

ZEUGENSCHRIFTTUM

ZS-3741-1

Name: <u>Kahle</u> , Hans Oberst	ZS Nr. 3141	Bd. 1	Vermerk: -----
katalogisiert Seite: Sachkatalog: Emigration II-4.02	Personen: Kahle, Hans <del>Emigration II</del> Oberst		
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Institut für Zeitgeschichte - Archiv

Institut für Zeitgeschichte ARCHIV	
Akz. 6279/81	Post. 25 314
Rep. <u>        </u>	Kot. <u>Em</u>

Report on a Meeting held at Holy Trinity Church Hall Finchley Road on Saturday 28th. September 1943 at 4.30 pm. for the Formation of a Free German Movement in Great Britain.

The Meeting was attended by about 300 German refugees. Attendance was supposed to be possible only against the production of an invitation card but anybody could have entered the Hall, as I did.

The Meeting was organised by a so called "Initiativ-Ausschuss für die Einheit der deutschen Emigration" (Initiative Committee for the unity of the German emigration). This Committee consisted of the following persons: (I shall add here a few notes about each member, most of which I took down during the Meeting.

Chairman: Dr. Robert R. Kuczinski (Statistician), German pacifist in the last war. After the last war, when the question of the re-compensation of the German princes was discussed he opposed such re-compensation and formed a so called "Kuczinski Committee" comprising all the opponents of the scheme.

Members:

Karl Bathke, German Trade Unionist who described himself as one of the leaders of the "illegal movements" in Germany.

Karl Becker, Communist member of the Reichstag 1930. Mineworker, Imprisoned by the Nazis.

Horst Brash, About 20 years old, was described as a leader in a German Roman Catholic youth movement. At present leader of the so called Free German Youth movement in this country.

Johann Fladung, Communist member of the Prussian Landtag (after 1930). Spent two years in a German concentration camp. Now Chairman of the "Free German League of Culture."

Siebert Kohn, German Trade Unionist.

Wilhelm Koenen, Journalist, Communist member of the Reichstag from 1930. Member of the National Assembly 1919-1920. Leader of the Communist Germans in this country. (Seems to have a large following especially among younger Germans.)

Professor Arthur Liebert, (born Arthur Levy). Teacher of Philosophy, Church History, Pedagogy etc. at Birmingham University. Tried unsuccessfully about 1912 to become "Privatdozent" at Halle University. Was Secretary of the Kant Gesellschaft, and was made außerordentlicher (extraordinary) Professor at Berlin University. He was described as a great German Scholar and research worker.

- (Members contd.)
- Irmaurd Litten. Mother of an Anti Nazi Lawyer, who was murdered in a German concentration camp.
  - Professor Alfred Meusel. Extraordinary Professor for History and Economics at the Technische Hochschule at Aachen. Now teaching at the so called Free German Institute of Science and Learning.
  - Dr. Karl Rawitzki. Syndicus of the Bergarbeiter Verband (Legal adviser to the Mine workers Trade union).
  - Adele Schreiber. 71 years old. Prominent advocate of women suffrage in Germany and other countries. Social Democratic Member of the Reichstag 1920-1924, and from 1928.
  - Dr. August Weber. Bank Director. Chairman of the Deutsche Staatspartei. Member of the Board of Directors of the Reichverband der Deutschen Industrie (Association of German Industry). Member of the Reichstag 1907-11, and from 1920. Imprisoned by the Nazis, escaped 1939.

The Agenda was as follows:

1. Hitler-Germany facing defeat.
2. Objects and aims of the Free German Movement in Great Britain.
3. Discussion.
4. Election of a temporary Working Committee of the Free German Movement in Great Britain.

1. The Meeting was opened by the Chairman Dr. R. R. Kucinski. He spoke of the hatred against the Nazis which unified the illegal underground movements in Germany, because unity was essential where any act against the Nazis might be punished with imprisonment or worse. He deplored the fact that the hatred against the Nazis the only one thing common to all Germans Refugees Jewish or otherwise - had not long before produced unity amongst the Refugees in this country. The Free German Movement now to be founded would - he hoped - meet the ever growing necessity and demand for such unity.

He then proceeded to read some of the messages of Greetings from Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, the Dean of Canterbury, Miss Eleanor Rathbone M.P., the chief editor of the Evening Standard, the Committee of "Allies inside Germany" (members include Professor Gilbert Murray and the Bishop of Chichester) and British Trade union Organisations. Mrs. Litten expressed her regret at being unable to attend.

