

palgrave  
macmillan

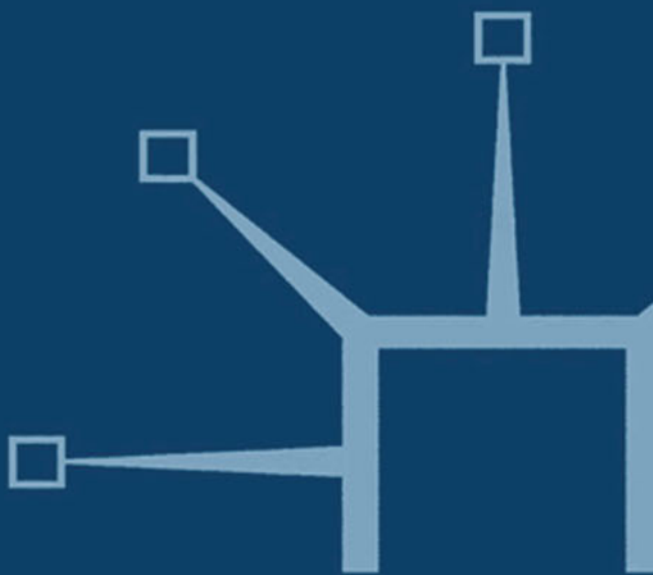
**THE PALGRAVE DICTIONARY  
OF  
ANGLO-JEWISH HISTORY**

---

**William D. Rubinstein**

**Michael A. Jolles**

**Hilary L. Rubinstein**



**THE PALGRAVE DICTIONARY  
OF  
ANGLO-JEWISH HISTORY**



**THE PALGRAVE  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
ANGLO-JEWISH  
HISTORY**

Edited by

**William D. Rubinstein**

*Professor of History, University of Aberystwyth, UK*

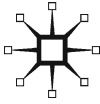
Associate Editors

**Michael A. Jolles**

and

**Hilary L. Rubinstein**

palgrave  
macmillan



© William D. Rubinstein, Michael A. Jolles and Hilary L. Rubinstein 2011

Softcover reprint of the hardcover 1st edition 2011 978-1-4039-3910-4

All rights reserved. No reproduction, copy or transmission of this publication may be made without written permission.

No portion of this publication may be reproduced, copied or transmitted save with written permission or in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, or under the terms of any licence permitting limited copying issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency, Saffron House, 6-10 Kirby Street, London EC1N 8TS.

Any person who does any unauthorized act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

The authors have asserted their rights to be identified as the authors of this work in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

First published 2011 by  
PALGRAVE MACMILLAN

Palgrave Macmillan in the UK is an imprint of Macmillan Publishers Limited, registered in England, company number 785998, of Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 6XS.

Palgrave Macmillan in the US is a division of St Martin's Press LLC, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

Palgrave Macmillan is the global academic imprint of the above companies and has companies and representatives throughout the world.

Palgrave® and Macmillan® are registered trademarks in the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe and other countries.

ISBN 978-1-349-51951-4      ISBN 978-0-230-30466-6 (eBook)  
DOI 10.1057/9780230304666

This book is printed on paper suitable for recycling and made from fully managed and sustained forest sources. Logging, pulping and manufacturing processes are expected to conform to the environmental regulations of the country of origin.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

A catalog record for this book is available from the Library of Congress.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11

# Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	vii
<i>Abbreviations Used in the Text</i>	ix
<i>Abbreviations Used in the Source Notes</i>	xvi
<i>Glossary</i>	xix
Entries	1



# Introduction

The aim of this work is to provide a comprehensive reference tool that provides information on the main institutions, local communities, and events in the history of the Jewish people in Britain since their Readmission in 1656, as well as biographical information about a large number of Jewish achievers and notable figures. It is intended as a companion volume to a parallel work, edited by Dr Joe Hillaby, which surveys medieval Anglo-Jewry. This present volume also includes entries on the handful of Jews or noteworthy persons of Jewish descent known to have lived in England during the period 1290–1656, when no organised Jewish community existed here.

The entries in our work are largely the product of three contributors: Professor William D. Rubinstein as General Editor, and Dr Michael A. Jolles and Dr Hilary L. Rubinstein as associate editors. Some contributions were made by Dr John Cooper, Stephen W. Massil, Rabbi Jonathan A. Romain, and Edgar R. Samuel. This project has been supported by the Jewish Historical Society of England, the eminent historical body founded in 1893, to whom the editors are deeply grateful. We also appreciate the support of Michael Strang, our editor at Palgrave Macmillan.

This work is far more comprehensive than any similar publication known to us, and is intended to be the first reference work consulted by anyone interested in an Anglo-Jewish subject. As lengthy as it is, it can plainly not be truly comprehensive. Especially regarding living persons and current Jewish institutions, it is doubtless guilty of omitting many worthy of inclusion. A work such as this is necessarily finite in content, while the range of significant persons and institutions is certainly far larger. Space has been a constraining factor throughout.

If such a work contains entries on 1000 subjects, there is certain to be a 1001st most significant; if it contains entries on 2000 subjects, there is similarly a 2001st most important. Should a second edition of this work ever appear, any regrettable omissions will be made good, as well as corrections made to any inaccurate assertions.

It will naturally be asked ‘Who is a Jew?’ for the purposes of inclusion in this work. There is no easy answer to this question, and we have, within reason, defined as Jewish for the purposes of inclusion anyone who was or is regarded as Jewish or regarded themselves as Jewish. We have also included notable figures with one Jewish parent, again we hope in a reasonable way. There are, of course, many questionable or ambiguous cases, for example among notable individuals practising a religion other than Judaism (such as Benjamin Disraeli and Bishop Hugh Montefiore), or who were atheists connected with the Jewish community only loosely or not at all (such as Karl Marx), or who concealed their Jewish background (such as Leopold Amery). In such cases as these, we have tried to err on the side of inclusion rather than exclusion. It is inconceivable, for example, that a work such as this could omit Benjamin Disraeli, despite the fact that from the age of 12 he was a member of the Church of England. We should also note that the compilers of this work do not constitute a Beth Din, and can make no *ex cathedra* rulings on anyone’s status according to Halakhah, but try only to be governed by common sense. Omitted are people sometimes presumed to have been Jewish, even by Jewish sources, but whose reputed Jewishness is either erroneous or completely unsupported by available evidence: these include from the nineteenth century Salvation



Army founder William Booth, impresario and dramatist Sir Augustus Glossop Harris, and actor Lewis Waller and from the twentieth theatrical producer Lilian Baylis and MPs Thomas Myers and Sir Henry Norman. We have, for the historical record, included some halakhically Jewish Christians from the past, such as Sir Henry Newbolt, whose colourful Jewish forebear also appears in these pages. But we have excluded the present-day celebrities Marianne Faithfull and Katie Price, who both happen to have had a Jewish maternal grandmother. Several notable converts to Judaism, such as Lord George Gordon, have been incorporated, as well as a few prominent philosemites, such as the Rev. James Parkes. The symbol ■ before an entry indicates, at a glance, a non-Jew. Please note that \* indicates a cross-reference, and that Frankfurt is Frankfurt-am-Main unless otherwise specified. Individuals bearing surnames with foreign prefixes such as De or Van have been entered with the suffix first, except in the case of non-Britons and of the de Rothschilds, since we found it expedient to have all the Rothschild entries together. We have usually entered peers under their surnames rather than their titles; however, Ellen Odette Cuffe (née Bischoffsheim), Countess of Desart, appears under Desart, for it was by her title that she was known to the public.

Automatically included in this work (up to mid-2010) are all Jewish MPs, life peers, hereditary peers when first created, baronets, and knights, all Jewish Fellows of the Royal Society (except those having foreign membership), and a range of other categories of Jewish achievers. While it has been easy among these categories to decide whom to include, it is of course those whose inclusion is a subjective rather than objective matter which presents the most difficulties. There is also a basic dichotomy between those who were notable for their achievements within the Jewish community, and those notable for their

achievements in the wider world. We have also tried to provide biographical information that goes beyond existing sources where this is inadequate. To take one example, the date of death of George Ernest Spero, an early Jewish Labour MP, has hitherto been unknown, but we have ascertained that he died in 1976 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. There are probably dozens of other cases about which this work provides such missing data.

No one who even casually dips into this work can fail to be impressed by the extraordinary – indeed, singular and often almost unbelievable – range of achievement shown by those with entries here, in virtually every imaginable field. For a community that never at any time numbered more than (at most) about 400,000, whose members often arrived here penniless and unable to speak a word of English, and who faced whatever antisemitism there was in British society, this is a truly remarkable record, evidence alike of Jewish ability and of at least the relative openness of British society. In particular, the children and grandchildren of those who arrived from Eastern Europe between 1880 and 1914, and, especially, of the seemingly innumerable high achievers who came as refugees from Nazi Germany in the 1930s, are so numerous in this work as to be astonishing. They were often crucially helped by a range of Anglo-Jewish institutions, although they had their way to make. This work also charts the broad trends in Anglo-Jewish life, for example in the political sphere the movement of the community (with many exceptions) from Liberalism to Labour to Conservatism, and the breakdown of the Anglo-Jewish religious consensus. We hope that the range and impressive nature of the careers of the individuals included here will provide not merely information but also inspiration.

WILLIAM D. RUBINSTEIN  
wdr@aber.ac.uk

# Abbreviations Used in the Text

AA	Automobile Association	BCL	Bachelor of Civil Law
AAA	Amateur Athletic Association	BCom, BComm	Bachelor of Commerce
AC	Companion, Order of Australia	BD	Bachelor of Divinity
AERE	Atomic Energy Research Establishment	BEF	British Expeditionary Force
AFRAeS	Associate Fellow, Royal Aeronautical Society	BHL	Bachelor of Hebrew Letters
AGM	Annual General Meeting	BLit	Bachelor of Literature
AINA	Associate, Institute of Naval Architecture	BLitt	Bachelor of Letters
AJA	Anglo-Jewish Association	BOAC	British Overseas Airways Corporation
AJEX	Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women	Bt	baronet
AJHS	Australian Jewish Historical Society	BM	Bachelor of Medicine; Bachelor of Music; British Museum
aka	also known as	BMA	British Medical Association
ANU	Australian National University	<i>BMJ</i>	<i>British Medical Journal</i>
AO	Officer, Order of Australia	BPhil	Bachelor of Philosophy
ARA	Associate, Royal Academy	BSC	British Steel Corporation
ARCM	Associate, Royal College of Music	BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
ARE	Associate, Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers	BUF	British Union of Fascists
ARGS	Associate, Royal Geographical Society	BUPA	British United Provident Association
ARIBA	Associate, Royal Institute of British Architects	c	circa
ARP	Air Raid Precautions	Cantab	[of] Cambridge (cantabriensis)
AUT	Association of University Teachers	CB	Companion, Order of the Bath
BAFTA	British Association of Film and Television Arts	CBE	Commander, Order of the British Empire
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	CBI	Confederation of British Industries
		CCJ	Council of Christians and Jews
		CCNY	City College of New York

**x Abbreviations Used in the Text**

CCPR	Central Council for Physical Recreation	ECT	Electro-Convulsive Therapy
CEMA	Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts	EEC	European Economic Community
CEng	Chartered Engineer	EFTA	European Free Trade Association
CERN	Centre Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire	ENSA	Entertainments National Service Association
CH	Companion of Honour	FBA	Fellow, British Academy
ChB	Bachelor of Surgery	FBIM	Fellow, British Institute of Management
CIE	Companion, Order of the Indian Empire	FBPsS	Fellow, British Psychological Society
CMG	Companion, Order of St Michael and St George	FCI Arb	Fellow, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators
CND	Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament	FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
CSI	Companion, Order of the Star of India	FCPath	Fellow, College of Pathologists
CVO	Commander, Royal Victorian Order	FCS	Fellow, Chemical Society
DBE	Dame Commander, Order of the British Empire	FEng	Fellow, Royal Academy of Engineering
DCL	Doctor of Civil Law	FFCM	Fellow, Faculty of Community Medicine
DCM	Distinguished Conduct Medal	FFPHM	Fellow, Faculty of Public Health Medicine
DD	Doctor of Divinity	FGS	Fellow, Geological Society
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane	FIA	Fellow, Institute of Actuaries
DFC	Distinguished Flying Cross	FIC	Fellow, Institute of Chemistry
DHL	Doctor of Hebrew Letters	FICE	Fellow, Institution of Civil Engineers
DHSS	Department of Health and Social Services	FICChemE	Fellow, Institution of Chemical Engineers
DipEd	Diploma in Education	FIEE	Fellow, Institution of Electrical Engineers
DL	Deputy Lieutenant	FIL	Fellow, Institute of Linguists
DLit,		FIMA	Fellow, Institute of Mathematics and its Applications
DLitt	Doctor of Letters (DLit is the University of London style.)	FIMarE	Fellow, Institute of Marine Engineers
DMus	Doctor of Music	FIMEchE	Fellow, Institution of Mechanical Engineers
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	FIS	Fellow, Institute of Statisticians
DNB	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i> (not to be confused with the ODNB)	FInstP	Fellow, Institute of Physics
DPM	Diploma in Psychological Medicine	FInstPet	Fellow, Institute of Petroleum
DPhil	Doctor of Philosophy		
DSC	Distinguished Service Cross		
DSO	Distinguished Service Order		
DTM	Diploma in Tropical Medicine		
EC	European Community		

FJI	Fellow, Institute of Journalists	FRCP	Fellow, Royal College of Physicians
FLA	Fellow, Library Association	FRCPATH	Fellow, Royal College of Pathologists
FMedSci	Fellow, Academy of Medical Sciences	FRCPsych	Fellow, Royal College of Psychiatrists
FPhS	Fellow, Philosophical Society of England	FRCS	Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons
FPI	Fellow, Plastics Institute (later FPRI)	FRHS	Fellow, Royal Horticultural Society
FPS	Fellow, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain	FRICS	Fellow, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
FRAE	Fellow, Royal Academy of Engineering	FRP	Fellow, Royal Society of Portrait Painters
FRAI	Fellow, Royal Anthropological Institute	FRTS	Fellow, Royal Television Society
FRAM	Fellow, Royal Academy of Music	FRS	Fellow, Royal Society
FRAS	Fellow, Royal Astronomical Society	FRSA	Fellow, Royal Society of Arts
FRAeS	Fellow, Royal Aeronautical Society	FRSC	Fellow, Royal Society of Chemistry
FRBS	Fellow, Royal Society of British Sculptors	FRSE	Fellow, Royal Society of Edinburgh
FRCM	Fellow, Royal College of Music	FRSL	Fellow, Royal Society of Literature
FRCOG	Fellow, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	FSA	Fellow, Society of Antiquaries
FRCP	Fellow, Royal College of Physicians	FSS	Fellow, Royal Statistical Society
FRCPATH	Fellow, Royal College of Pathologists	FTCL	Fellow, Trinity College of Music, London
FRCPsych	Fellow, Royal College of Psychiatrists	FZS	Fellow, Zoological Society
FRCS	Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FRCSSE	Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh	GBE	Knight Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire
FRCSI	Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	GC	George Cross
FRConS	Fellow, Royal Economic Society	GCHQ	Government Communications Headquarters
FRGS	Fellow, Royal Geographical Society	GCB	Knight Grand Cross, Order of the Bath
FRHistSoc	Fellow, Royal Historical Society	GCIE	Knight Grand Commander, Order of the Indian Empire
FRIBA	Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects	GCMG	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross, Order of St Michael and St George
FRIC	Fellow, Royal Institute of Chemistry	GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education

xii Abbreviations Used in the Text

GCVO	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross, Royal Victorian Order	JPSA	Jewish Publication Society of America
GEC	General Electric Company	JPS[A]	Jewish Publication Society of America
GLC	Greater London Council	JRU	Jewish Religious Union
GM	General Motors; George Medal	JTA	Jewish Telegraphic Agency
GPO	General Post Office	Jur D	Doctor of Jurisprudence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	KBE	Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire
HMT	His Majesty's Troopship	KC	King's Counsel
HMV	His Master's Voice	KCB	Knight Commander of the Bath
HUC	Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati	KCIE	Knight Commander, Order of the Indian Empire
HUJ	Hebrew University of Jerusalem	KCL	King's College, London
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	KCMG	Knight Commander, Order of St Michael and St George
ICI	Imperial Chemical Industries	KCS	King's College School
IDF	Israel Defense Forces	KCSI	Knight Commander, Order of the Star of India
IJA	Institute of Jewish Affairs	KCVO	Knight Commander, Royal Victorian Order
ILEA	Inner London Education Authority	KRRC	King's Royal Rifle Corps
ILO	International Labour Organisation	KSLI	King's Shropshire Light Infantry
ILP	Independent Labour Party	KT	Knight, Order of the Thistle
IRA	Irish Republican Army	LAMDA	London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art
ISCM	International Society for Contemporary Music	LCC	London County Council
IoD	Institute of Directors	LCM	London College of Music
<i>ITMA</i>	<i>It's That Man Again</i> (a popular wartime radio comedy series)	LCP	Licentiate, College of Physicians
ITN	Independent Television News	LD	Liberal and Democratic
ITO	Jewish Territorial Organisation	Lit. Hum.	Literae Humaniores
<i>JC</i>	<i>Jewish Chronicle</i>	LJS	Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St John's Wood, London
JCA	Jewish Colonisation Association	LLB	Bachelor of Laws
JFS	Jews' Free School	LLD	Doctor of Laws
<i>JHSET</i>	<i>Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England</i>	LLM	Master of Laws
JHSE	Jewish Historical Society of England	LPO	London Philharmonic Orchestra
JIA	Joint Israel Appeal	LRAM	Licentiate, Royal Academy of Music
JIS	Jews' Infant School	LRCP	Licentiate, Royal College of Physicians
JLB	Jewish Lads' Brigade	LSA	Licentiate, Society of Apothecaries (once a qualifying medical degree)
JLGB	Jewish Lads' and Girls' Brigade		
JNF	Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemet leYisrael)		
JP	Justice of the Peace		

LSE	London School of Economics	NAAFI	Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes
LSO	London Symphony Orchestra	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA)
LVO	Lieutenant, Royal Victorian Order	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
MA	Master of Arts	NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
MB	Bachelor of Medicine	NEDC	National Economic Development Council
MBA	Master of Business Administration	NHS	National Health Service
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine/ Bachelor of Surgery	NIMA	
MBE	Member, Order of the British Empire	NIMR	National Institute for Medical Research
MC	Military Cross	NSO	National Symphony Orchestra
MCC	Marylebone Cricket Club	NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
MCom	Master of Commerce	NUM	National Union of Miners
MD	Doctor of Medicine	NYU	New York University
MEP	Member of the European Parliament	OBE	Officer, Order of the British Empire
MGM	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	OCTU	Officer, Cadet Training Unit
MIChemE	Member, Institution of Chemical Engineers	ODNB	<i>Oxford Dictionary of National Biography</i>
MIEE.	Member, Institution of Electrical Engineers	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
MIM&M	Member, Institution of Mining and Metallurgy	OM	Order of Merit
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	ORT	Organisation for Rehabilitation and Training
MK	Member of the Knesset	OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly	OSE	<i>British OSE Society (OSE = Society for the Protection of the Health of the Jews)</i>
MLitt	Master of Letters	OUP	Oxford University Press
MP	Member of Parliament	Oxon	[of] Oxford (oxoniensis)
MPhil	Master of Philosophy	PC	Privy Councillor (also written Privy Counsellor)
MR	Master of the Rolls	PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
MRC	Medical Research Council	PHLS	Public Health Laboratory Service
MRCP	Member, Royal College of Physicians	PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
MRCs	Member, Royal College of Surgeons	POW	Prisoner of War
MRSA	Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus	PPE	Philosophy, Politics, and Economics (Oxford degree 'Modern Greats')
MSAE	Member, Society of Automotive Engineers (USA)	QC	Queen's Counsel
MVO	Member, Royal Victorian Order		

**xiv Abbreviations Used in the Text**

RA	Royal Academy/Royal Academician	RSE	Royal Society of Edinburgh
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force	RSGB	Reform Synagogues of Great Britain
RAC	Royal Automobile Club	RSM	Royal Society of Medicine
RADA	Royal Academy of Dramatic Art	RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
RAE	Royal Aircraft Establishment (now British Aerospace)	RVO	Royal Victorian Order
RAEC	Royal Army Educational Corps	ScD	Doctor of Science
RAF	Royal Air Force	SDP	Social Democratic Party
RAFVR	Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve	sit-com	situation comedy
RAM	Royal Academy of Music	SOAS	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
RAMC	Royal Army Medical Corps	SOE	Special Operations Executive
RAOC	Royal Army Ordnance Corps	SPSL	Society for the Protection of Science and Learning
RASC	Royal Army Service Corps (now Royal Corps of Transport)	SSRC	Social Science Research Council (now ESRC)
RBA	Royal Society of British Artists	TA	Territorial Army
RCGP	Royal College of General Practitioners	TB	tuberculosis
RCM	Royal College of Music	TD	Territorial Efficiency Decoration
RCP	Royal College of Physicians	TUC	Trades Union Congress
RDC	Royal Defence Corps	UA1	Underground Area 1 detector at CERN
RFC	Royal Flying Corps (now RAF)	UCH	University College Hospital (London)
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects	UCL	University College, London
RIIA	Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House)	UCLA	University of California, Los Angeles
RMA	Royal Military Academy (at Woolwich until 1947, when it merged with the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to form the RMA there)	UCS	University College School (London)
RMC	Royal Military College, Sandhurst	UEFA	Union of European Football Associations
RNA	Ribonucleic acid	UJIA	United Jewish Israel Appeal
RNC	Royal Naval College	UKAEA	United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
RNCM	Royal Northern College of Music	ULPS	Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues
RNR	Royal Naval Reserve	UMIST	University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology
RNSS	Royal Naval Scientific Service	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
RNVR	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	UNCTAD	United Nations Commission for Trade and Development
RPO	Royal Philharmonic Orchestra		
RSA	Royal Society of Arts		
RSBA	Royal Society of British Artists		

UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund	WIZO	Women's International Zionist Organisation
UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration	WJC	World Jewish Congress
V&A	Victoria and Albert Museum	WJS	author to provide
VAT	Value Added Tax	WRAC	Women's Royal Army Corps
VC	Victoria Cross	WRNS	Women's Royal Naval Service
WAAF	Women's Auxiliary Air Force (later WRAF)	WUPJ	World Union for Progressive Judaism
WEA	Workers' Educational Association	WVS	Women's Voluntary Service
WHO	World Health Organisation	WZO	World Zionist Organisation
		YIVO	Jewish Scientific Institute (Yidisher Visnshaftlekher Institut)
		ZF	Zionist Federation



