landed a significant role in the blockbuster film *The Untouchables*, starring Kevin Costner. In 1994, he made his directorial debut with the film *Cachao ... Como Su Ritmo No Hay Dos* (*Cachao ... Like His Rhythm There Is No Other*), which received high praise from critics worldwide. Garcia also produced an album based on the film that was nominated for a Grammy Award. In 2001, Garcia teamed with an all-star cast for director Steven Soderbergh's remake of *Ocean's Eleven*. Three years later, he returned to perform in the film's sequel, *Ocean's Twelve*.

Mia

Mia Arulpragasam is a famous rapper, singer, designer, producer and refugee. Mia was born in London in 1975. Her parents are of Sri lankan Tamil descent, and when she was six months old, her family moved back to Sri Lanka. Her father led a Tamil independence movement and was always on the move avoiding the Sri lankan government, finally moving to India and then back to London 1986.

When the civil war between the Tamil minority in the north and the Sinhalese government in the south the 1980s, her father joined the militant Tamil Tigers and the rest of the family fled Sri Lanka to London.

She said:

If you are coming from the war zone, you definitely got an issue. You have to adapt to a new place, you have to start new schools. Every kid is going to go through all the things I went through. They gonna be in a council flat they have to fill out the forms, sit in the waiting rooms and get housed.

In London she studied visual arts, often creating works that were influenced by the conflict she had witnessed as a child. She received her first exposure to the music industry as the graphic designer for the British pop punk group Elastic and familiarized herself with the recording equipment used by dance music producers.

Willy Brandt

Willy Brandt was born in the Free City of Lübeck on 18. December 1913. His real name was Herbert Ernst Carl Frahm. In 1933 he took the battle name Willy Brandt to fight in the underground against the NSDAP. On 5. September 1938 he was expatriated from the Nazi government and was stateless. That is the reason why he sought to get the Norwegian citizenship. In 1940 Germany occupied Norway and Willy Brandt had to flee to Sweden. In August 1940 he got the Norwegian citizenship. Until the war ended he stayed in Sweden. After the war Willy Brandt came back to Germany and reported about the Nürnberger Prozesse for the Scandinavian newspapers. On 1. July Willy Brandt got the Germany citizenship from the Schleswig-holsteinischen state government back. In 1947 he took the name Willy Brandt permanently and in 1949 he recognized his name as the official name by the police headquarters in Berlin.

Rodrigo Andrés González Espinoza

Rodrigo's refugee history starts at the 1960s. He was born at the end of the 1960s on May 19th, 1968 in Valparaíso in Chile. Today he is 50 years old. González is a rock musician and known as a bassist and singer in the German band „Die Ärzte“.

He came in 1968 at the time of the cold war, to the world.

González' parents were politically persecuted in Chile during the Pinochet dictatorship, and so were granted asylum in Hamburg. Rod completed his school-leaving exams at the Gymnasium Langenhorn. As a teenager, González was a member of the band „Die Erben“. In 1986 he played banjo in the Hamburg punk band „Die Goldenen Zitronen“, and from 1988 to 1989 he was the guitarist in „the Rainbirds.“

González became friends with the „Die Ärzte“ drummer, Bela B., when they sang a Kiss song together. Bela B. quickly began to value Rodrigo González' musical talent. They played together at the 1988 in the band „S.U.M.P.“, which later changed its name to „Depp Jones“. After failing to achieve commercial success, Depp Jones split up in 1992. When „Die Ärzte“ got back together in 1993, González became their new band member. He became the bassist. He has penned the „Die Ärzte“ singles „1/2 Lovesong“, „Dinge von denen“, „breit“ and „Sohn der Leere“.

González has also taught himself to play the drums, keyboard and piano. During the MTV Unplugged concert Rock'n'Roll Realschule, which took place in 2002 in the Albert-Schweitzer-Gymnasium in Hamburg, González was the musical director and arranger for most of the songs performed.

Today Rodrigo González works as a producer for various bands and other artists.

Rita Ora: a refugee Story

Rita Ora is a Successful Woman as a British Singer and Actor. But there is a tuff Story Rita Ora went through her Life. As a One Year old girl her Family escaped from Kosovo before the War broke out. Her Family was lucky to get the last Flight out of Pristina before the Airport closed.

Her Parents did not see a good Future for their Kids so They decided to escape to London. Today she says she is greatful that her Parents made that decision. It was a hard Time for her Family when They arrived in London. Her Parents had to Start their Life all over again and on the Top of that, the Government tooked Rita Ora and her Sister from their Parents away, for a short Time. Rita Ora and her Sister lived at a Children's home.

After That, they did not have a glamorous Life and their Parents were upset about that. So Rita's Mum decided to Study and also learning English at that Time. Her Father also was looking for Something to work so, he can earn some Money and they make their Kids happy. As a Teenager Rita was a bad Child, she was a Drug dealer.

