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Interview Transcript Title Page

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Interviewee Surname:	Hinrichsen
Forename:	Margarete
Interviewee Sex:	Female
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Interviewee POB:	Bad Polzin, Germany

Date of Interview:	9 December 2015
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REFUGEE VOICES

Interview No. RV161

NAME: Margarete Hinrichsen

DATE: 9th December 2015

LOCATION: North London, UK

INTERVIEWER: Marian Malet

[Start of interview]

[0:00:00]

Name of interviewee: Margareta Hinrichsen. Date: 9th of December, 2015. Address: London N6. Interviewer: Marian Malet. Camera: Simon Waxman. Name of interviewee: Margarete Hinrichsen. Date 9th December 2015. Location: London N6. Interviewer: Marian Malet.

Gretel, can you please tell me your name?

Yes, Margarete Hinrichsen.

And your name at birth?

Margarete Levy.

What was your date of birth?

21st – now I speak in English – 21st, tenth [October], 1919.

And where was that?

That was in Bad Polzin in Pomerania, in Germany.

In Germany then.

In then Germany, yes.

Thank you very much. Well thank you very much for having agreed to be interviewed. Perhaps we could start by your telling me something about your family background.

Well, I'll try, yes. Yes. My father was obviously born in Polzin- or, I think he was born in Poznan – in Posen, and educated in Posen, because the schools in, at that time, it wasn't even a *'Bad'* [spa]. That was the title which it was given later, because it was mud baths and there were lots of sanatoria and things like that. Anyway, that's where I was born. And my, the family had been living there I think when I was still a small child. The family company had been established for 100 years in Polzin. And my great-grandfather was called Ascher Levy, and he started this business. And, well, you know as a child you accept what you have been told so you know...

[0:03:00]

Indeed. Indeed. Do you have any idea what sort of size Bad Polzin was when you were a child?

Well, I think, I think it was maybe- a small place. It was a very nice spa, but I think it was 9,000, 10,000 something like that, at most.

Right. And did your mother come from- Was she local as well?

No, my mother came from Hanover.

Aha. Right. And how did they meet, your parents?

Well, through a cousin who introduced them to each other obviously. So, I understand, you know, as it was done in those days, because my father came from a Jewish back- very much a religious Jewish background, and probably it would never have occurred to him to look for a non-Jewish woman you know. My mother probably too, you know. [laughs] I don't know. They were married.

Yes. And were they, you say they were very Jewish.

Yes, my father was observant, yes, absolutely.

He was observant?

We had a kosher household. Yes. Yes. Yes.

And you mentioned the family company.

Yes.

What was that…Can you describe that a little to me?

No, because I never understood it. There were lots and lots of enterprises. Factories, forests, sawmills, farms. You know, that sort of was the background which we accepted, you know.

Yes.

I don't know. We were considered to be very wealthy.

I see. What was the name of the company?

I think it was called 'Ascher Levy'.

Oh, right, OK, yes. Yes. And how- how did- how were you brought up? Can you tell me about your upbringing?

Yes, well yes, I think when we were little, we had a nanny. And when we grew up, we had a *Kinderfräulein* and a governess. And that we had until…the laws of Nazi Germany where that…there, where there was a man who was the head of the household who was under forty-five, you were not allowed to have any servants any more. So, we had I think our last what was called *Kinderfräulein* must have been when I was about fourteen. And after that we only

had Jewish, what was called in German a *Haustochter* [live-in young maid]. So, they were from very good, well from good families and they were part of the household. And they had their room where us children had our rooms.

[0:06:13]

I see, I see, yes. Yes. And did you see a lot of your parents?

No, not really. We saw our parents, I mean when we were young, when we were about ten onwards, I think we were allowed to have lunch with them. That was the family meal. But then… we didn't have any meals with them I think until I was about fourteen, when we had supper with them. Because lunch was the main meal of the day, and supper was you know as it's called 'continental supper', sandwiches…and we had a kosher household.

Right. Right. So, you had things like, you had a cook- there were cooks and servants.

Oh yes, oh yes, yes. Until also the Nazi laws came, yes. We had a cook because at that time my father was still under forty-five. So that didn't come in. It was only after – after '33 when all the Nazi laws came in against the Jews.

Did your- where was your father's office?

Well, there's a picture in that book there. That was called the old house. That was the house where my great-grandfather had his office already. And my grandfather. And then that old house was the office, and upstairs lived an old aunt you know who was on charity. And there was, well, a caretaker and that was about ten minutes' walk away from our house.

Aha. And your house, was that the house which we will photograph later.

Yeah. Yeah.

Was that in town or outside of town?

No, no, well it was a small town. No, it was it was- opposite…you know the famous saying, it was a… It had a famous park. A prize-winning park, and that was already a bit outside but it was in a private road in a way. And ours, I think, there was a Jewish spa place. And our house was the only house and a very big garden in the- called Bismarck Promenade. And our house was called "The Bismarck" though what the connection was I never found out, or have forgotten.

I see, I see. Right. What was it like to grow up in Bad Polzin for you?

Well until– until Hitler, it was an ideal childhood you know. We- do you question whether you are well of or not well off, you know, that doesn't occur to you. You accept life as it is. And I went- I went to primary school first and then in Polzin there was only what was called a middle school where you could stay until fifteen. But then everything changed after I was thirteen. My sisters were already that much older. They were sent to Stettin, the big town, Stettin. And they went to higher education. I- everything changed once I was thirteen you see. So, I stayed until fifteen and then I left school - that middle school where you had French and English and. It was middle education; it was not higher education. No, you could do Latin but I didn't.

What sort of children went- were all sorts of children from the town went to this middle school?

[0:10:10]

Yes. Yes. If the parents could afford it. I think- I really do not know. I never questioned any money. You know, money was there. If it grew on trees or what, I didn't know. It was never, ever discussed. I had no idea that we were considered very wealthy. And I was at a party of a Jewish friend, and an uncle was there. And he asked me whether our house was padded with gold. And… I didn't know what he was talking about, because money was not an object or subject of discussion, ever! Full stop. Never. I'd no idea.

Let's go back and talk a bit more about your relationship with your parents. You said you ate with them when you were a bit older. …How did you- how did you feel towards them?

Well…[laughs] No, we got on. I was - I probably wasn't a very easy child, you know.

What makes you say that?

Well… [laughing] I didn't conform to expected rules in our family.

What do you mean by that?