# Abbreviations Used in the Source Notes

- ADB* = *Australian Dictionary of Biography*
- Alderman, *British Politics* = Geoffrey Alderman, *The Jewish Community in British Politics* (1983)
- Alderman, *Federation* = Geoffrey Alderman, *The Federation of Synagogues 1887–1987* (1987)
- Alderman, *London Jewry* = Geoffrey Alderman, *London Jewry and London politics, 1889–1986* (1989)
- Alderman, *MBJ* = Geoffrey Alderman, *Modern British Jewry* (1992)
- Alumni Cantab.* = J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigiensis to 1900* (1940)
- Baum = Jeffrey Baum and Barbara Baum, *Light unto my Path* (1981)
- Ben Uri Story* = The Ben Uri Arts Society, *The Ben Uri Story from Art Society to Museum* (2001)
- Bermant, *Cousinhood* = Chaim Bermant, *The Cousinhood: The Anglo-Jewish Gentry* (1971)
- Berger = Doreen Berger, ed., *The Jewish Victorian... 1861–1870* (2004) & idem., *The Jewish Victorian: Genealogical Information from the Jewish Newspapers 1871–1880* (1999)
- Biog. Mem. FRS* = *Biographical Memoirs of the Fellows of the Royal Society* (vol. 1, 1955–)
- Black, *JFS* = Gerry Black, *JFS: the history of the Jews' Free School, London, since 1732* (1998)
- BLG* = *Burke's Landed Gentry*
- Boase = Frederic Boase, *Modern English Biography* (6 vols, 1892–1921)
- Bull. London Math. Soc.* = *Bulletin of the London Mathematical Society*
- Cardozo & Goodman, *Think and Thank* = D. A. J. Cardozo and Paul Goodman, *Think and Thank: The Montefiore Synagogue and College, Ramsgate 1833–1933* (1933)
- Cesarani, *JC* = David Cesarani, *The Jewish Chronicle and Anglo-Jewry, 1841–1991* (1994)
- Chilton, *WWBJ* = John Chilton, *Who's Who of British Jazz* (2004)
- Cohen, *EZBJ* = Stuart A. Cohen, *English Zionists and British Jews: the communal politics of Anglo-Jewry, 1895–1920* (1982)
- Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice* = John Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice: Jewish Doctors and Lawyers in England, 1890–1990* (2003)
- DBB* = *Dictionary of Business Biography*
- DNB* = *Dictionary of National Biography*
- DNZB* = *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*
- Dod = *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*
- DT* = *Daily Telegraph*
- Duschinsky, *Rabbinate* = Charles Duschinsky, *The Rabbinate of the Great Synagogue, London, from 1756–1842* (1921; repr.1971)
- EJ* = *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (1972, 2004)
- Emden = P. H. Emden, *Jews of Britain: a series of biographies* (1944)
- Endelman, *Georgian England* = Todd Endelman, *Jews in Georgian England 1714–1830* (1979)
- Ferguson, *World's Banker* = Niall Ferguson, *The World's Banker* (1998)
- Finestein, *Anglo-Jewry* = Israel Finestein, *Anglo-Jewry in Changing Times* (1999)

- Finestein, *Scenes and Personalities* = Israel Finestein, *Scenes and Personalities in Anglo-Jewry 1800–2000* (2002)
- Fishman, *East End Jewish Radicals* = William Fishman, *East End Jewish Radicals 1875–1914* (1975; repr. 2004)
- Frankel & Miller, *Gown & Tallith* = William Frankel & Harvey Miller, eds., *Gown & Tallith: In Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Cambridge University Jewish Society* (1989)
- Franklin, *Records* = A. E. Franklin, *Records of the Franklin Family* (1935)
- Galchinsky = Michael Galchinsky, *The Origin of the Modern Jewish Woman Writer: Romance and Reform in Victorian England* (1996)
- Gartner, *Jewish Immigrant* = Lloyd P. Gartner, *The Jewish Immigrant in England* (1960)
- GM = *Gentleman's Magazine*
- Gidney, *LSPCJ* = W.T. Gidney, *The History of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, from 1809–1908* (1908)
- Goldberg *Manchester Congregation* = P. Selvin Goldberg, *The Manchester Congregation of British Jews 1857–1957* (1957)
- Goodman, *Zionism* = Paul Goodman, *Zionism in England 1899–1949* (1949)
- Griffiths, Dennis = Griffiths, ed., *Encyclopedia of the British Press, 1422–1992* (1992)
- Grove = Sir George Grove, *A Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (new ed., 2001)
- Holmes, *Conductor* = John L. Holmes *Conductors on Record* (1982)
- Homa, *Fortress* = Bernard Homa, *A fortress in Anglo-Jewry* (1953)
- Hooper & Whyld = David Hooper and Ken Whyld, *The Oxford Companion to Chess* (1996)
- Hyamson, *A-J Notabilities* = Albert M. Hyamson, *Anglo-Jewish Notabilities* (1949)
- Hyamson, 'Anglo-Jewish Family' = Albert M. Hyamson, 'An Anglo-Jewish family', *JHSET*, 17 (1951–2), 1–10
- Hyamson, *Jews' College* = Albert M. Hyamson, *Jews' College London 1855–1955* (1955)
- Hyamson, *Sephardim* = Albert M. Hyamson, *The Sephardim of England* (1954)
- HYB = *Herzl Year Book*
- Hyman, *Ireland* = L. Hyman, *Jews of Ireland* (1971)
- IBDCEE = *International Biographical Dictionary of Central European Émigrés 1933–1945* (3 vols, 1983)
- Int. J. Dev. Biol.* = *International Journal of Developmental Biology*
- Jackson, *Sassoons* = Stanley Jackson, *The Sassoons* (1968)
- JC = *Jewish Chronicle*
- JCR-UK = Jewish Communities and Records – United Kingdom (online)
- J. Chem. Educ* = *Journal of Chemical Education*
- J. Chem. Soc* = *Journal of the Chemical Society*
- JE = *Jewish Encyclopaedia* (1901–6)
- JHSET = *Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England* (recent issues prefixed *Jewish Historical Studies*)
- Jolles = Michael Jolles, *A Directory of Distinguished British Jews, 1830–1930* (2001)
- Jolles, Isaac = Michael Jolles, Samuel Isaac, Saul Isaac and Nathaniel Isaacs (1998)
- JRAS = *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*
- JTA = Jewish Telegraphic Agency
- JYB = *Jewish Year Book*
- Kadish, *Bolsheviks* = Sharman Kadish, *Bolsheviks and British Jews* (1992)
- Kadish, *Jewish Heritage* = Sharman Kadish, *Jewish Heritage in England; an architectural guide* (2006)
- Katz, *JHE* = David Katz, *The Jews in the History of England* (1994)
- Keogh = Dermot Keogh, *Jews in Twentieth Century Ireland* (1998)
- Kersten, *150 Years* = Anne Kersten, ed., *150 Years of Progressive Judaism in Britain 1840–1990* (1990)
- Lawson, *Anglo-Jewish Poetry* = P. Lawson, *Anglo-Jewish Poetry from Isaac Rosenberg to Elaine Feinstein* (2006)
- Lewis, *Oxford* = David M. Lewis, *The Jews of Oxford* (1992)

- Lipman *Jews in Britain* = V. D. Lipman, *A History of the Jews in Britain since 1858* (1990)
- Lipman *Social History* = V. D. Lipman, *Social History of the Jews in England, 1850–1950* (1954)
- Lipman, *Three Centuries* = Vivian D. Lipman (ed.), *Three Centuries of Anglo-Jewish History* (1961)
- McFarlane = B. McFarlane, *An Encyclopedia of British Film* (2nd ed., 2003)
- Mazower = David Mazower, *Yiddish Theatre in London* (1987)
- Munk's Roll = *Munk's Roll: Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London, continued to 1965* (1968)
- N & Q = Notes & Queries
- ns = new series
- Newman, *Board of Deputies* = Aubrey Newman, *The Board of Deputies of British Jews, 1760–1985* (1987)
- Newman, *Provincial Jewry* = Aubrey Newman, ed., *Provincial Jewry in Britain: Papers for a conference at University College, London* (1975)
- Newman, *United Synagogue* = Aubrey Newman, *The United Synagogue 1870–1970* (1977)
- NDSB = *New Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (2008)
- Olsover = Lewis Olsover, *The Jewish Communities of North-East England, 1755–1980* (1980)
- ODN = *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*
- Pfeffer, 'From One End of the Earth to the Other' = Jeremy I. Pfeffer, 'From One End of the Earth to the Other': *The London Bet Din, 1805–55, and the Jewish Convicts Transported to Australia* (2008)
- Picciotto = James Picciotto, *Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History* (1875)
- Pollins, *Economic History* = Harold Pollins, *Economic History of the Jews in England* (1982)
- Rabinowicz, *A World Apart* = Harry Rabinowicz, *A World Apart: The Story of the Chasidim in Britain* (1997)
- Roth, GS = Cecil Roth, *The Great Synagogue London 1690–1940* (1950)
- Roth, HJE = Cecil Roth, *A History of the Jews in England* (1964)
- Roth, RPJ = Cecil Roth, *The Rise of Provincial Jewry* (1950)
- Rubinstein, JGB = William D. Rubinstein, *Jews in the English-Speaking World: Great Britain* (1996)
- Rubinstein, *Life Peers* = William D. Rubinstein, *The Biographical Dictionary of Life Peers* (1991)
- Rubinstein, *Philosemitism* = William D. Rubinstein & Hilary L. Rubinstein, *Philosemitism: Admiration and Support in the English-speaking world for Jews, 1840–1939* (1999)
- Salaman, *Jews* = Charles Kensington Salaman, *Jews As They Are* (1882)
- Salbstein, *Emancipation* = M. C. N. Salbstein, *The Emancipation of the Jews in Britain* (1977)
- Samuel, *At the End of the Earth* = Edgar Samuel, *At the End of the Earth: Essays on the history of the Jews in England and Portugal* (2004)
- Samuel, *Bristol* = Judith Samuel, *Jews in Bristol* (1997)
- Shaftesley, *Remember the Days* = J. M. Shaftesley, ed., *Remember the Days: essays on Anglo-Jewish history, 1841–1991* (1994)
- Snowman, *Hitler Emigrés* = Daniel Snowman, *The Hitler Emigrés* (2002)
- Stenton = Michael Stenton, ed., *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament* (4 vols, 1976–81)
- TLS = *Times Literary Supplement*
- UJE = *Universal Jewish Encyclopaedia* (1939–43)
- VJ = *Voice of Jacob*
- WA = *Whitaker's Almanac*
- Wheatcroft, *Randlords* = Geoffrey Wheatcroft *The Randlords* (1987)
- WW = *Who's Who*
- WWIsrael = *Who's Who in Israel*
- WWW = *Who Was Who*
- WWWJ 1965 = *Who's Who in World Jewry* (1965)
- Williams, *Manchester* = Bill Williams, *The Making of Manchester Jewry 1740–1875* (1976)

# Glossary

- Agudat Israel** (Union of Israel; also transliterated Agudas Yisroel, Agudath Yisrael) = a Strictly Orthodox political movement founded in the early twentieth century, and spreading to the land of Israel.
- Agunot** = women unable to remarry because their husbands cannot be proven dead or they refuse to grant them a divorce (singular: agunah).
- Aliyah** = 'to ascend' and denotes both being called [up] to the Torah and to emigrate [up] to Israel (in the phrase 'make aliyah'); see also Second Aliyah.
- Almemar** = elevated platform in the synagogue bearing the reading desk (also bimah).
- Archa** = a chest containing records of transactions between medieval Jews and clients.
- Av Beth Din** = the senior judge, and therefore head, of the Beth Din.
- Baal Koreh** = the person, usually the chazan but sometimes a lay official, who reads from the Sefer Torah (Torah Scroll) during the synagogue service.
- Baal Shem** = 'master of the name', i.e. of the Divinity.
- Baal Tefillah** = the person who reads the liturgy during synagogue services.
- Baal Tekiah** = the person who blows the shofar at services on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.
- Bar Mitzvah** = the attainment of the age of 13 by a Jewish male, conferring on him religious adulthood, which entails membership in the minyan and the obligation to keep Judaism's commandments.
- Bet (or Beth) Hamedrash** = House of Study, usually also used for prayer.
- Beth Din** = a Jewish communal religious law court.
- Bimah** *see* Almemar
- Brit Ivrit Olamit** = World Hebrew Union.
- Brit Milah** = the ritual circumcision of a Jewish boy eight days after birth.
- Chalutzim** = pioneers (in Eretz Israel).
- Charedi Jews** = Strictly Orthodox Jews.
- Chasidic** = pertaining to the Chasidic movement, founded in Russia by the Baal Shem Tov (('Master of the Good Name'), Israel ben Eliezer of Medzhiboz (c1700–1760).
- Chazan** = cantor, especially a cantor who holds a specific synagogal or communal appointment or function. Plural: chazanim.
- Chazanut** (sometimes transliterated as Chazanuth) = cantorial music and singing.
- Cheder** = Jewish elementary school.
- Chevra** = society (plural: chevrot).
- Chibbat Zion** = The Love of Zion emigration movement that originated in Russia during the 1880s and advocated Jewish agricultural settlements in Ottoman-ruled Palestine.
- Chofetz Chaim** = the famed East European sage Rabbi Yisrael Meir Kagan (1838–1933); (lit. 'Desirer of Life').
- Chovevei Zion** = Lovers of Zion, adherents, from various lands, of a nineteenth-century movement to establish Jewish agricultural settlements in Ottoman-ruled Palestine.
- Chuppah** = wedding canopy.
- Daven** = to pray.
- Dayan** = Jewish religious judge (plural: dayanim).
- Eretz Israel** = the Land of Israel (as distinct from Medinat Israel, 'The State of Israel').

- Erev Shabbat** = Sabbath eve, i.e. Friday night after sundown.
- Eruv** = A notional enclave that allows Orthodox Jews to circumvent the normal prohibition on carrying or pushing items on Shabbat.
- Firman** = a decree or edict issued by the Turkish Sultan and certain other eastern rulers.
- First Reader** = the senior of two cantors (chazanim) of a synagogue.
- Frum** = adjective describing individuals strictly observant of Jewish Law.
- Gabbay** (Sephardi), **Parnass** (Ashkenazi) = the lay leader of a congregation, such as the President or Trustee.
- Get** = the divorce document in Jewish law (sometimes encountered as Gett).
- Habonim** = a Socialist Zionist youth movement, known since 1982 as Habonim Dror ('The Builders of Freedom').
- Hachsharah** = Zionist training farm for intending pioneers (chalutzim) in Eretz Israel.
- Haftorah** = the portion of the Prophets read in the synagogue on Sabbaths and festivals (plural: haftorot).
- Haganah** = a defensive paramilitary organisation in the Yishuv.
- Haimishe** = familiar, unpretentious (Yiddish).
- Halakhah** = the body of Jewish law.
- Haskalah** = the Jewish Enlightenment, which began in the late eighteenth century in consequence of the general Enlightenment sweeping Europe.
- Hattarat Hora'ah** = authorisation to make decisions based on rabbinic law.
- Hesped** = memorial eulogy at a funeral.
- Jewish Agency** = The Jewish Agency for Palestine; (post-1948 for Israel).
- Kabbalah** = the mystic doctrine concerning the Deity and the universe.
- Kaddish** = mourner's prayer of sanctification.
- Karaites** = a Jewish sect basing its religious observances and opinions on the Bible rather than rabbinic tradition.
- Kashrut** = the Jewish dietary laws.
- Kehillah** = Jewish community (plural: kehillot).
- Kippah** = skull cap (also yarmulke); plural kippot.
- Knesset** ('assembly') = Israel's Parliament, consisting of 120 members.
- Kol Zion laGolah** = 'The Voice of Zion to the Diaspora' (radio station).
- Kollel** = a yeshivah for married men; (sometimes written kolel).
- Kibbutznik** = a member of a kibbutz ('gathering'), an agricultural collective in Israel.
- Kosher** = fit for consumption according to the Jewish dietary laws.
- Litvak** = Lithuanian, representing a tradition distinct from the Polish ('Polak').
- Magen David** = the star (more literally 'shield') of David.
- Magid** = travelling preacher (also written maggid).
- Marrano** = a crypto-Jew in early modern Spain and Portugal, ostensibly a Christian but practising Judaism surreptitiously; the term is Spanish for 'swine'.
- Maskil** = a follower of the Haskalah (plural: maskilim).
- Massorah** = the textual tradition of the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh), an official registration of its words, consonants, vowels, and accents.
- Matzah** = unleavened bread, eaten at Passover (plural: matzot).
- Melamud** = teacher in an elementary school (cheder).
- Menorah** = the seven-branched candelabrum, an ancient symbol of Judaism; also the nine-branched candelabrum (chanukiah) used during the Chanukah festival.
- Mikveh** = ritual bath.
- Minhag** = mode of synagogue ritual.
- Minyan** = the quorum of ten adult Jews (all males, in traditional Judaism) necessary to conduct public prayer.
- Minyan men** = males paid to make up a minyan.
- Mishnah** = the compendium of Jewish Oral Law; it comprises part of the Talmud.
- Mizrachist** = an adherent of the Mizrahi (Religious Zionist) movement.

- Mohel** = the official who performs circumcisions (plural: mohelim).
- Olim** = Jewish settlers in Eretz Israel.
- Ostjuden** = East European Jewish immigrants in Central and Western Europe.
- Parnass** *see* Gabbay
- Pesach** = Passover.
- Poale Zion** = a Socialist Zionist movement, meaning 'Workers of Zion'.
- Purim** = Feast of Esther.
- Rav, Reb** = honorific for a religiously very learned man.
- Rebbe** = Chasidic rabbi.
- Ribi** (variant Rubi) = Sephardi term for teacher or rabbi.
- Reader** = a cantor (chazan) who holds a specific synagogue (or communal) appointment or function.
- Rosh Hashanah** = Jewish New Year.
- Rosh Yeshivah** = head of a yeshivah.
- Rubi** *see* Ribi
- Sabbatean** = a follower of the 'false Messiah' Shabbetai Zevi (or Zvi; 1626–76).
- Sabra** = a native of Israel.
- Second Aliyah** = the wave of emigration to Eretz Israel from Eastern Europe, 1904–14.
- Second Reader** = the cantor (chazan) who performs subsidiary duties to the First Reader.
- Sefer Torah** = Torah Scroll.
- Semikhah** = the rabbinical diploma.
- Shabbat** = Sabbath (from sundown Friday until sundown Saturday).
- Shechitah** = ritual slaughtering of livestock for consumption; the London Board of Shechita is usually spelled thus.
- Shetaroth** = contracts (usually encountered nowadays as shetarot).
- Shiur** = a lesson on a Torah topic (plural: shiurim).
- Shoah** = the Nazi Holocaust; (Hebrew: 'conflagration').
- Shochet** = ritual slaughterer (plural: shochetim).
- Shtetl** = an Eastern European village where Jews lived and traded, sometimes comprising a majority of inhabitants (plural: shetlekh).
- Shtiebl** = prayer room (from Yiddish: 'little room, conventicle'; plural: shtieblekh).
- Shul** = synagogue (Yiddish).
- Simcha** = a joyous event.
- Sofer** = a scribe who transcribes the Torah scroll and other religious writings.
- Talles, tallit** = prayer shawl; (plural: tallesim, tallitot).
- Talmud** = the collection of ancient rabbinic opinions on which religious authority in Orthodox Judaism is based.
- Talmud Torah** = religious elementary school (plural: Talmudei Torah).
- Tanakh** = the Hebrew Bible.
- Tefillin** = phylacteries, containing scrolls of parchment inscribed with verses from the Torah. Worn by observant Jewish men during weekday morning prayers.
- Torah** = the five books of Moses (Pentateuch).
- Tosafot** = medieval commentaries on the Talmud.
- Trefa** = unfit for consumption according to the Jewish dietary laws.
- Vaad Harabbonim** = rabbinical council.
- Yahrzeit** = the anniversary of a death.
- Yeshivah** = a seminary for advanced study of Jewish holy texts.
- Yishuv** = the Jewish community in Mandate Palestine (1921–48).
- Yod** = the pointer used when reading the Torah Scroll.
- Yom Ha'atzmaut** = Israeli Independence Day.
- Yom Kippur** = Day of Atonement; the holiest day in the Jewish calendar.
- Youth Aliyah** = a charity established in 1933 to provide secure future for Jewish refugee children in the Land of Israel.
- Zemirot** ('songs') = the Hebrew hymns chanted at home, particularly those that precede or follow the grace after the chief meal on Erev Shabbat and the afternoon of Shabbat.

# A

**AARON, ARTHUR LOUIS** (5 March 1922–13 August 1943), Victoria Cross recipient. Born in Leeds, to a Jewish father and non-Jewish mother, he was educated at Roundhay Secondary School and at Leeds College of Architecture. In 1941 he enlisted in the RAF, rising to flight-sergeant's rank in 1943. On 12 August that year, the Short Stirling bomber he was skippering was attacked over Turin. Its navigator was killed and its fuselage and instrument panel were damaged. Aaron suffered a nasty facial wound, and his right arm was almost totally severed. With another crew member at the controls the plane headed for Bône airfield in Algeria, four hours' flying time away. Near its destination, using just his left hand, Aaron managed to position it for landing, and it belly-flopped in the sand. He died nine hours later. He was awarded a posthumous VC for his courage, determination and leadership; two other crew members were also decorated.

H. Morris, *We Will Remember Them, an Addendum* (1994); *Times* (6 Nov. 1943).

**AARON, BARNEY** (21 November 1800–11 July 1859), boxer. Born Barnett Aaron in Duke's Place, Aldgate, he was one of the comparatively few Ashkenazi Jews among about 30 early Anglo-Jewish pugilists recorded in the boxing annals. Like most of these he relied less on brute strength than on skilful timing and nimble footwork. As a leading lightweight he had a prominent and lucrative bare-knuckled prize-fighting career from 1819–34 during the era of 'Broughton's Rules', and was dubbed 'The Star of the East'. His reputation in the ring made him a folk hero among his Jewish neighbours. He eventually became a fishmonger like his father, and died in Whitechapel. In 2001 he was elected to the International Boxing Hall of Fame. His son, fighting as 'Young Barney Aaron' (1836–4 June 1907), was from 1856 also a lightweight

prize fighter in the USA, later becoming a referee.

Boase, 4; *Fistiana, or, The Oracle of the Ring* (1868); *JC* (20 Aug. 1886, 10 July 1908); B. Postal et al., *Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (1965).

**AARON BEN MOSES THE SCRIBE** (fl. 1650–1715), rabbi, also known as Aaron of Dublin. A native of Nowogródek, Poland, he was an excellent sofer (scribe). It was presumably in this capacity that he arrived in Dublin, where there was a tiny Jewish community, and later in London, where he resided by 1695, listed among 598 Sephardim and 255 Ashkenazim. He lived close to the latter's synagogue in Aldgate. Despite its small size the Ashkenazi community was rent by squabbles and tensions, and Aaron appears to have been Rabbi of London temporarily in the interval between the departure of the disgraced Rabbi J. L. \*Anschel and the appointment of Anschel's designated successor Rabbi Aaron \*Hart. Thus he – not the obscure German scholar Rabbi Aaron Mossesohn (d. 1781) suggested by Chief Rabbi H. M. \*Adler – is the 'Rabbi Aaron ben Rabbi Moses' whose name is commemorated in the ceremony of Haskarat Neshamot during which the constituents of the \*United Synagogue commemorate departed spiritual leaders of the \*Great Synagogue and incumbents of the \*Chief Rabbinate. While in England Aaron the Scribe practised his calling and supplemented his income by acting as a marriage broker. He made some magnificent copies of Hebrew codices for the Earl of Oxford.

