

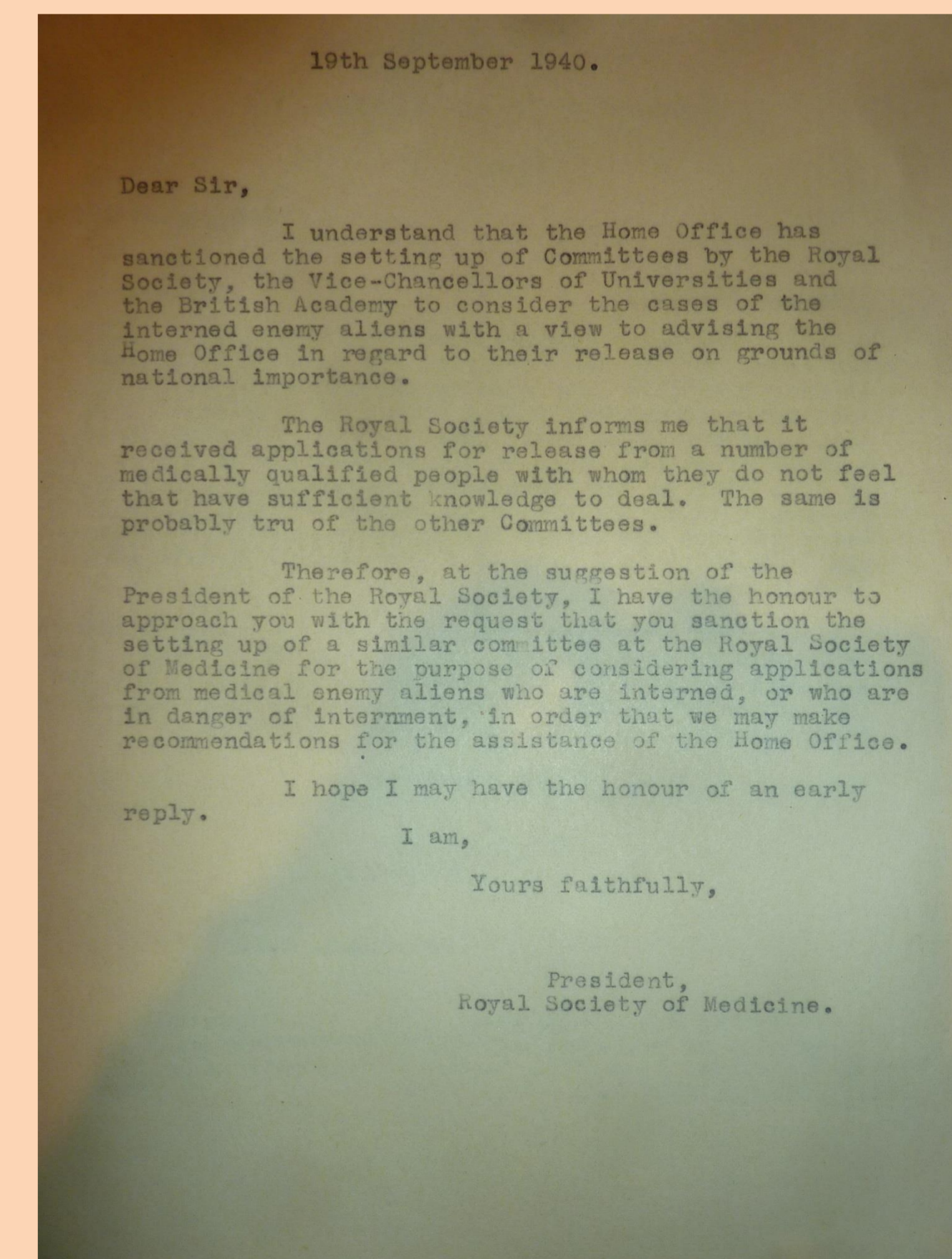
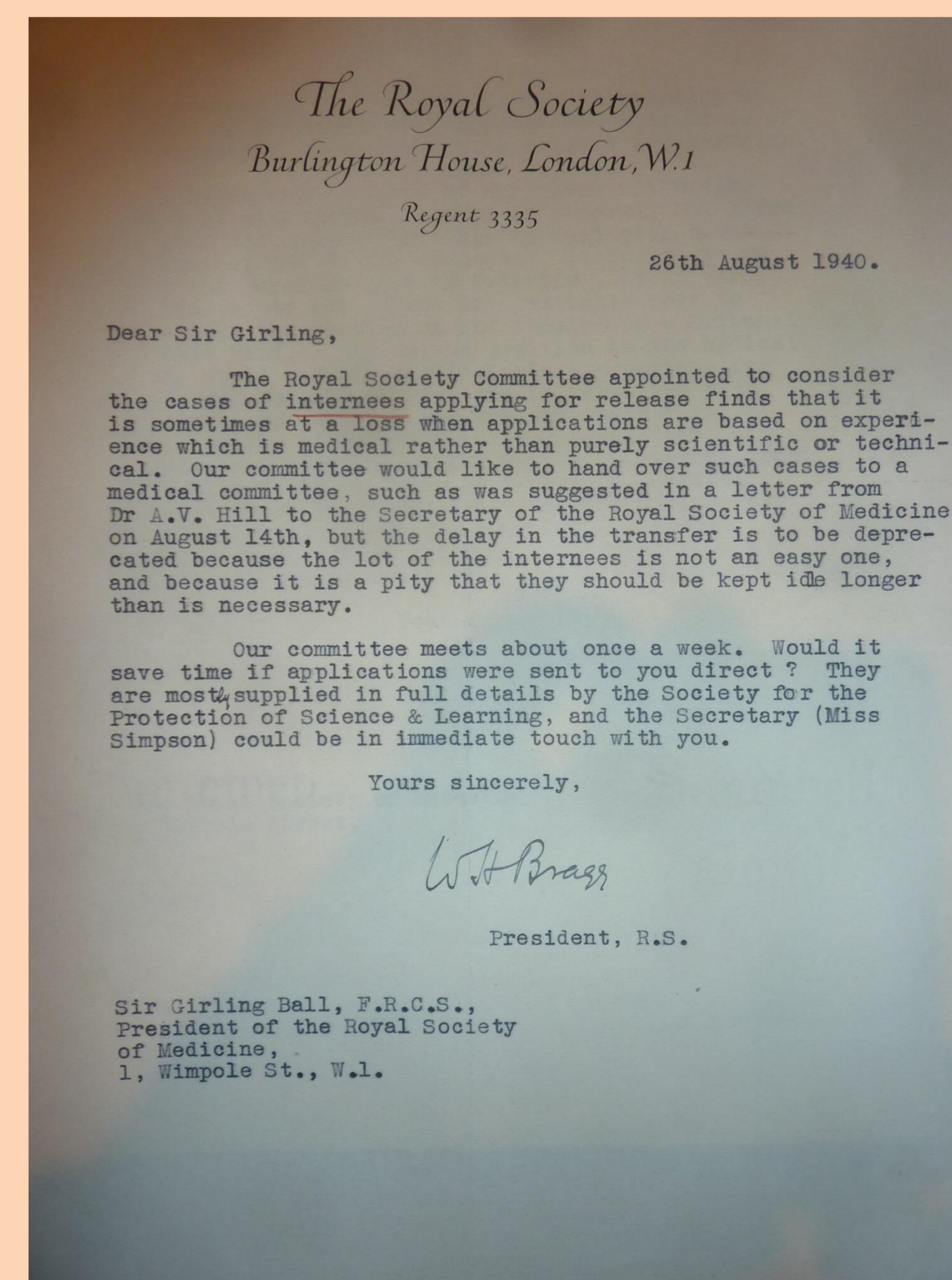
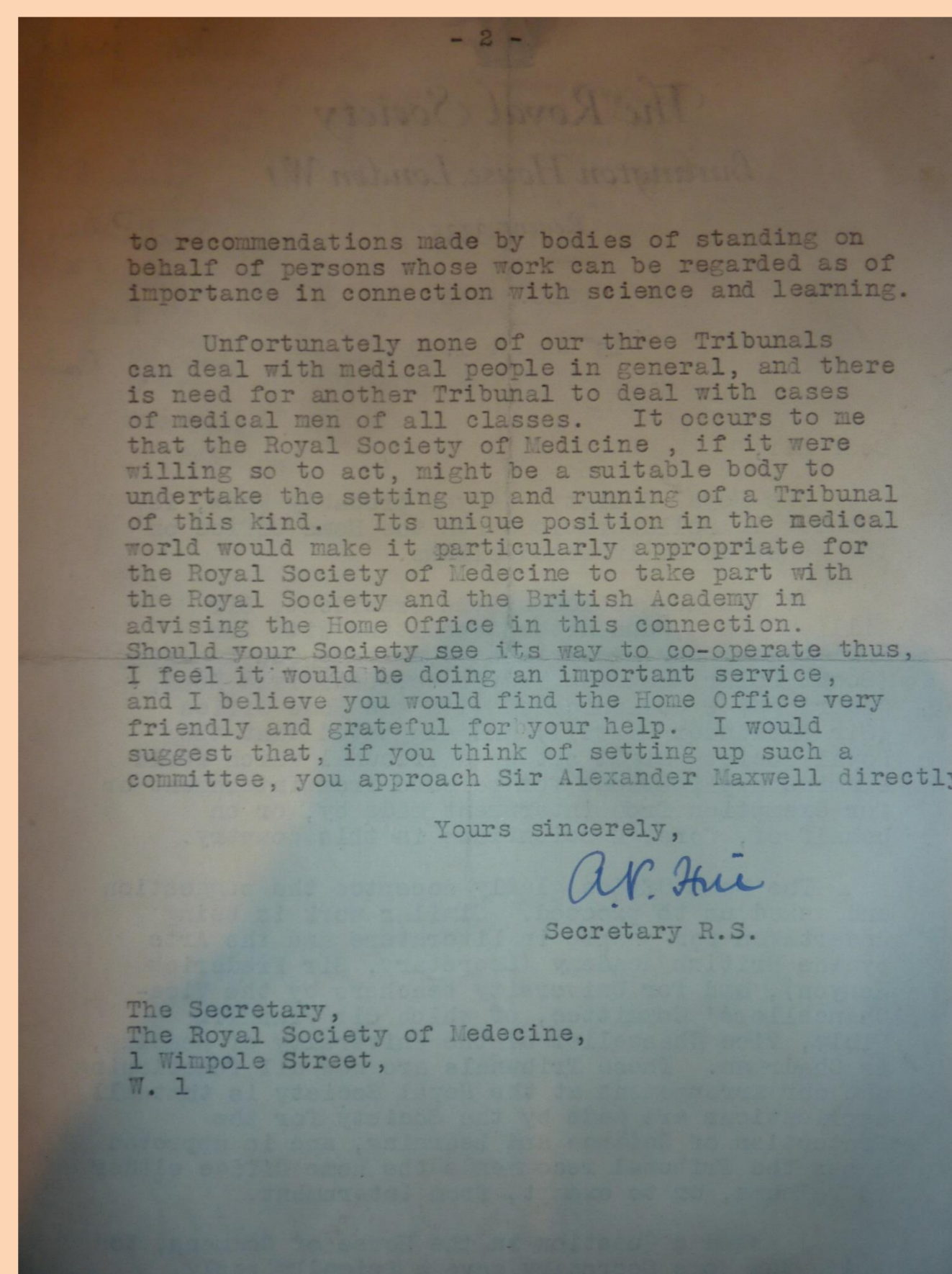