Dr. Kucinski then turned to the proceedings. Professor A. Meusel and Dr. Rawitzki would give two referenda about "Hitler-Germany facing defeat" and "objects and aims of the Free German Movement in Great Britain". After these there would be a discussion.

The Initiative Committee would then dissolve and the meeting would elect a "Temporary Working Committee".

Institution

Professor Meusel was then called upon to speak about Hitler and Germany facing defeat.

Professor Meusel made a rather longish speech referring often to his notes. He spoke for about 45 minutes.

He enumerated the several causes that were going to lead to the downfall of Hitler in the following order, attacking particular importance to the first:

- (1) The advance of the Red Army.
- (2) The achievements of the Anglo-American forces in Italy.
- (3) The undoubtedly necessary attacks by the Anglo American Air forces.
- (4) The resistance movements in the occupied countries.
- (5) The "illegal underground movements" inside Germany who unfortunately had so far not been able to contribute to any great extent to the downfall of the Hitler regime.
- (6) The Anti Nazi movements in this and other countries. Under this heading he discussed the formation of the National Committee Free Germany in Moscow and in particular the formation of the union of German officers who recently affiliated to that Committee, which advocated as a welcome sign of deterioration in the German Army.

Dr. K. Rawitzki was then called upon to speak about the Objects and aims of the Free German Committee in Great Britain. Dr. Rawitzki rather tended to read his speech. He spoke for about 20 minutes.

He emphasized the importance of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty which formed the basis on which the Free German Committee should be built in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The principal aim of the movement was to help Great Britain in her struggle against Hitler and Fascism. He hoped that every able bodied German would join His Majesty's Forces, and commended those who had already done so. Thus many Germans would help to shorten this war. Furthermore all those Germans working in industry and offices should redouble their efforts. He went on to speak at length about the debt Germans in this country owed to the "illegal fighters" of the underground movement inside Germany and their splendid efforts against heavy odds.

Mr. Karl Bathke then read two messages one to the Allies and a rather lengthy one to the German people calling upon them that now was the time to stand up against the Nazis and calling upon the Germans to return home.

At about 6pm. Dr. Kuczinski opened the meeting for discussion of the two referenda and the two messages. He limited the time allowed to each speaker to 5 minutes.

During the discussion about 15 people spoke, altogether lasting for about over two hours. The greater number of speeches seemed to have been prearranged. There was no question of it being an open discussion or a debate where everybody might have had the chance to get up and speak.

(1) Professor Liebert brought greetings from the Free German Movement which had just been founded at Birmingham. He declared that the initiative committee there had already worked out "concrete proposals

"concrete proposals" dealing "even with the smallest details" for the re-education of the German people. It was not the intention of the movement here or in Birmingham to form a German Government in Great Britain, it was only intended to help a future Government by working out complete proposals for the re-building of a new Free Germany. He hoped that it would play an important part in the future German Government.

(2) Dr. August Weber said he hoped the former German politicians would forget all their petty party quarrels and that all Germans in this country would unite for a common effort to help to shorten the war by whatever means in their power. They had a most important task before them. He referred particularly to the propaganda to Germany. He warned the audience not to expect a spectacular rise in Germany's but saw in the formation of the German officers union under the leadership of German Generals in Moscow a welcome sign of the spirit of frustration even among the highest officers. He spoke well and convincingly.

(3) Miss Adele Schreiber began by pointing out that she did not speak for any particular party or Organisation. Then she read two letters she had received from Miss E. Rathbone M.P. and Mr. Ashley, she went on to say she could not believe that there existed "born Nazis". It should be one of the first objects of the working committee to work out proposals for the re-education of the German youth. She spoke with great enthusiasm.

(4) Horst Brash said he was speaking on behalf of German youth in this country.

(5) Mr. Geiger maintained that there was already a Free German Committee in existence in this country formed by former German Social Democrats and Trade unionists. They had held several conferences and had established contact with British and Allied Trade unionists. He said that German Refugees would rebuild Germany and that "turn coats" like the German Generals in Moscow should not be treated differently from the leading Nazis and should not be given an opportunity to save their skins. He spoke with little conviction.