C. Roth, 'The First Chief Rabbi', *JC* (7 Oct. 1932), which muddles certain dates and events; idem, *The Great Synagogue London 1690–1940* (1950).

**AARONOVITCH, SAM** (26 December 1919–30 May 1998), economist. Born and raised in London's East End, he left school at 14 to work with his Lithuanian-born father, an outworker in the tailoring trade. Haunting the British Museum Reading Room, he taught himself German, read Marx in the original, and joined the Young Communist League. Rejected for wartime military service

on health grounds, he eventually became the Communist Party's Cultural Secretary. He criticised Stalinism before such criticism became common. In his late forties he entered Balliol College, Oxford, eventually obtaining a DPhil. He subsequently became Professor of Economics at the South Bank Polytechnic (now South Bank University), where he created the Local Economy Policy Unit. His books include *Monopoly* (1955), *The Ruling Class* (1961), *Big Business* (1975), and *The Road from Thatcherism* (1981). A book of essays in his honour, *Political Economy and the New Capitalism*, appeared in 2000. His eldest son is the journalist and broadcaster **David Aaronovitch** (8 July 1954–). A graduate of the University of Manchester who was (1980–2) President of the National Union of Students, David has been a regular columnist for *The Times*, the *Guardian*, and *JC*. He is the author of *Paddling to Jerusalem* (2001), and won the George Orwell Prize for political journalism in 1998 and 2001. His younger brothers Owen and Ben are, respectively, an actor and a television script-writer and novelist.

*JC* (10 July 1998).

**AARONSON, LAZARUS LEONARD** (24 December 1894–9 December 1966), poet and academic. Born to Orthodox parents in the East End, he later became a Christian, and wrote numerous mystical poems. He published *Christ in the Synagogue* (1930), and remained fascinated with his dual identity. Although he was little known to the general public he had a cult following. He lectured in economics at the City of London College for 40 years, and was awarded an MBE upon his retirement. From 1924–31 he was married to Lydia \*Sherwood.

EJ; *Times* (10 Dec. 1966); R. Dickson and S. MacDougall, 'The Whitechapel Boys', *Jewish Quarterly*, 195 (2004).

**ABADY, JACQUES** (2 October 1872–15 April 1964), mechanical engineer, barrister, and local politician. Born in Manchester, the son of a stockbroker from Aleppo whose surname was also spelled Abadi, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and following

the family's removal to London graduated in engineering from the Birkbeck Institute (now Birkbeck College, London). A gold and silver medallist of the Institution of Gas Engineers, he authored *Gas Analyst's Manual* (1902) and *Clauses and Precedents in Electricity, Gas, and Water Legislation* (1915). Later he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple (KC, 1935; Bencher, 1941). He was a distinguished member of the Parliamentary Bar and also specialised in arbitrations. Elected in 1906 to Westminster City Council, he became an alderman and served (1927–8) as Mayor of Westminster. His sister **Elizabeth Abadi** (later Benjamin; 1874–June 1966), a first-class graduate in English Literature, headed the girls' section of the JFS from 1897 until her marriage in 1907.

*Times* (17 April 1964); *JC* (24 April 1964, 10 June 1966).

**ABDELA, JACOB ELIA** (c1837–13 May 1907), shipping merchant. Born in Arta, Turkey, he was educated there and on Corfu. During the 1970s he settled in Manchester, establishing a shipping company transporting British goods to the East. He was President of the Manchester Talmud Torah and an active member of the Society of Gemeluth Chasidim. His son **Isaac Abdela**, AINA (1874–1930), was a naval architect who ran Isaac J. Abdela and Mitchell Ltd, a shipbuilding and engineering business, of Manchester and Brimscombe, Gloucestershire. **Lesley Julia Abdela**, MBE, FRGS, FRSA (17 November 1945–) is Isaac's granddaughter. She is a consultant on equal opportunities and founded the all-party 300 Group (1980). As a trainer in democratic skills, she was appointed (1991) by the Foreign Office to serve, in post-conflict Kosovo, as the OSCE's deputy director of democratisation and governance. She received the EU's UK Woman of Europe award (1995).

W. T. Pike, *Manchester and Salford at the Close of the 19th Century: Contemporary Biographies* (1899); L. Collins, *The Sephardim of Manchester* (2006).

**ABELSON, JOSHUA** (1873–December 1940), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in Merthyr Tydfil, the son of the congregation's long-time minister, Rev. Abraham Abelson, he was educated at \*Jews' College and UCL.



His doctoral dissertation was published as *The Immanence of God in Rabbinical Literature* (1912). His initial ministerial post was at Cardiff (1895–9). From 1899–1907 he served the Bristol Hebrew Congregation, and from 1907–20 was Principal of \*Aria College. In 1920 he was appointed minister of the Leeds Great Synagogue. In Leeds he was Secretary of the local Board of Guardians and a leader or member of many other Jewish bodies. He was noted for his efforts to combat antisemitism and improve community relations. His works included *Jewish Mysticism* (1913), the earliest scholarly treatment of that subject in English, and the introduction to a distinguished English translation of the Zohar that appeared in 1931. He also assisted Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz with editing his Torah commentary, published in 1929–36, and wrote, in manuscript form, ‘Some reminiscences of Bristol Jewry’.

EJ; JC (14 April 1899, 25 June 1920, 3 Jan. 1941); U. R. Q. Henriques, ‘The Jewish Community of Cardiff, 1813–1914’ in idem, *The Jews of South Wales: Historical Studies* (1993), 25, 29, 31–2; J. Samuel, *Jews in Bristol* (1997), where his forename is mistakenly given as Joseph.

**ABENDANA, ISAAC** (d. 17 July 1699), Hebraist and book collector, and **ABENDANA, JACOB** (c1630–85), scholar and \*Haham. The brothers were born in Spain and brought up in Hamburg. Isaac was for over three decades the pre-eminent academic authority in England in the field of Hebrew studies. A qualified rabbi with medical training, he had by the 1660s developed a network of contacts among Christian Hebrew scholars in England, whom he and his brother Jacob supplied with texts. In 1662, the year the brothers issued an edition, with Jacob’s annotations, of Solomon ibn Melik’s medieval commentary on the Bible, Isaac arrived in England, and from 1663–76 translated the Mishnah into Latin for Trinity College, Cambridge. He then moved to Oxford, where he became the leading purveyor of Hebrew books to the university and from 1689 until his death taught Hebrew at Magdalen College. He invented the Oxford University Calendar, a publication enhanced in his day by the inclusion each year of an annual essay on some aspect of Jewish religion and

culture. An anthology of these sought-after essays was subsequently published. Having studied at a yeshivah in Rotterdam, **Jacob Abendana** became a rabbi in Amsterdam. By the beginning of 1668 he had joined Isaac in England. In 1681 he was appointed Haham (spiritual head) of London’s Sephardi community, serving until his death. In attending the synagogue, then in Creechurch Lane, during Pesach (Passover) 1681 the future Queen Anne became the first member of the British Royal Family to visit an Anglo-Jewish place of worship (Charles I’s consort Henrietta Maria had in 1642 visited the Amsterdam synagogue).

ODNB; D. S. Katz, ‘The Abendana Brothers and the Christian Hebraists of Seventeenth-Century England’, *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, 40 (1989), 28–52; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; I. Abrahams, ‘Isaac Abendana’s Cambridge Mishnah and Oxford Calendars’, *JHSET*, 8 (1915–17), 98–121.

**ABERDEEN**, on Scotland’s north-east coast, has a small Jewish community. In 1665 a ship from Holland docked with several Jews aboard; they were probably on their way to the Levant to join pseudo-Messiah Shabbetai Zevi. In the eighteenth century a few converted Jews living in England took medical degrees at Aberdeen’s Marischal College. The Jewish community was founded late in Victoria’s reign by East Europeans. On 6 September 1893 a synagogue was consecrated, in Marischal Street. The congregation immediately found itself in trouble. Shortly after its shochet, Rev. James Littman, killed a bullock at the town’s slaughtering facility the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued a complaint against him and the congregation’s Warden, Alexander Zamek. The latter’s inclusion in the indictment seemed, in communal eyes, to indicate that an alleged instance of malpractice by the shochet was the excuse for an attack on shechitah itself. The contemporaneous referendum in Switzerland, resulting in the outlawing of shechitah there, was believed to have influenced the society. A defence of shechitah by Rev. Isidore \*Harris that appeared in *The Times* in response to the Swiss referendum was reprinted in the *Aberdeen Evening Express*, which featured an interview with Zamek. But in court on 13

October the prosecution case collapsed owing to a lack of credible witnesses, and Littman and Zamek were exonerated. In 1945 a new synagogue, in Dee Street, was consecrated. It was refurbished in 1983, and a community centre added. There were about 40 Jews in Aberdeen in 1971 and about 30 at present. In recent years Rev. Malcolm Weisman, the \*United Synagogue's advisor to small communities, has paid periodic visits to Aberdeen.

JC (15 Sept., 6, 20 Oct. 1893, 6 May 1938); JE; EJ; JYB, Jolles.

**ABERLE, REB** *see* **ABRAHAM OF HAMBURG**

**ABRABANEL, DAVID** *see* **DORMIDO, DAVID ABRABANEL**

**ABRAHAM, ABRAHAM** (c1799–31 March 1863), optician, scientific instrument maker, and communal leader. Born in Bath, the son of optician Jacob Abraham (sometimes given as Abrahams), he was in business in Liverpool by 1818, and had links with Manchester. In addition to spectacle lenses, he made scientific instruments, including microscopes, barometers, and magic lanterns. In 1839 he exhibited equipment for making daguerreotypes and from 1841–5 was in partnership with the notable instrument maker John B. Dancer. He was President of Liverpool Jewry's Philanthropic Institute and of the Hebrew School, which he helped to found, and held various posts within the Old Hebrew Congregation, including Warden. He translated a catechism by Samuel Cahen from the French for the use of Jewish children. He also translated Ben Levi's *Matinées du Samedi*, which appeared as *Moral and Religious Tales for the Young of the Hebrew Faith* (1846). Preoccupied with reforming certain aspects of the liturgy, he won his nephew (Sir) John \*Simon, and through him D. W. \*Marks, to his cause. Determined that regular sermons in English should be introduced, in 1827 he had a pulpit erected and Solomon Nathan appointed

preacher. The experiment was cut short, as was a second attempt when Nathan's brother Moses N. Nathan (later minister in Jamaica) was appointed. However, Abrahams triumphed with the appointment in 1836 of D. M. \*Isaacs.

JE; JC (10 April 1863); B. Williams, *The Making of Manchester Jewry 1740–1875* (1985), as Abraham Abrahams; online sources.

**ABRAHAM, GERALD ERNEST HEAL** (9 March 1904–18 March 1988), musicologist and academic. Gerald Abraham was born on the Isle of Wight, the son of a manufacturer. He planned to join the Royal Navy, but spent a year in Cologne, where he wrote a biography of the Russian composer Borodin (1927), as well as monographs on several writers including Tolstoy (1935). Entirely self-taught, he became one of Britain's leading experts on the history of music, especially Russian, although his interests ranged widely. He wrote an early work on modern music, *This Modern Stuff* (1933), later renamed *This Modern Music*. From 1935 he served as Deputy Editor of the *Radio Times*, and from 1939–42 of *The Listener*, and was its music editor until 1962. The first Professor of Music at the University of Liverpool (1947–62), he was afterwards Assistant Controller of Music at the BBC. He edited the *New Oxford History of Music*, and was a prolific author of works on classical music, including *The Tradition of Western Music* (1974). He was President of the Royal Musical Association from 1969–74 and received four honorary degrees.

ODNB; EJ; M. Hawick Brown and Roland John Wiley, eds., *Slavonic and Western Music: Essays for Gerald Abraham* (1985).

**ABRAHAM, JOSEPH** (c1814–30 January 1867), local politician. His London-born father Moses lived in Frome, Somerset, and belonged to Bristol's Jewish community. Joseph and his younger brother John (c1805–56) were Bristol-based partners in the wine trade. Joseph, President of Bristol Hebrew Congregation (1853–4), was elected a town councillor in 1861, served as a member of the Board of

Health Committee, and was Mayor of Bristol in 1865–6.

Samuel, Bristol; Judith Samuel, 'History of Bristol's Jewry', *Shemot*, 2:3 (July 1994), 15.

**ABRAHAM, PHILIP** (1804–90), educationist and writer. The son of a founder of London's Western Synagogue, he was a keen student of both Jewish and general topics and in 1849 was appointed Headmaster of the Birmingham National School, moving back to London some years later and setting up as a private teacher of Hebrew, English, French, German, and religious knowledge for both adults and children. Several clergymen were among his students. A long-serving secretary of the \*West London Synagogue, he was a prolific contributor to the Jewish press, especially of poetry. In 1866 he published *Autumn Gatherings*, a collection of his prose and verse, both sacred and secular, and in 1879 *Curiosities of Judaism: Facts, Opinions, Anecdotes, and Remarks relative to the Hebrew Nation*. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Society of Arts and in 1876 a Fellow of the Royal Botanic Society. As **Leonora Braham**, his daughter Leonora Lucy Abraham (3 February 1853–23 November 1931) worked from 1870–1912 as an operatic soprano. She appeared for some years with the D'Oyley Carte Opera Company, and later with the Edwin Cleary Company. Her reminiscences, 'Happy Wanderings of a Savoyard', appeared in *The Gilbert & Sullivan Journal* (October 1926).

JC (2 Nov. 1849, 23 April 1869, 18 Feb. 1876, 19 Dec. 1890).

**ABRAHAM, PHINEAS SIMON** (1874–23 February 1921), dermatologist. Born in Kingston, Jamaica, he was a nephew on his mother's side of Sir John \*Simon and of C. K. \*Salaman. Having graduated BSc from London University and accomplished further work at Trinity College, Dublin, he trained in medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, obtained an MD degree, and was elected FRCSI. He became dermatologist to the West London Hospital and surgeon to the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars,

and for many years practised in Harley Street. In 1889 he was elected Medical Secretary of Britain's National Leprosy Fund. He edited the *Journal of the Leprosy Investigation Committee* that appeared in 1890–1 during a public panic relating to the disease, and wrote on leprosy in other publications. He was President of the West London Chirurgical Society (1910–11) and a prominent Freemason.

*Times* (2 March 1921); *JC* (4 March 1921); *British Journal of Dermatology* (May 1921), 189; Salaman, *Jews*.

**ABRAHAM, ROY CLIVE** (16 December 1890–22 June 1963), scholar of African and Semitic languages and colonial administrator. A nephew of General Sir John Monash, he was born in Melbourne, Australia. In 1901 the family was living in Hampstead, where his father was described as 'living on own means'. Educated at Clifton College and at Balliol College, Oxford (First in Oriental Languages), he received advanced degrees from the University of London. He served during the First World War as an officer in the British Army in Arabia and India, and then worked as a colonial administrator in northern Nigeria. A talented linguist, he produced a string of pioneering works on Nigerian languages, such as *The Grammar of Tiv* (1933) and *The Principles of Hausa* (1934). During the Second World War he again served as an officer in Africa and India, retiring as a major. He was a lecturer in Amharic at SOAS, the University of London, from 1948–51, but, after a number of quarrels with colleagues, went to Nigeria again to study native languages. He produced *A Dictionary of Modern Yoruba* in 1958.

ODNB; *JC* (27 Feb. 1948); P. J. Jaggar, ed., *Papers in Honour of R.C. Abraham (1890–1963)* (1992); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**ABRAHAM BEN SOLOMON HAMBURGER**  
*see* **NANZIG, ABRAHAM**

**ABRAHAM OF HAMBURG (REB ABERLE)** (d. 1745), communal leader. The son of Rabbi Moses Nathan (Norden) of Hamburg, he

had a rabbinical diploma and was known as Reb Aberle; he was also known as Aberle Hamburger, Aberle London, and Abraham Nathan. As the Parnass (Warden) of London's Ashkenazi synagogue he was one of that community's two most powerful leaders, the other being Moses \*Hart. He made his living as a gem dealer, using his considerable rabbinical knowledge to intimidate the community's spiritual leaders. He almost certainly engineered the downfall of Rabbi Judah Loeb ben Ephraim \*Anschel in order to replace him with Rabbi Aaron \*Hart. He prevailed on the weak-willed Hart to maintain the excommunication imposed on Marcus \*Moses, despite the outrage of the illustrious Haham Zevi (Hirsh) Ashkenazi of Hamburg and other continental authorities. In 1705 Aberle sought Haham Zevi's opinion on a seemingly heretical statement made by the Sephardi community's David \*Nieto in a sermon. Later, impoverished owing to a costly lawsuit against his brother-in-law in Hamburg, Aberle returned there. He had, however, strong posthumous links to Anglo-Jewry: D. T. \*Schiff was his grandson, and other descendants included Herbert \*Samuel.

JE; EJ (as Abraham Nathan); Roth, *Great Synagogue*; D. Kaufmann, 'Rabbi Zevi Ashkenazi and His Family in London', *JHSET*, 3 (1899), 102–25.

**ABRAHAMS, ABRAHAM** (d. 1792) *see* TANG, ABRAHAM BEN NAPHTALI

**ABRAHAMS (né Sussman), ABRAHAM** (December 1801–23 January 1880), Chasidic shochet and scholar, and **ABRAHAMS, BARNETT** (1831–15 November 1863), dayan and educationist. Born in Siedlice, Poland, the grandson of a locally celebrated kabbalist, Abraham was authorised as a shochet by a Chasidic rebbe. He arrived in Britain in 1837, the first notable Polish Chasid to settle here. After living initially in Leeds, where he was joined by his wife and Warsaw-born Barnett, he moved in 1839 with the family to London. There, owing to the lack of a Chasidic minyan he chose to worship at \*Bevis Marks, finding its Sephardi ritual congenial, although he did not become a member. He practised as a shochet and also authored several learned works

in Hebrew about Chasidim and Chasidic life in Poland, including a memoir, *Zekhor le-Avraham* (1860). His final work, *Mille Avraham* (1882), was apparently the first Chasidic Hebrew book published in London. Barnett was the first Anglo-Jewish minister to hold a British university degree. Obtaining his early rabbinic education from his father and the Chief Rabbi, he was admitted in 1849 to the Medrash (theological school) of the Sephardi Congregation, which subsequently funded his education at the City of London School and at UCL, from which he graduated BA. In 1854, the year of his marriage to a Sephardi wife, he became Assistant Dayan at Bevis Marks and in 1856 full Dayan, heading the Sephardi Beth Din and continuing to do so after 1858, when he was elected Principal of \*Jews' College, a post he held until his early death. The uncle of Sir Lionel \*Abrahams, in 1860 he founded the Society for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, the precursor to the Jewish Religious Education Board, and authored its inaugural tract. Israel \*Abrahams was his son. Another son, Rabbi Dr **Joseph Abrahams** (1855–1938), was minister of the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation (1883–1923); in 1911 he visited England in the expectation of being offered the \*Chief Rabbinate, but failed to achieve the position owing, it is thought, to his wife's ill-health. Yet another son, **Moses Abrahams** (1860–1919), served as minister of the Leeds Jewish community and authored *Aquila's Greek Version of the Hebrew Bible* (1919).

ODNB (B. Abrahams); EJ; JE; JC (20 Nov. 1863, 13 Feb. 1880); P. Abrahams, 'Abraham Sussman – from Berdichev to Bevis Marks', *JHSET*, 21 (1962–7), 243–61; Rabinowicz, *World*; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; ADB (J. Abrahams).

**ABRAHAMS, ABRAHAM** (1897–1955), journalist and poet, and **ABRAHAMS (née Cohen-Lask), [RACHAEL] BETH-ZION** (1902–1 August 1990), writer and lecturer. Abraham Abrahams, at one time head of the JTA and a former editor of the Jerusalem daily *Ha-Yarden*, was an award-winning poet who edited a number of Jewish and Hebrew journals. He published *Poems* (1932) and *Background of Unrest* (1944). A supporter of Jabotinsky, he died in office as Chairman of the Zionist Revisionist Organisation in Great Britain and Ireland.

His London-born wife, generally known as Beth-Zion Lask Abrahams, was the daughter of J. C. \*Cohen-Lask. She wrote and lectured on Anglo-Jewish history, and was a committee member of the JHSE. She authored a number of articles in its journal, as well as a translation into English of the Yiddish memoirs of Glückel of Hameln, and *The Jews in England: A History for Young People* (1950; 2nd ed. 1969). Her sparkling reminiscences of the East End appeared in the JC in 1980.

EJ; JC (5 Nov. 1937, 29 July 1955, 11 Jan. 1980, 7 Sept. 1984, 10 Aug. 1990).

**ABRAHAMS, ABRAHAM EMANUEL** (1873–17 October 1966), theatre proprietor. He was born in London, apparently in Mile End to Dutch-born parents, and was described in the 1901 census as an ‘advertising contractor’. He built the famous Regal Cinema, Marble Arch (opened 1928), as well as the Regal Cinema, Edmonton (opened in 1934). He also acquired the Aldwych, Duchess, Fortune, and Garrick theatres, which continued in the Abrahams group after his death.

Times (19 Oct. 1966, 24 June 1970); online sources.

**ABRAHAMS, Sir ADOLPHE** (6 February 1883–11 December 1967), physician. Born in Cape Town, the son of a Russian-born father who in 1885 set up as a moneylender and jewellery dealer in Bedford, he was educated at Bedford Modern School; at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and St Bartholomew’s Hospital, London. After brief postgraduate study in Vienna he joined the RAMC (major, 1915–20), afterwards becoming a hospital consultant. From 1934–40 he was Dean of the Westminster Hospital Medical School. He served as President of the British Society of Gastroenterologists. He wrote books on gastroenterology, athletics training, exercise, sport disabilities and injuries, and on women, mainly from the physiological aspect. He played a leading role in the foundation of the British Association of Sport and Medicine, and between 1912 and 1948 acted as medical officer to the British Olympic athletics team. Appointed OBE in 1919, he was knighted in 1939. His *The Photography of Moving Objects*

(1910) featured his brother (Sir) Sidney \*Abrahams. Harold \*Abrahams was also his brother, as was [Leslie] Lionel Abrahams, County Coroner for Huntingdonshire.

Munk’s Roll, 6 (1982); Times (12 Dec. 1967); BMJ, 4 (1967), 748; Lancet, 2 (1967), 1371.

**ABRAHAMS, ALFRED** (c1851–13 September 1909), diamond merchant. Born in London, he lived for some time in South Africa before setting up as a successful diamond merchant at Ely Place, Holborn, with his brother. A member of the Diamond Syndicate until his death, he left £680,000, including numerous legacies to Jewish charities. His brother and business partner **Louis Abrahams** (c1848–26 June 1943) left £569,000, which also included legacies to Jewish charities.

JC (24 Sept. 1909); Times (14, 30 Sept. 1909, 5 Nov. 1943).

**ABRAHAMS, Sir ARTHUR CECIL** (1878–8 December 1944), stockbroker. The son of Alfred \*Abrahams’ brother Louis and of the daughter of Sir Joseph \*Duveen, he was educated at UCS and abroad, and became a successful stockbroker. During the First World War he served as Deputy Director of Stores in Boulogne and as British Red Cross Commissioner in France with the rank of major, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Appointed CBE in 1920, he was knighted in 1942.