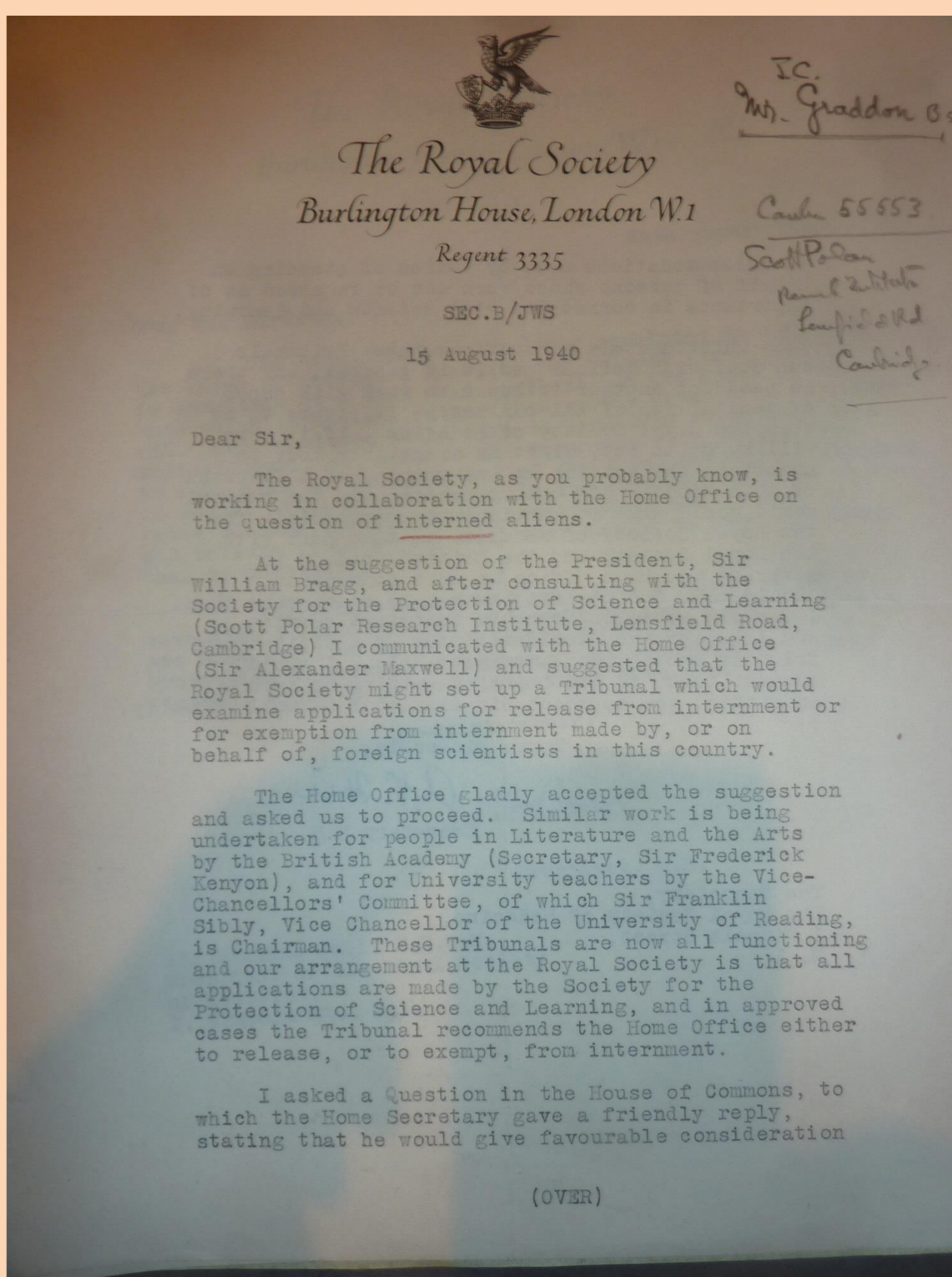
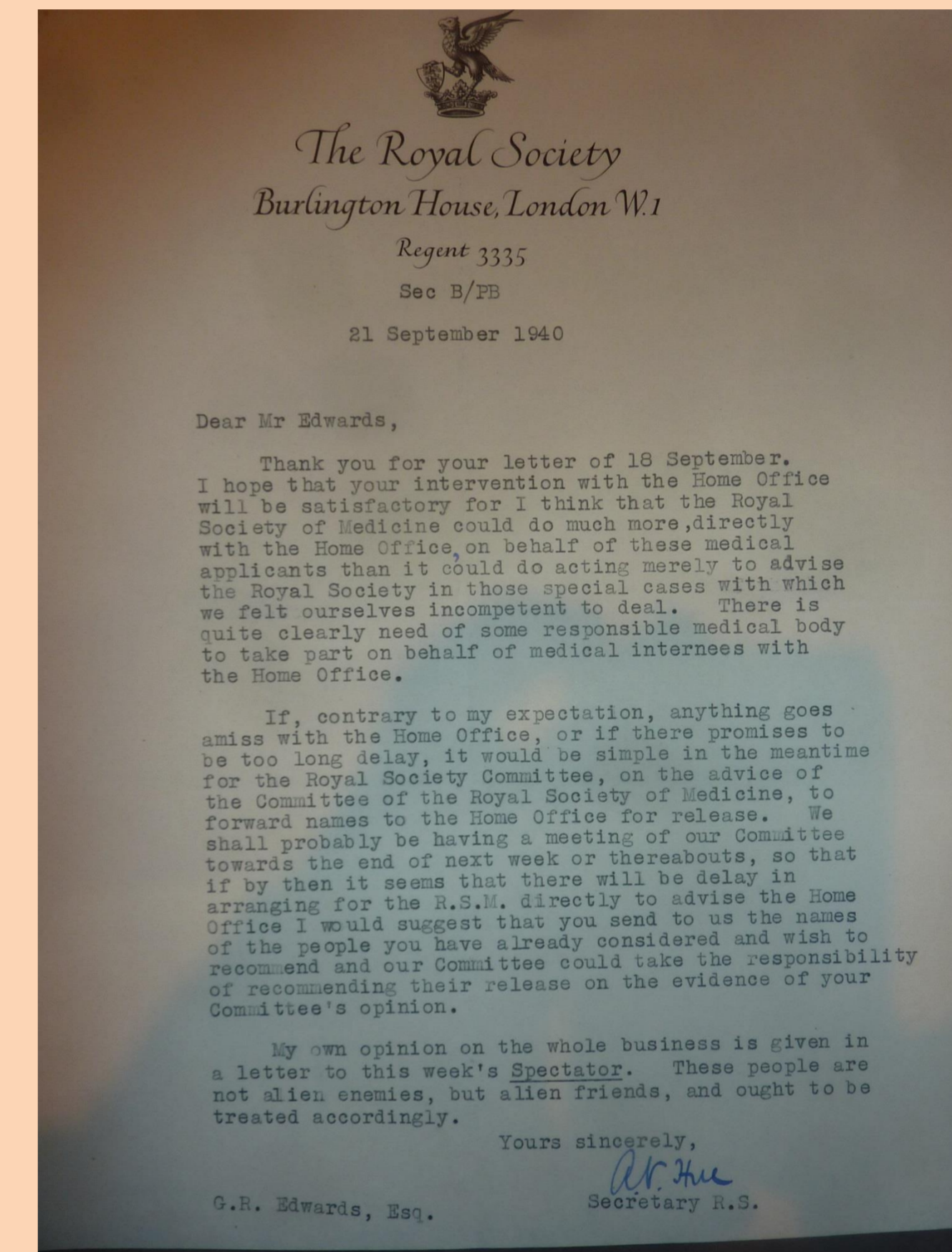
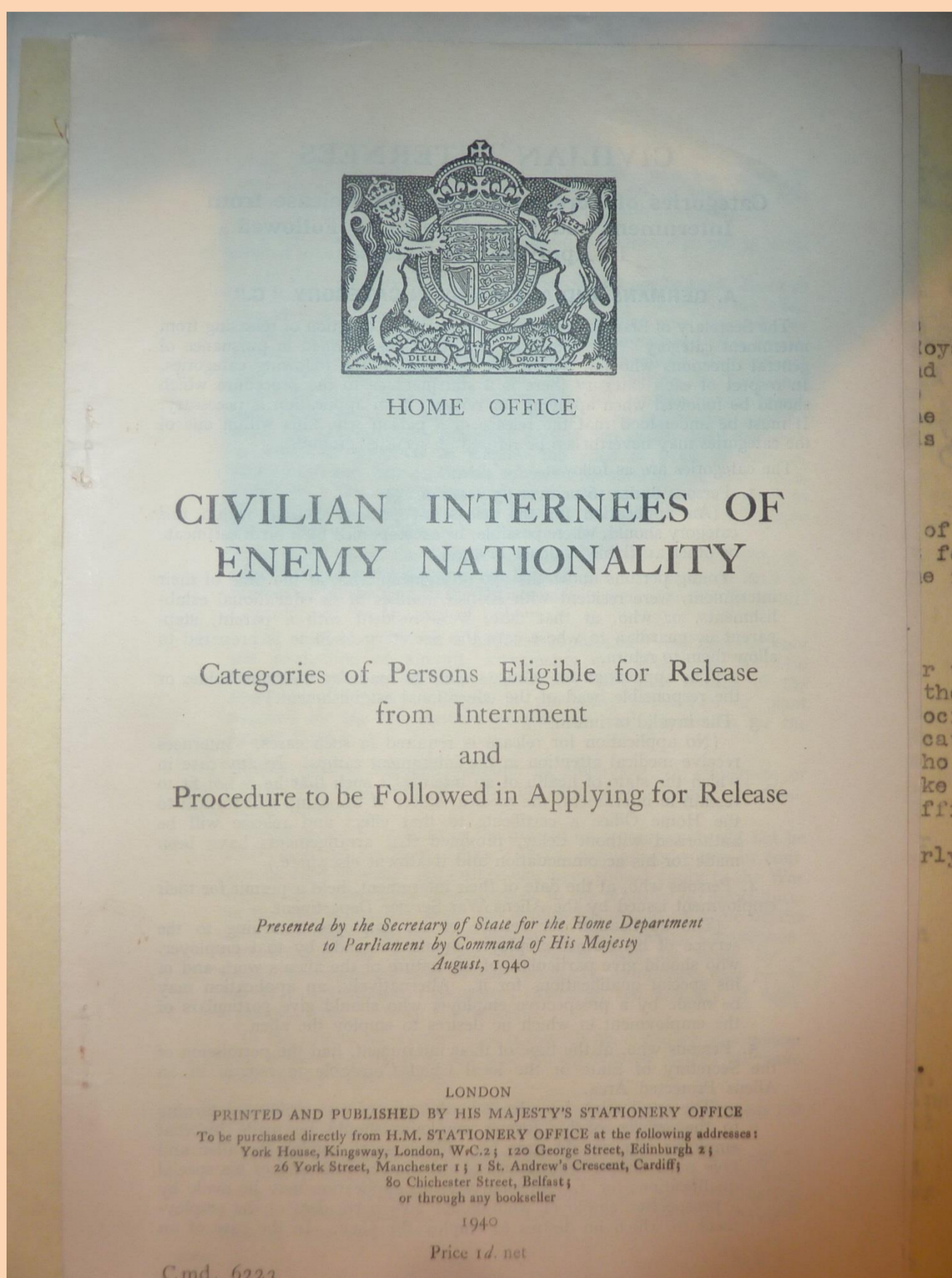
# The Royal Society of Medicine Committee for the Release of Aliens from Internment, 1940 – ca. 1944