(6) Colonel Hans Kahle spoke of the great heroism of the German Anti-Nazis who fought under his command in the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil war. He had no doubt that the Soviet Government had selected the German Generals with great care before allowing the formation of the officers union. He drew a comparison between Freiherr vom Stein during the wars against Napoleon, and these generals. He advocated the formation of a Free German Brigade in Great Britain.

Institut für 7

- (7) Professor Wagner (who had apparently got the title professor as an old school master), said he supported everything professor Meusel had said. He hoped that professor Meusel would be the first to unveil the first monument for Freiherr vom Stein. There were interruptions by the audience to the effect that there were already such monuments. He then enlarged on the comparison the previous speaker had drawn between Freiherr vom Stein and the German Generals. He went on to point out that he was now a teacher at a school and spoke at length about the enthusiasm for Germany among his English pupils. (He spoke without notes and tended to wander from the subject under discussion.)
- (8) Hans Schill spoke about the illegal movement in Germany.
- (9) Mr. Leopold Weinstein tried to disprove any argument that might be put forward against the formation of the Free German movement by some Germans in this country. He hoped that the doubts of those who still stood back would be dispelled.
- (10) A. Arzt (?) spoke on similar lines as Mr. Geiser (cf. 5). He emphasized that he was one of those who for 10 years had led the fight against the Nazis and was particularly aggressive against the German Generals who had, as opportunists turned Anti-Nazi in captivity in Moscow.
- (11) Mr. Bergmann brought greetings from German socialists at Glasgow.
- (12) Mr. Albin pointed out that he had not himself fought in Spain, but as a director of Radio Madrid had taken a leading part in the fight against Hitler in Spain. He believed that the opposition against the Nazis inside Germany was still far too small. He maintained that the Russians had given permission to the German Generals to form the Officers Union in Moscow and would therefore vouch for their sincerity.
- (13) Dr. Fischer said he was speaking on behalf of the young Anti-Nazis. He took the opportunity to read out a lengthy message to the German youth urging them to rise as "one man" against the Nazis. He mentioned the "Stalingrad fighter" Hans Scholl who gave his life for Germany's Freedom at the recent student rising in Munich after which he was sentenced to death. (Spoke very quietly and read most of the time).
- (14) Wilhelm Kosenen spoke as the representative of German Communists in this country. He declared that every German, including himself, was guilty for the war because the Germans had not been

able to prevent Hitler from coming to power. Therefore he advocated unity among all Anti-Nazis to overthrow Hitler and to build a free democratic Germany. He said he was sincere when he said "democratic". He was willing to work together with every German from the Left to the "decent bourgeois". He proposed the ruthless examination of the War profiteers like Krupp and Thyssen and Kirdorf. He maintained that he had also friendship towards this country although he was more sympathetic towards the Soviet Union.

(15) Heinrich Fraenkel spoke about the wese meaning of the word "national".

Professor Meusel summed up.

At about 8-15 pm. Dr. Kuczinski Proposed a motion that the two messages to be sent to the Allies and the German people be approved. ~~xxx~~ Everybody present was allowed to vote. The motion was carried almost unanimously. He then turned to the fourth clause of the Agenda, the election of the "Working Committee". He said that in view of the late hour he proposed that a previously prepared list of 21 wellknown Anti-Nazis be read and then be put to the vote. After interruptions by the audience, which had by this time become rather weary and restive he proposed a motion that no descriptions of the individual proposed members be given. This motion was carried against approximately 20 votes. There were further interruptions like: "We cannot vote for somebody we do not know" others in reply: "That does not matter" or "It is all the same". For a moment it seemed as though Dr. Kuczinski had lost control. But then he asked Mr. Bathke to read out the names and give explanatory descriptions of each proposed member.

Karl Bathke began by pointing out that there were now 23 names and not 21. He read out the names alphabetically and gave an inproptu description of each person:

( Note: I was unable to take down notes about every one of the 23)

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Members Mr. Albin, A Director of Radio Madrid during the Spanish Civil war. Socialist

Karl Bathke (see page 1)

Karl Becker (see page 1)

Hans Behrmann

Horst Brash (see page 1)

Johann Fladung ( see page 1)

Heinrich Fraenkel known by his book against Nazi-Germany.

Hans Kahle Colonel Commandant of the German units of the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil war. 1936-38.

Socialist.