JC (15 Dec. 1944); WWW; Jolles.

**ABRAHAMS, BERTRAM LOUIS** (4 February 1870–21 June 1908), physician. Born in London, the son of Louis Barnett \*Abrahams, he was educated at the City of London School and UCL (BSc 1890), qualified MB in 1895, and was elected FRCP (1904). He became joint Lecturer in Medicine and Sub-Dean of the Westminster Hospital Medical School, rising to Senior Assistant Physician. He was a medical inspector of schools for the LCC and made many contributions to medical literature. He was Hon. Secretary of the \*Maccabæans, and

a founder and staff surgeon of the \*Jewish Lads' Brigade. The Bertram Louis Abrahams Lectureship in Physiology at the Royal College of Physicians was founded in his honour.

WWW; BMJ (27 June 1908); *Munk's Roll*, 4 (1955); *Lancet* (4 July 1908); JC (26 June 1908).

**ABRAHAMS, Sir CHARLES MYER** (25 April 1914–11 June 1985), businessman and communal leader, and **ABRAHAMS (née Kramer), LUISA** (21 May 1910–16 January 2007), charity worker. Charles was the son of Isidore Abrahams, whose family in 1927 acquired Aquascutum, the famous old-established raincoat manufacturer and retailer known for high quality garments. Educated at Westminster School, Charles served as Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director of Aquascutum from 1949–82, and as its President from 1982. He served as a flight-lieutenant in the RAFVR in the Second World War. From 1971 he was Vice-President of Nightingale House of the Home for the Jewish Aged, and from 1976–80 was Vice-President of the British Paraplegic Sports Federation. He was created KCVO in 1970. His Prague-born wife Luisa (Lady Abrahams), the daughter of a hospital administrator, was a leading Czech golfer who was playing in a British tournament when war broke out, and remained in this country. During the war she worked for the RAF wire service, attaining the rank of major in the exiled Czech force, and later receiving the Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk Order for her services to the Czech nation. She was active on behalf of local and international charities. She was admitted to the Golf Hall of Fame, and a golf award is named after her.

WWW; JC (14 June 1985); Jolles; online sources.

**ABRAHAMS, DAVID MARTIN** (13 November 1944–), businessman and party donor. He is the son of Bennie Abrahams (28 July 1906–January 1990), who served as a Labour member of the Newcastle upon Tyne council for 35 years and as Lord Mayor of Newcastle in 1981–2. Bennie Abrahams was closely connected with the local Jewish community and

the synagogue hall of the United Hebrew Congregation of Newcastle is named for him. David grew up in Newcastle and became the director of six local property companies. In 1992 he was selected as the Labour parliamentary candidate for Richmond, Yorkshire, but was deselected following a bitter row. Previously little known, in November 2007 he became the focus of national attention when it was revealed that he had donated at least £664,000 to the Labour Party through proxy donors, allegedly in an irregular manner. He has served as Vice-Chairman of the Jewish Labour Movement and is on the executive of the Trade Union Friends of Israel.

JC (9 Feb. 1990); *Times* (26 Nov. 2007); online sources.

**ABRAHAMS, DORIS CAROLINE** (8 December 1901–5 December 1982), novelist, playwright, poet, and songwriter. Born in Croydon, the daughter of a wholesale jeweller, she was educated at Minerva College, near Leicester, and at the Royal Academy of Music. She adopted her nom de plume, Caryl Brahms, early in life when she wrote light verse for London's *Evening Standard*. Her book of children's verse, *The Moon on My Left*, was published in 1930, and she was a ballet, drama, and opera critic for *Time and Tide*. With S. J. \*Skidelsky, whose pen name was S. J. Simon, she wrote many hilarious creative works, featuring eccentric and colourful characters, and idiosyncratic depictions of history. Following his unexpected death in 1948 she continued to write on theatrical, operatic, and ballet themes. Her songs featured in *Side by Side by Sondheim* (1976) as well as the television series *That Was The Week That Was* (1962) and *Song by Song* (1979–80). In 1966 she won an Ivor Novello award. A lengthy collaboration with Ned Sherrin produced books, radio and television scripts, and plays and musicals ranging from *I Gotta Shoe* (1962–3) to *The Mitford Girls* (1981). In 1978 she was appointed a governor of the National Theatre.

ODNB; JC (27 July 1923, 10 Dec. 1982, 29 April 1983); C. Brahms and N. Sherrin, *Too Dirty for the Windmill: A Memoir* (1986).

**ABRAHAMS, GERALD** (15 April 1907–15 March 1980), barrister, chess player, and author. Born in Liverpool, he was educated at Wadham College, Oxford (First in PPE). He became a barrister (Gray's Inn, 1931) and practised on the Northern Circuit. A leading British chess player, he finished second in the 1954 British Championship and third in 1933 and 1946. His best performance was probably the score of a win and two draws against the Soviet grandmaster Ragozin in the 1946 Anglo-Soviet radio chess match. Abrahams was a prolific writer and broadcaster on chess, and was arguably, next to Harry \*Golombek, the best-known British chess writer of the 1950s and 1960s. His books on chess include *The Chess Mind* (1951), *Brilliance in Chess* (1977), and *The Pan Book of Chess* (1978). He also wrote on Jewish topics, including his well-known work *The Jewish Mind* (1961), and on many other topics. He was active in the Liverpool Jewish community, where he lived.

JC (28 March 1980); *Times* (11 April 1980).

**ABRAHAMS, HAROLD MAURICE** (15 December 1899–14 January 1978), athlete, Olympic gold medallist, journalist, and civil servant. The Bedford-born brother of Sir Adolphe \*Abrahams and Sir Sidney \*Abrahams, he was educated at several schools including Repton and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. In 1924 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. His many notable athletic achievements included his winning the public school 100 yards and long jump championships in 1918. His participation in the 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games proved disappointing, but after intensive training with a new coach (as depicted in the 1981 film *Chariots of Fire*) he won in 1924 the English native long-jump record (which lasted for 32 years) and the Amateur Athletic Association (AAA) championship in the 100 yards. At that year's Olympic Games in Paris he won the 100 metres, winning the Gold Medal. After sustaining an injury in 1925, he worked as a sports author, journalist, and broadcaster. He was Athletics Captain for the British Olympic Team in 1928. During the Second World War he headed the Statistics Section

of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. In 1946 he joined the Ministry of Town and Country Planning as Assistant Secretary. He served as Hon. Treasurer (1948–68) and Chairman (1968–75) of the British Amateur Athletics Board, and was AAA President in 1976. He founded (1950) the Association of Track and Field Statistics and (1956) the National Union of Track Statisticians. In 1957 he was appointed CBE.

ODNB; WWW; *Times* (16, 24 Jan. 1978).

**ABRAHAMS, ISRAEL** (26 November 1858–October 1925), scholar and academic. A son of Barnett \*Abrahams, he received his early education from his father, and later at \*Jews' College. In 1880 he graduated MA from UCL, and was appointed to the teaching staff of Jews' College. From 1902 until his death he was Reader in Talmudic and Rabbinic Literature at Cambridge University; from 1906 he was also Curator of Orientalia at the university library. For many years, until about 1916, he wrote the JC's 'Books and Bookmen' column. Arguably the foremost native-born Anglo-Jewish scholar of his generation, he published prolifically. One of his first books was *Aspects of Judaism* (1895), co-authored with C. G. \*Montefiore, with whom he co-edited (1888–1908) the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. He shared Montefiore's progressive attitude towards Judaism, helped to frame the ritual of the LJC, and occasionally acted as its lay preacher and reader. With Alice \*Lucas he wrote *Hebrew Lesson Book* (1903), probably the first manual in English for teaching Hebrew as a living language. With David Yellin he authored *Maimonides* (1903). He selected and edited the *Literary Remains* of his father-in-law, Simeon \*Singer (3 vols, 1908). His many other books included *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages* (1896) and *Studies in Pharisaism* (2 vols, 1917–24). A founder of the JHSE, he edited its publications and served as its President. He was a founder of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies and the AJA's Cambridge branch. He received an honorary doctorate from HUC, Cincinnati. He should not be confused with Vilna-born scholar and author **Israel Abrahams** (1903–73), a graduate of \*Jews' College and

the University of London who after serving congregations in London and Manchester had a long and distinguished rabbinical and academic career in Cape Town and then settled in Israel.

JC (9 Oct. 1925); EJ; JE; A. M. Hyamson, *Israel Abrahams* (1940); H. M. J. Loewe, *Israel Abrahams* (1944).

**ABRAHAMS, IVOR** (10 January 1935–), sculptor and printmaker. Born in Wigan, he studied at St Martin's School of Art and at Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts. He was then an apprentice in a bronze foundry and later worked as a display artist. He held his first show in 1960, going on to exhibit regularly in Britain and overseas. He is known for his use of informal, non-sculptural materials and his three dimensional prints incorporating collage techniques. From 1960–4 he was a visiting lecturer in sculpture at Birmingham College of Art and Coventry College of Art. Since then he has been a visiting lecturer at Goldsmiths College, at the Royal College of Art, and at the Slade School. He was elected ARA in 1989 and RA in 1991.

EJ; online sources.

**ABRAHAMS, JOSEPH** (fl. late 18th century), solicitor. The son of an Abraham Abrahams of Mitre Court, Aldgate, he was the first professing Jew to be solicitor in Britain. In 1763 he became an articled clerk to an attorney of the King's Bench, and in 1769 was transferred to an attorney in the Common Pleas. Mr Justice Yates admitted him as an attorney of the King's Bench on 23 January 1770. On 13 February that same year he was admitted a solicitor in Chancery. The contemporary record indicates that he was 'sworn on the Bible'; whether he rested his hand on the entire volume or just the Old Testament is unclear, although it seems that he took the requisite Christian oath. Little of his life and career appears to be known, and he reputedly lapsed from Judaism. His name does not appear in an early London law list, dated 1782, which includes a Moses Abrahams, Knowles Court, Doctors' Commons, and the firm Abrahams and Willett, Cheapside.

H. S. Q. Henriques, 'The Civil Rights of English Jews', *Jewish Quarterly Review*, 18 (1905), 68–9; JC (6 Nov., 4 Dec. 1908; 27 Jan. 1956).

**ABRAHAMS, JOSEPH** (c1839–8 March 1901), ornithologist, naturalist, and dealer in wildlife. Born in Leeds, where his father owned a music hall, he went to Victoria, Australia, during the Goldrush. Having returned (1861) to Britain, he succeeded to his father-in-law's London business as a naturalist. He became a connoisseur of birds, importing specimens, many of them rare, from abroad to sell. He was a founder of the East End Philanthropic Society, a judge at the Crystal Palace bird shows, a member of the Vienna Ornithological Society, and an FZS. His brother, **Morris Abrahams**, owned the Pavilion Theatre.

JC (17 July 1874, 24 June 1892, 15 March 1901).

**ABRAHAMS, Sir LIONEL BARNETT** (9 December 1869–30 November 1919), civil servant, economist, and historian. The nephew of Barnett \*Abrahams, he was the son of Mordecai Abrahams (1844–1924), a shochet who was for many years secretary of the Initiation Society, and of a niece of Rev. A. L. \*Green. Educated at the City of London School and at Balliol College, Oxford (Exhibitioner; Arnold History Prize), he topped the Civil Service exams in 1893, joining the India Office. In 1898 he became Secretary to the Indian Currency Committee, and rose to be Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India in 1911–17, the first Jew to hold so senior a post. He received negative publicity from antisemitic elements at the time of the so-called 'Indian Silver' scandal of 1912. He was a formative influence on Keynes's understanding of Indian finance, and introduced a new, more liberal system of Indian currency exchange. He was also an historian of some note, writing *The Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290* (1895) and articles on medieval Anglo-Jewish history, and was a member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. He was made a KCB in 1915.

ODNB; WWW; JC (22 Dec. 1916, 5 Dec. 1919, 25 July 1924); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Jews in England*.



**ABRAHAMS, LOUIS BARNETT** (3 October 1839–3 June 1918), educationist and communal leader. Born in Swansea, where his father, Rev. Barnett Abrahams (c1785–2 December 1868) was a Hebrew teacher, he moved in 1845 to Manchester, his father having been appointed chazan there. After leaving the Manchester Jewish School Louis studied at the London Beth Hamedrash under his maternal uncle, Aaron \*Levy. In 1854, Moses \*Angel made him a pupil-teacher at the JFS. He graduated from the University of London with a BA in 1863, and in 1864 qualified as a certified teacher. Appointed Head of English at the JFS, he was elected Vice-Master in 1884, and Headmaster on Angel's retirement in 1897, retiring himself in 1907. He wrote *Murby's Chronological History of England* (1870) and compiled *A Manual of Scriptural History for Jewish Schools and Families* (1882). His translation of the standard Hebrew prayer book into English (published 1908) was used in all Jewish elementary schools. He edited the shortlived *Jewish Record*, was Secretary of the Jewish Religious Education Board, and active in the Maccabæans.

ODNB; JE; JC (10 Dec. 1897, 29 May 1903, 8 June 1918); Black, JFS.

**ABRAHAMS, MOSES** (1853–8 May 1925), local politician. Born in Hull, the son of a jeweller from Posen who moved the family to Grimsby about 1857 and was inaugural President of the Hebrew Congregation, he became a clothier, jeweller, optician, property owner, and ship-broker. Elected to the Council, he first became Mayor in 1901 and served during George V's Coronation year. He was also a JP and an active member of the Henage Street Synagogue. His son **Isidore Abrahams** OBE (1886–1962) was Mayor of Grimsby in 1929–30.

JC (29 Nov. 1895, 15 Nov. 1901, 10 Nov. 1905, 15 May 1925); D. and L. Gerlis, *The Story of the Grimsby Jewish Community* (1986).

**ABRAHAMS, Sir SIDNEY SOLOMON (SOLLY)** (11 February 1885–14 May 1957), jurist and sports champion. The Birmingham-born brother of (Sir) Adolphe \*Abrahams

and Harold \*Abrahams, he was educated in Bedford and at Emmanuel College Cambridge (LLB 1906), and he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1909. He represented Britain at the Olympics in 1906 (running and jumping) and in 1912 (long jump). He became British Amateur Long Jump Champion in 1913. He had a notable legal career in the colonial administration, becoming Advocate General at Baghdad (1920); President of the Civil Courts at Basra (1921); Attorney General of Zanzibar (1922), of Uganda (1925), and of the Gold Coast (1928); and Chief Justice of Uganda Protectorate (1933), Tanganyika (1934), and Ceylon (1936). Knighted in 1936, he retired in 1939, but in 1941 was appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the first Jew so honoured, and was Senior Legal Assistant in the Colonial Office. He was made KC (Gold Coast, 1930) and Hon. Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple (1948). He was Hon. Legal Advisor to the Amateur Athletic Association and President of the London Athletic Club (1947–9). Harold \*Abrahams was his brother. L. G. \*Bowman was his father-in-law.

JC (13 April 1906, 17 May 1957); Times (25 April 1936, 5 Sept. 1941, 15, 20, 21 May 1957).

**ABRAMOVICH, ROMAN** (24 October 1966–), investment financier. Born in Saratov, Russia, the son of parents who died young, he was raised by relatives, chiefly in the Komi Republic and in Moscow. He began his rise to riches during the *perestroika* period and then as an increasingly large-scale businessman, chiefly in oil, with many links to Russian officials and the Kremlin. He has often operated through his financial company, Millhouse Holdings. Most remarkably, from 2000–8 he was Governor of Chukota, a remote province in Russia's far east, where he spent over \$1 billion of his own money on local development. Since about 2003, he has emerged with a very high media profile in Britain, and lives much of the time in London. His ownership of Chelsea Football Club has assured him constant publicity, as has his lavish spending on mansions in Knightsbridge and Sussex. Believed to be a large-scale purchaser of art works, he owns at least five luxury yachts. In 2008, the *Sunday Times* 'Rich List' credited him with a fortune of £11.8 billion. He ranked as Britain's second-richest man.

**ABRAMS, HARRIETT** (c1758–8 March 1821), soprano and composer, and **ABRAMS, THEODOSIA** (c1769–4 November 1849), contralto. Probably London-born, they often performed as a duo, both in the concert hall and at private functions. They and four of their sisters, including singer Jane (c1766–c1814) and pianist Eliza (c1776–1831), were baptised in 1791. At the start of her career Harriett sang for five seasons at the Drury Lane Theatre, making her debut there as the ‘Little Gypsy’ in *May Day*, an afterpiece written for her by David Garrick. Another of her notable roles there was in 1779 as an Italian girl in Sheridan’s *The Critic*. During the 1780s she was a leading concert soloist in London, and also appeared on the provincial stage. She performed at the Handel commemoration concerts in Westminster Abbey. She was a successful composer of songs, including a selection dedicated to Queen Charlotte. Her *The Orphan’s Prayer* and *Crazy Jane* were especially popular. Theodosia apparently debuted in 1783. One of their sisters, a G. Abrams, appeared at Drury Lane in child roles during Harriett’s final two seasons there, and their brothers, violinist William and cellist Charles, were professional musicians.

ODNB; JE.

**ABRAMS, MAX** (11 August 1907–5 November 1995), percussionist and drum teacher. Born in Glasgow, he played as a drummer with many notable bands during the 1930s and 1940s, including those of Sydney \*Lipton, Geraldo (Gerald \*Bright), Sid \*Phillips, and \*Ambrose. During the Second World War he toured variety halls and coached cadet bands in the RNVR. Subsequently he joined other bands. Regarded as one of Britain’s foremost drum teachers, he wrote drum tutor manuals and 50 jazz tutor books.

Chilton, WWBJ.

**ABRAMSKY, CHIMEN** (5 March 1917–14 March 2010), academic, and **ABRAMSKY, Dame JENNY** (7 October 1946–), radio executive. Chimen (pronounced Shimon) was born in Minsk. The son of Yehezkel \*Abramsky, he graduated BA from the Hebrew University

of Jerusalem and MA from the University of Oxford. He was Reader in Jewish History, and afterwards Goldsmid Professor of Hebrew and Jewish Studies, at UCL. He then became Senior Fellow at St Antony’s College, Oxford. He served as President of the JHSE and published extensively in the field of Jewish history. His daughter Jenny was born in London, attended Holland Park School, and read English at the University of East Anglia. In 1969 she joined the BBC, and in 1973 became Editor of *The World at One*. The first female Editor of the *Today* programme, she then launched Five Live, the continuous news and sport radio station, and later News 24 on television. She also originated the BBC’s online news website. In 1999 she became Director of BBC radio, and was appointed DBE in the 2009 New Year Honours List. She received a Jewish Care Woman of Distinction Award in 1990. Her cousin **Samson Abramsky** (12 March 1953–), educated at the \*Hasmonean Grammar School and at King’s College, Cambridge, is a distinguished computer scientist. He held professorial posts at Imperial College, London, and at Edinburgh University, and in 2000 he became Christopher Strachey Professor of Computing at the University of Oxford. He was elected FRS in 2004. Another cousin is Raphael \*Samuel.

JC (16 April 2010); JYB; WW; online sources.

**ABRAMSKY, YEHEZKEL** (c7 February 1886–19 September 1976), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Dashkovtsy, Lithuania, the son of a timber merchant, he studied at notable yeshivot and became a rabbi. A prominent opponent of the Stalin regime’s suppression of Jewish culture, he was arrested in 1929 and, cheating a demand for the death sentence, was condemned without trial to five years’ hard labour in Siberia. Following diplomatic intervention he was in 1931 given a month to leave Russia and from 1932–5 was rabbi of London’s \*Machzike Hadath Congregation. Unwilling to endanger two of his sons trapped inside Russia, he declined appointment as Chief Rabbi of Palestine in succession to A. I. \*Kook. He headed the \*United Synagogue’s Beth Din from 1935–51, and then retired to Jerusalem. Chief among his many works was the 24-volume *Hazon*

Yehezkel, a commentary on the Tosefta. Chimen \*Abramsky was his son.

ODNB; EJ; JC (24 Sept., 1, 8 Oct 1976); Alderman, MBJ.

**ABSE, DANIEL (DANNIE)** (22 September 1923–), poet and author. One of the best-known Anglo-Jewish poets of recent decades, in contrast to most Anglo-Jewish writers he was born in Cardiff, and his works reflect his Welsh roots. The son of a solicitor and cinema owner, he served in the RAF during the Second World War; studied medicine at the University of Wales, the Westminster Hospital, and KCL; and practised as a physician. From 1947–54 he edited the magazine *Poetry and Poverty*. His first volume of poetry, *After Every Green Thing*, appeared in 1949. He has published numerous collections since, including *White Coat, Purple Coat: Collected Poems 1948–1988* (1991). Many of his poems reflect his Jewish background. He has also written several autobiographical novels, including *Ash on a Young Man's Sleeve* (1954) and *Some Corner of an English Field* (1956), several dramas, and autobiographical works such as *Encounters* (2001) and the much-praised *Goodbye, Twentieth Century* (2001). For most of his writing career he has lived in Hampstead, where he used to write a column for the local newspaper. He has received numerous awards for his work. Leo \*Abse and the psychiatrist [David] Wilfred Abse (1914–2005), whose career was spent mainly in America, were his brothers.

WW; EJ; J. Cowen, ed., *The Poetry of Dannie Abse* (1983); T. Curtis, *Dannie Abse* (1985).

**ABSE, LEOPOLD (LEO)** (22 April 1917–19 August 2008), politician and author. Born in Cardiff, the brother of Dannie \*Abse, he was educated at Howard Gardens High School and at the LSE, and qualified as a solicitor. Involved in Labour politics from 1934, he visited Spain in 1939 at the close of the Spanish Civil War. During the Second World War he served in the RAF, where he took a left-wing perspective to the so-called 'Forces Parliament'. Afterwards he established a large firm of solicitors in Cardiff, where in 1948 he set up a Poale Zion branch, which he chaired. He became a Labour councillor in 1953 and was elected

MP for Pontypool at a by-election in 1958. In 1983 the safe seat was renamed Torfaen. He remained its MP until he retired in 1987, and for years was noted for dressing with flamboyant eccentricity each Budget day. He was a noted believer in psychotherapy, often referring to it in his speeches, and his liberal views were often based in psychoanalysis. He was an important force in liberalising the laws on homosexuality and divorce, and was an opponent of nuclear weapons. But he took notably conservative views on some issues, describing pop star Alice Cooper's act as 'the culture of the concentration camp', favouring restrictions on abortion, and opposing Welsh devolution. He was a strong supporter of Israel. As a writer he specialised in 'psycho-biographies' of prominent politicians, including *Margaret, Daughter of Beatrice* (1989) on Margaret Thatcher and a similar work on Tony Blair, *The Man Behind the Smile* (1996). He belonged to the Cardiff New Synagogue.

JC (29 Aug. 2008); *Guardian* (20 Aug. 2008); DT (21 Aug. 2008); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

#### ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL *see* SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING

**ACKLAND, RODNEY** (18 May 1908–6 December 1991), playwright. He was born Norman Ackland Bernstein in Southend, Essex, the son of a mantle manufacturer from Warsaw who made and then lost a fortune in the jewellery trade, and a non-Jewish mother who had been a musical comedy star. Educated at Balham Grammar School, he became a London shop assistant and stage actor before embarking on a prolific play-writing career that had its heyday in the 1930s, 1940s, and early 1950s.