Well, when I got older, I probably had an undesirable boyfriend, or I did things which they didn't approve of. I don't know…I…yes…

But this is what you worked out since then?

Well, yes, because what you accept what goes on in your life, really, in a way without questioning. And once Hitler came to power when I was thirteen...Well then everything changed in any case, you know. Friends from school, whom you walked in the break with, arm in arm, wouldn't do that anymore. And you just didn't know what hit you in a way, you know?

Yes. So you were extremely aware of it?

Oh yes! You did become- After '33…

Yes.

When I was thirteen, you know, when Jews... My father, who had been very much involved with administration in the town and I'm sure must have given a lot of money. He saw to swimming pools being built and tennis courts, because probably of his daughters. But that was just there. You never questioned it, you see? It was only with hindsight that I realised what- that my family Levy, had been very helpful in donating things for social causes and things like that. But as a child you don't really take any notice. That's how it is.

[0:13:13]

Yes. I see. Did he ever- do you remember him…Sorry, I'll rephrase that. Could you describe the character of your father, briefly, to me?

Yes, he was…well you know, as I- it's not the same as I see a father, as he was seen.

Of course not.

You know, I- he was a loving father. He was- he, himself, had a brilliant degree. He had a brilliant academic time- studied, was a Doctor of Chemistry. A very education-minded, a very, very devout Jew. Very devout Jew. And well, as I always say, as a child do you question things? That comes much later when you're from thirteen, fourteen onwards. When you become more critical. Earlier on you accept things as they are you know?

So, you would say he was a loving father?

Yes. Oh, yes!

He was affectionate towards his daughters?

Yes, definitely. Four daughters. Tried again for a boy and it didn't work. [laughs]

And how about your mother? Tell me a bit more about her.

Yes, my mother was very loving. She was one of the early of the women of her generation who had been to- It was called the '*Pestalozzi–Fröbel- Haus'*, which was a college for nursery schools and kindergarten teachers and all that. And was quite- When she had finished that, she and a friend started a Jewish children's holiday home in Norderney, which was one of the Frisian Islands. And that she did during the summer. So, she was really one of the early professional women, in a way. But that was before her marriage. After her marriage, obviously she had a big household and then she had four children and servants, and…that, I don't know. I mean I was not old enough to discuss. But she was very much already a *women's libber*, because I remember some journals which she had, which I saw, which were done by women's libbers, already. Gertrud Bäumer. You know, my memory is- I remember

seeing …sort of journals by women libbers and I looked at them as a child, to see what was in them. Probably hope…

That's very interesting indeed, yes. And she- Did your two elder sisters have further education? They must have had more than…?

Oh yes, absolutely, in my town there was only- that only went up to the middle school where you had something called the *'Einjährige'* [one year term] which you did when you were sixteen. But my sisters were sent to Stettin already when they were eleven. And went to a *Gymnasium* [academic secondary school] and stayed with, needless to say, kosher families in Stettin. When I reached that age, there was nothing anymore, because by that time, Hitler had come to power.

Yes…yes.

So that was out of the question. Then I was sent to a- to a boarding house or school in Breslau, a Jewish one.

How did you, as a girl, in Bad Polzin, …did you have friends who came to visit you, or you to …?

[0:17:20]

Oh yes! Absolutely. Yes! Until Hitler, I- we had- it didn't come in what were our friends we had…. I had naturally Christian friends. We went to their birthday parties. They came to our house. They came in our carriage to our farm. I mean it was normal life. You played with other children! That didn't come in any more you see, after thirteen, in my life, there was a complete cut down. They wouldn't come to our house any more.

None of them?

No. They wouldn't walk with me in the break in school, you know. Arm in arm we all, you know- well, like probably it was here; I wouldn't know. That all- that all stopped. That all stopped.

What were your favourite games? When you played?

Well…

I mean like we, for example, I was very keen on skipping.

Well yes, we skipped. And we did something which was called – I don't know how you call it in England. When you draw things – you have things …on, on, in the street, on the pavement, and you jump about.

Hopscotch.

Hopscotch, yes. We did hopscotch. Yes, oh certainly we had that, yes. Yes, all those things we did but then again, life changed so completely in my girlhood after certain... We played the communal games, I mean, and keep fit, which was a part of the lesson, you know?

Yes.

And when we had these games, I know, the boys – we were coeducational - they always tried to hit me with the ball, you know? Not a nice ball, a ball that hurt you know? So, I can tell you, life changed completely, completely.

And did you ever go on holiday when you were young? Before 1933 I'm talking about.

Oh, yes. Yes, yes, yes, we took- we took houses at the seaside, and my father came. You know it was not far from the Baltic sea. But in any case, it was a spa, and we had the farms. I never stayed on our farms, but family from Berlin and from Stettin they came, because there was a big house on the farm. And they stayed there, but we never did. We- my father didn't like cars, so we always had carriages. So on, at the weekend, not on a Saturday, that was the Sabbath, strictly kept. But on a Sunday, the carriage came, either the big carriage which was called a Landau, which is like the one the Queen is driven in now. All the other ones were called the travelling ones, that was the more sporting ones, you see. There was a car, but that was never used, ever. When a car was needed, then one was hired.

[0:20:29]

Yes. I see. I see. And this carriage, was it pulled by horses, or...?

Yes, yes, yes, oh yes.

So, you had a coachman?

Yes! There was a, yes, yes, a *'Kutscher'* it was called in German. And to show off, we were- I was allowed to sit next to him. And then I held the reins, and then on the way from our house to the farm, I very proudly… [laughing] was holding the horses… for ten minutes.

Very good. Lovely.

It was a completely different childhood from my children's childhood now, you know?

It was a completely different age…

Well, it was completely different.

…wasn't it?

Absolutely, those early years, yes.

It's not surprising. Good. Do you remember celebrating any festivals?

Yes, absolutely, all the Jewish festivals. Yes.

Was there a synagogue in Bad Polzin?

Oh, yes, yes indeed. There was a synagogue. And we, my father was you know a sort of sometime head of the synagogue and yes, and we went, we had to go probably from when I

was probably six onwards, we had to go every Saturday to the service. No, no, it was a devout Jewish household, absolutely.

[0:21:54]

Yes. I see. I see. And you kept Yom Kippur and all those…?

Oh yes. Everything, everything, absolutely.

So, would you say that, until 1933, would you say that you think you were happy?