Siegbert Kahn (see page 1)

Wilhelm Koenen (see page 1)

Arthur Liebert (see page 1)

Iragard Litten (see page 2)

Mr. Meinser Lawyer,

Alfred Meusel (see page 2)

Meyer Kluegel, Pastor.  
 Dr. Rawitzki (see page 2)  
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 Adele Schreiber (see page 2)  
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Dr. R. R. Kuczinski then proposed a motion that the above list be accepted as it stood with the provision that such a Committee would not be final and would have the power to coopt any person or representative of groups of refugees. He put the motion to the vote; it was carried without opposition but with very numerous abstentions. Dr. Kuczinski expressed the hope that it would soon be possible to constitute a "final Working Committee".

Mr. J. Fledung then proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Kuczinski, who adjourned the meeting at 8-40pm.

NOTE: The Committees seemed to be largely dominated by Socialists. It was a curious fact that no German University Professors took any part in the proceedings whatever.  
 No provision was made for any further meetings of this kind.

John H. Kahle  
 27 Woodlake Road  
 Kew, Surrey  
 26<sup>th</sup> September 1943

25-3747-9

Institut für Zeitgeschichte ARCHIV	
Att. 8496/91	Best. 25 3141
Rep. -	Kol. Em

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Mr. Meinzer Lawyer.

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Dr. Rawitzki (see page 2)  
Mr. Reiman -----  
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Dr. Werner von Sinsow Lawyer. Legal adviser to a Bank at Berlin. Grandson of the first President of the Reichsgericht.  
Dr. Leopold Ullstein son of one of the directors of the Ullstein publishing firm.  
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John H. Kahle  
27 Morrlake Road  
Kew, Surrey  
26<sup>th</sup> September 1943

ZS-3747-17

Institut für Zeitgeschichte - Archiv

ILLUSTRATED, October 16, 1943 EVERY WEDNESDAY 3<sup>D</sup>

# ILLUSTRATED



GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL

TAKE THE  
ROAD TO  
BERLIN

## Meat Loaf with Vita-Gravy's extra good!

(Serve with Salad)

- 1 or 2 rations corned beef.
- 1 lb. sausage meat.
- 1 dessertspoonful Vita-Gravy.
- 2 hard-boiled eggs (dried).

Chop the corned beef and mix it with the sausage meat and Vita-Gravy. Reconstitute the dried egg, using a little more dried egg. Pour into greased egg cups and stand in hot (not boiling) water until the eggs are firm. Cool. Pack the Vita meat mixture and eggs into a greased bowl and steam for 1 hour. Turn out when cold and slice thinly.

SYMINGTON'S

# Vita-Gravy

★ PRICES ARE STILL PRE-WAR—2d. and 6d. packets.

MADE BY W. SYMINGTON & CO. LTD., MARKET HARBOROUGH  
Makers of the famous Symington's Soups.

# Good Health for Good Work!

## ASPRO

will help you!

You MUST be WELL to be 100% efficient

Illness may be half illusion but it's harmful, all the same, and a big hindrance to the nation's productive effort. Some are laid up—others carry on, but with reduced efficiency because they CANNOT GET INTO THE "GETTING WELL" FRAME OF MIND. Pain, sleeplessness or nervousness distract their minds and Nature's healing powers haven't a chance to function. THAT'S WHERE 'ASPRO' STEPS IN AND GIVES NATURE THE HELP IT NEEDS. 'ASPRO' rapidly dispels pain, colds, and feverishness—soothes the nerves and brings sweet, restful sleep to the sleepless. The mind is active and alert once more. It becomes a positive factor for good health. Natural healing forces are strongly reinforced and BEFORE YOU REALISE IT YOU ARE WELL.

**'ASPRO' ACTION is QUICK, SAFE & SURE**  
**'ASPRO' WORKS CLINIC USES 'ASPRO'**

**AS A GARGLE**  
When immersed in water 'ASPRO' makes an excellent gargle for sore throat, tonsillitis, etc. The tablet breaks up into thousands of tiny particles which cling to the lining of the throat, thus exerting the maximum anti-septic and healing effect at the root of the trouble.