ODNB.

**ACKNER, Sir DESMOND JAMES CONRAD** (18 September 1920–21 March 2006), judge. He was born in Islington, the son of a fashionable Vienna-born dentist; his mother was Sir Raphael \*Tuck's paternal aunt. Although both

of his parents were Jewish, he later became an Anglican. He was educated at Highgate School and at Clare College, Cambridge. During the Second World War he served in the Royal Artillery and in the Admiralty's Naval Law Branch. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1945 (QC, 1962), he became a high-profile libel barrister, but was also involved in other well-known cases, for example representing the Aberfan Parents' and Residents' Association. He served as Chairman of the Bar Council from 1968–70, as a Judge of the Court of Appeal of Jersey and Guernsey (1967–71), as a Judge of the High Court (1971–80), as a Lord Justice of Appeal (1980–6), and as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (1986–92). Knighted in 1971, he was made a Privy Councillor in 1980 and a life peer in 1986. On the bench he was known for his conservative opinions.

ODNB; WWW; JC (24 March 1972).

**ADAM, Sir KENNETH** (5 February 1921–), film production designer. Born Klaus Hugo Adam in Berlin, he moved to England in 1934 and was educated at St Paul's School and at the Bartlett School of Architecture. He served in the RAF during the Second World War, before he had been naturalised as a British subject, and was the only person who was technically a German national to serve in the RAF during that war. He began designing sets for British films in the mid-1950s, and is best known for creating the futuristic sets for the early James Bond films between 1962 and 1979. In all, he created the sets and designs for more than 70 films, and won two Academy Awards for Best Art Direction, in 1975 and 1994. He was knighted in 2003.

WW; C. Frayling, *Ken Adam: The Art of Production Design* (2005); online sources.

**ADDLESTONE**, near Runnymede, Surrey, had a small Jewish congregation during the 1940s, consisting of evacuees from East London. It held services at the Baptist Church, Crouch Oak Lane. Affiliated to the \*Federation of Synagogues, the congregation, comprising families living at Addlestone and Chertsey and calling itself first the Addlestone and District Jewish Congregation and by 1945 the

Addlestone Federated Hebrew Synagogue, was founded in August 1941 and disbanded in around 1947.

JC (15 Aug., 19 Sept., 7 Nov. 1941, 5 Jan. 1945); JCR-UK.

**ADELSTEIN, ABRAHAM MANIE** (28 March 1916–18 October 1992), medical statistician. Born at Trichard, Transvaal, the son of a miller, he studied medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand and became Director of Medical Research and Statistics at South African Railways. Settling in Britain in 1961, he was until 1967 Senior Lecturer in Social and Preventive Medicine at the University of Manchester. From 1967–81 he served as Chief Medical Statistician in the General Register Office, where he facilitated research and subjected health data to an in-depth analysis wherever possible in order to identify where public health improvements could be focused. He chaired the Society for Social Medicine and the medical section of the Royal Statistical Society. In 1977 he was elected FRCP.

ODNB; WWW; BMJ (28 Nov. 1992); JC (25 Dec. 1992).

**ADLER, ELKAN NATHAN** (1861–1946), bibliophile, collector, and author. London-born, the only son of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler's second marriage, he was educated at the City of London School, the University of London, and \*Jews' College. He acquired many of the manuscripts in his collection as a solicitor visiting overseas clients, including about 25,000 Cairo Genizah fragments. Among his items of Anglo-Jewish relevance was a document relating to dealings with a monastery, which was probably taken to Egypt by medieval English Jews before the Expulsion. Another relevant find inspired his article 'Hebrew Elegies on English Monarchs' (JHSET, 2, 1894–5). His publications included *Jews in Many Lands* (1905), *About Hebrew Manuscripts* (1905), *A Gazetteer of Hebrew Printing* (1917), and a history of London Jewry (1930) for the JPSA's 'Jewish Communities' series. His many Jewish communal posts included the presidency of the JHSE and committee membership of the Chovevei Zion Association. In 1917 he openly criticised the anti-Zionist stance of the Joint

Foreign Committee of the \*Board of Deputies and the AJA. In 1923, as the result of a business associate's embezzlements, he sold his collection of about 4500 manuscripts and some 30,000 printed books of Judaica to the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York.

JE; EJ; JC (20 Sept. 1946); E. Marmorstein, *The Scholarly Life of Elkan Adler* (1962).

**ADLER, HANS GÜNTHER** (2 July 1910–21 August 1988), historian, novelist, and poet. A doctoral graduate of his native Prague's German University, where he studied musicology and literature, he arrived in Britain in 1947 having survived Theresienstadt, Auschwitz (where his wife had died), and other horrors. Writing in German, he dedicated his life, through prose and poetry, to memorialising the Holocaust. He produced a number of books, published on the Continent. One of the earliest, *Theresienstadt, 1941–45* (1955), won the Leo Baeck Prize in 1958; his *Der verwaltete Mensch* ('The Suppressed Man'; 1974) won a German award; and his novel *Panorama* a Swiss award. A survey of German Jewry from the Enlightenment to the Nazi era was published in translation as *The Jews in Germany* (1969). He was President of the PEN Centre German Language Authors Abroad.

JC (26 Aug. 1988); *Times* (23 Aug. 1988); *New York Times* (24 Aug. 1988); *Guardian* (27 Aug. 1988).

**ADLER, HENRIETTA (NETTIE)** (1 December 1868–15 April 1950), social worker, local politician, and magistrate. Born in London and educated privately, she had a strained relationship with her father, Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler. In 1894 he stymied her love affair with a Liverpool Jew of whom he disapproved, and when, as a Liberal candidate for the LCC in 1904, she campaigned against state aid for faith schools, he spoke out. Nevertheless, she remained Orthodox. Early in her career she was a member of the Jewish Board of Guardians' Visiting Committee and of the Jewish Religious Education Board, and later of that of the \*United Synagogue. She was a council member of the AJA and Vice-President of the Union of Jewish Women, and edited *Sermons by the Rev. A. A. Green* (1935). For

many years she was Central Hackney's elected representative on the LCC, of which she was Deputy Chairman (1922–3). Keenly interested in slum clearance and housing schemes, she contributed a chapter entitled 'Jewish Life and Labour in East London' to the book *New Survey of London Life and Labour* (1934). Becoming a JP in 1920, she was an authority on young offenders. She was appointed CBE in 1934.

ODNB; JC (21 April 1950); Alderman, *London Jewry*; idem, MBJ.

**ADLER, HERBERT MARCUS** (16 January 1876–24 August 1940), barrister and educationist, and **ADLER, MARCUS NATHAN** (17 June 1837–25 February 1911), actuary and communal leader. Hanover-born Marcus Adler, the brother of Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler, was taught privately by M. M. \*Kalisch, and then attended UCS and UCL (MA 1859; Fellow). In 1854 he became Sir Moses \*Montefiore's confidential secretary; he visited the Holy Land in 1884 and 1906. He joined the Alliance Assurance Company in 1857, and was its Actuary from 1867–1902. He devised a system of cheap fares for workmen that was adopted by the LCC on trains and trams. A founder of the London Mathematical Society, he was elected FIA and FSS. In 1863 he founded the Stepney Jewish Schools, and was President until his death, when his son Herbert succeeded him. He was founder of the East London Synagogue, a warden of the \*Bayswater Synagogue, and a member of the Council of \*Jews' College, where he gave several lectures. His annotated standard edition of *The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela* was published in 1907. Herbert, educated at the City of London School and at St John's College, Cambridge (Stewart of Rannoch Scholar in Hebrew; Whewell Scholar of International Law; and MacMahon Law Scholar; MA, 1901; LL.M., 1901), was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1901. He did not resume legal practice after the First World War, during which he was Captain and Adjutant in the RASC (MBE, 1920). In 1922 he was appointed Director of Jewish Religious Education by the Jewish War Memorial Council; in this connection he wrote *Special Prayer Book for Children's Services* (1929). His publications included several works on law and on Jewish topics. With

Arthur \*Davis he edited *The New Machzor* (6 vols, 1904–9). He left his library to the HUJ.

JC (12 Dec. 1902, 3 March, 7 April 1911, 24 Aug., 6 Sept. 1940).

**ADLER, HERMANN** (30 May 1839–18 July 1911), Chief Rabbi. Born in Hanover, he arrived in London in 1845 when his father, N. M. \*Adler, assumed the \*Chief Rabbinate. Educated at UCS and UCL, he received his rabbinical diploma in Prague in 1862 after two years' study there. That same year he obtained a PhD from the University of Leipzig for his thesis on Druidism, and in 1863 became Temporary Principal of \*Jews' College. Groomed by his father as successor, in 1864 he was ordained minister of the \*Bayswater Synagogue, where he developed the remarkably impressive preaching style that, together with an urbane manner and social grace, became his hallmark. In 1879 he took over many of the duties of Chief Rabbi, and he was appointed to that office on his father's death in 1891, although he lacked the latter's abilities as a Talmudist. Regarding himself as the Anglo-Jewish counterpart of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he styled himself 'The Very Reverend', and in outward dress imitated the senior Anglican clergy. A Tory and staunch patriot, he enjoyed the friendship of King Edward VII and was decorated with the RVO. In the synagogues under his jurisdiction he allowed certain practices, such as mixed choirs, which conflicted with stricter interpretations of Orthodoxy, and was apparently not as vigilant regarding the provision of kosher meat under his authority as he might have been. He repeatedly denounced political Zionism and would not condemn the Aliens Act of 1905. He opposed trade unionism. But what appealed to the acculturated Anglo-Jews of the \*United Synagogue perplexed and even alienated the Eastern European Jews who flocked to Britain in the final three decades of his tenure, and with them his relations were fraught, resulting in the establishment of the \*Federation of Synagogues, and almost in total schism.

ODNB; JC (21 July 1911); G. Alderman, 'The British Chief Rabbinate: A Most Peculiar Practice', *European Judaism*, 23 (1990), 45–58.

**ADLER, JACOB PAVLOVITCH** (1 January 1855–31 May 1926), actor-manager. His father Feivel (Pavel), a struggling Orthodox grain merchant in Odessa, was apparently a distant relative of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler. Employed initially as a municipal clerk, Jacob joined Abraham Goldfaden's Yiddish theatre troupe in 1879. He travelled with them extensively in Eastern Europe in increasingly prominent roles. In 1882 he formed his own company, and the following year responded to a Tsarist ban on Yiddish productions by leaving for London, where he and his first wife, Sonya (née Oberlander; d. 1885), pioneered the genre, playing to immigrant audiences in the East End. From March 1886 he and his company performed with great success at the Hebrew Social and Dramatic Club's new premises at Princes (now Princelet) Street, Spitalfields, where a stampede among the audience following a false rumour of fire claimed 17 lives in January 1887. Soon afterwards Adler left for the USA, where a distinguished career in Yiddish theatre awaited him. His son by Sonya went into acting, as did his daughter by his second wife, Dinah \*Feinman. The renowned American acting coach Stella Adler (1901–92) and the celebrated American actor Luther Adler (1903–84) were among his children by his third wife, Sara (née Levitski), who had acted with him in London. His memoir, *My Life on the Stage*, translated from the Yiddish, was published in 1999.

ODNB; JE; EJ; L. Rosenfeld Adler, *Bright Star of Exile: Jacob Adler and the Yiddish Theatre* (1977).

**ADLER, JANKEL (JAKUB)** (26 July 1895–25 April 1949), painter and printmaker. The son of a Chasidic timber and coal dealer in Tuszyn, Poland, he trained as a goldsmith in Belgrade and studied art in Germany, where he lived from 1922–33. He then moved to France, but from 1935–7 lived in Poland, where he contributed cartoons and sketches to Jewish publications. In 1940 he enlisted, in France, in the free Polish army, with which he arrived in Scotland. Soon discharged on health grounds, he settled in Glasgow, relocating in 1943 to London. The piteous spectacle of soldiers crippled in action led to his masterpiece, *The Mutilated*. He also depicted Jewish subjects. For a number of young British artists he was an influential link with the European avant-

garde, and he introduced them to the technique of 'offset' monotype. In 1945 he moved to Aldbourne, Wiltshire. He had a background of left-wing activity, and owing to his contacts with anarchist groups his application for British citizenship was denied. He died of a heart attack shortly afterwards. There have been monographs about him in German as well as in English.

ODNB; Ben Uri Story; JC (29 April 1949).

**ADLER, LAWRENCE CECIL (LARRY)** (10 February 1914–7 August 2001), harmonica player and composer. A plumber's son, born in Baltimore, Maryland, where he briefly studied piano at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, he won the Maryland harmonica championship in 1927 and subsequently achieved recognition in New York, raising the harmonica's status from toy to legitimate instrument. At the end of the Second World War, in acts of emotion-laden symbolism, he played *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* on the balcony of Hitler's former chancellery in Berlin and Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue* at the Nuremberg stadium. He also played for survivors in the liberated camps. A victim of McCarthyism, he moved to Britain in 1949. He composed the Oscar-nominated score to the film *Genevieve* (1953); owing to McCarthyism, American distributors insisted that his name be deleted from the credits, so another was substituted. He afterwards composed the music for several other films. During the Six Day War he entertained Israeli troops, and recorded *Jerusalem of Gold* and *Sharm el Sheik*. In later life he turned to writing, but was in constant demand on the harmonica, despite its waning popularity.

ODNB; JC (10 Aug. 2001).

**ADLER, MICHAEL** (27 July 1868–30 September 1944), Orthodox minister, military chaplain, educationist, and historian. Born in Spitalfields, the son of a tailor, he was educated at \*Jews' College and UCL. From 1890–1903 he was minister of the Hammersmith Synagogue, and simultaneously (1893–1903) was Senior Hebrew Master at the JFS. From 1903–34 he was minister of the Central

Synagogue. A chaplain in the Territorial Force (1909–26), he was twice mentioned in despatches when Senior Jewish Chaplain in France (1915–18) and received the DSO. He made many valuable contributions to Anglo-Jewish historiography, and was President of the JHSE from 1934–6. His works included *Prayer Book for Jewish Sailors and Soldiers* (1st ed. 1914), *Experiences of a Jewish Chaplain on the Western Front* (1920), *The Jews of the Empire and the Great War* (1922), *British Jewry Book of Honour* (1922), and *Jews of Medieval England* (1939), as well as textbooks on Hebrew grammar.

JC (20 Oct. 1944); WWW.

**ADLER, MICHAEL WILLIAM** (12 June 1939–), genito-urinary specialist. Educated at Bryanston School, he qualified at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School (1965). He has lectured in genito-urinary medicine at various teaching hospitals, and has acted as advisor on AIDS and on all aspects of venereology to many high level health-related organisations. He chaired the Royal College of Physicians' Committee on Genito-Urinary Medicine (1987–91), and was Chairman of the National AIDS Trust (1991). In 1986 he became founding Editor of the journal *AIDS*, and has written such books as *ABC of Sexually Transmitted Diseases* (1984) and *ABC of AIDS* (1987). In 1999 he was appointed CBE.

**ADLER, NATHAN MARCUS** (15 January 1803–21 January 1890), chief rabbi. A rabbi's son, born a British subject in Hanover, he had a broad post-Haskalah education that combined Orthodox learning with secular subjects. He attended several German universities, and in 1828 obtained both his PhD and rabbinical ordination. In 1829 he was appointed Chief Rabbi of Oldenburg, transferring that same year to his birthplace. Combining his general education with sound Talmudic scholarship, he succeeded Solomon \*Hirschell in 1845, and as the first British Chief Rabbi to be elected (1844) with the participation of provincial communities as well as London's Ashkenazi ones he could and did claim unprecedented authority, which he ensured extended to the colonies. A fervent preacher, he supported Jewish political emancipation in principle but

did little actively to aid the cause since he considered other issues more pressing. Jewish education was a major concern, for apart from the Talmud Torah class at the JFS he found little that reached the standard he had known abroad: he especially lamented what he saw as a lack of first-rate Jewish schools for the middle classes. On his initiative \*Jews' College was established as a boys' school and to train Jewish ministers under his rabbinic hegemony, which was further strengthened with the foundation of the \*United Synagogue. In 1868 he was the defendant in an important legal action (*Schott vs Adler*), the outcome of which upheld his right to condemn as trefa meat sold by butchers whose licences had been withdrawn by him: thus his supremacy over shechitah regulations was confirmed. In response to demands for liturgical reforms he granted some concessions, with marked reluctance. He founded the Hospital Sunday movement for simultaneous fundraising for hospitals by places of worship irrespective of creed. In view of his advancing years he in 1880 appointed his son Hermann \*Adler as 'delegate' Chief Rabbi and moved to Brighton, where on Sabbaths and festivals he held services at his home. The most important of his publications, which included collections of his sermons, his responsa, and his lectures on the Talmud, was *Netinah la-Ger* ('A Gift to the Proselyte'; Vilna, 1875), a commentary on the Targum of Onkelos. At the time of his death he was working on a commentary on the Targum of Jonathan ben Uzziel.

ODNB; JE; EJ; JC (24 Jan. 1890).

**ADLER, SAUL AARON** (17 May 1895–25 January 1966), parasitologist. Born in Karelitz, Russia, the son of Rabbi Sinai Adler, he was brought up in Leeds from 1900, qualifying in medicine at the University of Leeds. From 1917–20 he served in the RAMC in Mesopotamia, where he developed an interest in tropical medicine. Having obtained a diploma from the Liverpool Hospital for Tropical Diseases he researched malaria in Sierra Leone. In 1933 he received the Chalmers Medal from the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and from 1934 until his death was a professor in the Microbiology Department of the HUI. He became the world expert on leishmaniasis and developed serological methods

(including Adler's Test) for the identification of its strains. In 1947 he was appointed OBE, and was elected FRS (1957) and FRCP (1958). In 1957 he was awarded the Israel Prize for Medical Science. He translated Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* into Hebrew.

Munk's Roll, 6; *Lancet* (5 Feb. 1966); *Times* (26 Jan. 1966); *Biog. Mem. FRS*; *BMJ* (5 Feb. 1966).

**ADLEY, ROBERT JAMES** (2 March 1935–13 May 1993), politician. Born in Brighton, the son of a film advertising company director, he was educated at Uppingham School and became an executive in the hotel industry. From 1965–8 he was a member of Slough Borough Council. He was elected Conservative MP for Bristol North-East in 1970, and then for Christchurch and Lympington from February 1974 until his death. He was noted for his positive interest in railways and public transport and for disdaining his Jewish origins. He converted to Anglicanism, studiously avoided contact with the Jewish community, was staunchly pro-Arab and hostile to Israel, and chaired the British-Jordanian Parliamentary Group.

JC (26 Oct. 1973, 17 Sept. 1976, 21 May 1993); *Jolles*; *Stenton*; *WWW*.

**ADOLPHUS FAMILY**, physicians, barristers, and authors. **Jacob Adolphus** was a founder member of the Ashkenazi Synagogue in London and a stockholder in the Bank of England during the late seventeenth century. Most of his family continued to live in Holland and Prussia, including his grandson Simcha Adolphus, who was personal physician to Frederick the Great. Simcha's brother **Michael (Meir) Adolphus** (d. 1785) was a prominent figure in London Jewish life. He was one of the original members of the \*Board of Deputies and was a Warden of the \*Great Synagogue. His nephew **John Adolphus** (7 August 1768–16 July 1846) was sent to St Kitts at the age of 15, but returned to London and married the daughter of an Anglican clergyman. He became a solicitor in 1790 and wrote pamphlets for Lord Addington and other politicians. Called to the Bar in 1807 by the Inner Temple, he became a leading member



of the Home Circuit, specialising in criminal cases. He is best remembered for defending the Cato Street conspirators in 1820. He was also a well-regarded historian, publishing *The History of England from the Accession of King George III to the Conclusion of the Peace in 1783* (3 vols, 1802), and other works. He was caricatured by Cruikshank as a Jew, although he had few ties with the community. His daughter **Emily Henderson** wrote his biography, *Recollections of the Public Career and Private Life of the Late John Adolphus* (1871), and was also a poet. John's son **John Leycester Adolphus** (28 August 1794–24 December 1862) was educated at Merchant Taylor's school and St John's College, Oxford, where he won the Newdigate Prize in poetry, and in 1822 became a barrister (Inner Temple, of which he was later a Bencher). Interested in literature, he wrote a work showing that Sir Walter Scott wrote the anonymously authored Waverley novels, and he later became a friend of Scott. He held the post of Solicitor General of Durham (from 1855) and was a Judge of the Marylebone County Court. Another branch of the family included army physician **Sir Jacob Adolphus** (1775–1 January 1845). One of the first Jews to attain senior rank in the British Army, for which he too needed to profess Anglicanism, he began his career in 1795 as a hospital mate, and became an MD. He served throughout the world with British forces and became Inspector-General of Army Hospitals and Physician-General to the Militia Forces in Jamaica, and a major-general. He was knighted in July 1840.

ODNB; EJ; JHSET, 15 (1939–45), 17; *Annual Register for 1845*.

**AGRAN, LINDA VALERIE** (9 May 1947–), television film script editor and producer. Born in London, she left Queen Elizabeth Girls' Grammar School, Barnet, at 15. While a secretary in a theatrical agency she progressed to reading and assessing scripts, which led to her becoming European story editor for Warner Brothers, and ultimately a leading figure in the television industry. From 1986 she was Controller of Drama at London Weekend Television, and from 1989 Chief Executive of Paravision (UK). In 1993 she formed Agran Barton TV, remaining its chief executive until 2000. She has produced such television series

as *Widows*, which earned her a BAFTA nomination; *Poirot*; and *London's Burning*, as well as a number of films.

JC (24 June 1983); WW; online sources.

**AGUDAT HA-SOZYALISTIM HA-IVRIM** ('Hebrew Socialist Union'), the first Jewish socialist workers' organisation ever formed, was founded in the East End of London in May 1876 by A. S. \*Lieberman, who produced recruitment handbills in Yiddish. It aimed to spread socialist ideas among working-class immigrant Jews, to marshal them to resist 'oppressors', and to liaise with other workers' organisations. Beginning with ten members it reached 38 in its brief eight-month existence. Most members were tailors and cabinetmakers from the Tsarist Empire. Other immigrant Jews spurned it, largely owing to the attack on religious tradition that Lieberman made in the recruitment meeting in the Zetland Hall, Mansell Street, which had attracted an audience of several hundred and broke up in disorder owing to the vigorous opposition of the communal leadership, including the East End's Rabbi Hirsch \*Dainow and the aspersions made by the JC. Failing to make headway, the Union dissolved in December the same year.

EJ; Gartner, *Jewish Immigrant*; P. Elman, 'The Beginnings of the Jewish Trade Union Movement in England', *JHSET*, 17 (1951–2), 57–8; Alderman, MBI.