Professor Paul Weindling, Oxford Brookes University

## 1. Establishing the RSM Committee

In May 1940 invasion fears prompted haphazard but mass internment of “enemy aliens”, which included refugees from Nazi Germany, German occupied Austria, some German-speaking Czechoslovaks, and Fascist Italy. About 10% of refugee/ at-risk physicians were interned.

So-called “enemy aliens” were arrested in the post-Dunkirk invasion panic of May 1940. By August 1940 the Home Office set in place procedures for release on a person by person basis. A Royal Society Committee advised on scientific distinction and the potential contribution to the war effort. The physiologist and Nobel-laureate A.V. Hill (a founder of the Academic Assistance Committee as precursor to the Society for Protection of Science and Learning (SPSL), MP for Cambridge University and Secretary of the Royal Society) took the lead in securing release from internment. The Royal Society encouraged the British Academy and the Vice-Chancellors to establish their own advisory committees. The Royal Society approached the RSM in August 1940, and found a ready response in terms of establishing the Royal Society of Medicine Committee on Release of Aliens from Internment. Once established by late August 1940 the RSM directly advised the Home Office on the merits of interned doctors and medically qualified dental surgeons.




# The Royal Society of Medicine Committee for the Release of Aliens from Internment, 1940 – ca. 1944

## 2. The RSM Committee liaises with the Royal Society

Under the direction of Geoffrey R Edwards, Secretary of the RSM, detailed profiles were compiled, covering medical competence and loyalty to the British war effort. The RSM committee functioned in the midst of the “nightly unpleasantness” of the Blitz. The Home Office Aliens Department was initially slow to respond, but by October 1940 releases could come in 10 days of a case being mounted.

Committee: Prof. P.J. Browne  
50. Wimpole Dr. A.P. Cawadias W3545  
St. Mary's House, quare, St. Dr. Millais-Culpin L3222  
149. Harley <sup>quildford</sup> Dr. P.H. Manson-Bahr W4444  
114. Harley Mr. R.T. Payne W2157  
Roy. Cancer Hosp Mr. R.W. Raven Box 0081  
57. Harley Mr. A. Sorsby W2314  
13. Harley Dr. H.S. Stannus. L 2664  
Chairman: Dr. J.D. Rolleston. Park  
91. Bedford Park, W.8. 4595


  
The Royal Society  
Burlington House, London W.1  
Regent 3335  
Sec B/PB  
21 January 1941

Dear Edwards,

Thank you for your letter of 17 January about the employment of disinternered aliens. I am continually kicking up an agitation about this. I don't suppose the L.O.C. would pay any attention to me, but with the prospective shortage of doctors they will all have to be used, and those that have the sense to use them early will be able to pick the best. The B.M.A. and the Home Office are forming a pool of alien doctors for use in the Emergency Medical Service. This should absorb a good many in the end. I hope the Home Office is not being as slow in this respect as in many others, though I must grant them that they have usually been rather quick in dealing with recommendations for the release of medicals.

Yours sincerely  
*W. Hill*  
Secretary R.S.

Geoffrey R. Edwards, Esq.,  
The Royal Society of Medicine,  
1, Wimpole Street,  
W.1.

  
The Royal Society  
Burlington House  
London W.1  
GD/PB  
26 March 1942

Dear Mr Edwards,

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Home Office today.


Since the last release of which I informed you (Max Schapiro) I have had notification that the following medical internees have been released:-

Lothar SEEWALD (29 November)  
Bruno BOAS (5 December)  
Heinrich WOHLFELD (24 November)  
Eduard DEUTSCH (17 December)  
Julius SCHWARZ (2 January)  
Meyer Max GLATT (12 January)  
Ludwig STERN-GRUENBERG (31 January)  
Lorenz MAUTNER (24 February).  
Fritz JOACHIM (17 March).

With regard to Jacob BEVERSTEIN, 'the Government of Canada has been approached with a view to arrangements being made for the return to the United Kingdom of Mr Jacob Beverstein, if he so desires, for internment here pending further consideration of the question of his release.'

Yours sincerely,  
*Wm. P. ...*  
Assistant Secretary

G.R. Edwards, Esq.,

  
The Royal Society  
Burlington House  
London W.1  
Sec B/PB  
12 December 1940

Dear Edwards,

I wrote to you yesterday about Wolfgang Unger, about whom I have had a letter from a doctor called Smith. I have now had a letter from Mrs Unger in which she says that 'with the kind help of Dr Fell of the Strangeways Laboratory at Cambridge, the Secretary of the S.P.S.L. will make an application for his release.' It seems, therefore, that Miss Simpson will be preparing an application and I have written to her sending her Mrs Unger's letter and asking her when she has prepared the application to send it directly to you for your committee to consider and pass on to us if you wish to recommend it. Apparently Unger has some scientific qualifications, which will make it easier to recommend him from here.

Apparently I did meet him some years ago but I have no memory whatever of the occasion.

Yours sincerely,  
*W. Hill*  
Secretary R.S.