Oh, yes, definitely! Definitely. I had a happy childhood, I mean I had nothing to- you know, I was not necessarily a very nice girl I should imagine…[laughs] I was quite difficult, but, no, I... I. Yes.

Why do you think you were difficult? Why do you say you were difficult?

Well, A, I was- I always felt, in a way, out of it. I had sort of rather, I called it 'red hair', Klaus called it 'complimentary golden'. And, and, and for, and I had an eye operation, because I had a squint. Until I had that operation, I had glasses. So, I felt I was different you know, and not nicely different you know, in a way.

I see, I see. What was your favourite subject in school? [Margarete laughs] Or did you not like school at all?

No, I took it that- I had to be in school, but I was not all that keen on school.

You weren't keen on school. I see. I see. Right.

Especially you know, because of my life changing so completely when Hitler came to power, when the children were nasty all of a sudden. And didn't want to sit with me or, you know walked around and always- what did they always say? Oh yes, because Jews were identified with always smelling of garlic. But, I didn't even know what garlic was, you know? I mean your life changed so completely. And my attitude to my life changed so completely.

[0:24:00]

Yes. Did your parents make any attempts to explain this to you, this, when it happened, the change? Did they- Because after all, as you said, you were only thirteen.

No, I mean, I mean obviously you knew what all this was about you know because all of a sudden, our windows were thrown in by stones from the street, you know. And, and we lived in a street where we were the – really the only private house in a big garden.

Yes.

And up at the top of the street was an inn. And the SA, the Stormtroopers when already before '33 were walking through. And they sang a song. And that was, I mean I'll say it to you in German, but I can translate it: *"Wenn's Judenblut, vom Messer spritzt, dann geht's noch mal so gut*". And that was my lullaby, you know? Whenever the Nazis went on, you see?

Yes, when they went by.

When they went by, because ours was a private – more or less private - road. There was one villa opposite, but otherwise it was all gardens. And so, they used that. And when they came to our house and it was at a time when I was in bed already and I have never, ever forgotten that, you know?

No…no.

That was from '33, or even a bit earlier, because they were very…

They were active much before, we know that. Yes. We know that, yes. Good. So… where… your two elder sisters… were away?

Well, they went away when I was six. Yes, they went to - to gymnasium in Stettin.

I'm just wondering where they were in '33. Was it just you and your younger sister who were at home?

Yes, yes, yes oh, yes. Absolutely.

Were they still in education, your sisters?

Oh yes, they were at a gymnasium. Because this was only a middle school. You couldn't take what was called *Abitur* which was probably the same as A Levels.

Yes.

Yes. You couldn't get to university without *Abitur*. And that, in my town you couldn't do. So, I mean already my father was sent away; he was sent away from Polzin, where he lived. He was sent to Poznan, to do his further education before he went to university. So that was a sort of accepted way of life, you know?

Yes, yes, yes. Of course, of course. Right…so… yes in fact, I forgot to ask whether your father fought in the First World War.

[0:27:07]

Oh yes, in the book is a photo of him in his uniform. Oh, yes. Absolutely. Absolutely. Yes.

Right…right, I see. And did he fight all over?

No, he was, he had a special role. I just looked it up in the – in the Levy book. He was- when he was serving in France, he had to get the supplies for the Army Corps he was in. And my parents, when on their travels, never went to France. And when I asked him why they never went to France, he said, because he thinks that it is in his records, that he obviously confiscated food from the farmers to supply to his forces, you see?

I see, yes.

They never, ever went to France. To Italy, but not to France. And that is because- I asked him once, "Why don't you ever go to the South of France?" And they went to the Italy. And then he explained to me. Well, I must have been much- obviously fourteen or fifteen or something like that.

I see, I see. Now. So, you, when did you leave? You said that you were in middle school…

I left in… One year there was a Jewish sort of girls' well what can you call it? A *Pensionat*, [boarding school] you know, but it was in German a '*Haushaltungsschule*' [housekeeping school] but you learnt languages and you had education, but you learnt domestic science as well. And that was kosher, naturally. And that was in Breslau.

So that was much further away?

Well Breslau was in Silesia, yes. And that was we used to say kosher.

How long did you stay there?

One year.

One year. And how did you- so that was the first time you really lived away from home?

Yes, yes. Yes. Alone.

How did you take to that?

Well, that was fine; I had lots of friends and [laughs] lots of boyfriends, because there – there was a *Hakhshara* - you know *Hakhshara*? It was a training college for young Jews before they go to Israel.

Right.

And our girls' school liked to be friendly with the boys in the *Hakhshara.* And I had- there were relations in Silesia who at that stage still had a very big factory and always very often

collected me from Breslau in their car. And I went to stay with the aunts in their white or in their pink villa. They had their villas there. They were- you know, it was a very wealthy background, let's put it that way. I didn't know it any different. I know, because you know obviously you saw other people around who didn't. But my parents were never show-offs in any way. I had no idea that we were wealthy. No idea. It didn't come in. Money was never ever discussed. Ever.

When you were in Breslau in this school, were you- that was a boarding school?

Ja.

And so, you had your quarters, you had your bedrooms or whatever?

Yes, I had my bedroom, we had our bedrooms. Absolutely. It was a building in Breslau in a suburb that was a big house, part was this that was this *Haushaltungsschule* and the other part was an old peoples' home for old Jews. Elderly, whatever.

Yes.

Modern building.

And you stayed there one year?

One year.

And you learned all these necessary…

Yes, yes. Whatever you learned.

…skills. Whatever you learned there, yes?

Yes, but you had English and French lessons as well, I mean, it was part- because a lot of girls couldn't go to proper schools, I mean to secondary schools anymore…

Of course not.

…because they wouldn't have Jews any more.

Right. Did you experience any anti-Semitism when you were in Breslau? Do you recall?

No, not at all. No, no, not really. I mean you couldn't go to the official swimming pool because you weren't- Jews weren't allowed to use the pools any more but otherwise…

Nothing against your person like you had in Polzin?

No.

And so after a year, what happened then?

[0:31:56]

Well, I went back home. And then, more or less immediately, I- my parents had found this Regent's Park School in London, because they didn't want me to be around mixing with undesirable boys. [laughs] So I came to England, to Regent's Park School it was called which was run by a couple from… Leipzig. And that was- I don't know why it was called Regent's Park, because ours was in Maresfield Gardens, next to South Hampstead.

Yes.

And number 1 Maresfield Gardens, and there was- and Maresfield Gardens was the girls' school, no it was the school, and the gardens joined and the girls house was in Finchley Road, opposite what now was John Barnes.