**AGUILAR, EMANUEL ABRAHAM** (23 August 1824–18 February 1904), composer and pianist. A brother of Grace \*Aguilar, he was born in Clapham. His father, Emanuel Aguilar (5 May 1787–18 January 1845), a composer, pianist, and music teacher, wrote *A Little Book about Learning the Pianoforte* (1866). The younger Emanuel studied at Frankfurt, and was, in 1847, the first person to play Chopin's F minor concerto there. He was later based in London, where his final public performance occurred in 1897. He performed at many concerts in Germany. His compositions included the operas *Wave King* (1855) and *The Bridal Wreath* (1863), symphonies, overtures, cantatas, chamber music, piano pieces, and songs. He harmonised a collection of tunes under

the title *The Ancient Melodies of the Liturgy of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews* (1857), to which Rev D. A. \*de Sola provided a preface. Despite his and his wife Sarah Lindo's close family ties to the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue their four children were raised as Christians; one rejoined the Jewish faith.

JC (31 March 1848, 26 Feb. 1904); JHSET, 16 (1945–51), 148; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; F. Padzirek, *Universal-Handbuch Musikliteratur*, 1 (1967); J. Brown and S. Stratton, *British Musical Biography* (1897).

**AGUILAR, GRACE** (2 June 1816–16 September 1847), novelist, poet, and historian. Born in Hackney, the sister of E. A. \*Aguilar, she had a keen sense of history and took pride in her Jewish heritage. Intent on countering conversionist propaganda, she wrote such works as *The Spirit of Judaism* (1842) and *The Jewish Faith* (1846), and contributed to Charlotte Elizabeth \*Tonna's *Christian Lady's Magazine*. She also wrote *Women in Israel* (1845), a study of biblical heroines. Her novel *Records of Israel* (1844) depicts the plight of Iberian Jewry during the Inquisition. With her 'History of the Jews in England', published anonymously in *Chamber's Miscellany* during 1847, she became the first Jewish historian of Anglo-Jewry. That same year, shortly before she left for Frankfurt, where she died, she received a testimonial from several hundred Anglo-Jewish women: 'You have vindicated our social and spiritual equality with our brethren in faith; You have by your own excellent example triumphantly refuted the aspersion that the Jewish religion unmoved the heart of the Jewish woman'. She also wrote novels on non-Jewish themes.

ODNB; EJ; JE; JC (16 April, 8 Oct. 1847); VJ (3 Dec. 1847); Beth-Zion L. Abrahams, 'Grace Aguilar: A Centenary Tribute', JHSET, 16 (1945–51), 137–48; Galchinsky.

**AJEX** *see* **ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN**

**AKIVA PRIMARY SCHOOL** *see* **MARMUR, DOW**

**ALBERMAN, ALBERT** (c1891–September 1971), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Lithuania, as a youth he made aliyah to Palestine and remained a lifelong Zionist. He came to England, where he was apprenticed to a pharmacist and studied at the University of Manchester. In 1920 he began importing Innox skin cream from France, and, in the 1930s manufactured it from factories in England. He later founded the firm of Beauté Ltd. Like his son **Kenneth Bernard Alberman** (1926–71), a pharmacist who ran the UK branch of Innox, he gave generously to the HUU and to other Jewish charities. His Berlin-born daughter-in-law **Eva Dorothea Alberman** (née Altmann; 16 August 1929–) FRCP, FRCOG, FFCM, is a specialist in reproductive and paediatric epidemiology. She studied medicine at Cambridge and the London Hospital, becoming Professor of Clinical Epidemiology at the latter and at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and has been influential in her field.

JC (1 Oct. 1971); Pollins, *Economic History*.

**ALBERTI, Sir [KURT] GEORGE MATTHEW MAYER** (27 September 1937–), physician. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, he held academic posts at Harvard, Oxford and Southampton universities. Since 1985 he has been Professor of Medicine at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, where he was Dean of Medicine (1995–9). A leading expert on diabetes, he has written numerous medical books, and innumerable publications in scientific journals. Knighted in 2000, he was President of the Royal College of Physicians (1997–2002) and of the International Diabetes Federation (2000–3).

WW.

**ALBU, AUSTEN HENRY** (21 September 1903–23 November 1994), politician and writer. He was born in London and educated at Tonbridge School and the City and Guilds College, where he trained as a mechanical engineer. From 1930–46 he was works manager of Aladdin Industries Ltd, and during 1946–7 worked in the Control Commission for Germany. He served as Labour MP for Edmonton from November

1948 until his retirement in February 1974, and was Minister of State in the Department of Economic Affairs from January 1965 until January 1967. He had also served (1962–4) as Chairman of the Commons' Parliamentary and Scientific Committee. He wrote many works on socialism and technological innovation, emphasising the need to train and promote capable managers in an expanding economy, and contributed to *New Fabian Essays* (1952). He received an honorary degree from the University of Surrey. Following the death of his first wife he married (1958) Marie \*Jahoda.

ODNB (Marie Jahoda); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**ALDERMAN, GEOFFREY** (10 February 1944–), historian and columnist. One of the most productive and widely discussed historians of Anglo-Jewish life to emerge in recent decades, he was educated at the University of Oxford, where he received a First. He was Professor of Politics and Contemporary History at Royal Holloway College, London, and was Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Professor at Middlesex University (1994–9) before holding senior posts at Touro College in New York, and at the American Intercontinental University in London. His pioneering works on Anglo-Jewish history include *The Jewish Vote in Great Britain since 1945* (1980), *The Jewish Community in British Politics* (1983), *The Federation of Synagogues 1887–1987* (1987), *London Jewry and London Politics, 1889–1986* (1989), and *Modern British Jewry* (1992), the last a comprehensive, deeply researched history of Anglo-Jewry since 'emancipation' in 1858. He is known for both his pungency and cogency. In recent years he has gained a wider audience with his weekly column in the *JC*, generally written from an Orthodox Zionist viewpoint, although he has regularly attacked the \*Board of Deputies and the \*Chief Rabbinate. His Oxford-educated daughter **Naomi Alderman** (1974–) won the 2006 Orange Prize for New Writers for her first novel, *Disobedience*.

*Sunday Times* (11 Feb. 2007).

**ALDERSHOT**, in northern Hampshire, became an army base during the Crimean

War, leading to the establishment of a small Jewish community and the foundation in 1860 of a congregation that worshipped in premises in High Street. The community's illustrious son was F. L. \*Cohen, whose father was a general merchant. At the end of the nineteenth century the Jewish population numbered about 54, excluding soldiers. In 1914 the synagogue was replaced by the Aldershot Military Synagogue in Barrack Road. It closed in the 1950s, when there were but a dozen Jewish permanent residents in town. The disused burial ground remains in Redan Road. The community was served by visiting ministers, who included the Revs. A. Levy, I. Livingstone, S. Plaskow, Michael \*Adler, S. Lipson, and V. G. \*Simmons.

JE; Jolles.

**ALEX, EPHRAIM** (12 December 1800–13 November 1882), dentist and communal leader. Born in Cheltenham, he was the son of foreign-born dentist Solomon Alex (Pinchas Selig haCohen), who by 1841 was practising in Finsbury, and of a sister of Isaiah \*Jones. Ephraim practised from 1829 in Blackfriars and later in Westminster. He married into his mother's family and subsequently practised in New Bond Street with one of his Jones relatives. He was overseer of the poor of the Great Synagogue. During the severe winter of 1858–9 he voiced concern for destitute recent immigrants as yet unaffiliated to one of the principal London synagogues, for whom there was no adequate system of charitable provision. The Jewish Board of Guardians, set up in 1859, resulted from his vigorous proposal that such a body be established 'for the relief of the necessitous foreign poor'. He was its first President (1859–69) and remained on its Council until his death. He was a member of the committee of the \*Jews' Hospital in Mile End and on the Council of the \*United Synagogue.

ODNB (under Alex, [Edward] Ephraim); JE; JC (17 Nov. 1882, 16 March 1883); Lipman, *Jews in Britain*; Alderman, MBJ.

**ALEXANDER, ALEXANDER** (d. 1807) and **ALEXANDER, LEVI** (d. c1834), printers.

Alexander, the father, born Alexander ben Judah Loeb, was a pioneer of Jewish publishing in Britain. Initially relying on others to do the printing, he came to dominate the Jewish printing trade in London. In 1771, with a German-Jewish printer, he issued *Tephilloth*, an edition of the Ashkenazi prayer book with English translation. It was made possible through the generosity of subscribers, including many non-Jews. He followed this with many liturgical works, including *The Evening and Morning Service of the Beginning of the Year* (1771) and a Pentateuch with translation (1785). For many years his son Levi produced cheap Yiddish almanacs. In 1807 Levi's proposal to reprint, with corrections, an out-of-print festival prayer book (*machzor*) was stymied by rivals with the support of the Chief Rabbi, on whom Levi consequently launched a series of intemperate printed criticisms. He also wrote (1802) a response to Joshua \*Van Oven concerning the Jewish poor, a useful memoir of Benjamin \*Goldsmid (1808), and a rhyming English grammar (1833).

EJ; JE; Katz, JHE.

**ALEXANDER, ALEXANDER** (1805–February 1887), optician and communal leader. Born in Sheerness, he moved in 1826 to Exeter where as an optician he held the Royal Warrant of two successive British monarchs for over 50 years in total. He patented an eye patch and authored *A Treatise on the Nature of Vision* (1833) and *Observations on the Preservation of Sight* (1837). He served as President of the local Guardians of the Poor and Vice-President of the Exeter Liberal Association. He was President of the Exeter Hebrew Congregation and of the Exeter Jewish Literary Society established in 1850.

JC (19 Sept. 1845, 16 Aug. 1850, 30 Nov. 1877, 29 Oct. 1880, 25 Feb. 1887).

**ALEXANDER, DAVID LINDO** (5 October 1842–29 April 1922), barrister and communal leader, and **ALEXANDER, LIONEL LINDO** (1852–31 January 1901), stockbroker and communal leader. London-born, they were the sons of a solicitor and of a daughter of David

Abarbanel \*Lindo. Educated at the City of London School, David graduated in mathematics from Trinity College, Cambridge in 1864. Called to the Bar in 1866 at Lincoln's Inn (of which he was eventually elected a Bencher), he took silk in 1892, and retired in about 1907. From 1877–1917 he represented the Central Synagogue on the \*Board of Deputies, of which he was President from 1903–17. In 1906 he spiritedly presented to the Joint Select Committee on Sunday Trading the case for Jewish traders who needed to conduct business on the Christian Sabbath if they were to keep their own. An archetypal member of the acculturated Anglo-Jewish elite, he was out of sympathy with Eastern European newcomers on several issues. With C. G. \*Montefiore, President of the AJA, he signed a letter that appeared in *The Times* (24 May 1917), during efforts by Chaim \*Weizmann and others to secure British governmental support for a Jewish national homeland. The letter defined Anglo-Jewry 'primarily as a religious community' with 'no separate aspirations in a political sense' and criticised Zionist aims on the grounds that the struggle for Jewish equality in persecutory lands would be jeopardised and Jews regarded as 'strangers' in their native countries. Alexander's autocratic action in signing this letter without consulting the Board of Deputies led to a narrowly carried vote of censure, and he resigned. Soon afterwards he joined the League of British Jews, an anti-Zionist group formed in response to the \*Balfour Declaration. In 1875 Lionel joined the Council of \*Jews' College, and later became its Vice-President. He served as President of the Jewish Workingmen's Club and Lads' Institute, and Vice-President of the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables. Additionally, he sat on the committees of the Jews' Infant School, the Stepney Jewish Schools, and the \*Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum. From 1884–92 he was Hon. Sec. of the Jewish Board of Guardians, having been a committee member since 1879, and wrote its annual reports. An authority on economic and sociological questions, he testified before parliamentary select committees on the sweating system and on emigration and immigration, and compiled Jewish population statistics.

ODNB; JC (8 Feb. 1901, 5 May, 23 June 1922); Cohen, EZBJ; Kadish, *Bolsheviks*; JE.

**ALEXANDER, FREDERICK WILLIAM** (16 February 1859–14 March 1937), physician. He attended UCS and qualified in medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital. He served as Deputy Medical Officer at Croydon Union Infirmary's contagious wards (1881–3); Assistant Medical Officer at Mile End Old Town Infirmary (1884–6); District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator, Mile End West District (1886–93); and Medical Officer of Health for Poplar and Bromley (1893–1926). He wrote on public health issues and their remedies, made important practical advances in water purification in public swimming pools, and devoted his retirement to devising practical methods of alleviating the plight of the blind and unskilled. In 1931 he was appointed OBE.

JC (19 March 1937); *Times* (16 March 1937); *WWW*; *Medical Directory* 1905; *Lancet* (20 March 1937); *BMJ* (27 March 1937).

**ALEXANDER, MAURICE** (24 December 1889–16 July 1945), barrister and politician. Educated at McGill University, he became a leading barrister in his native Montreal and served with the Canadian forces in France in the First World War, rising to lieutenant-colonel in 1916. He served as Judge Advocate-General in 1917 and was awarded the CMG in the same year. From 1919–20 he was Secretary of the British Legation in Washington, DC, and then settled in London, where he was called to the Bar (Middle Temple, 1920; KC, 1922). Elected Liberal MP for South-East Southwark in 1922, he was defeated in December 1923. He stood unsuccessfully as a Liberal in 1924 and as a Labour candidate in 1931.

JC (2 Oct. 1924); *Jolles*; *Stenton*; *WWW*.

**ALEXANDER, MICHAEL SOLOMON** (1 May 1799–23 November 1845), Bishop of Jerusalem. A rabbi's son, born in Schönlanke (now Trzcianka, Poland) in the Grand Duchy of Posen, Prussia, he taught Talmud and German before arriving in England in 1820. As Michael Solomon (or Zalman) Pollack he was briefly a tutor in a Jewish household in Colchester. He served as chazan and shochet in Norwich (1820–1), Nottingham (1821–3),

and Plymouth (1823–5). Having been baptised an Anglican in 1825, his Jewish wife following suit, he moved to Dublin, and was Secretary to the Church of Ireland Jews' Society. Ordained in 1827, he was then sent to Danzig by the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Recalled to England in 1830, he became (1832) Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature at KCL. During the Damascus Affair of 1840 he was one of 35 prominent Jewish converts to Christianity who signed a public statement denouncing the blood libel as 'a foul and satanic falsehood' against Jews and Judaism. In 1841, at Lambeth Palace, he was consecrated as the first Protestant Bishop in Jerusalem, a joint Anglican-Lutheran initiative. His diocese included Syria, Iraq, Abyssinia, and Egypt, where he died. He wrote *The Hope of Israel* (1831), *The Glory of Mount Zion* (1839), and *The Flower Fadeth* (1841).

ODNB; EJ; JE; M. W. Corey, *From Rabbi to Bishop* (1956).

**ALEXANDER, SAMUEL** (6 January 1859–13 September 1938), philosopher and academic. Born in Sydney, Australia, the posthumous son of a saddler, he was educated at Wesley College, Melbourne, at Melbourne University, and at Balliol College, Oxford (Double First in Classics and Mathematics; First in Lit. Hum.; MA). From 1882–93 he was a Fellow at Lincoln College, Oxford, the first professing Jew to hold an Oxbridge fellowship. There he published his first book, *Moral Order and Progress* (1889). From 1893–1924 he was Professor of Philosophy at Owens College, Manchester. His best-known work, *Space, Time, and Deity* (1920) grew out of the Gifford Lectures he delivered in 1917–18. He described himself as a 'Realist', but his work was an attempt to situate the human mind, consciousness, and the concept of the Deity into a philosophical system that embraced recent scientific discoveries, especially evolution and the concept of space-time. It is significantly different from traditional Idealism, which in some respects it resembles, and also from the English tradition of empiricism that developed into Logical Positivism. He also wrote highly regarded works on aesthetics. Many honours came to him, including the presidency of the

Aristotelian Society (1908–11 and 1936–7) and numerous academic awards. In 1930 he became the first Jew appointed to the Order of Merit (OM). A Zionist, he is credited by some with introducing Chaim \*Weizmann to Arthur Balfour. A long-bearded man of striking appearance, he was regarded by a number of non-Jews as resembling their conception of Jehovah. B. D. Brettschneider's *The Philosophy of Samuel Alexander* (1964) is one of several studies of his work.

ODNB; *Times* (14 Sept. 1938); *JC* (16, 23 Sept. 1938); J. G. Slater, introduction to the reprint of Alexander's *Moral Order and Progress* (2000).

**ALIENS ACT (1905)**, a parliamentary measure that controlled and restricted immigration into Britain from areas outside the British Empire. It applied only to such would-be immigrants. Since, in accordance with British law, 'aliens' denoted persons who were not citizens of Britain or its Empire, that term had no derogatory connotations. The Act is generally seen as a response to significant immigration by Jews from Eastern Europe to this country, and especially to a few areas such as London's Whitechapel that became 'Jewish ghettos'. Agitation to restrict Jewish immigration began in the 1880s and became more overt as its pace increased. In 1902 a Royal Commission into this question concluded that immigration should not be generally restricted, but that 'undesirable' immigrants should be excluded. The Act of 1905 made it mandatory for would-be immigrants to arrive in Britain only at one of a number of designated ports and gave officials the right to deny entry to 'undesirable' intending settlers, especially those without any visible means of support. The Act did not, as in the restrictions enacted by the American Congress in the 1920s, establish a 'quota system' or numerical limit on entries. Nor did it apply specifically to Jews, and, indeed, it is believed that some continental groups such as Italians were more heavily affected. Historians believe that the Aliens Act reduced Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe to Britain by about one-third between 1905 and 1914. It should be noted, however, that recent research has indicated that the Act in fact had only a limited effect, and that any decline in Jewish immigration was due to increased 'chain migration' to the

USA. It should also be noted that Britain had no immigration restrictions of any kind prior to 1905, and a law such as the Aliens Act would inevitably have been enacted at some stage. In 1919, after the First World War, the 1905 Act was replaced by a much more stringent measure, the Aliens Order Act, which greatly reduced immigration to Britain and gave the Home Office complete discretionary power over all admissions to the country. This virtually eliminated European Jewish migration to Britain until the British government allowed in many thousands of Jewish immigrants fleeing from Nazi Germany.

Alderman, MBJ; Lipman, *Social History*; Rubinstein, JGB; B. Garner, *The Alien Invasion: The Origins of the Aliens Act of 1905* (1972); A. Godley, *Jewish Immigrant Entrepreneurship in New York and London, 1880–1914: Enterprise and Culture* (2001).

**ALLAN (né Cohen), ELKAN PHILIP** (8 December 1922–25 June 2006), journalist and television producer. Born Elkan Philip Cohen in Cricklewood, the son of a furrier who later became a printer, he changed his name in 1940. His grandfather owned one of the earliest cinemas in London, and his father ran a roll-a-penny stall at the British Empire Exhibition of 1924–5 at Wembley. Educated at the Quintin School, Elkan wrote and produced shows at the Mowbray Jewish Youth Club in Edgware, to which Fenella \*Fielding and Cyril \*Shaps also belonged, and in 1945 became a reporter for *Picture Post* and other magazines. In that year he also devised BBC radio's first quiz shows, *Quiz Time* and *Quiz Teams*, and, from 1953, was presenter of BBC television's *Armchair Traveller*. He then moved to ITV, where he produced documentaries and such popular shows as *Double Your Money* and *Ready, Steady, Go!*, the first (1963–6) weekly television pop music programme. He then became a television critic for the *Sunday Times*, the *Independent*, and other publications.

ODNB; *JC* (17 Sept., 19 Nov. 1965).

**ALLAUN, FRANK JULIAN** (27 February 1913–26 November 2002), politician. Born in Manchester and educated at Manchester

Grammar School, he trained as an accountant and then became a journalist, serving as Northern Industrial Correspondent for the *Daily Herald* and as Editor (1951–7) of *Labour's Northern Voice*. He was Labour MP for Salford East from 1955–83. From October 1964 until March 1965 he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigning after five months in disagreement with the government's policies. He served as a member of Labour's National Executive Committee from 1967–83 and as Chairman of the Labour Party during 1978–9. A consistent left-winger – especially concerned with disarmament issues, a member of CND, and an organiser of the Aldermaston marches, he wrote such works as *Stop the H-Bomb Race* (1959) and *The Struggle for Peace* (1992). In later years he was concerned with media reform. Never a champion of Israel in the Commons, during the Yom Kippur War (1972), unlike all other Jewish Labour MPs, who voted against the Conservative government's proposed arms embargo on the combatants (which would in practice affect only Israel), he abstained; however, in old age he defended Israel against what he saw as attacks on its right to exist. Like many British politicians, he had unexpected interests: he was a ballroom dancing gold medallist.

JC (13 Dec. 2002); *Independent* (29 Nov. 2002); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**ALLIANCE, Sir DAVID, BARON ALLIANCE** (15 June 1932–), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Kashan, Iran, and educated at the Etahad School, he began his successful career in textile manufacturing in Manchester in the mid-1950s. He was Chief Executive (1975–90) and Chairman (1989–99) of Coats Viyella PLC, which includes the Jaeger label, and Chairman (1991–9) of the Tootal Group. He was also Chairman, from 1968, of the leading mail order group N. Brown PLC. Appointed CBE in 1984, he received a knighthood in 1989, and was created a life peer on the recommendation of the Liberal Democrat Party in 2004. He is the founder of the Alliance Foundation, a charity, and has served as a governor of Tel Aviv University since 1989.

JC (5 Feb. 1993, 13 Oct. 1995, 7 May 2004); Dod; WW.

**ALMAN (née Ginzburg), [GERTRUDE] OLGA** (c1886–2 January 1961), communal leader. Russian-born, she grew up in Whitechapel. Her father was a printer of Zionist convictions who employed his poetic older daughter Leah (Luba) as compositor. In 1917, with Rebecca \*Sieff and Paul \*Goodman's wife Romana, Olga formed a Ladies' Committee within the \*Zionist Federation. But, realising that an autonomous feminine organisation was required to bring women's and children's issues to the fore in developing the Jewish National Home, they founded, in 1918, the Federation of Women Zionists, of which in later years she was an honorary vice-president. She told members that a women's international Zionist body was needed to coordinate aims, and in 1920 WIZO was founded. Married to Dr J. Simeon Alman, she was its Treasurer for many years, and a member of the World WIZO Executive until her death.

JC (13 Jan. 1961, 30 Aug. 1963); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**ALMAN, SAMUEL** (20 September 1877–19 July 1947), composer. Born in Sobolevka, a Ukrainian shtetl, the grandson of a rabbi-chazan, he studied music in nearby Odessa and in Kishinev. In 1905 he moved to London, where he studied further, becoming ARCM, and was Choirmaster at the Dalston, \*Great, Hampstead, and \*Bayswater synagogues. He was Musical Director of several talmudei torah, promoted Jewish folk music, and formed the Halevi Choral Society and similar groups. He edited the *Supplement to the Voice of Prayer and Praise* (1933). His compositions included *King Ahaz*, a Yiddish-language opera performed in 1912 by the Feinman Yiddish People's Theatre in Whitechapel, and the setting to music of *Pirkei Avot* ('Ethics of the Fathers') and of poems by Heine, Bialik, and others. His beautiful liturgical works were much cherished. A proposal to confer on him the title 'Master of United Synagogue Music' fell through, but shortly after his death a Samuel Alman Society was founded to honour his musical legacy.

EJ; JC (18, 25 July, 1 Aug. 1947); A. Z. Idelsohn, *Jewish Music in Its Historical Development* (1929); M. Nulman, *Concise Encyclopedia of Jewish Music* (1975); M. Jolles,

British Jewish Cantors, Chazanim, and Synagogue Musicians (2009).

