

These have been rescued...



BUT THERE ARE THOUSANDS MORE CALLING TO YOU FROM GERMANY

In the land where they were born it was suddenly decreed that over 600,000 men, women, and children—Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews—no longer possessed the most elementary human rights. Victims of a relentless policy of racial hate, they were debarred even from earning a living. Many hundreds of them lost or gave up their lives.

It was to rescue as many of them as possible that the Lord Baldwin Fund for Refugees was set up;

and already some thousands have been brought over and given sanctuary and training, while awaiting re-emigration to a land of freedom overseas. (They are *not* allowed to take the jobs of British workers here.)

But there are still many thousands left behind in Germany, calling to you to get them out. Will you not give something to the Lord Baldwin Fund, and thus give these hapless people back the right to live?



Before it is too late—get them out!

TEAR OUT THIS FORM NOW

Here is my gift to the Lord Baldwin Fund for Refugees

Name.....

Address.....

Amount

£	s.	d.
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 by cash/cheque/postal or money order

(Please write in BLOCK CAPITALS and cross out the inapplicable words)

LORD BALDWIN FUND FOR REFUGEES

The Executive Committee consists of representatives nominated by the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Federal Council of Free Churches, the Church of Scotland, and the Jewish Community.

YOU CAN HAND IN THIS FORM with your gift at any branch of any bank in the country, or post it with a cheque or postal order to The Lord Baldwin Fund, Bloomsbury House, London, W.C.1. Cheques etc. should be crossed and made out as follows:—

T.28.3.39

This advertisement is one of a series issued by the Committee of the Lord Baldwin Fund to tell the public about its aims and activities.

British reactions to refugees

This was an advert which was published in British newspapers in February 1939 by the Lord Baldwin Fund. This was a charity which was set up in 1938 by Stanley Baldwin, who had been Prime Minister for most of the 1920s and between 1935 and 1937. The fund raised money to help children to come to Britain on the Kindertransport: the government insisted that a bond of £50 (equivalent to £2,500 in today's money) had to be paid for every child as a guarantee that they would not stay in the country permanently. The fund eventually raised about £550,000. *(Copyright unknown)*

Questions to consider

- In what ways does the advert suggest that people in Britain helped the children of the Kindertransport?
- Why do you think that the advert says that the fund was helping Christian as well as Jewish children?
- Why do you think the advert says that the children will not be taking jobs?

British reactions to refugees

The TOLERANCE AND SYMPATHY of Britain and the British Commonwealth

THE traditional tolerance and sympathy of Britain and the British Commonwealth towards the Jews is something which every British Jew appreciates profoundly. On his part he does all in his power to express his loyalty to Britain and the British Commonwealth, in word and in deed, by personal service and by communal effort.

This loyalty comes first and foremost, and every Refugee should realise how deeply it is felt.

The Jewish Community in Britain will do its very utmost to welcome and maintain all Refugees, to educate their Children, to care for the Aged and the Sick—and to assist in every possible way in creating new homes for them overseas. A great many Christians, in all walks of life, have spontaneously associated themselves with this work. All that we ask from you in return is to carry out to your utmost the following lines of conduct. Regard them, please, as **duties to which you are in honour bound :**

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1. Spend your spare time immediately in learning the English language and its correct pronunciation.
2. Refrain from speaking German in the streets and in public conveyances and in public places such as restaurants. Talk halting English rather than fluent German—and *do not talk in a loud voice*. Do not read German newspapers in public.
3. Do not criticise any Government regulations, nor the way things are done over here. Do not speak of "how much better this or that is done in Germany". It may be true in some matters, but it weighs as nothing against the sympathy and freedom and liberty of England which are now given to you. Never forget that point.
4. Do not join any Political organisation, or take part in any political activities.
5. Do not make yourself conspicuous by speaking loudly, nor by your manner or dress. The Englishman greatly dislikes ostentation, loudness of dress or manner, or unconventionality of dress or manner. The Englishman attaches very great importance to modesty, under-statement in speech rather than over-statement, and quietness of dress and manner. He values good manners far more than he values the

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evidence of wealth. (You will find that he says "Thank you" for the slightest service—even for a penny 'bus ticket for which he has paid.)

6. Try to observe and follow the manners and customs and habits of this country, in social and business relations.
7. Do not spread the poison of "It's bound to come in your country". The British Jew greatly objects to the planting of this craven thought.
8. *Above all*, please realise that the Jewish Community is relying on you—**on each and every one of you**—to uphold in this country the highest Jewish qualities, to maintain dignity, and to help and serve others.

* * *

TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS

One of the cares of the Jewish Community will be the training of young people for occupations likely to be useful to them, and to their neighbours, overseas. This training will be mainly :

For Boys—Agriculture and Handicrafts.