Oh, yes.

And that's where I was partly a pupil, and partly looked after the little children. Because there were lots of refugees who was, were trying to find a career or a house or something in

England, in London and their children were boarders in this school. So that's where I was a year.

I see. Yes, yes.

So, you came in fact to, so you came to, to complete, well, not complete, but for the next stage of your education, the language changed, if you like. And what was- and did you find that your English improved when you were here?

Oh yes absolutely, absolutely. We only spoke English there. Our, I mean in our- I had a little dormitory you know, and I mean we didn't always speak English naturally. But, but it was officially that we were supposed to speak English.

Yes. [inaudible]

No that was later. I went to language school, and did my Cambridge. But that was not residential. That was at a later stage.

No… no. And how was this…how was this year in England financed?

Well, that is just the question. You see for a long time – or, a long time? - my father could still trans- I had a bank account. But, when that was forbidden, that was at a later stage when, when he, when no money was allowed to be sent out of Germany to England any more. So, I didn't have a bank account. Then for a while I had- my mother's sister lived in still in Amsterdam, and her husband was a banker, and so I think he must sent some money. I had some money. But then it stopped.

Right.

So, I wasn't allowed to work, you know, I was- came as a pupil, as a student. So, then that was the next stage. I left Schindler's School after a year because no money was coming in anymore and they couldn't keep me for nothing, obviously. So, then I did- well, I did 'black work'…I did, was char-ing.

[0:35:20]

Illegal.

Illegal, yes.

Yes, because it was against your visa.

Yes, because I came here as a pupil, a student.

You said the Schindler School?

Ja. The Regent's Park School.

Oh, that was the same as the Regent's Park School? Yes.

Yeah. That was the same as the Schindlers… No, why it was called Regent's Park School I don't know. Maybe they took that over, I don't know.

Could be, could be. So… and the plan was work. How long were you supposed to stay here?

Well, I was supposed to go to Switzerland in, in 19… I came to England in '37. In '38 I was supposed to go to school in Switzerland to learn French. And then came the pogroms in Germany. And everything changed, you see?

Yes.

So… that was the end of my going to Switzerland.

Did you return at all to Polzin from England in those years?

I only, in only in, my parents'- that was in the last year, in June '37, my parents had their silver wedding. And that was the last time I went to Germany, not to Polzin, at all, every any

more. But I went on the Bremen, you know because you could still pay the, the tickets in German money.

Yes.

So, I went to Bremen and there they were going to arrest me and were going to send me to a concentration camp. But then somehow, they allowed my father to come and collect me from Bremen. They were terribly rude to him; my sort of very representative father was shouted at by the official. Terrible. I've never, ever heard anything like it. "*Judenschwein*" [derogatory anti-Semitic term] and things like that, you know? And that to…Anyway. We were not allowed to go to Heidelberg, so we went to Hannover where my grandmother was still living. And there we celebrated their silver wedding. And then… [laughs] You know I tell you the whole story of my life. When I came [i.e. On the way] back to England to go back to school, I was obviously interviewed and body searched by a woman, you know, to see whether I had brought any valuables or anything like that. I had to strip. And she burst into tears. And she said, "You know, I feel terrible that I have to do that, but I have a son whom I have to educate and this is the way I have to earn my money now, after the Jewish store in Hannover where I was a *Directrice,* I had to leave because they had to leave. And so now I have to be searching Jewish people whether they are smuggling…", you know? And she found that out because she asked me my handbag and there were these people's name and address in England was in it. And she said, "Do you know them?" And I said "Yes, they are friends of my mother." So, she cried, not I.

[0:39:07]

Where did that happen?

Well, that happened in Bremerhaven.

In Bremerhaven?

Yes, where I left to go back by boat to England.

Right. Right. So…I see. And then what happened when you returned? Did you still have your permission to stay in England?

Yes. I still had my permission. And I think the char woman at Schindlers, the boarding school, was working for a Jewish family in Hampstead- in, in West Hampstead. And they were looking for someone to look after their kids. And that's where I went. And I- and my, the last thing my parents bought me in Germany was this ring. And she said, "Oh, are you engaged?" I didn't know what she was talking about. I didn't realise that that was an engagement ring in England. So, I said, "No." Anyway, I started work there; was to look after the children. And the first thing I did in the morning, they used their pee-pots – their potties. And I said, "Now come and empty them into the lavatory." Well, all hell broke loose, you know? They didn't want someone to look after them who was supposed to be a maid to make their children empty their own pot.

Ah. You were supposed to empty them?

Yes. So that was the end of that, thank goodness. So there, you know.

Thank goodness. Yes. Yes. So, you were back in England and after a very unpleasant leaving of Germany at Bremerhaven…

Yes, yes…

Right…

Listen this will take you ages! My life has been a long one!

Don't worry we won't go into many…

I don't need to go into so many details.

No. So we will talk a little bit more about…tell us how you met your husband.

[0:41:24]

Yes, I can tell you that. I… I had two- as a refugee in those days you didn't know English people, you know? A: it was now the war and Germans and they didn't know what to do in any case. And I had a friend, Inge. And… the night before war broke out, we were or she was invited or she took us along to a house in Hampstead, where there was to be a concert in one of the rented rooms. Where I went, and there were two lawyers from Berlin, no from Germany, Jewish naturally, refugees, who were musicians. And there was a concert in one of the rooms in Glenloch Road. And, well there I was, and there was Klaus. And I had no idea. Anyway, Inge and I- it was the night before war broke out and it was already black-out. And he didn't want- Inge had moved in with me because we thought we'd be killed the next day, you know, by a bomb, and so we rather move together. And he brought us back to the boarding house in Hampstead where I lived. And we ex-… he took my telephone number, and he rang the next day. [half laughs] And that was the beginning.

I see. I see. Indeed. Indeed. And he was …you'll have to explain a little bit please, about Klaus's background.

Yes, Klaus came from a mixed marriage. His father had already been baptised as a very I think he got married in 1912 but he was already baptised before that. So, he was- Klaus was brought up, the grandparents were living in Lübeck, Jewish, just Jewish, but not observant. And they were brought up as Lutheran children, you know.

Yes.