**ALPER, SAMUEL (SAM)** (25 April 1924–2 October 2002), caravan manufacturer. A hairdresser's son, born in Plaistow, Essex, he worked for the Fleet Air Arm during the Second World War. From 1947 he was a caravan manufacturer, producing an inexpensive model, the Sprite. He organised many publicity stunts around Europe and the Near East to demonstrate the rugged qualities of his product. By the 1960s his firm, then known as Caravans International, was building half of the caravans made in Britain. In 1958 he founded Little Chef, which became a well-known chain of motorway restaurants. His caravan business went into decline in the 1970s, and was wound up in 1982. He then became a vineyard owner in Cambridgeshire, an art collector, and a print lithographer. Active in Jewish communal affairs, he was also known for his many charitable activities.

ODNB; JC (8 Nov. 2002).

**ALPERT, MICHAEL** (24 December 1935–), historian. Born in London, he retired as Professor of Modern and Contemporary History of Spain at the University of Westminster in 2001. He has written such works as *A New International History of the Spanish Civil War* (1994; rev. ed. 2001), *Cryptojudaism and the Spanish Inquisition* (2001), and *London 1840: A Victorian Murder Story* (2003). He served as President of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England from 2008–10.

**ALTMAN, Sir ALBERT JOSEPH** (16 December 1839–4 March 1912), sporting goods manufacturer. Born in the City of London, the son of a Joseph Altman who appears in the 1841 Census with occupation not stated, he attended Crittenden's College. A manufacturer of sporting equipment and games at Aldersgate Street in the City, during the 1890s he took out two patents for improvements to croquet hoops and supports. Knighted in 1894, he was a member of three livery companies in the City, a member of the City's

Court of Common Council, and Chairman of the Bridge House Estates.

JC (8 March 1912); Jolles; WWW.

**ALTMAN, JOHN** (5 December 1949–), musician and composer. London-born, the nephew of Sid and Woolf \*Phillips and son of an executive director of Norwood, he was Musical Director of the group Hot Chocolate, played saxophone in rock bands and blues and jazz combos, and became a film score composer, music arranger, and conductor. His arrangements include a song for the Monty Python film *Life of Brian* (1979) and the Oscar-nominated period music for *Titanic* (1997). Associated with many film and television productions, he is a prolific composer of music for commercials, is a frequent guest conductor with the RPO, and has won many awards including an Emmy and a BAFTA. An acclaimed jazz musician, performing with the John Altman Big Band, he is not to be confused with the actor **John Altman** (2 March 1952–), best known for his role as Nick Cotton in *EastEnders*.

JC (30 March 1976, 4 March 1977); online sources.

**ALTMANN, ALEXANDER** (16 April 1906–6 June 1987), Orthodox rabbi, scholar, and academic. Born in Kassa, Hungary (Košice, Slovakia), he received his initial Jewish education in Trier, Germany, from his father, its rabbi. He also studied at the Pressburg (Bratislava) Yeshivah and at the Hildesheimer Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin, where from 1931, when he received a doctorate from Berlin University, he taught. In 1938 he arrived in Manchester to assume the new post of Communal Rabbi. Characterising Anglo-Jewry as 'politically mature, economically active, socially busy – but religiously asleep', he endeavoured to provide 'greater spiritual depth'. His innovative approach enraged \*Jews' College Principal Dr I. \*Epstein, and a group calling itself the Committee to Fight Reform demanded Altmann's excommunication. In 1948, with I. \*Brodie and K. \*Rosen, he comprised the shortlist from which the new Chief Rabbi was chosen; later he deputised for the successful Brodie when the latter



visited the Antipodes. In 1953 he founded the Manchester-based Institute of Jewish Studies, which he directed, editing under its auspices the *Journal of Jewish Studies* and *Scripta Judaica*. He headed the Manchester Beth Din, was President of the Manchester Central Board of Hebrew Education and of the Inter-University Jewish Federation (forerunner of the \*Union of Jewish Students) and was a leader of the Mizrahi movement. He declined a chair at the HJ to concentrate on his rabbinical work but in 1959 accepted one at Brandeis University. He produced important monographs on Jewish mysticism and on the thought of Moses Mendelssohn, of whom he wrote a magisterial biography. Following his death his private library was donated to UCL, to where the Institute of Jewish Studies had been transferred upon his departure for America.

EJ; JC (12 June, 11 Dec. 1987).

**ALVA** (artist) *see* **ALWEISS, SOLOMON SIEGFRIED**

**ALVARES, JACOB JESSURUN** (c1657–1742), diamond merchant. Born Alvaro de Fonseca in Lisbon to Marrano parents who fled Portugal to escape the Inquisition, he reverted to Judaism, probably in Amsterdam. In 1673, as Jacob Jessurun Alvares, he settled in St Mary Axe, London, importing polished diamonds from Amsterdam for resale, and was endenized as an English subject two years later. By that time his annual turnover appears to have been about £64,000, an enormous sum at the time. In 1682, with Bartholomew \*Rodrigues and Domingo (Abraham) de Porto, he went to India on behalf of Bartholomew's brothers, the London diamond importers Abraham Israel \*Sequeira (Alfonso Rodrigues) and Simon Henriques, to set up in business in defiance of the East India Company's attempt to monopolise the diamond trade. Proving successful competitors, from 1684 they traded at Fort George. In 1690 Alvares succeeded the deceased Domingo de Porto as an alderman of Madras. The scope of his trading in diamonds, pearls, and coral embraced Bengal, Burma, and the Philippines. In 1700 he returned to London, and became a leading

importer of Indian diamonds. Both before and after his long sojourn in the east he played a prominent part in the affairs of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue, serving as Treasurer and six times as Warden.

ODNB (under Fonseca); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**ALWEISS, SOLOMON SIEGFRIED** (1901–November 1973), artist. He used the pseudonym Alva. Born in Berlin to Ostjuden from Galicia, where he lived until the age of ten, he received a strict Jewish education and then studied music. Following a period of travel he spent five years studying and practising art in Paris, holding his first solo exhibition in Tel Aviv (1934), and settling in England in 1938. He painted many portraits, including a fine one of Itzik \*Manger, as well as depictions of Biblical themes, Jewish life in Eastern Europe, abstract works, and serigraphs (pictorial representations of lettering). Occasionally he illustrated Yiddish books published in London, including Yehuda \*Lisky's short story collection *Produktivizatsie* ('Productivisation'; 1937), Malka Locker's *Shtet* ('Town'; 1942), and Dovid Fram's *Dos Letste Kapitl* ('The Last Chapter'; 1947). A book of his nudes, *The Female Form*, appeared in 1972, and his autobiography, *With Pen and Brush*, in 1973.

EJ (under Alva, Solomon Siegfried); JC (23 Nov. 1973, spells his surname Alwais); *Times* (27 Nov. 1973, spells his surname Alveiss); D. Mazower, 'Portraits of Yiddish Writers', *The Mendele Review* (30 June 2006; online).

**AMBROSE, BENJAMIN BARUCH (BERT)** (15 September 1896–11 June 1971), band leader, generally known simply as Ambrose. Apparently born in London, probably with a different surname, he emigrated when a teenager to the USA with an aunt. He studied violin and became Musical Director of a New York nightclub before returning to Britain, where in 1927 he became Musical Director of the Mayfair Hotel. His band, which contained many top-class American instrumentalists, began recording in 1928. It was signed in 1935 to the Decca label, with access to the large and varied American market, on which it quickly made an impact. The band, whose

well-known signature tune was *When Day Is Done*, continued recording regularly until 1947 and remained on the radio for several years more. In later years Ambrose discovered and managed the popular singer Kathy Kirby.

ODNB; EJ.

**AMERING, ARTHUR** *see* VAN AMERINGEN, AARON

**AMERY, LEOPOLD CHARLES MAURICE STENNETT (LEO)** (22 November 1873–16 September 1955), politician and Zionist. Leopold Amery was the son of a non-Jewish Devon-born official in the Indian Forestry Commission and Elisabeth Leitner (née Sapir or Saphir), the daughter of a Jewish woollen merchant in Budapest who, with his Jewish wife, converted to Protestantism around 1840. G. W. \*Leitner was her brother. Amery concealed his Jewish background throughout his life, changing his middle name from Mauritz to Maurice. He was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated with a Double First, and was a Fellow of All Souls. From 1902 he was a barrister (Inner Temple). He wrote *The Times's* history of the Boer War and became a lifelong supporter of Joseph Chamberlain's proposals for a tariff wall to unify the British Empire. As Conservative MP for Birmingham South (later Sparkbrook) from 1911–45, he served in a number of junior ministerial posts during 1919–22 and in the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty (1922–4), Colonial Secretary (1924–9), and Secretary for India (1940–5). In 1917 he wrote the draft of the \*Balfour Declaration, which the Cabinet accepted with minor changes, and was a lifelong, outspoken Zionist who did much, as Colonial Secretary, to develop the infrastructure of Jewish Palestine. In May 1940 he was instrumental in bringing down Neville Chamberlain and making Winston Churchill Prime Minister. In 1950 he was the first prominent British politician to visit the State of Israel. Created a CH in 1945, he wrote an important autobiography, *My Political Life* (3 vols, 1953–5) which conceals his Jewish origins. The tragedy of his life was the conduct and fate of his elder son **John Amery** (14 March 1912–19 December 1945), who became

an antisemite and pro-Nazi and was hanged for treason for attempting, while in wartime Occupied Europe, to recruit British POWs to fight against the USSR. Leopold's younger son [**Harold**] **Julian Amery** (Baron Amery of Lustleigh; 27 March 1919–3 September 1996) was a Conservative MP from 1950–92 and held ministerial office during 1957–64 and 1970–4. He was given a life peerage in 1992.

ODNB; W. D. Rubinstein, 'The Secret of Leopold Amery', *Historical Research*, 73 (2000), 175–96; D. Faber, *Speaking for England* (2005); A. Weale, *Patriot Traitors* (2001); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**AMIAS, SAUL** (9 March 1907–1 December 2002), Orthodox minister. London-born, he was educated at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim and \*Jews' College, becoming minister to the Edgware Hebrew Congregation in 1931, when it comprised only 30 members. By the time he retired in 1975 it consisted of 2000. In 1956, in conjunction with the \*Zionist Federation Educational Trust, he founded the Rosh Pinah Jewish Primary School in Barnet, and became its Hon. Principal. During the Second World War he served as an army chaplain. Never shy of controversy, he was involved with the Jewish Group of the CND. In April 1967 he was the only Jewish clergyman to sign a letter to *The Times* urging Britain to dissociate itself from the bombing of North Vietnam.

JC (13 Dec. 2002).

**AMIEL, BARBARA JOAN ESTELLE** (4 December 1940–), journalist and writer. Born in Watford, the daughter of a solicitor, she attended North London Collegiate School and later a girls' private school in Edgware before moving to Canada with her mother and stepfather. Educated at the University of Toronto, she became a newspaper editor. Returning to Britain in 1985, she was a regular columnist on *The Times*, the *Sunday Times*, and, from 1995–2004, the *Daily Telegraph*, which was owned by her husband Conrad Black (Lord Black of Coldharbour). Known for her trenchant defence of Israel, she sparked a furor with her revelation in *The Spectator* in December 2001 that an ambassador to the Court of St James (subsequently identified

as France's Daniel Bernard) had at a dinner party blamed what he called 'that shitty little country Israel' for the world's troubles.

Barbara Amiel, *Confessions* (1980); *Sunday Times* (22 Oct. 2006); online sources.

**AMSCHEJEWITZ, ASHER** (1824–22 October 1903), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in Vilna, he studied at the renowned Volozhin Yeshivah, obtaining his rabbinical diploma at the age of 16. His first post was as a dayan to the famous Rabbi Maizels of Warsaw, where he taught Talmud. He wrote *Shem Olam* (1864), concerning persecutions of Jews in Morocco. In 1867 he became one of the first three scholars-in-residence at the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College in Ramsgate. His translation of Sir Moses \*Montefiore's report to the \*Board of Deputies on his (Montefiore's) 1866 journey to the Holy Land was published in Warsaw in 1879, as was Amschejewitz's *Sefer Asher Ha-Midot*. Amschejewitz wrote a widely admired elegy on David \*Sassoon in 1880. His most famous work was a commentary on the Pentateuch, *Shemena Lahmo*. His children included J. H. \*Amschewitz.

JC (30 Oct. 1903); D. A. J. Cardozo, *Think and Thank* (1933).

**AMSHWITZ, JOHN HENRY** (19 December 1882–6 December 1942), artist. Born in Ramsgate of Asher \*Amschejewitz's second marriage, he studied (1902–7) at the Royal Academy Schools, and shortly afterwards won a competition that resulted in him painting four historical frescoes at the Liverpool Town Hall. In 1910 he painted a fresco for the Royal Exchange, London, and later one for South Africa House. From 1905–33 he was a regular exhibitor at the RA, and in 1914 was elected RBA. From 1916–22 and again from 1936 until his death he worked in South Africa, where his influence on art was considerable. Although known particularly for his murals he was also a distinguished portraitist and contributed to leading pictorial journals and newspapers. He illustrated a number of books by Israel \*Zangwill, and also a Haggadah.

JC (11 Dec. 1942).

**ANCONA, RONNI** (4 July 1968–), comedienne. Born Veronica Ancona in Troon, Ayrshire, the daughter of a naval officer, she honed her show business skills performing stand-up comedy in London. She became a household name starring on BBC One's Alistair McGowan's *Big Impression*, delighting audiences with her mimicry of celebrities.

JC (11 May 2001); online sources.

**ANDERSON (né Abrahams), DAVID** (d. 1900), journalist. A cousin, through his mother, of the husband of Eliza \*Davis, he was apprenticed to Bradbury & Evans, a well-known printing firm, as an engraver and draughtsman. He remained in London after his parents moved to Jersey and ultimately to Melbourne, Australia, devoting himself to literary and artistic work. Beginning as a journalist on the JC, he was for many years on the editorial staffs of the *Daily Telegraph* and other papers, and wrote a weekly leader for *The Referee*. He was one of the earliest members of the Savage Club, where he was a familiar figure.

JC (9 Nov. 1900).

**ANDERSON, EPHRAIM SAUL (ANDY)** (28 October 1911–14 March 2006), bacteriologist. A distinguished pioneer of the study of bacterial resistance to antibiotics, he was born in Newcastle upon Tyne to East European immigrants. Educated at Rutherford College, he qualified in medicine at the University of Durham. During the Second World War he served in the RAMC, mainly in the Middle East, and investigated typhoid carriers. Afterwards he pursued further typhoid research in London, and from 1954–77 was Director of the Enteric Reference Laboratory at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, succeeding former colleague Arthur \*Felix. In 1964 he made headlines by tracing a typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen that had claimed lives to a contaminated can of corned beef from South America. He and his staff were often called upon to investigate such outbreaks worldwide. His warnings that antibiotic growth promoters in animal feed threatened human health led to the recommendations of the Swann Committee in 1969 that such antibiotics should not be added

to feed, but it was only in the year of his death that they were banned, by the European Union. He proved the bane of pharmaceutical companies, some of which attempted to discredit his claims. He was elected WHO Fellow (1953), FRS (1968), and FRCP (1975), and in 1976 was appointed CBE.

JC (5 May 2006); *Times* (27 March 2006); *Guardian* (22 March 2006); *WW* 2005; *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists* 1969/70.

**ANDRADE, EDWARD NEVILLE DA COSTA** (27 December 1887–6 June 1971), physicist and historian of science. London-born, the son of a solicitor, he was educated at St Dunstan's College, at UCL, and at Heidelberg (PhD, 1911). In 1913, at Manchester, he researched under Ernest Rutherford. In 1920 he was appointed Professor of Physics at Ordnance College, Woolwich, and published a popular and accessible book, *The Structure of the Atom* (1923). From 1928–50 he was Quain Professor of Physics at UCL, and from 1950–2 Director of the Royal Institution and the Davy-Faraday Laboratory. He later consolidated his work at Imperial College, London. In 1935 he was elected FRS, and in 1985 received the Royal Society's Hughes Medal. From 1943–5 he was President of the Physical Society. During the Second World War he advised the Ministry of Supply. The recipient of numerous honours, he became a leading collector of works on the history of science and was an expert on Newton, Boyle, and Hooke. He wrote 16 books, of which two were co-authored, and numerous articles. He was Science Correspondent of *The Times* (1945–52), and a regular broadcaster.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS* (1972).

**AÑES (or AMES) FAMILY**, Marranos living in Tudor London, where there were at least 100 clandestine Jews. **Elizabeth Añes** (née Rodrigues; 1481–c1568), the widow of a forcibly baptised Spanish-born merchant who had visited London in 1521, fled there with her four children in 1540 to escape the Portuguese Inquisition. Elizabeth's son **Dunstan [Gonsalvo] Añes** (c1520–94) married the daughter of London-based Marrano doctor Simon Ruiz. A merchant and financial agent,

Dunstan was purveyor to Queen Elizabeth, whose physician, Roderigo \*Lopez, married Dunstan's daughter. Dunstan received the Freedom of the City and, as an ostensible Christian, was admitted to the Grocers' Company, as were, subsequently, three of his sons. Dunstan's brother **Francis Añes**, a merchant and soldier of fortune, did intelligence work for Drake in the Azores. Francis was three times Mayor of Youghal in Ireland, and as commander of the local garrison successfully defended the town during Desmond's rebellion in 1579. Outwardly Christian, the family practised Judaism at home; later generations became totally assimilated.

ODNB; EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim* (which misidentifies Lopez's wife); Roth, HJE.

**ANGEL, MOSES** (c1818–2 September 1898), educator and writer. Born Angel [Amschel or Anshel] Moses in London, he changed his name probably as a result of his publican father's conviction for robbing a coach. Educated at H. N. \*Solomon's school in Hammersmith, UCS, and UCL, he worked initially as a bank clerk in Dublin, becoming in 1840 English master at the JFS in Spitalfields. From 1842–97 he was Headmaster, and under his judicious and lauded leadership the JFS developed into the largest elementary school in Britain and possibly the world, with one-third of London's Jewish children educated there. Numerous pupils passing through his hands were of foreign birth or parentage, making Angel's influence on their integration into Anglo-Jewish life profound. Orthodox in belief and practice, he was briefly, at the start of his JFS career, involved with David \*Meldola in editing the JC. He went on to contribute numerous pseudonymous articles to the Jewish press, and with the aim of facilitating Christian understanding of Judaism authored the well-received *The Law of Sinai and Its Appointed Times* (1858).

ODNB; JC (11 Dec. 1874, 19 Feb. 1875); Black, JFS; M. Lazarus, *Moses Angel and the Jews' Free School* (n.d.); E. Bernstein, *Random Reminiscences of a J.F.S. Old Boy* (1957); Baum; Picciotto.

**ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION**, founded in London in 1871 along the lines of French

Jewry's Alliance Israélite Universelle, to promote the interests of Jews worldwide, free them from oppression and persecution, and foster their integration, welfare, and education. Prominent among its founders were Abraham \*Benisch and Alfred \*Löwy. Its initial President was Jacob \*Waley, with Benisch, Sir Francis \*Goldsmid, Sir George \*Jessel, Sir David \*Salamons, Reuben D. \*Sassoon, and Sir John \*Simon as Vice-Presidents. In 1871 it participated in communal efforts on behalf of Romanian Jewry and in 1882 on behalf of Russian Jewry. From 1878 it cooperated with the \*Board of Deputies in the Conjoint (later Joint) Foreign Committee. It quickly established branches in Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, and by 1900 there were 21 branches in Britain and 15 elsewhere, mainly in the colonies and Dominions. In 1899 the AJA Council agreed that 'no more than six' members of the AJA's ladies' auxiliary could join the Council; three were admitted. As well as helping to maintain the Alliance's schools in the East, the AJA established its own schools in Bombay, Jerusalem (the Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls), Mogador, Baghdad, and Aden. In 1893 it became involved with the direction of the Jewish Colonisation Association. The AJA was non-Zionist, viewing the answer to Jewry's ills as the cessation of persecution by discriminatory regimes. Under the presidency of C. G. \*Montefiore it condemned the \*Balfour Declaration in 1917, and in 1940, under that of Leonard J. \*Stein, was a mouthpiece of non-Zionist opinion, a position reflected in its publication, *The Jewish Monthly* (1947–52), edited by Harold \*Soref. In consequence of the AJA's stance, but ostensibly because it was not a democratically elected communal body, its representation on the Joint Foreign Committee was decreased and subsequently abolished. Selig \*Brodetsky considered it 'more anti-Zionist than [Ernest] Bevin himself'. Yet after the establishment of Israel in 1948 it became reconciled to the idea of a Jewish state, as foreshadowed in Ewen \*Montagu's inaugural presidential address in December that year declaring that 'all of us share the pride which the courage of its leaders and citizens have evoked', and seen in the AJA Council's letter to *The Times* (22 October 1973) calling for the British government's embargo on arms to Israel ('our sympathy ... reinforced by a shared historic experience') to be lifted (yet carefully stressing the benefit of such a move

to Britain, 'the country of our allegiance'). Its influence overseas has been curtailed by circumstance. It published the *AJA Review* (1944–55), which was superseded by the *AJA Quarterly*.

EJ; JYB; Alderman, MBJ; Natan Aridan, 'Anglo-Jewry and the State of Israel', *Israel Studies*, 10 (2005), 124–56.

**ANGLO-JEWISH HISTORICAL EXHIBITION (1887)** *see* **JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND**; **SPIELMAN**, Sir **ISIDORE** *under* **SPIELMAN[N] FAMILY**

**ANSCHEL, JUDAH LOEB BEN EPHRAIM** *see* **JUDAH LOEB BEN EPHRAIM ANSCHEL**

**ANSELL, CHARLES** (c1859–17 October 1905), stockbroker. The son of a German-born merchant trading with Australia who later lived in South Africa, Ansell resided in the Kimberley district as a young man. He became the partner and friend of Thomas Shiels (d. 1904), a wealthy English-born diamond magnate who although not a relative left him £250,000. Ansell became a successful stockbroker in South Africa and then, from 1888, in London. He left £346,000 in England when he died at the age of only 46. He had little to do with the London Jewish community, although he asked to be buried as a Jew and contributed to Jewish charities. His sister was Albert \*Hyamson's mother.

JC (27 Oct. 1905).

**ANSELL, JOSEPH MOSS** (c1858–7 December 1924), jeweller and communal leader, and **ANSELL, MOSS** (c1821–9 May 1872), court official and communal leader. They descended from Reb Zalman (or Zelman) Ansell, who founded the London Bet Hamedrash, taught Lord George \*Gordon Hebrew, and was apparently Gordon's mohel. Moss Ansell was reputedly the first Jew to hold a government office in Britain, being Chief Clerk in the Court of Chancery from the age of 21

until his death. Like his father, an importer of Turkish carpets, he received the Freedom of the City of London in 1856, when Sir David \*Salomons was Mayor. He was one of the trio who founded the Aged Needy Society, and with Salomons, Philip \*Salomons, and two others, he founded a Jewish building society, headquartered at the Red Lion public house, City Road. He was Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Soup Kitchen, established in 1854 at a meeting of the Joppa Lodge of Freemasons. His son Joseph, educated at Jews' College School, was for many years Chairman of the Loans Committee of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians. He was also Vice-President of the Western Jewish Philanthropic Society, Warden of the \*West London Synagogue, and a founder of the West Central Jewish Men's Club.