G. Edwards, Esq.,  
The Royal Society of Medicine,  
1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

# The Royal Society of Medicine Committee for the Release of Aliens from Internment, 1940 – ca. 1944

## 3. Collaborating with the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning

Esther Simpson was tireless in her efforts to secure release of the interned refugees. She supported the work of the RSM. She was assisted by Gisela Perutz, newly married to the distinguished molecular biologist Max Perutz who had been interned in Canada.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING  
(FORMERLY ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL)

SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
LENSFIELD ROAD  
CAMBRIDGE

9th January, 1941.

Mr. Geoffrey R. Edwards,  
Secretary,  
The Royal Society of Medicine,  
1, Wimpole Street,  
London W.1.

Dear Mr. Edwards,

I enclose a batch of applications, and may these people be released quickly!

I am worried about questions of principle that keep on cropping up, and which this Society is unable to tackle. I should warmly welcome the advice of your Committee on the peculiar situation in which some of the released medical refugees find themselves. For instance:

Dr. J. Goldstein. This man, who is an Austrian specialist in endocrinology, has been working since 1938 or early 1939 at the British Postgraduate School. On his release from internment Professor Biele, head of the Department of Pathology, obtained permission from the Auxiliary War Service Department for Goldstein to resume his research. However, the London County Council refused to allow him to go on with his work. It is a puzzle to me that the L.C.C. should lag behind the Government in such a matter.

Dr. E. Stengel. He is an Austrian neurologist who was offered a post by the Bristol Mental Hospital when he came to this country. On his release from internment he was unable to get his job back; the Aliens War Service Department refused, since "at times" service cases are treated at the hospital. Stengel writes us that in actual fact only very few service cases have been treated at the hospital, and hardly any of these will ever return to active service.

-1-

Dr. H. Lauber. An application for his release is among those enclosed. His case needs a special word; in fact, I have thought it best to enclose his own memorandum, which gives his story. Dr. Lauber registered with us as a refugee, but we had very little to do with him as he took British medical qualifications and established himself without needing our help. It so happens that from information I have received privately since the war, I can corroborate what he says about Dr. Bode, and about the nurses with Hitler's pictures in their rooms. One of our refugee neurologists went some three years ago to the German Hospital for an interview - he had been asked by Dr. Schwarz, I believe, if he would consider an appointment. I saw this neurologist the same evening, and he told me he was appalled at the Nazi attitude he had found in the hospital. At the same time it was clear that there were people working there who were not Nazis, and I believe Lauber was one of them. No doubt you have means of verifying Lauber's statements about the German Hospital and his own position there.

Yours sincerely,  
Esther Simpson  
Secretary.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING  
(FORMERLY ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL)

GORDON SCORNE  
LONDON, W.C.1

26th November 1941.

J.D. Rolleston, Esq., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A.,  
91, Bedford Gardens,  
London, W. 8.

Dear Dr. Rolleston,

We have a letter from the Home Office which reads:

"With reference to your letters of the 4th and 6th instant regarding Dr. Bruno BREYER, the question of this alien's release from internment in Australia so that his services may be utilised in the Commonwealth is at present being dealt with. We will let you know the outcome as soon as possible."

We hope that the Home Office will soon reach a positive decision.

Yours sincerely,  
Gisela Perutz  
Dictated by Esther Simpson and signed in her absence  
Esther Simpson  
Secretary

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING  
(FORMERLY ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL)

SCOTT POLAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
LENSFIELD ROAD  
CAMBRIDGE

14th January 1941

Dear Mr. Edwards,

I am very grateful to you for your kind letter of January 10th. I quite understand the difficulty of the position, and that it is not possible for your committee as such to take any steps in the matters I raised. I have actually mentioned these to Professor Hill, but I know that he himself is unable to do anything about them, as his hands are already more than full with all the other duties he has. However, I thought he might welcome the chance of a dig at the L.C.C. I myself do not know Mr. Emile Davis, but I shall try to find someone who does.

We are trying to be represented on the Home Office Medical Advisory Committee, which is the one that has just ~~engendered~~ the utilisation of the service of doctors of allied nationality. Professor Hill was a member, but unfortunately is only seldom able to attend meetings.

The International Labour Branch do seem to be taking their job seriously and I think might take up special negotiations with the Aliens War Service Department in exceptionally good cases.

I can't tell you how grateful I am for the splendid help and advice you have given.

Yours sincerely,  
Esther Simpson  
Secretary.

G. R. Edwards, Esq.,  
22 Parkway,  
Wetwyn Garden City,  
Herts.

COPY - FOR INFORMATION

Royal Society of Medicine

The Royal Society  
Burlington House  
Piccadilly  
London W.1.

8 July 1942

Dear Sir,

The President's Committee of the Royal Society after consultation with the Committee of the Royal Society of Medicine, wishes to recommend the release from internment of the following medical aliens:

Gerhard Rolf ALTMANN  
Georg RACHELMANN  
Ernst WASSER

whose papers are enclosed.

In the case of Gerhard Altmann the recommendation is made in order that he might return to work in Glasgow in connection with the war effort. In the case of Georg Rachelmann and Ernst Wasser they are recommended for release in order to take part in the war effort or elsewhere, although it is realised that this is a matter for the Australian government.

Yours faithfully,  
A.V. HILL  
Secretary R.S.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Home Office, Aliens Branch,  
P.O. Box No.2,  
Bournemouth, Hants.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING  
LENSFIELD HOUSE, 39, LENSFIELD ROAD  
CAMBRIDGE.

TELEPHONE 54242

TELEGRAMS: ASSISTAC CAMBRIDGE

July 2nd, 1942.

Dear Mr. Edwards,

Miss Simpson has asked me to acknowledge your letter of July 1st and to thank you for the copy of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Interned Medical Aliens Committee of June 29th. We shall let you know as soon as we hear of any prospects of employment for Dr. P.L. Weil. The Medical Department at Bloomsbury House are trying their best.

Yours sincerely,  
(Mrs.) Gisela Perutz *Gisela Perutz*

# The Royal Society of Medicine Committee for the Release of Aliens from Internment, 1940 – ca. 1944

## 4. Casework

Internees were shipped to Australia and Canada. The crossings were dangerous in terms of enemy action, and the Dunera passage to Australia saw appalling mistreatment by the guards and crew. Many biographical profiles show imprisonment in German concentration camps. Some like Max Meier Glatt were to have outstanding careers. Others experienced tragedy. Dr Arthur Kassel had originally been on the St Louis turned back from Cuba and refused entry to the United States; he was transported to Australia. Although released, he committed suicide on learning that his wife and child had not survived deportation.

ISRAELSKI, Martin b.1901

As a non-Aryan Dr. IsraelSKI came to England in 1936, and from 1937 until his internment was working at The Leeds General Infirmary, first as Radium House Surgeon, and later as Assistant Director to the X-ray Diagnostic Department, his appointment being supported by Dr. A.A. Digges La Touche, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., D.M.R., who then wrote: "I can confidentially state that Dr. IsraelSKI's knowledge and wide experience of X-ray diagnosis place him in the front rank of radiologists, whilst his valuable contributions to the literature show the wide scope his work has embraced and the thoroughness and efficiency with which he has applied himself to the many intricate problems in radio-diagnosis."