H.S., of Warrington, writes:—"I cannot add to the praise I have already accorded to your 'ASPRO' tablets but I might mention the fact that for the past two years the Nurses in charge of the Works Ambulance Clinic give and prescribe 'ASPRO' for nervous troubles and I am proud to have been the humble means of your preparation becoming so readily used in this direction in this large factory."  
**UNABLE TO WORK WITHOUT 'ASPRO'**  
W. MOORE, of 36 Lammernoor Terrace, Tranent, Scotland, writes:—"ASPRO' tablets are the only medicine which relieves me with no after-effects. In my case of asthma and catarrh honestly I would not be able to go to work some days but by taking 'ASPRO' going to my bed I am clear of wheezing and fit for anything."  
Made in England by ASPRO LIMITED, Slough, Bucks.

**'ASPRO'** PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL PURCHASE  
1 TAPE 3½, 2 CARTON 6½, 27 TABLETS 13½, INCLUDING TAX  
LEADING CHEMISTS AND STORES STOCK & DISPLAY 'ASPRO'



"NOW THAT'S A REAL SHINE—"

- IT MUST BE

## CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

APPLY SPARINGLY—THE SUPPLY IS RESTRICTED

CB/AA

### NO RUBBING!



**QUICK! EASY TO USE—**

Just spread Self-Polishing Glo-Coat on your LINO, and in 20 minutes it dries to a brilliantly polished surface that lasts for weeks. It preserves the lino—and the colours come up like new.

1/4d. and 2/9d. TINS

Glo-Coat is limited in supply, so make yours go as far as you can. Obtainable only from shops.

Made by the makers of Johnson's Wax—S. C. Johnson & Son, Ltd.

# YOU asked these questions...

Dozens of interesting letters reach us every day. Sometimes the questions asked are of such general interest that we briefly print them and the answers. Here are two from this month's batch; perhaps you will find among them some facts of especial help to you:

**"What are the new arrangements for allowances for Expectant Mothers?"**



If you have not already done so, first get a medical certificate from your doctor, a certified midwife, or health visitor. Take or send this certificate, together with your ration book, to your Food Office. They will then give you a green book—R.B.2—altered for your use as an expectant mother, and will return your own book, too. At the same time they will give you the extra Clothing Coupons.

AN EXPECTANT MOTHER'S FOOD ALLOWANCES ARE:

**Milk.** 7 pints per week priority free or at 2d. a pint, in addition to the ordinary non-priority allowance on your own ration book.

**Eggs.** 2 shell egg on each allocation—one egg on the R.B.2 book, one on your own. 3 packets of dried eggs every four weeks—2 on the R.B.2 book, one on your own.

**Meat.** An extra half-ration on the R.B.2 book as well as the

ordinary ration on your own book.

**Vitamin Products** (Cod liver oil and concentrated orange juice). The usual allowances for expectant mothers, using the coupons in the R.B.2 book. No need to get special forms or coupons.

**Oranges.** The same priority as children, when supplies are available—on the R.B.2 book.

**All other rationed foods** as usual, on your own book.

WHEN BABY IS BORN your own ration book and the green book, R.B.2, are sent to the Food Office, and R.B.2 is altered again so that you can use it for Baby. It then becomes your Baby's authority for 7 pints of milk per week (priority) and for the other foods, including Vitamins, but chocolates and sweets will not be available until Baby is six months old. On your own book you can get a further 7 pints of milk per week (full price), on application, and the ordinary adult's rations of other foods.

**"I can't make a good baked custard with Dried Eggs."**

You will find you get a nice, smooth custard this way:

**BAKED CUSTARD FOR 4 PEOPLE.** 3 eggs, reconstituted; 1 pint milk; 2 level tablespoons sugar; flavouring.

**METHOD:** Beat the egg and sugar together very thoroughly. Heat the milk, to boiling point, and pour it on the eggs gradually, stirring well all the time. Add the flavouring. Pour into a greased dish; place the dish in a shallow pan of water, hot or cold, allowing the water to come about half-way up the sides of the dish. Bake in a moderately hot oven until the custard is set. **Important.** Bake the custard as soon as it is mixed. Do not allow it to stand.

**A question TO you**

Are you handing back to your milk roundsman all your metal milk bottle tops?

Please do. If everyone did, enough aluminium would be recovered in one year to build well over 50 Lancaster bombers. The tops should be wrapped in paper (not put inside the milk bottles) and handed to the milk roundsman with the empty bottles. Thank you.



ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (S75)

Cooking in my  
**REGULO**  
**NEW WORLD**  
Gas Cooker  
is really economical

Product of Radiation Ltd

# DAWNING LIGHT of FREEDOM

**Britain's anti-Nazi Germans, many of them eminent public figures in pre-Hitler Germany, met in a London church hall to form a Free German Movement. The unusual meeting is described by WILLI FRISCHAUER with pictures by R. SAIDMAN**

**B**RIGHT rays of sunshine fell most auspiciously through the high windows of Trinity Church Hall in Finchley Road, on the day when a gathering of hundreds of Germans met to form the first Free German Movement in Britain.

They were all refugees from Nazi oppression who had found hospitality in this country. Now, whatever their race and creed or political opinion, they are striving to unite for the decisive victory over Hitler and the liberation of Germany.

Recalling Mr. Churchill's statement that all who fight Hitler are Britain's Allies, they are appealing to the German people to take a stand against Hitler and greeting the armies of the United Nations who are fighting the oppressors of their country.

They themselves have every reason to fight Hitler. As I looked into the faces of those Germans who listened tensely to the speeches from the platform, I could read the lines which suffering had written on their features.

Almost all of them had their lives, their careers, broken by the Nazis. There were grey-haired German university professors whom Hitler had driven from Germany, banned from their chairs because their race or their philosophy did not conform to Nazi principles.

Some are former leading German politicians, whom tortures in Nazi concentration camps have crippled for life, who have endured the ill-treatment meted out to them by brutal S.S. Black Guards. There, too, were women who were separated from their families, children who had been taken to safety in this country and had grown up to love their English hosts.

Even though their features bore all the characteristics of Germans, even though there was little to distinguish the scene from a political meeting inside Germany, it was the spirit of freedom, tolerance, hope and faith that expressed itself in the unusual atmosphere.

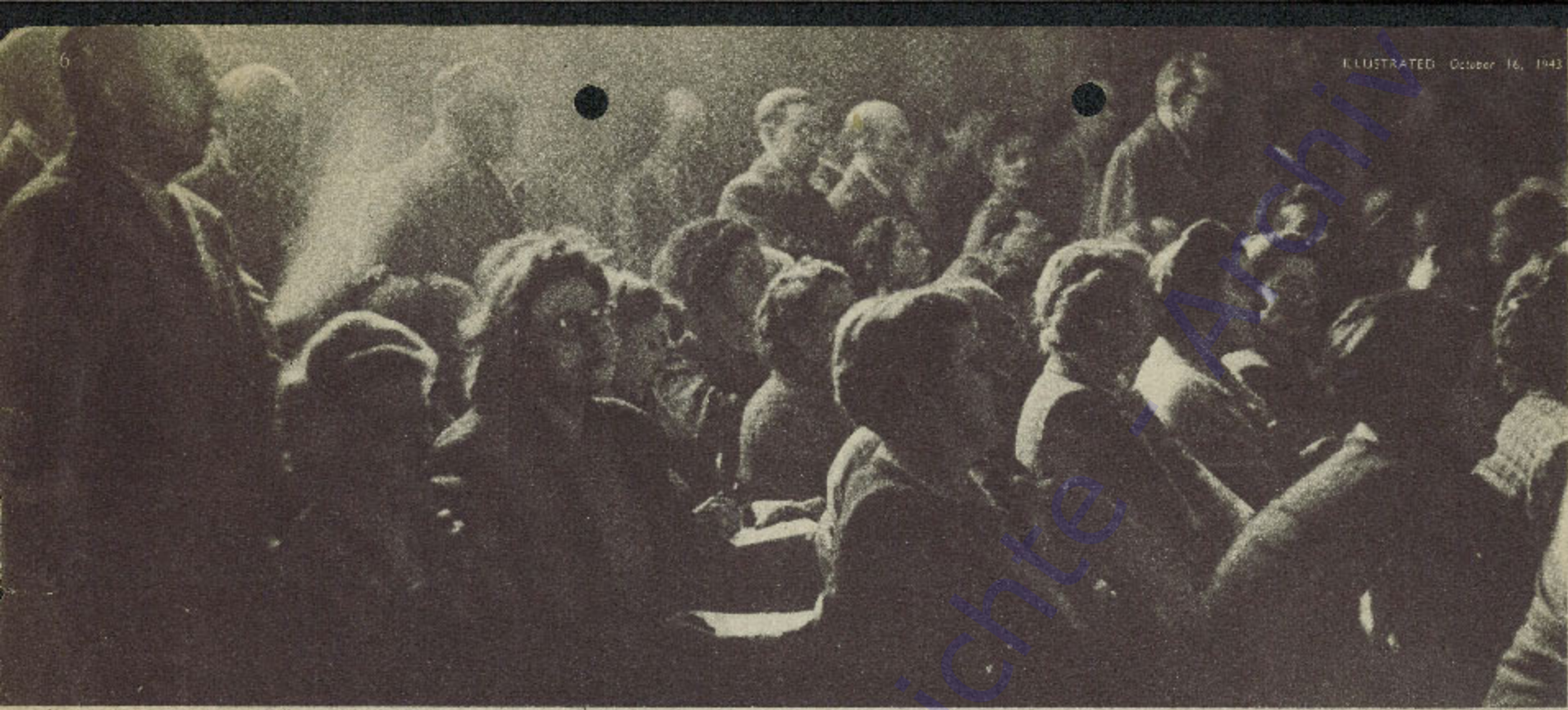
The sun that shone on the platform could not, of course, dispel all the clouds that gather over political exiles wherever they go and under whatever circumstances they meet. When democrats go into exile they take with them very few of their belongings; but they cannot, will not, leave their convictions behind.