I don't even know whether they knew anything at that time. There was, you know, one didn't know. You, you, you grew up the way you grew up! They were Christened; they were Confirmed. It was a Christian household you know. But Klaus still managed to get his Doctorate, just before it was stopped that half-Aryans didn't get- weren't allowed to get a Doctorate any more. But he obviously couldn't get a job as Art Historian because you had to be German. So, he came to stay with English relatives who had already come to England in the 1890s.

You say he couldn't get a job because he was German?

[0:44:20]

He couldn't get a job…no, it was…

You mean because he was from a mixed marriage?

No, in England that didn't- In Germany he couldn't.

Yes…yes.

In England, well, that was a later stage, you know. He came to England to English relations who had already left Germany when a lot of German Jews and by the time had been baptised and came to England and had businesses in England. And he went to Bucks but stayed in London and that's anyway in, in Hampstead as well. That's how… anyway how we met. But he was, he was German, half-Aryan.

Yes, I see. Right…right. And did he have a job? Had he found a job?

Oh, no. Oh, no. Oh, no. He wasn't allowed to work. Oh, you weren't allowed to work, and in any case that was the night before war broke out, you know.

Yes, yes. And you were staying in a boarding house...with Inge?

Ja, I had a room in Hampstead.

So, you were by this time supporting yourself with what you…?

Yes, I was working in Adamson Road in a boarding house, which was started by a German refugee lady. And mainly German refugees were living there, in Hampstead.

And what - what sort of things did you do during the war? I think you did fire service.

Well, yes, yes. Yes, well I worked in the Hampstead General, in the- as a cook in the kitchen. And I worked then in the fire service; I was in the fire service as a volunteer, but only...you

see because I was, we were still German, you see. We were enemy aliens so you couldn't really…And as a matter of fact, I went to language school to take my Cambridge in English. And someone there must have reported me to the Home Office. And so, I had an interview in the Home Office that I was working, you see. I had a student permit; I didn't have a work permit. All this red tape. Anyway.

But they let – but they didn't …fine you or anything?

No, no, no. Well, I explained you know, by that time, you know, they asked about my parents and my father had been murdered already…

Oh, yes, you haven't told us that. Can you please tell us what happened on Kristallnacht…

At *Kristallnacht*, yes. Yes.

…in Polzin?

[0:46:58]

Yes, well I was in this boarding house where I was working. And I had a telephone call from Germany, from my mother. And that was in 1938. And… she told me that my father was dead. He was… I said, "How come?" She said, "He was murdered." But she didn't say how. And I didn't know. I didn't know who could have murdered him because… well, I didn't know all these stories. When we drove out to our farm, there in the forest there were very often people who were illegally cutting wood you know, for themselves. And my father - and that upset me greatly as a child - my father got out of the carriage and went and took the axe away from them. And he said, "You are not allowed to do that. Come to our office and you get the axe back." And in my mind, I thought that it was someone whom he had taken the axe away from who had killed him, you know?

Yes.

I - I – I just couldn't understand, you know? Anyway. So, I was told over the phone that my father had been murdered.

Mn-hnn. Now I understand that… he was at the synagogue?

Hmm?

He was at the synagogue…

He went, he went- he was warned not to go back to Polzin. Not to go back, because he had good connections when he went back to save the synagogue, which was burnt. So, you know. But I never saw my mother again either after that, you know. She then managed to get out to Israel. They didn't want to let her out because there's a sort of- kind of well-known family who had connections abroad and they didn't want that, at that time to be known. Anyway. I don't know. I never saw her again either.

[0:49:20]

That was a lot to bear for you as such a young person as you were, at the time.

Yes, certainly.

Of course.

But you know, I mean, it toughens you, in a way, for the future, you know?

Yes. Indeed. And where were your sisters?

My two sisters were already in Israel.

Ah…

And my younger sister, because there was no schooling any more, was sent to a Jewish school in Berlin. And so, she came to be with my mother. And then well you know it took months and months to get out of Germany and all the money business, and all that. But then in March they went to Israel, In March '39.

Right, right, so…I see. I see. Did they have relations there?

Yes, my two sisters were there. And quite a few relations were already in Israel.

Yes, so there were people there. Yes. Now, to speak- So, you, met Klaus the day before war broke out so that must have been the 2nd of September, 1939.

Right, yes.

What happened next between you? How did your relationship progress…If I may be so bold?

You may. You know, I could do what I liked, you know. I mean, if I had been a child in a family home, I couldn't have eventually moved in at the age of nineteen with a man. You know that would be unheard of in those years.

Yes…yes.

Well…Anyway, we got on from the very beginning. It was very lovely, you know. And sort of with hindsight, that I met Klaus I was on a slippery slope, you know. I could have easily- I did stupid things you know, which you do when you don't know what's going on in a way, you know? So anyway. Yes, I could have gone down in London in a bad way but I didn't. And that was partly I'm sure in a way, because I met Klaus.

I see. And when did you get married?

We got married in '42. And the picture is there.

[0:51:55]

We will take a picture of that afterwards.

Yes, married in '42 after we- when Klaus was interned for a year…

I see.

And I as you know, I went to see him on the Isle of Man. But then we moved together again, which wasn't the done thing for the daughter of a respectable house. Anyway, and we had a very, very happy marriage.

But the landladies weren't too sniffy about these things were they, or did they ask you whether you were married? Did you have to put a ring on?

No, not really. No, not at

all. Because you see in those days, so many of the boarding houses in Hampstead were empty, you see? So, they were glad but when Klaus first came, he obviously had a room of his own.

Of course. Of course, yes. Well, if we think now about… about in the wider sphere, thinking about how you've thought about looking back on your life, and as one does inevitably when one gets older. What impact did your, did the experience of coming to England have on your later life?

Well, it changed my life completely you know. I wouldn't have known what my life would have been like… if it hadn't been the way it is. Because… I'm sure I – I would never even have had a chance to meet Klaus because I came from a you know, very Jewish background.

Yes.

So, my life completely changed, so that you can draw a line under it, you know, when I came to England. It was a complete change with my life. And I never saw my mother again either.

Yes.

You know. So, I had to shape my own life and come to terms with whatever had been going on before.

Yes, yes. Yes. How would you describe yourself in terms of your identity?

Well, I, I, I am…[laughs] It's difficult to say.

How do you perceive yourself?

As a human being.

Yes, but if we go a bit further than that.
[0:54:28]

Someone who is disappointed in the way the world is turning and behaving. And that the world hasn't learned from any of the terrible experiences which one has, anyone has gone through, you know? Nazis, and then the war, and the Blitz, and …then now the present you know. You have to come to terms with it, otherwise you can just as well commit suicide, you know?