But the Last Time when her mum was battling with Breast Cancer it opened Rita's eyes and at this Time she realized she has to stop being a Drug dealer. Because if not at the end of her Life she would not be happy. She Started to take her Life Serious.

Now as you can see she became a well known Star Worldwide.

Rita and her Family and speak only their language at Home sadly she does not speak that good but she understands a lot.

Rita says that we all should embrace all the refugees who come here to have a better Life because the worst thing you can hear as a refugees is hear People say GET OUT!

Omid Nouripour

Omid Nouripour is a politician of The Greens in Germany. He currently serves as a member of the Bundestag since 2006. The Bundestag is the German federal parliament. He is of Iranian background and moved to Germany as a child on a tourist visa. Nouripour was born in Tehran. In 1988 Nouripour immigrated to Frankfurt, West Germany, with his family. The family left because they had no future. Nouripour was 13 years old when he immigrated. He studied German, political science, law, sociology, philosophy and economics at the University of Mainz, but did not earn a degree. In 2002, he became a German citizen. Since 2014, Nouripour has been a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He also served on the Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid from 2014 until 2017. He has written widely on migration and is the speaker of the Green Party on migration issues and refugees.

His biggest advice for refugees is to learn the language as soon as possible. He also advises to get a job. It's not easy to leave your country and family behind. According to Omid Nouripour, a job will keep you busy and will give you distraction.

Nouripour also mentions that the Committee on Refugee Affairs has much to offer. He also mentions that it will not be easy for the refugees to adjust to a new country. The refugees have a different mindset and it takes time for them to adjust to the mindset of the people in Germany. According to Nouripour we have to prepare us and welcome the refugees with open arms, because we are all people.

Mila Kunis

The story of a famous refugee

Mila Kunis (Milena Markovna) is a famous American actress who was born in August 14th 1983 in Chernivitsi (Ukraine).

She and her family moved from the Ukrainian SSR to the United States during the cold War.

Her mother Elvira was a physics teacher who ran a pharmacy and her father Mark Kunis was a mechanical engineer who worked as a cab driver. Mila Kunis has an older brother named Micheal.

Mila Kunis parents decided to leave the USSR because they saw no future there for Mila and her brother Micheal. In 1991 her family moved to Los Angeles, California.

She was seven years old when they moved. She grew up speaking Russian. Kunis and her family arrived in New York on a Wednesday and by Friday morning in the same week she and her brother had to go to school in LA.

Mila Kunis comes from a Jewish family and that is one of several reasons for her family to move to the United State. She has stated that her parents "raised her Jewish as much as they could," although religion was suppressed in the Soviet Union. On her first schoolday in Rosewood Elementary School, not knowing a word in English, she was scared and confused because of the American people and their culture. She later recalled: "I blocked out second grade completely. I have no recollection of it. I always talk to my mom and my grandma about it. It was because I cried every day. I didn't understand the culture. I didn't understand the people. I didn't understand the language. My first sentence of my essay to get into college was like, 'Imagine being blind and deaf at age seven.' And that's kind of what it felt like moving to the States."

Today Mila Kunis has been happily married with Ashton Kutcher since the first weekend of July in 2015 in Oak Glen, California. The couple have two children.

Christian Benteke

Christian Benteke Liolo (born 3 December 1990) is a Belgian professional footballer who plays as a striker for English club Crystal Palace and the Belgium national team.

He began his career at Standard Liège, playing a part in their 2008–09 Belgian First Division triumph. Following a season at Genk he was signed for £7 million by Aston Villa. He scored 49 goals in 100 matches for Villa across all competitions, including 19 Premier League goals in his debut season and helping them to the 2015 FA Cup Final, before transferring to Liverpool in 2015 for £32.5 million.

Benteke has earned over 30 caps for Belgium since making his debut in 2010. He missed the 2014 FIFA World Cup through an injury, but was part of their team that reached the quarter-finals of UEFA Euro 2016.

Christian Benteke liolo was born on the 3rd day of December 1990 in Kinshasa, the Democrati Republic of Congo.

He was born to this mother, Marie-Claire Benteke and father, Jean-Pierre Benteke.

Benteke was raised in a military setting. His father Jean-Pierre was an army officer but in 1993 decided to quit Zaire which is now the Democratic Republic of Congo. Zaire then was still ruled by the dictator Mobutu Sese Seko and his son Kongulu Mobutu.

Because of fears of being killed after deserting the army, Jean-Pierre Benteke fled with his family to Belgium. Seeking asylum was the only option as dictator Mobutu had already ordered his arrest. He joined his uncle in liege, Belgium. At that time, Little Christian was only three.