And there were, after all, scores of political parties in pre-Hitler Germany and even in exile and not even on the common platform of their hatred of Hitler and their intense desire to drive him out of Germany, can they easily co-ordinate their political views.

While the Germans in Britain deliberated about the formation of their movement, Germans in Russia surprised the world with a *fait accompli*. Including German generals captured at Stalingrad, they, too, formed a Free German Movement. Are Russia's Germans alone to fight the political battle?

Would the British Government accept the help offered to them by German enemies of Hitler? Would representatives of one German party or the other try and dominate the new organization? Or would it be possible for all the free Germans outside Germany to unite with a common programme and thus, perhaps, create an organization which can actually help the war effort of the Allies?

All these questions could not be answered at once. It was, first of all, a provisional committee which called the first meeting of the Free German Movement. And the first task before the meeting was the election

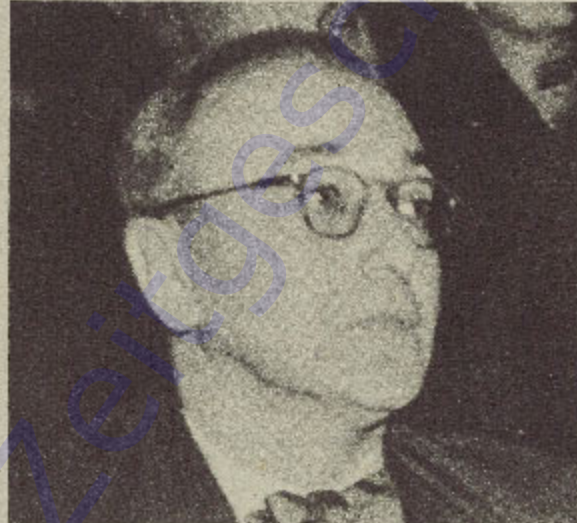


**THIS GERMAN AUDIENCE** listened with tense faces to the speeches and proclamations from the platform where the temporary Committee for the Formation of a Free German Movement in Britain had established itself. There were many women in this

audience who had come from office or factory; old men who have found refuge in Britain and young boys who have grown up in this country to which their parents fled from Nazi terrorism. Many had suffered cruel tortures in Nazi concentration camps



**FEARLESS FIGHTER** for his principles is Heinrich Fraenkel, author of *Vansittart's Gift to Goebbels*. Fraenkel demanded help for the German people against Hitler



**RESCUE** of German anti-Nazi refugees is now job of Fritz Wolf, journalist and former editor of the *Pariser Tageszeitung*, leading German anti-Nazi newspaper



**FORMER PROFESSOR** of History and Economics at the Technical High School in Aachen is Alfred Meusel, Director of the Free German Institute in Britain



**WOMEN OF GERMANY** have helped Hitler to power. But here are two representatives of the big number of German anti-Nazi women, Emmy Damerius, former member of the Prussian Diet and organizer of Berlin's women underground work and Elsbeth Bruck, who has spent a great part of her lifetime in opposition to German militarism



**LAST FREE PHILOSOPHER** of Germany is Professor Arthur Liebert, of Berlin. Now the professor lectures at Birmingham University and works to overthrow Nazism

# DAWNING LIGHT of FREEDOM

—continued

of outstanding German personalities to work out a constitution.

