



INTERNEES *Why were people interned at the beginning of the war?*

Source 1 (pg 1)

TELE. : VICTORIA 8585.

TELEGRAMS : PASSICS, PARL, LONDON.

Reply should be addressed to H.M. Chief Inspector, Immigration Branch, Home Office, Stanley House, Marsham Street, London, S.W.1, and the following reference quoted:—

S.I. 783.



~~SECRET.~~

IMMIGRATION BRANCH,
HOME OFFICE.

14th September, 1938.

To the Officer in Charge.

On receipt of either (1) a message (whether by telegram or otherwise) in the form EMPOL CIRCULAR 14th SEPTEMBER, 1938, NET PASSICS PARL LONDON; or (2) a notification of the outbreak of hostilities with a foreign power, you should immediately open the enclosed envelope and act in accordance with the instructions contained therein. Arrangements should be made for the necessary action to be taken in your absence.

F. J. RALFE.

H.M. Chief Inspector,
Immigration Branch.

Instructions about internees in the event of war. 1938.



INTERNEES *Why were people interned at the beginning of the war?*

Source 1 (pg2)

TELEGRAMS : PASSICS, PARL, LONDON.

TELE. NO. VICTORIA 8585.

Reply should be addressed to H.M. Chief Inspector, Immigration Branch, Home Office, Stanley House, Marsham Street, London, S.W.1, and the following reference quoted :—

IMMIGRATION BRANCH,

HOME OFFICE.

14th September, 1938.

S.I. 783.

~~SECRET.~~

To Immigration Officers.

The enclosed list gives the names of Germans whom it is desired to arrest at once. Instructions have been issued to the police accordingly and if any of the persons named are found endeavouring to leave the country, they should be arrested at the ports. If hostilities have already broken out, power of arrest will be based upon the general prerogative power to intern enemy aliens. If hostilities have not yet broken out, the arrests will be covered in due course, if necessary, by the issue of deportation orders by the Secretary of State. Persons arrested should be handed over to the local police, who should be asked to dispose of them in the manner laid down in the Home Office Circular 700463/7 of 13th September, 1938. The names of persons arrested should be forwarded to the Chief Inspector marked confidential.

Instructions about internees in the event of war. 1938.



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Source 2



A photograph of a Kindergarten (class for young children) in an Internment Camp. 1940.



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Source 3 (pg1)

C O P Y.

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ISLE OF MAN.

APPEAL DECISION.

- (1) Surname (block capitals) RIES. Forenames Eduard. Alias ---
- (2) Date and place of birth 21.2.12. Voerde.
- (3) Nationality German
- (4) Police Regn.Cert.No. 769304. Home Office reference, if known. R.14397. Special Procedure Card Number, if known.
- (5) Address 21, Grayshott Road, Battersea.
- (6) Normal Occupation Manufacturer (Steel and Bakelite)
- (7) Present Occupation as above.
- (8) Decision of Tribunal Left subject to 6A & 9A.
- (9) Decision of Advisory Committee: Left subject to 6A & 9A.

Reasons for Decision.

This man is a German and an Aryan. His wife, Ilse REIS, is half-Jewish, her father being a Jew. The man tells us that he joined the Jugend Deutsche Order when he was 16 in the year 1928, and he remained a member of this Order, which we understand was opposed to Nazism and Communism, until June, 1933, when it was dissolved by the Nazis. Owing to the fact, as he says, that he was the manager of his father's bakelite manufacturing business, and that his father was ill, and that it had become a matter of remark that none of the employees of the business had manifested their loyalty to the Nazi cause, he joined the Storm Troopers in January 1934, for motives of policy, but not of conviction. He remained a Storm Trooper until May,

/1938

Appeal decision for German Internee wanting to be released. 1941.



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Source 3 (pg 2)

1938, when, having fallen in love with his present wife and become engaged to her, he resigned because he could not obtain the Nazi authorities' consent to his marriage with a woman of Jewish blood. In those circumstances he planned, as soon as it was conveniently possible, to leave Germany with his fiancée and get married in England. To the extent indicated by the foregoing facts he and his wife may possibly be described as refugees from Nazi oppression. We believe the story that he told us, that he is really anti-Nazi, that his sympathies are with this country, and that he is disposed to be loyal to England, but having regard to the ease with which when it was to his interest to become a Nazi he became one, and to the fact that he has his parents, two sisters and a brother in Germany, we feel that it would be taking too great a risk on security grounds to recommend for release this couple who might under pressure be persuaded to do something to help the German cause and to the detriment of this country. Accordingly we recommend they be retained in their present classification and kept in internment. Having regard to the fact that this man has only recently reached England from Australia, that he has not seen his wife for a considerable period, and that they have a young child of one or two years of age, we recommend strongly that they be permitted to be interned together in the Married Camp.

Classified "B".

Signature of Tribunal N.L. Macaskie.

Appeal decision for German Internee wanting to be released. 1941.



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Source 4

Statement Showing the Number of
Internees and Detainees in Internment Camps
at the 1st April, 1941 to 1944.

United Kingdom

Date	Men	Women	Married Camp	Children	Total (including Children)
1st April, 1941	6,331	2,168	- +	295	8,794
" " 1942	3,506	907	107	115	4,742
" " 1943	2,982	765	117	102	4,083
" " 1944	1,771	631	101	86	2,690

+ Not available

Internees in the Dominions
at the beginning of the Years 1941 to 1944.

Date	Australia	Canada	Totals
1st January, 1941	2,530	4,786	7,316
" " 1942	1,875	3,645	5,520
" " 1943	706	2,527	3,233
" " 1944	444	1,908	2,352

The figures for the Dominions are only approximate.

Numbers of internees in UK 1941-1944.