Of his work at The Leeds Infirmary Dr. A.S. Johnstone, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.M.R., Director of Radiology at the Infirmary, writes: "Dr. Martin IsraelSKI was for over a year Assistant Director of X Ray Diagnostic Department in this Hospital and previous to this he has been Assistant Radium Officer. I cannot speak too highly of his radiological work and his abundant experience which made him an exceptionally valuable member of the staff and one whom I and considerate. He was an extremely hard worker and most conscientious and considerate. In addition to his diagnostic work, he supervised the Radiotherapy in which he had also had considerable experience. There are few men in this country better qualified for the post of radiologist than Dr. IsraelSKI, and I can recommend him with absolute confidence."

Dr. IsraelSKI gained his L.R.C.P., in 1937, and his D.M.R. in Physics and X Ray in London 1938-39.

For many years he has worked on research in such subjects as are given in a brief list of his publications:

1930. Pulmonary tuberculosis with the radiological appearance of secondary tumor deposits.

1931. Manicous calcification.  
An attempt to fill the biliary passages from the duodenum.  
Stricture of the oesophagus after scarlatina.  
Acute dilatation of the heart, pericardial effusion and their differential diagnosis.

1932. X Ray diagnosis of varicosities of the oesophagus.  
Radiological examination of the mucosal pattern of the oesophagus.  
Possibilities and limitations of the X ray diagnosis of chronic appendicitis.  
Radiological diagnosis of the mucosal pattern of the digestive tract.  
Calcification of the pericardium.

1935. Bilateral deformation of the eminentiae intercondyloideae tibiae.

Dr. H. Collinson, M.B., F.R.C.S., Hon. Consulting Surgeon, The General Infirmary, Leeds, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, writes: "It gives me pleasure to say what I know of the work of Dr. M. IsraelSKI. He came to us with a high reputation as a radiologist and in June 1937 was appointed assistant in the Radium Department, a post which he held until May 1939; during this time he gave entire satisfaction and for several months he was in virtual charge of the Department during the illness of the Director. He was subsequently appointed Assistant to the Director of the X Ray diagnostic Department."

D'AMIAN, Erwin J.B. (V.D. X-ray tropical) 67  
(formerly Kuchenmeister)

Particulars received from S.P.S.L. 9.5.41.

Recommendation for release sent to R.S. 14.5.41.

Release reported by R.S. 6.6.41

b. 1912.

TEICHMANN, David

Studied medicine at Vienna University. Took his degree in October 1938. Before taking his degree had a year's practical experience in both medicine and surgery at the Vienna Allgemeine Krankenhaus and Wilhelminenspital. Later started work in ophthalmology at the Vienna Rothschildspital; continued to work there until his emigration to England in August 1939. Was dismissed because of his Jewish origin.

In England stayed first at the Kitchener Camp. Assisted the medical staff there in ophthalmological work from August 1939 to February 1940. From that time until the general internments worked at the Moorfield Eye Hospital, London. Was interned and transported to Australia.

Mrs. J. Turner, 35, Sydenham Hill, London S.E. 26 writes: "I can certainly give you an assurance of Dr. David Teichmann's personal integrity and loyalty to this country. I would like to say that both my mother and father besides myself considered Dr. Teichmann a charming little man - he is quiet, shrewd and unassuming, and intensely interested in his work."

Mrs. H. Lubran, 8, Birkbeck Road, Tottenham, London, N. 17 adds: "I have known Dr. Teichmann's brother and sister from 1939. As chairman of the refugee aid committee I assisted in bringing these two children over from Austria. The brother stayed at my house for nearly a year. Just before outbreak of the war I met Dr. David Teichmann. He called to thank me for all we had done for his brother and he gave me the impression of being a very cultured and refined person. I learnt that he was dismissed from the hospital in Vienna where he was an eye specialist owing to his race. His whole family have suffered badly in Austria due to being of the Jewish faith. I therefore with the utmost confidence feel that Dr. David Teichmann should be given his freedom where he could serve the Allies to a much better purpose than being interned and wasting such ability."

Camp Address: Internment Camp No. 2., Tatura, Victoria, Australia.  
Address of Brother: Leo Teichmann, 8, Welbeck Mansions, Inglewood Road, London, N.W.6.

ISRAELSKI, Martin -2-

"Dr. IsraelSKI is a man with the highest possible qualifications in his particular branch of medicine. He is a courteous and pleasant man to work with and during his work here he showed the greatest diligence and devotion to duty."

The application is also supported by Mr. P.R. Allison, M.D., F.R.C.S., Hon. Assistant Surgeon, Leeds General Infirmary, and Hon. Surgeon, Leeds Public Dispensary and Hospital, who writes: "Dr. IsraelSKI has a vast experience of X-ray diagnosis and I invariably sought his opinion on difficult chest radiograms. It was a great loss to the General Infirmary when he was interned and I personally feel that his services cannot be replaced. I have complete confidence in recommending him as a first class radiologist and a loyal colleague."

HOEXTER, S. (addendum)

Dr. H. Nussbaum, 64 Somerset Road, Southall, Middlesex, writes: "It is with great pleasure that I testify for Dr. S. Hoexter and recommend his release and freedom from internment. Dr. Hoexter has been known to me for at least 15 years. I first met him when he was given charge of the welfare clinic for deformed children in a Berlin Municipal Borough, a post which he retained for some considerable time, until he settled down in practice as an orthopaedic surgeon in Mannheim. He was well accomplished in his profession, took personally X-ray-photographs and performed operations and soon developed a good private practice and was also admitted to the treatment of insured persons. Our personal connections were taken up again when he came to this country and took a course of instruction at the British Postgraduate Medical School. I can unhesitatingly vouch both for his personal integrity and his loyalty to this country and am convinced he will prove to be worthy of the interest your Society is taking in his person."

CENTRAL MEDICAL WAR COMMITTEE  
Tele. No.: EUSTON 2111  
Telegrams: Medisera, Westcent, London.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE,  
TAVISTOCK SQUARE

LICHTENSTEIN, Hugo 13th December

Dr. Lichtenstein is most industrious, absolutely reliable, tactful and sympathetic. He has a broad and sound knowledge of his subject. Thus he was popular with and highly esteemed by myself, his colleagues and patients. During his stay with us Dr. Lichtenstein has had ample opportunity to acquire special knowledge and experience in obstetrics and gynaecology. In difficult operations and deliveries, he showed himself both as assistant and as an independent doctor, skilful and calm. Dr. Lichtenstein was very successful when he substituted for me in my absence in the U.K.S. to Dr. Max Meier Glatt and have asked us for information about his professional capabilities.

No. 43786

Camp Address: 2, Hutchinson Internment Camp, Douglas, Isle of Man.

of Medicine has supported an application for Dr. Lichtenstein's release from internment, and I shall be grateful if you can let me have some information about his professional record to pass on to the Ministry.

Kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,

# The Royal Society of Medicine Committee for the Release of Aliens from Internment, 1940 – ca. 1944

**BERLINER, Fritz:** recommended for early release under paragraph 8 of Home Office Cmd. paper 6223, the presumption being that research work could be found for him under Dr. F.M. McCowan, J.P., F.R.C.P., D.P.M. at Crichton Royal, Dumfries.