To the independent observer it seemed as if there were ample talent from which to choose the leaders of Free Germany; that there were men and women who could usefully appeal to their compatriots inside Germany to help the Allies fighting Hitler—an indispensable condition if the German people want to earn the right to be really free again.

I saw the aged leader of Germany's Liberal Party, Dr. August Weber, for many years a member of the German Reichstag, whom the Gestapo arrested seven times within six years before he could escape to Britain.

## Escape To Freedom

There was Herr Koenen, a Communist M.P. who suffered much before he, too, escaped to the haven of a free and democratic country. Outstanding in the gathering was the grey head of Professor Liebert, perhaps Germany's last free philosopher, who taught in Berlin University and now lectures at Birmingham.

Professor Kuszinski, the well-known statistician, presided. He was once the director of the statistical bureau of the Berlin County Council, and is now a lecturer at the London School of Economics.

And women, too, are playing their part in this attempt to lay, in the free atmosphere of free Britain, the first foundations for a democratic Germany from which both Prussian militarism and Nazi gangsterism have been purged.

A member of the working committee is Frau Adele Schreiber, for many years a Socialist member of the Reichstag. And several German women were present who had taken a prominent part in underground work inside Hitler's Germany before they had to flee.

The number of democratic Germans of great standing which were at the meeting was really impressive. It proved that Hitler had driven the best elements among his people into exile. And there was something symbolic in the way in which these men and women found it possible to serve their cause in Britain.

Today, many thousands of German anti-Nazis are wearing British uniform. Others help the war effort as workers in factories, in offices and on the land. To intensify this help which German anti-Nazis are glad to be allowed to render the Allied cause, is one of the first purposes of the new movement.

It is up to them now to show what they can do in harmony among themselves, in collaboration with the Allies.

If they succeed it may mean a great step forward on the road which alone can lead Germany back into the ranks of the democratic nations and spare the German people some of the penalties which ten years of Hitlerism has gathered over their heads.



**THREE KEY-MEN** on the platform are (standing): Dr. Karl Rawizki, Counsel of the German Mine Workers' Federation, leading socialist; Professor Kuszinski, well-known statistician, now lecturer at the London School of Economics (right); and Johannes Fladung, Communist ex-member of the Prussian Diet who suffered horribly in Nazi concentration camps



**LEADER OF THE LIBERALS** in Germany was the aged August Weber, Chairman of the German State Party, Member of the Reichstag for fourteen years before Hitler came to power. He was arrested by the Gestapo seven times within six years before he escaped to Britain. Now he wants to return to politics in a Free Germany, purged of Nazis



**A GERMAN EX-OFFICER**, Lt.-Col. Hans Kahle, who once commanded the German anti-Fascist units of the International Brigade during the Spanish civil war



**CLOSE-UP** of Mr. Dunmore's glider seen on the left. It has 1,500 pieces in the wings, weighs 43 oz., and is fitted with automatic ailerons. It took 255 hours to build



**HIGH WINDS** made flying a precarious business and care had to be taken to avoid crashes. Mr. G. Dunmore therefore preferred to confine tests of his super glider to hand launchings, but even so, he had to keep a watchful eye on his machine

## "EPSOM MEETING"

**I**n its time, Epsom racecourse has seen plenty of flyers both equine and—in the case of welters—human. But flyers of a different kind were competing there when the Blackheath Model Flying Club held a meeting there.

Wartime restrictions of such materials as rubber have of necessity resulted in glider construction rather than that of rubber-driven models. And this in its turn has seen the technique of "winching" developed. This consists of launching the glider on a 150ft. line in the manner of kite flying.

And here you see some of the "entries" for the Epsom meeting which was very well attended.



**WINNING** model glider is being launched by its owner, Mr. A. H. Taylor. It glided for a hundred and fifteen seconds



**RELEASING** the rubber-driven model owned by Mr. Austwick, of Halifax. This glider won the rubber-driven duration contest with a flight of 5 mins. 36 secs. Then it was lost to sight and searchers failed to find it despite lengthy hunting