Indeed, you have to come to terms with it. And I think that you saw that quite clearly.

Yes. Yes…yes.

What is your relationship to England?

Well, England- It's my home, you know? I have no relationship with Germany at all, not at all.

Did you ever go back there?

Yes, yes… Yes, I was just going to say. Obviously, Klaus's parents lived in Lübeck. You know. And I, having married a German, I had to back to Germany after the war. And every time I used to go back in the beginning, I had psychosomatic, my nose started bleeding, I had a cough. That was obviously a subconscious reaction to my- what happened in my life in Germany you know?

Right.

But I did go back. And yes, I got on well with my in-laws. And then there were children and we went to Lübeck and Travemünde on holiday.

Oh, you took the children to Germany?

Oh, yes. Oh, we took- Oh yes. The grandparents wanted to see their grandchildren. And they came to England, yes. Oh yes, we went to Lübeck, and we took holidays in Travemünde and, and, you know I had to come to terms. But I would never go back to my hometown. Now my children- I invite them to go. Which- It's Polish now.

Yes.

But I would never, ever have gone back there.

[0:56:40]

No. No. …I can understand that. So… so this is your home, and it's your Heimat… in a sense.

Yes, yes. Yes, and in 1947, we were naturalised. And then we got the British passports, so. And then our daughter was born in '45, and was born British, so…

Yes, that's right. You have two English children.

But then we still wondered what names. And then Nicholas was born in much later in '48. Well, you know we gave them international names, because we didn't know would we be able to stay in England. You see. Until that time, we were still German you know. We didn't know… And no way would Klaus have ever gone back to Germany. He hated Germany.

And did you feel strange, I mean apart from these psychosomatic symptoms? Did you feel odd…? [phone rings]

I'm so sorry. [break in recording]

[0:57:55]

So, you were telling me- we were talking about how you…

Oh, with Germany?

Yes, with Germany. That's right. The very first time you went back to see your parents-in-law in Lubeck, …did you feel strange being in a place…? How did you feel?

Oh, very, yes! Lübeck I didn't know, you see. But yes, I felt very strange. And my body reacted. I mean as I say, it was psychosomatic. I had a cough, I had a nosebleed…I had, because for me, you know, after what had happened to my father and all that, I didn't think I would ever go back to Germany you know. So, it was... Well, you know, my in-laws were there; I had to forget about my inner reactions, you know?

Yes…indeed. So how do you see yourself here, in England, which has become your home, which you obviously feel very comfortable…. or do you feel very comfortable, I should say?

[0:59:13]

Yes, absolutely, I mean I don't feel German at all, you know. I mean I was- I was a schoolgirl when I left. What feelings have you got of…

Yes.

… You know? Towards a country which treats you as if you were dirt.

Have you- And what about your sisters? I think you just said that they were all in Israel.

Yes, they were, they all, yes, they went earlier to Israel, and then my mother went to Israel with my youngest sister.

Did they ever come and visit you here?

They came, well yes. And they travelled after the war and yes, they travelled here. No, neither of us went back to our hometown, because that was Polish now, you know? Neither of them. And my mother died in ’45, so she- before the end of the war, no, ’42 she died.

Ah. ’42. Yes… yes. And did you go to visit your sisters in Israel?

I went, ja. I went. Once I went, but Klaus wasn’t a Zionist, so he didn’t come. But then we went a second time and he came.

Just twice you went.

Twice.

Yes, and how did your– Did you get on well with your sisters?

Well, you know they were really strangers, you know? My eldest sister was six years older than me. My second- and they weren’t at home anymore because they weren’t to higher education already in Stettin, and only came back for the holidays.

Yes.

I mean, it was a strange relationship you know? They could have just as well been strangers except that when they criticised me, I was annoyed. [both laugh]

That’s a normal reaction. Right… Do you have any, do you- Is there any message that you draw from what’s happened to you in your life, that you want, based on your experiences, that you would like to express?

[1:01:28]

No, I would say you have to grin and bear it.

Pragmatic. Of course. Of course. But I think you said earlier that you feel you had a very happy marriage…

Yes, I did.

… and a loving family.

Yes, I did. And I have absolutely- My children, they, we get on, but then, you know, there are things which happen. There is death, and there is new birth. And both my children lost their partners; I lost Klaus. So, you know, this is all part of life. So, you know you have to be philosophical about it. You know. You have to accept it as what can you do, you know? It's no good to go into mourning forever you know?

Indeed, indeed. …Do you think it was more difficult for men or women to emigrate, or to leave Germany, and settle in the UK?

For men? I would judge by Klaus. He would never- He hated Germany. I sort of, now that I look sometimes through files and letters which I never, ever did. I have read that he hated Germany. He would never have gone back to live in Germany. Never. He hated the Germans by that time, no.

Do you think that it could be generalised? Do you think it's…?

No, I mean now, we then obviously had a lot of visitors from Germany. Young people. And you can't. And we have a lot- You know you have to forget about that generation, you know, who were so brainwashed into the misdeeds. But we had a lot of Germans coming. Students or people who wanted to meet us, or people from Museums or what have you. And they are completely different. And on holidays, you know, we met a lot of young Germans. And they didn't know what went on! Their parents never obviously talked about it so they wanted to know from us. You know. Why, when we were sitting in a circle, and we spoke English, and then fluent German. And they couldn't understand it! Why do you speak fluent German? Because their parents never, ever told them. But maybe they didn't do any misdeeds, but what their fatherland or motherland had done, you know. So no, I mean, you can't blame this present, the generations after my generation…

Right.

… for, for what happened with Germans.

[1:04:24]

No, no, of course not. Of course not. But I was wondering whether it was more advantageous to be a woman or a man in that sort of situation of suddenly finding yourself as a young person, without having- not having much contact with your own family, and being in a foreign land, in the enemy land in fact, like- as you were? Do you think it was- Do you have any…?

No, I wouldn't know. I mean, as I say, for me, Germany are memories of landscape. Childhood memories of landscapes. Which was a beautiful landscape where I came from – really beautiful.

What sort of landscape was it?