For Girls—In Nursing and in Domestic Service.

English schools, institutions, colleges and farms, factories and workshops, are offering some "trainee jobs" *through the Refugee Committees* to suitable young people, to prepare them for their future overseas.

Please do not expect these young people to be trained as doctors, dentists, lawyers, professors, etc. There are already far too many professional men amongst Refugees for the needs of to-day.

The example of Palestine shows what miracles manual labour can accomplish when a good brain works with good hands.

British reactions to refugees

These pages are taken from a booklet called *While you are in England: Helpful Information and Guidance for Every Refugee*. This was published in 1938 by the Board of Deputies, the main organisation which represented British Jews, and the German Jewish Aid Committee, a Jewish organisation which helped refugees. The booklet was given to Jewish refugees, including children who came on the Kindertransport. (© Wiener Library)

Questions to consider

- According to the booklet, in what ways were British people helping refugees from Nazism?
- The booklet mentions the “*tolerance and sympathy of Britain*”. Is there any evidence in the booklet that some people in Britain were not tolerant and sympathetic towards Jewish refugees?
- What can this booklet tell us about the challenges faced by the children of the Kindertransport?

British reactions to refugees



H. LESLIE OLDERSHAW, M.D.(LOND) D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE N°
PRIMROSE 4421.

All communications to be addressed
to the Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Hampstead.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Mr. Hallett, 23/6
Town Hall, Haverstock Hill,
Hampstead, N.W.3.*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
SF/25
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93 222 / 1/40

O/H/A

16th February 1939

Dear Sir,

I have been considerably concerned during the last few weeks in respect of the large numbers of Refugees, particularly children, who have arrived in my Borough. You will appreciate that I have received no information as to number, nor the addresses to which they have gone. However, I have discovered that certain houses are being used as hostels (e.g. one house is now used as a hostel for 17 German-Jewish boys) and other private boarding schools are taking in numbers of these children, functioning thereby, as clearing houses.

Is it your wish that I should exercise any special control or supervision over these Refugees in so far as they might possibly occasion the importation and spread of infectious disease, etc. It appears to me that unless some measure of registration is effected, a Medical Officer of Health will remain ignorant of the existence of such premises to which I have referred.

Yours faithfully,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Chief Medical Officer,
Ministry of Health,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

British reactions to refugees

This letter was written in February 1939 by a medical officer in Hampstead. His job was to record information about public health in his district. Hampstead was an area of North London where many Jewish refugees settled. The letter was written to the Ministry of Health. *(Crown copyright, courtesy of the National Archives)*

Questions to consider

- What concerns does the medical officer express about refugees?
- What might this tell us about some British people's attitude to Jewish refugees?
- Is there anything in this document which suggests that people in Britain reacted positively to the Kindertransport?

SUGGESTIONS FOR HELPING

DEAR FRIEND,—May I appeal to your readers to think over the following ways in which help can be given to the refugees from Germany and Austria? I would like to say to each one :—

Can you guarantee support for one person for an unlimited period or guarantee hospitality for a limited period? Have you household positions you could give to a woman or to a married couple?

Could you pay emigration expenses for a family (£50 per person)? Could you provide landing money for one family (£160 per family for Australia and considerably less for South America)?

Will you support one boy under 18 at the Y.M.C.A. agricultural scheme, £24 for one year? Can you support one member of Kagan Agricultural Group at 12s. 6d. per week? Can you give a child a home or pay school fees, about £60, for one year?

Will you help to collect money either through the "Quaker Shilling Emigration Fund" letter or in other ways?

We have a list of representative cases in whom you may be interested. May we send you a copy of the list? If you would like to help one of these people, we will send you more details about them. We have chosen people of different professions to show you the kind of people we are trying to help, but if you are interested in any particular profession which is not represented, we shall be glad to send you details of some of its members.—Yours sincerely,

HILDA CLARK.

*Germany Emergency Committee,
Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.*

British reactions to refugees

This article appeared in December 1938 in *The Friend*, the weekly magazine of the Quakers. The Quakers, also known as the Society of Friends, are a Christian religious movement who strongly believe in pacifism and have traditionally campaigned against injustice. The Germany Emergency Committee was a Quaker organisation set up in 1933 to help refugees from Nazi Germany. Many other Christian groups helped refugees but they mainly helped Jews who had converted to Christianity; the Quakers helped all Jews. In November 1938 Quaker and Jewish leaders met the Home Secretary and persuaded him to allow the Kindertransport. The Germany Emergency Committee had an important role in organising the Kindertransport and helping the children when they came to Britain. (© *The Friend*)

Questions to consider

- What things does the article ask Quakers to do to help Jewish refugees?
- What does this suggest about the challenges facing the organisers of the Kindertransport?
- Why do you think that some Christians helped Jewish refugees?