**CALO, Aldo:** recommended for early release under paragraph 8 of Home Office Cmd. paper 6223, the presumption being that very useful work could be found for him if not at the Jewish Hospital at Leeds then in some similar institution.

**ZANKER, Arthur:** recommended for early release under paragraph 8 of Home Office Cmd. paper 6223, the presumption being that work could be found for him in psychological child guidance.

**FRANKEL, Erich:** recommended for immediate release under paragraphs 8, 9, 10 of Home Office Cmd. paper 6223. He seems to be a man of outstanding promise and it would seem a very unfortunate circumstance that he should have been sent to Canada. The Surgeon and Dean of St. George's Hospital and the Director of the Surgical Unit at St. Mary's Hospital write in high praise of his work and promise. If he could return to this Country work should certainly be found for him in psychological medicine.

**ISRAESKI, Martin:** recommended for immediate release under paragraph 10 of Home Office Cmd. paper 6223 as he obtained his first medical qualification in this Country in 1937 and followed this with further radiological qualifications in 1938 and 1939. He would appear to be a man of unusual knowledge and wide experience of X-ray work. He is highly praised by the Director of Radiology at Leeds General Infirmary and by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Leeds, no less than by the Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the Leeds General Infirmary. It is hoped that he could be found work at that Institution on release.

(over)

Cohn, Max, 54	Frucht, L. 68
Cohn, Max, 55	Heilbrunn, M. 69
Jacoby, Ernst 56	Rachwalsky, T. 70
Joachim, K.K. 57	Strunin, E. 71
Lewinnik, H. 58	Gillespie, H.H.W. 72
Fronzig, Hans 59	Mautner, L. 73
Lichtenstein, Hugo 60	Otvos, E.J.C. 74
Ornstien, Max 61	Schapira, M. 75
Ottolenghi, Paolo 62	Weil, P. 76
Strauss, Richard 63	Joachim, F. 77
Strelisker, G. 64.	Menschel, V. 78
Turgel, O.J. 65	Seewald, L. 79
Ander, G. 66	
D'Amian, E.J.B. 67	

MEMORANDUM

meant as justification for my desire to be considered a friendly alien.

It gives thorough account of my life previous to my emigration from my country of origin, the causes of my emigration, the motives and reasons why I came to this country, and it describes as completely as possible my intentions on entering the U.K., my life and work during the following years, and on ground of those descriptions it shows my political point of view.

A comprehensive account of details seems to be necessary as my situation is a singular one. This situation may be summarized as follows:

I am one of the 100 German Refugee Doctors from 1933 who were granted permission to settle down as practitioners in this country. Out of these 100, I am one of the two who, besides their private practice, got positions as Honorary Doctors at a voluntary hospital. I got a position as Hon. Physician at the German Hospital in London (in 1935).

I do not know of any other of those registered German Refugee Doctors who may still be interned (v. No. 1) (explanations of details are given under the No. mentioned in the appendix).

Due to my being attached to the German Hospital in London, I have been the only of those Doctors who has been standing in continuous vigilance and fight against the Nazis in this country.

-----

I was born at Kassel in Germany in 1899. My father is a businessman (Managing Director of a factory manufacturing chocolate, oatmeal, etc.). My father is of Aryan, my mother of Jewish race. I myself am a protestant Christian.

At the end of the Great War, I was called up to the Army, and was discharged in 1919 as a corporal.

After the war I studied biology and medicine, and took several medical degrees. As a medical man whose scientific career and became Official Lecturer on medicine at Greifswald University and Physician to the University College Hospital at Greifswald.

In 1933, when Hitler came to power, I immediately had to relinquish my posts. Being a Non-Aryan I had no chance to make a living in Germany any more. My family experienced difficulties and unpleasantness (v. No. 2), and for these reasons I made up my mind to leave Germany for good.

During spring and summer 1933, I took steps to emigrate and I tried to find out where and in which capacity I could make a living and find a home (v. No. 3). I chose to go to this country (v. No. 4). My father knew Great Britain having lived in this country for 2 years in 1892 about. A number of relatives of mine living in London were British, and besides, there was the possibility to take a British degree after 18 months of studying.

In 1933, there was no likelihood that a Refugee Doctor might get permission to settle down in this country as a practitioner. I thought it best, first of all, to take a British degree anyhow. Having got a British degree my chances for finding work somewhere in the world were enormously improved (v. No. 5).

Any communication on the subject of this letter should be addressed to:-

HOME OFFICE,  
P.O. BOX No. 100,  
PADDINGTON DISTRICT OFFICE,  
LONDON, W.2.

and the following number quoted:-  
E 863/7.

P.O. Box No. 2,  
Bournemouth,  
17th January, 1941.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that the Government of Canada has been approached with a view to arrangements being made for the release of Dr. Hans Emanuel Neuman Enoch and his return to the United Kingdom if he so desires.

It will be appreciated that the scarcity of shipping facilities and other difficulties inevitably involved in effecting release from overseas may cause considerable / delay

The Secretary,  
Royal Society of Medicine,  
1, Wimpole Street,  
London, W.1.

KASSEL, Arthur born 1897

Studied medicine at Breslau University and obtained his M.D. degree in 1924. Wanted to specialise in mental diseases and spent one year as assistant in a mental hospital in Silesia. For financial reasons had to abandon this plan and set up in private practice in Breslau in 1924. Worked as general practitioner until 1933 when he had to leave Germany. As far as possible continued his studies of mental diseases. Worked on the influence of electric atmospheric tensions on the human mind and body.

Was interned in a German concentration camp. Was released under the condition that he would leave the country immediately. Wanted to emigrate to U.S.A. Travelled on a Refugee ship bound for Cuba. However, the ship was not allowed to land and turned back to England. Arrived in England in 1939. Was interned in 1940 and transported to Australia.

Had to leave his wife and two children in Germany pending arrangements for emigration to U.S.A. In the meantime they have been deported to an unknown destination in Poland.

Dr. Hans J. Buchs, 18, Mendale Avenue, London, N. W. 4, writes:

"I am pleased to inform you that I have known Dr. Arthur Kassel for about 40 years. We were at school and studied Medicine together and I have pleasure to confirm that he became a much esteemed practitioner in Breslau, Germany. I am glad to vouch on the basis of a lifelong acquaintance for his personal and professional integrity."

Mr. L. Boss, M.D., Senior House Surgeon of the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Golden Square, London, W. 1., writes:

"I am only too pleased to have a chance of being asked to give information about my friend Dr. Arthur Kassel. As I always had the opportunity to experience, he is a first class character and his professional qualifications are really excellent. I have known him since childhood, both of us having lived in the same place (Breslau/Germany) and had also very often opportunity to make use of his professional abilities. He is the son of a well-known family of excellent reputation."

F.T.O.

Dr. S. HOROWITZ  
PERVHL INT. CAMP HOUSE 11  
PEEL 10M.  
14th November 1940

Royal Society of Medicine  
Burlington House  
London W. 1.