It was called the Pomeranian Switzerland. It was very- lakes and very, very beautiful, really, with hindsight. And, and we did a lot of you know, as we had the carriages, you know, we drove a lot at the weekend they came from wherever the farmer, and collected us. And we did outings in these amazing, once a year, all before Hitler obviously, there were very big, well I don't know what you call it in England there existed these very big horse-drawn carriages which set, seated a lot of people. And this was hired once a year. And we went into what was a part of this Pomeranian Switzerland by the lakes, with food and had picnics and all that. And that I remember, that was beautiful. That was beautiful. I mean, so certainly there were happy memories. And I wasn't there when all this…Oh, no, no, no, I was there when- on Yom Kippur very often you know after we sat in one of the sitting rooms and then a stone was thrown through from the street into the room where the family was sitting. And those memories you don't forget, you know?

No, certainly not. Certainly not. Indeed, indeed.

[1:06:48]

But my father was the only one of his family who stayed and looked after all these big businesses, you see? All the brothers and sisters, they lived in Berlin or somewhere else you know? No one stayed there. He was the only one who still, until his last moment, looked after everything, you know?

Yes, yes. Yes. Now we didn't pin that down completely? There were multiple businesses that your father had? Or there were several, I think. Can you give me some idea of what some of them were? I think there was one that was something to do with timber wasn't there?

Oh, yes. There were timber mills.

Right.

I mean, look at the Frister book here.

No, but I want you to tell me what you remember.

There were farms.

Yes. Several farms.

Several farms.

So, were the things – milk, eggs, etcetera - were they exported from these farms?

No, no, the mill, there were forests, and they supplied a lot, in the early days already, of the railway the sleepers and all that. There were forests in which companies sold, bought. And then there was one thing which was started by my father, because he was a chemist, and was interested in, in, in his field of chemistry. And we had…I wouldn't know what to call it in English: *ein Kalkwerk.*

Well, 'Kalk' is lime.

Lime, yes. We had a big factory, and, and lime was bought and found all over. And then it was made into fertiliser. That was a big, big thing. And that was my father's creation in a way, I think. I mean it was there. We didn't, I didn't question why was it there. You know. But with hindsight. And there he had a laboratory as well. That was a little train journey away. But I was just telling the children, here you have it too. He- we had on the railway, a special little thing which was for private use on the railway line, when there were no trains going. So, he could go between- I only remembered that recently: We could go from our railway station, to that railway station where the factory was. He could go in this little…whatever it is called. And in England it existed too, I saw.

[1:09:36]

So, like a private little line?

Yes. Well, it's on the line, but it's like a little carriage on the railway. I don't know, we never went in that, but I know when my father went there. He very often could- You had to arrange it probably with the railway – I don't know. But I knew only…

Right…right. I see. But you didn't…just to ask about another question on religion. Did you….

Religion? Yes, we had…

Yes. How would you describe the trajectory of your life as far as religion is concerned?

Well, I mean we were brought up in a religious household. We were in a kosher household. We had Hebrew lessons. We had religious- You know, all the Jewish children in our little town came to one of the houses and we had a Hebrew teacher later on who came from another town. And our rabbi, he wasn't a rabbi, he was a cantor and he ran the synagogue and the services. And he lived in, as you can see…and had a flat in our house.

Oh, right.

Yes, and he gave us Hebrew lessons and Bible lessons. Religious lessons. And as one does with religious teachers, he must have had a terrible time. Absolutely terrible. We were so nasty to him; you know?

Yes. Children.

No, no. We had a religious upbringing, absolutely.

Yes. But did you seek out a synagogue when you came here?

[1:11:36]

I once went. No, I was- I was terrible. Already when I was at that boarding school in Breslau you see, we got sandwiches, because it was a long journey you see from there to my home town. So, we had sandwiches, which I hated. And I bought ham, and put that on. And when I came home, I still had those sandwiches. And my mother said, "Well, we can eat the sandwiches tonight with our supper." And I said, "No, we can't because there is ham on it." [half-laughs] It was- It is still on my conscience. It's so tactless to have done that you know. I think my mother really…my mother was…doing it for my father. I think. I don't know; it was never discussed, you know, never. He just was the only one in his family who kept to the, the, the laws, to the kosher laws and went to the synagogue every Saturday. No, no, he was a devout Jew, which I could never understand considering he was a scientist by training.

Well, so in fact you didn't- Neither you, you didn't pursue religion at all?

I went once to a synagogue – once. And never again.

No. And you didn't miss it? Or did you?

No, didn't miss it at all. I didn't miss it at all.

So how were you- And your children weren't interested in taking it up?

Not at all. My children- My children are baptised.

Yes.

I thought…

In the Anglican church?

[1:13:33]

No, they're in- Nicholas yes. My daughter was in the Evangelical church. Because…

Oh, right.
Well, I allowed it because I thought, I didn't have any religion myself and I thought, I can't … can't be Jewish. I am not, I'm Jewish by birth, but I'm not Jewish in belief. And Klaus is… wasn't believing in anything either. But I thought they might have an easier life if they have a, can write down when they cross a border 'Church of England' or whatever, you know?

Of course.

Lutheran, Lutheran. So, my children are Lutherans. But do they take any notice? They're both
very English people who have no religion either. And neither were their children Christened, nor my grandchildren. No. No one has any religion at all. At all.

Right. Now, what did you particularly find appealing about England when you came here?

Well, you know after having spent those teenage years in Germany, I found it a great relief, you know? Absolutely not to see swastikas everywhere. Not to think you're in a house and maybe all your windows are being thrown in from the outside. And, and when still I remember coming home from school with - I suppose at school other school children you know, to be called, I say it in German: *Judenitzik* [derogatory anti-Semitic term] you know, and all these kind of things. And going around, with you know, holding their nose. I had never even eaten garlic, I think. *Knoblauch*, you know?

Knoblauch, yes.

No, no, no, no. It was a completely different life. Completely different.

And so that was what was appealing- one of the things that was appealing, of course.

Yes, that you didn't- that you didn't- Goodness me, yes. Absolutely. That all of a sudden, your friends didn't talk to you any more, wouldn't link your arm any more. Walked around like that; they were thirteen years old. They should have known better you know?

Of course, of course, of course. Yes. Well, now I was- I wanted to ask whether you were part of any association you and Klaus were part of any association for- refugee associations while you were young people, here, as young people? There was a certain, like, Free German League of Culture or...

We were members of the Free German League of Culture when, you know, absolutely afterwards. But not very active, you know?

No… no.

[1:16:44]

No, no, the *Kulturbund*… [cultural society]

Yes.

Yes. And the *Laterndl* [refugee theatre]. I mean we went to performances.

You did?

Yes, yes, yes.

Did you go to any of the art exhibitions?

Oh absolutely! I mean, Klaus you know, sort of felt that he absolutely supported the refugee artists, and felt they were very badly treated, you know? German those artists, really, except for Kokoschka who wasn't- Well, he wasn't even a refugee in a way, you know. German art was not very popular in England in all those years, you know? That came only much later.

Yes, and what sort of support…What was the form of the support? In what way did he support the refugee artists?

Well, I mean some, like the one who did that painting in the internment camp. We gave money too, and we helped them because they did terribly badly. And we had De Banko we had friends who were art-dealers. And we tried- Klaus tried to recommend his artist friends to them.

Yes.

Yes, I mean, we moved at - at that time they were all still alive in a group. You know in the early years, you didn't really meet English people, you know?

No.

So, you know, you you mainly - and that's what people say - you met English people once your children were in school and made their friends, you know?

Yes.

But otherwise, as it is with refugees, they stick together; they live in Hampstead or in- the Poles live in Earls Court. So, there the food is similar, there were the restaurants where you had similar foods you know? Your attitude is completely different. And when you have children, then you get much more absorbed into English society. But we were always, as soon as we could vote, we were always liberals. Always.

I see.

I grew up in a liberal household in Germany as long as there were liberals. So, you know, you adjust to whatever life presents, apparently. Subconsciously you do, I think.

And your- your husband Klaus couldn't pursue his- the sort of career he would have had had he stayed in Germany…

No, no, no.

…because he…

He did not want to be an art dealer. He loved art but not to make money out of it, you know? That he didn't. But I mean look at all our pictures. I mean he bought pictures. I mean…

But he wanted to be …engaged with art all the time.

[1:19:38]

Oh absolutely. Until his dying day he was engaged with art.

Yes.

Yes, absolutely. Absolutely. But, but, he did not want to have a gallery or anything like that because for him, art was a love and a pleasure and not a thing to make filthy lucre out of. [laughs]

I see. I see.

Well, he sold occasionally one, if he had found something and then he sold it at an auction, and then he got money for it. [laughs]

And were you, yourself, friendly with, with, with any particular women artists? For example, because there were quite a few here, weren't there? I mean Paul Hermann's wife.

Paul Hamann.

His wife was…

Yes, yes, lovely. I have her bowl. Yes, as a matter of fact that was my commission. I have a beautiful piece of pottery upstairs, because... […stories…inaudible] Yes, we were friendly with [Hilde Guttmann]. Yes, because of those years of the war… there were really no English people you mixed with, you know? That started as I say once the children were there and went to school and we made friends with their parents and you know it's when you had been established, you know? Weren't necessarily considered a refugee any more, you know?

That's right. When did you- when did you feel that you weren't being considered a refugee anymore? Or when did you not feel like a refugee anymore? Was it when your children were born, or…?

Ja, probably. Probably. When you sort of then started to move in different circles, in a way. Before that, you know, as you say, we weren't all that into *Kulturbund*. But most of- I mean, that's always the same, I think. There were so many people who came from similar backgrounds who knew what it was all about, in a way, you know? And that brings you together.

Yes, indeed. Indeed.

And then once the children are there, you, you, you have different experiences.

Yes, yes…yes. And you quite naturally make friends because of…

Yes, friends of children, obviously. Yes. Yes.

Good. Well, is there anything that …Is there anything you would like to add about your life, or about any of the topics we have touched on or not touched on? Is there anything you would like to say?

[1:22:24]

Oh, I think you've asked me a lot of questions and I think I gave you a lot of answers! [laughs]

You did indeed and we're most grateful for that.

No, I think, I think no – it's, it's, you know? I am old now.

Right. Well, you have been most kind to…

Not at all!

To, to grant us this interview. And… we would like to now take some photos of the, of the…

Whatever is there. And I make whatever tea, or coffee or what you want. I'm not needed for that, am I? For whatever you want to do. I have the books there. And the- whatever.

Oh, well yes you will be needed because you'll have to tell us when- You'll have to tell us who is in the pictures.

Oh, right. OK.

So let us do that. Shall we do that now?

Yes, now. Anything!

[1:23:18]
[End of interview]

[Photographs]
[1:23:20]

Yes, please.

Well that is the house I lived in, but not at the time when this photograph was taken. The house was slightly different, but this was sent by a Polish woman who, who was so impressed with that town which is now Polish. But when I was born, it was still German obviously, until the end of the war. So this is the house in what was at that time, but no it wasn't even a Bad yet. It was Polzin. But when I lived there, there were balconies on the first floor where our, where I- we lived there. One outside the nursery and one outside part of the entertainment rooms.

This would have been when, this picture?

Well, this was photograph apparently was taken already in 1912 or so, but I don't know whether the house is still existing. I don't know.

Yes, that is a photograph [laughs] of my parents. And I'll be quite honest, I don't know when it was taken.

That's the same again…

Yes, but to say it for the camera, you see?

Ah, right. Well, that is taken, I think – it says at the back – that is in front of the Sukkot on one of our terraces. And that are my sisters, my grandmother and a cousin who had come from Bavaria to stay with us. Hannah to the left, Eva on the other side, me in the middle with the plaits, Ruth, just below Hannah, my grandmother who came as a visitor, and Liesi who is the daughter of my mother's sister, who came from Bavaria. And it was 1927.

This is in front of our house, and I'm on it, and our governess. But I don't remember who the girls are; they must be school friends who still came to our house, thought we were Jewish. That didn't matter at the time. 1927, I think- 1930. 1930.

Well, that was my father in the Army. That's all I know about it. I don't know any more about it. In the First World War. But it was done I think in 1915, but I don't know any more about it.

Yes, that was taken 1940, but I have no idea. I only found it by chance. I don't know. Klaus's- No, I didn't even know her then. I don't know who took it because I- Klaus's cousin was a photographer. But that was before I even knew him. I don't know who took that one.

That's our wedding photograph outside Hampstead Town Hall. Now it's the Institute of the Third Age lectures, where I've been as well. Anyway. That was on the 15th of May, 1942. There's a much nicer one. I found that in that book as well.

Yes, please. I can't say anything about it. I only found it two days ago. And that was the identification which you had to have. I don't know whether everyone had to have it or whether you had to have it as an enemy alien. I really don't know. I found it only two days ago. I can't give any information, but The Imperial War Museum will know about it.

Yes. Thank you.

[End of photographs]
[1:28:08]