Sir,

I should be very much obliged, if you could give me some information regarding my application for release from internment, which was submitted to you by the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, Cambridge.

I received from Miss G. Simpson, Secretary of the above mentioned Society an intimation on October 7th, stating, that my application has been forwarded by the Royal Society of Medicine with their recommendation to the Home Office.

I should be very grateful, if you could let me know, what actually happened with my application, as I never heard any thing about it since and there is the possibility, that the application has been pushed or lost.

Thanking you in anticipation  
Yours faithfully  
S. Horowitz

# The Royal Society of Medicine Committee for the Release of Aliens from Internment, 1940 – ca. 1944

GLATT, Meyer Max      b. 1912

Was born as the son of an Austrian citizen. After the war in 1918 became a Polish citizen and in 1930 a German citizen by application. In 1935 the citizenship was revoked. Dr. Glatt is therefore now stateless.

Studied medicine at Berlin and Leipzig Universities. Obtained his M.D. degree Berlin in 1937. Worked at the Jewish Hospital, Berlin, as a fully qualified doctor. In 1937 wrote a pamphlet on antisyphilitic treatment and paralysis ("Antiluische Behandlung und Paralyse") published by the Clinic for Psychiatry and Nervous Diseases of the Charité, Berlin. A second paper was published by him as a jubilee writing for Professor H. Strauss entitled "Artificial Vagina". Tried to escape to Belgium but was caught by the German authorities and imprisoned in Dachau Concentration Camp.

Came to England in May 1939 and stayed at the Kitchener Camp. Was interned in May 1940 and sent to Australia.

**Medical Testimonial**

Mr. J. Habinowitch, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), a Polish citizen, of Rhodella Emergency Hospital, Vicarage Road, Watford, Herts., writes:

"As a colleague of Dr. M. Glatt's who has known him for many years, and spent 18 months (1931-33) together with him at Berlin University, I wish to give you the following details:

Dr. Max Glatt commenced his studies at Berlin University in 1930, but owing to the numerous clauses had to finish his medical education at Leipzig University. He was made Doctor of Medicine of Berlin University, with a thesis on "Antiluische Behandlung und Paralyse" in 1937. Because of racial discrimination he could not be employed anywhere but a Jewish hospital, and he found a position at the Berlin Jewish hospital, and he found a position at a high tribute to his medical abilities, as the few jobs at this hospital were the only ones available to the great number of Jewish doctors and therefore strong competition existed for them. Dr. Glatt was in charge there at first of the medical, then of the gynaecological departments and

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BAUER, Felix (orthopaedics)

Particulars received from R.S. 11.9.40.

Recommendation for release sent to R.S. 24.9.40.

Recommendation for release sent to H.O. by R.S. 3.10.40

Release reported by R.S. 6.11.40.

**CENTRAL MEDICAL WAR COMMITTEE**

Tel. No.: EUSTON 2111  
grams: Medicera, Westcent, London.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE,  
TAVISTOCK SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.C.1

13th December, 1941.

AM/ME

Dear Edwards,

The Ministry of Health have been asked to consider offering employment in the S.M.S. to Dr. Max Meier Glatt and have asked us for information about his professional capabilities.

I understand that the Royal Society of Medicine has supported an application for Dr. Glatt's release from internment, and I shall be grateful if you can let me have some information about his professional record to pass on to the Ministry.

Kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,

*Geoffrey R. Edwards*  
Assistant Secretary.

Geoffrey R. Edwards, M.A.,  
Secretary,  
Royal Society of Medicine,  
1, Wimpole Street,  
London, W. 1.

cara  
a lifeline to academics at risk

Glatt, Meyer Max      2

was later transferred to the casualty department, where he must have obtained a large amount of experience in surgical and medical emergencies, because the bulk of Jewish patients were refused admission at other hospitals.

During Dr. Glatt's stay in this country in 1939 and 1940 we compared on many occasions the treatment administered at his hospital with the hospital routine in this country and I found his methods to be most up-to-date and his enthusiasm for new medical treatments only tempered by a very critical attitude towards the results obtainable from them. I believe that Dr. Glatt is well qualified to occupy a position of Resident Medical Officer at any British hospital. He is of a high ethical standard, and prepared to suffer for his ideals rather than submit to anything which he considers wrong. He is a true friend of this country and his greatest concern is how to serve best in our war effort. He has a pleasant personality which has helped him to a great number of friends. He is particularly liked for his sincerity and his readiness to help people in need is greatly appreciated by friends and patients alike. His thesis shows the intelligent and methodical working of a good brain in sifting an enormous amount of medical material and at the same time giving a critical review of the various clinical data before him. His thesis is most instructive for anybody who takes an interest in the prevention of the after-effect of venereal disease. I am firmly convinced that his conscientiousness and keenness will prove a great asset in our present National Effort.

**Private Testimonials:** you a detailed account of his work from what I learned from him, only that he was preparing to take his duties in a London Hospital when hostilities commenced, and as far as I know I can assure you his personal integrity and loyalty to this country is of the highest, and would certainly justify the Society in applying for his freedom. I would be very glad if you could inform me of his address and I am prepared to give his accommodation until his future has been assured.

Mr. I. Davy, 49, Inwood Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, writes:

"I would certainly recommend Dr. M. Glatt for release to contribute the value of his knowledge to Learning and Science.

I cannot give you a detailed account of his work from what I learned from him, only that he was preparing to take his duties in a London Hospital when hostilities commenced, and as far as I know I can assure you his personal integrity and loyalty to this country is of the highest, and would certainly justify the Society in applying for his freedom. I would be very glad if you could inform me of his address and I am prepared to give his accommodation until his future has been assured."

Rabbi van der Zyl, formerly of Kitchener Camp, states that as far as he can remember, Dr. Glatt was a very reliable and quiet man of no political views. He was in the Kitchener Camp Police. All the Camp Police were specially picked.

Camp Address: No. 3 Camp, Section B, Zetuna, Victoria, Australia.

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Glatt, Meyer Max      3

**CENTRAL MEDICAL WAR COMMITTEE**

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE,  
TAVISTOCK SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.C.1

being President of same). After having passed all his examinations successfully at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig, he worked as a qualified doctor in different departments of the Jewish Hospital, Berlin.

His book on "Antiluische Behandlung und Paralyse" was published in 1937 in Germany, Switzerland, and America.

Being expelled and an ardent opponent of Nazidom, he tried to escape to Belgium but was unfortunately caught by the German authorities. He was sent back to Germany, to Prison camps, and finally underwent the well-known tortures in Dachau.

By kind intervention of a Jewish Institution in Berlin which only dealt with most urgent cases, he was permitted to join the batch emigrating to England, to the Kitchener Camp in Hitchborough.

I feel most confident that the Authorities will realize the great hardships imposed upon a man whose integrity is beyond any doubt, for which we fully vouch. Dr. Glatt has suffered immensely by the Nazis and so are still his relatives; he has lost everything; and I know his greatest desire is to return to England, to offer his medical services to the country which has saved him from Concentration Camp and tortures and which will help him to free his dear ones in occupied territories."

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With grateful thanks to Robert Greenwood  
RSM Heritage Officer