JC (9 Feb. 1854, 17 May 1872, 9 April 1920, 12 Dec. 1924, 6 Feb. 1925).

**ANSPACHER, JONAS** (1879–1967), rabbi. Born in Nuremberg, Dr Anspacher served congregations in Heilbronn, Wiesbaden, and Stuttgart, arriving in Britain as a refugee in the 1930s after spending ten weeks in Buchenwald. He was appointed rabbi of the Adath Yisrael Synagogue in Hampstead, and retired in 1955. He authored several commentaries on the Mishnah.

JC (17 March 1967).

**ANTISEMITISM IN BRITAIN.** After the Middle Ages, instances of antisemitism, and especially of antisemitic violence against Jews, were generally if not invariably extremely low by comparison with other European countries. Nevertheless, during the Middle Ages English Jews were victims of the earliest known 'ritual murder' charge in Europe (at Norwich in 1144) and of the York tragedy in 1190. Following their expulsion in 1290, however, the long period when there was no organised Jewish community in England also witnessed a number of major changes in society that would be beneficial to Jews. These included: the replacement of Roman Catholicism, with its anti-Jewish iconography and narratives, by Protestantism, which was

frequently sympathetic to Judaism; the institutionalisation of capitalism and capitalist entrepreneurship and the legalisation of 'usury', the charging of interest on loans; and at least the beginnings of religious toleration and equality – although full political \*emancipation of professing Jews did not occur until the mid-nineteenth century. These changes occurred without a Jewish presence in Britain and largely without Jews being an issue in British politics. Since the re-establishment of the Anglo-Jewish community there have been very few instances of notorious antisemitism. The most famous of these incidents include: the agitation over the \*'Jew Bill' of 1753; the so-called 'Jewess Abduction Case' in \*Cardiff in 1868; the alleged antisemitic rioting in Tredegar and elsewhere in south Wales in 1911; aspects of the \*Marconi Scandal of 1911–12; aspects of popular violence and hostility against Germans and non-naturalised Russians during the First World War; the British publication of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* in 1920; the \*Battle of Cable Street and the antisemitic programme of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists (BUF) during the 1930s; and antisemitic violence in several cities in 1946–7 in response to Zionist violence against the British in Palestine. This list is a miscellaneous one consisting of unrelated incidents, and shows little in the way of a continuing pattern or tradition of antisemitism. Certainly, antisemitism, at least against recent Yiddish-speaking immigrants, lay in part behind the passage of the \*Aliens Act of 1905. Yet it must be noted that many influential figures in the British mainstream were consistently sympathetic to Jews, while it is striking that Mosley's BUF gained only a small following during the Depression. Nor, in general, were Jews systematically excluded from exclusive schools, universities, and social clubs, as they often were in the USA, especially between 1918 and 1945. Similarly, very few notable British intellectuals were visibly antisemitic, although there were exceptions to this in the twentieth century, especially G. K. Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc, who were heavily influenced by continental Catholic 'integral nationalism', and the right-wing poets T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound, both American-born. There was, however, virtually no equivalent in Britain to the actively antisemitic right-wing intelligentsia found in France, Germany, and in pre-1917 Russia. The Conservative Party did

include an extreme right-wing fringe, especially during the 1930s, whose adherents were openly antisemitic, such as Captain A. H. M. Ramsay, MP, although they notably lacked mainstream influence. Antisemitism in Britain during the interwar period was limited by the facts that Jews plainly did not 'control' the British economy and were not a major presence on the radical left or cultural modernists. Unlike those in much of continental Europe, Britain's institutions remained intact after the First World War, from which the country emerged victorious, while Anglo-Jewry's leaders did their best to ensure that they headed a conservative, low-profile, patriotic community. In Britain, unlike Germany, this tactic was successful, although much controversy was generated by efforts to achieve a Jewish homeland in Palestine, which was under British control from 1917–48. Since the 1960s, a virulently anti-Zionist left wing has emerged in Britain, as it has elsewhere in the Western world, the hallmark of which has been the demonisation of Israel, leading in its most extreme form to Israel's attempted delegitimisation. Once confined to the Marxist left, more recently this demonisation has found allies among Islamic militants. Such trends fuel calls on campuses and among trade unions for academic and economic boycotts of Israel. The JC (24 July 2009) reported that Israel's Operation Cast Lead in Gaza had led to the Community Security Trust (CST), set up in 1995, recording more antisemitic incidents in the first six months of 2009 than it had done in the whole of any previously monitored year, and the CST's Chief Executive warned that 'Antisemitic red lines are being consistently crossed as the anti-Israel hysteria mounts'. The leftist *Guardian* newspaper has long been a vociferous critic of Israel, even publishing an article questioning Israel's right to exist, and gaining notoriety in pro-Israel circles for its 'Comment is Free' website, where stigmatising Israel is a stock-in-trade. The BBC, Britain's publicly funded broadcaster with an obligation, by the terms of its Charter and Producers' Guidelines, to be neutral, has been perceived by many Jews as helping, over a number of years, to prejudice listeners and viewers against Israel, and even, in consequence, unwittingly fuelling antisemitism. The BBC has stubbornly refused to release a report drawn up in 2004 at its own request by employee Malcolm Balen in response

to allegations of bias in its coverage of the Middle East conflict, and has spent thousands of pounds of licence payers' money defending its case in the courts. In April 2009, following complaints, the BBC Trust's Editorial Standards Committee decided that Middle East Editor Jeremy Bowen had breached impartiality rules with his online reference to 'Zionism's innate instinct to push out its frontier'. Successive reports by Trevor Asserson (1956–), a Stowe and Oxford-educated former London solicitor now based in Jerusalem, who runs the monitoring unit BBCWatch, have systematically demonstrated the BBC's apparent bias. BBCWatch's analysis of Bowen's coverage of Operation Cast Lead found that of Bowen's 58 broadcast reports between 28 December 2008 and 30 January 2009, 38 were unbalanced, most of the latter portraying Israel negatively. The analysis (summarised in the JC, 25 December 2009) also alleged that Bowen's online 'Diary' of events in Gaza, in which he frequently intruded his own opinion, breached BBC guidelines; of 22 entries in the 'Diary' 20 were biased against Israel, it was stated. The European Institute for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism, a Britain-based think tank, was launched in 2007. A recent study of this topic is Anthony \*Julius's magisterial *Trials of the Diaspora: A History of Anti-Semitism in England* (2010).

**APFEL, JOSEPH** (15 March 1909–2 August 1996), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Sanz (Nowy Sącz), at that time in the Austrian-held Polish province of Galicia, he studied under local Chasidic teachers and later in Germany at Hildesheimer's Rabbinical Seminary, Berlin, thus receiving semikhah twice. He became a chazan at a Berlin synagogue, moving to Britain in 1938 to be minister of the Great Synagogue in Leeds. From 1948–78 he was minister to the Moortown Synagogue there. He was appointed a Leeds dayan in 1947, becoming Av Beth Din in 1968. He was a long-serving member of the Leeds Zionist Council and a member of the Conference of European Rabbis. In 1984 he was appointed MBE. His publications included his collected responses, which appeared shortly before his death. Cantor **David Apfel** (1943–) is his son.

JC (16 Aug. 1996).

**ARBIB, EUGENIO JOSEPH** (c1845–29 January 1915), export merchant and shipowner. Born in Tripoli, he spoke Arabic and Italian as his native languages, and was conversant in Hebrew. Moving to England in around 1864, he established in London a leading firm of export merchants that dealt extensively with Egypt and the Sudan and acted as agents for General Gordon at Khartoum. The firm operated the so-called Arbib Line, comprising steamers named after members of his family. He owned a country estate in Kent and left £321,000. He helped to fund the building of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Lauderdale Road, and gave generous bequests to the London Sephardim and the poor Jews of Tripoli.

JC (5 Feb. 1915).

**ARBIB, Sir MARTYN** (27 June 1939–), businessman and philanthropist. Educated at Felsted School, he qualified in 1962 as a chartered accountant. He worked (1966–72) for Kelsey Industries PLC, and was founder and Chairman (1973–2000) of Perpetual PLC, the investment firm. In 2001 he sold Perpetual to AMVESCAP for £1 billion. In 1998 he founded the River and Rowing Museum at Henley, of which he has been a benefactor, and is the Joint Chairman of the Henley Festival of Music and Arts. He was knighted in 2003.

WW; JYB 2006.

**ARDAGH, JOHN ANTHONY CHARLES** (28 May 1928–26 January 2008), journalist and author. He was born in Nyasaland (now Malawi), the son of a non-Jewish colonial administrator and a Jewish mother (née Biheller), the daughter of a Vienna-born London glass merchant and his wife, whose parents came from Germany. Educated at Sherborne School and Worcester College, Oxford, the much-married Ardagh was a correspondent for *The Times* and, for a while, ITN, later authoring lively insightful books on several countries, notably France and Germany.

*Times* (30 Jan. 2008); *Guardian* (26 Feb. 2008).

**ARDEN, DON** (4 January 1926–21 July 2007), music agent and manager. Born Harry Levy in Manchester, the son of a raincoat factory worker, he became a singer and stand-up comic while in his teens. In 1954 he gave up performing to become a showbiz agent. Colourful, combative, and controversial, he was dubbed ‘the Al Capone of Pop’ owing to his enforcement methods. In the 1960s he brought several high profile American rock and roll acts to Britain, managed Elkie \*Brooks, Lynsey \*De Paul, and the rock groups The Small Faces, Electric Light Orchestra, and Black Sabbath. He founded his own record label, Jet. In 1977 he moved to Hollywood, buying Howard Hughes’s mansion. In 1987 he was acquitted at the Old Bailey of kidnap, blackmail, torture, and assault. **Sharon Rachel Osbourne** (9 October 1952–), his daughter with his Catholic wife, became a well-known music world personality in her own right. Following a long period of estrangement between them, Arden enjoyed a walk-on role in her reality television show *The Osbournes* in 2001. His autobiography, *Mr. Big*, appeared in 2003.

*Daily Telegraph* (24 July 2007); JC (27 July 2007); Sharon Osbourne, *Extreme: My Autobiography* (2005).

**ARIA (née Davis), ELIZA** (11 August 1866–3 September 1931), journalist and author. Born in London, the daughter of dentist-turned-portrait photographer Hyman Davis (1824–75), she was a sister of James \*Davis and of Julia \*Frankau. Educated first at Miriam \*Belisario’s school and then at home by Karl \*Marx’s daughter Laura Lafargue, she married, at the \*West London Synagogue in 1884, Jamaican-born merchant David Bonito Aria (c1859–1913). One of the wittiest women in London, she became Sir Henry \*Irving’s mistress. In 1900 she was described as ‘perhaps the most successful lady journalist of the day’. She wrote on fashion and stereotypical feminine topics. Despite an idiosyncratic literary style she proved extremely popular owing to her effervescence and epigrams. She had a weekly column in *Truth* for many years, ‘Mrs. A.’s Diary’, and founded and edited (1898–1908) *The World of Dress*. She compiled, in aid of the Charing Cross Hospital, an anthology of prose, verse, and drawings entitled *The May Book* (1901), and authored



Costume: Fanciful, Historical, Theatrical (1906). In the latter year she published *Woman and the Motor-Car: Being the Autobiography of an Automobilst*, and in 1922 her amusing reminiscences, *My Sentimental Self*. She died at the Adelphi Theatre on the opening night of a play, and was buried under the auspices of the LJS.

JC (27 April 1900, 2 June 1916, 18 Sept. 1931); *Times* (26 March 1884, 4 Sept. 1931).

**ARIA COLLEGE**, a college in Portsmouth that prepared students for the Orthodox Jewish ministry. It opened in 1874 in premises at St George's Square, Portsea, and closed owing to lack of numbers in 1957, by which time it was located in Victoria Road North, Southsea. It was established following his widow's death with funds left for the purpose by Portsmouth-born **Lewis Aria** (d. 1858), a wealthy merchant of Jamaica, who stipulated in his will that its students should be natives of Hampshire, a proviso that hampered recruitment and was later relaxed. A proposal in 1902 for a merger with \*Jews' College was rejected. Its principals included J. \*Abelson, M. \*Berlin, J. S. \*Fox, I. S. \*Meisels, and A. F. \*Ornstien. Following its closure its monies went into a trust fund, The Aria College Trust, for the benefit of students studying for the ministry at Jews' College.

JE; A. Weinberg, *Portsmouth Jewry* ('The Portsmouth Papers' series, 41, 1985).

**ARMED SERVICES, JEWS IN.** When the Duke of Wellington recalled in the House of Lords that 15 Jewish officers had fought under him at Waterloo in 1815 he could not have meant professing Jews, for until the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts in 1829 only adherents of the Established Church of England could hold commissions in Britain's armed forces. The eighteenth-century sea officers Alexander and Isaac \*Schomberg professed Anglicanism, as did such army officers as Sir Jacob \*Adolphus and Lousada \*Barrow. However, like other non-Anglicans, professing Jews could serve as enlisted men and naval ratings, reaching non-commissioned rank. As early as Charles

II's reign there were Jews in London's oldest volunteer force, the Honourable Artillery Company, and in and after 1684 three members of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue served in the City Train-bands. During the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, London Jews hastened to enlist in the City Militia that was hurriedly raised in response to the threat. In 1773 the 200-strong White Regiment of the City Militia contained 12 Jews. During the Napoleonic Wars there were Jews in the volunteer Fencible regiments that were recruited up and down the country to foil invasion by the enemy if it managed to breach the 'Wooden Wall' provided by the Royal Navy. Certainly by George III's ascension in 1760 there were Jewish sailors aboard His Majesty's ships. Jewish Jack Tars included Richard Barnet, an ordinary seaman on Nelson's flagship at the Battle of the Nile (1798); John Levy (alias Cook), who was flogged round the fleet in 1801 for desertion; and Benjamin Chapman, who fell to his death down a hatchway in 1806. Several Jewish seamen fought at Trafalgar in 1805, including Benjamin da Costa, a midshipman on the *Temeraire*; seamen Moses Benjamin and Joseph Moss (*Victory*); Henry Levi, Benjamin Solomon, Joseph Manuel, and Nathan Manuel (*Britannia*); John Benjamin (*Royal Sovereign*); Philip Emanuel (*Colossus*); and Thomas Brandon and James Brandon, who was killed (*Revenge*). In 1846 the JC reported that in Canada and the West Indies the number of military commissions being held by Jews far surpassed the ratio of Jews to the general population. There was a Jewish presence during the Crimean War. The 11th Tower Hamlets Rifles (1861-4) was founded exclusively by Jews; commanded by Captain David Barnett and Lieutenant Barnett Rubenstein, its entire company apparently consisted of Jews, and within a month of its formation it had almost 200 recruits. Jews of the small Beni Israel community in India made fine fighters on behalf of the British, contributing many troops to the Sepoy infantry: in 1869 there were 36 native officers and 231 ordinary soldiers from the Beni Israel in the Bombay Army. Since service in the armed forces is the visible test of patriotism, such service was positively encouraged by communal leaders during the period of large-scale immigration from Eastern Europe, and by none more enthusiastically than Rev. F. L. \*Cohen, himself a son of the garrison town of Aldershot.

The ethos permeated the JLB, which was formed as an instrument of acculturation. The first Jewish military chaplain was appointed in 1892. From 1886 the army included returns of Jews serving within its ranks each New Year's Day, and the grand total in that year was just one. But avowed Jews were far fewer than the number of Jews who, whether from indifference towards their roots or from fear of colleagues' reaction, declared their religion to be 'Church of England': in 1899 Rev. Cohen stated his belief that less than 25 per cent of Jews in the military owned up to their true affiliation. At the start of that year there were 82 avowed Jews in the British army: Household Cavalry 1, Line Cavalry 11, Royal Artillery 17, Royal Engineers 1, Footguards 3, Line Infantry 43, Ordnance Corps 2, Medical Corps 3, and Pay Corps 1. In the militia were 46 avowed Jews: English Artillery 6, English Infantry 37, and Scottish Infantry 3. In 1899 Lieut-Col. A. E. \*Goldsmid became Chief Staff Officer at Aldershot and undertook the mobilisation of troops bound for the Boer War. Counting colonial Jews, around 3000 Jews fought for Britain in that war (1899–1902), and perhaps as many as 180 gave their lives. At the close of Victoria's reign about 100 Jews were serving in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, including Captain A. Barrow, Assistant Director of the Admiralty's Naval Intelligence Department and Captain G. R. Brandon of HMS *Queen*; the marines later appointed General H. E. Blumberg as Adjutant-General and Colonel G. P. Orde, also a Jewish marine officer, was attached to the Naval Intelligence Department. The bearded sailor who posed for the portrait associated with the 'Players Please' cigarette brand was reputedly a Jew. As of 1 January 1902 there were 39 Jewish Regular Army officers, including Goldsmid; Lieut-Col. Julian J. Leverson CMG, of the Royal Engineers; and Major Frederick L. \*Nathan, Superintendent of the Royal Explosives Factory. In the British Militia there were 17 Jewish officers, and in the British volunteer forces there were 86. There were 12 Jewish naval and marine officers. In addition, there were the following Jewish colonial officers, bringing the total number of Jewish officers in the British forces to 239: India 1, Canada 2, Fiji 2, Jamaica 2, New Zealand 8, Australia 27, and South Africa 43. In the ranks, at that time, there were the following numbers of British Jews, each one serving of his own volition: Royal Navy and

Royal Marines 120, regular army 550, British militia 180, British yeomanry and volunteers 800, and colonial militia and volunteers 500. During the First World War some Russian-born British citizens balked at enlisting, since it meant fighting on the side of the Tsar whose regime was oppressing their kindred. But others were eager to serve the country that they now called home, including the youthful Abraham \*Bevistein, who in poignant circumstances paid the ultimate price. Anglo-Jewish attitudes to enlistment were encapsulated in the wartime slogan adopted by the JC, first expressed in its editorial of 7 August 1914: 'England has been all she could be to Jews; Jews will be all they can be to England'. Jewish naval officers active during the First World War included Captain C. H. F. Abrahams, Captain the Hon. Lionel Montague DSO, Commander V. R. Brandon, and Lieutenant-Commanders T. A. Woolf OBE, A. Saunders DSO, and W. S. Goldrich. Perhaps as many as 55,000 Jews fought for Britain during that conflict, and about 2200 died, including four Birmingham brothers. The many decorated for bravery included F. A. \*de Pass, R. \*Gee, L. M. \*Keyzor, and I. \*Smith, all of whom received the VC. During the war, in which a Jew, General John Monash, led the Australian Expeditionary Forces, Jews from around the Empire fought and died for Britain, and the Jewish Legion (*see* Zion Mule Corps) participated in the conquest of Ottoman-held Palestine. On the eve of the Second World War there were over 100 Jewish officers in the Royal Navy, Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and technical officers' ranks. Such officers included Captain Daniel de Pass, Commander C. Abelson, Lieutenant-Commanders R. F. Jessel and L. G. Durlacher, Surgeon L. P. Spero, Paymaster P. K. Freedman, and Midshipman C. E. Defries. The numbers of Jews in the navy swelled very considerably during the Second World War, M. M. \*Bright attaining the highest rank from below the mast, and early in that conflict it happened by chance that eight Jewish officers were serving together on the same ship. During the Second World War 60,000–65,000 Jewish men and women served in the British armed forces, including 4000 refugees from Nazism and 30,000 residents of Palestine. The majority of Jews of Palestine who fought for Britain did so as members of the Jewish Brigade, formed in 1944. Jewish casualties of the conflict included Brigadier F. H. \*Kisch, who

commanded Royal Engineers in the British Eighth Army and was killed in the Western Desert. Among the many Jews decorated, across all the armed services, including the Royal Air Force, for their courage in the Second World War, were VC-winners T. W. \*Gould and Jack \*White. In the mid-1990s Jewish men and women were serving in all the armed forces; they included an air commodore, a wing commander, and a female captain piloting helicopters in the Army Air Corps. In 1995, in the first case of its kind, Duncan Lustig-Prean (c1959–), the son of refugees from Nazism, lost his High Court action against the Ministry of Defence over his dismissal as a naval lieutenant-commander once his homosexuality had become known; in 1999 the European Court of Human Rights found in his favour. In June 2009 Lieutenant Paul Mervis (b. 1981) of the Second Battalion the Rifles was killed in Afghanistan while trying to protect his platoon from a roadside bomb; his was the first Jewish death in action since the Falklands War. With the number of Jewish personnel in the armed forces estimated in 'the low hundreds' (it seems that many still conceal their Jewish identity), in 2009 the Ministry of Defence announced plans to appoint its first full-time Jewish chaplain.

JE; JC (14 Aug. 1846, 19 Sept. 1879, 29 Oct. 1886, 4 March 1887, 15 Nov. 1895, 27 Oct. 1899, 27 Oct. 1922, 25 July 1941, 26 May, 9 June 1995, 14 June 1996, 31 Oct. 1997, 1 Oct. 1999, 9 June 2000, 9 Nov. 2001, 8 July 2005, 7 April 2006, 13 Feb., 19 June 2009); G. L. Green, 'The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar', *JYB* (2005), xxxi–xxxv; JC (25 July 1941); C. Roth, *JHE*; idem, 'Jews in the Defence of Britain', *JHSET*, 15 (1946), 1–28.

**ARON, WELLESLEY (PINCHAS)** (18 June 1901–6 June 1988), business executive and communal leader. The son of an affluent businessman from Australia, he received Wellington's surname as his forename since his birth, in London, occurred on the anniversary of Waterloo. Educated at The Perse School in Cambridge, the Collège Scientifique in Lausanne, and Jesus College, Cambridge (BA, 1926), he taught English in schools in Mandate Palestine and on returning to Britain in 1928 founded the Zionist youth group Habonim, which spread to many

English-speaking countries. An athlete, in 1929 he helped to found the Bar Kochba Association, the forerunner of British Maccabi. He returned to Eretz Israel in 1930, established an advertising agency in Tel Aviv, and in 1939 joined the British army, in which he reached the rank of major. At Tobruk in the Western Desert Campaign he assumed command of a Jewish Palestinian unit, later absorbed into the Jewish Infantry Brigade serving in North Africa and Italy. In 1945 he was appointed MBE. The Jewish-Arab village of Neve Shalom/Wahat al-Salam ('Oasis of Peace') near Jerusalem, founded after the Six Day War, was his brainchild.

WWWJ 1965; *Times* (16, 24 April 1937); *WW Israel* 1952; *JC* (20 Dec. 1929, 17 Oct. 1930, 7 Dec. 1945, 21 May, 10 Dec. 1954, 27 May, 17 June 1988); L. I. Rabinowitz, *Soldiers from Judaea* (1944); H. Silman-Cheong, *Wellesley Aron: Rebel with a Cause, a Memoir* (1992); W. Aron, *Wheels in the Storm: The Genesis of the Israeli Defence Forces* (1974).

**ARONOWITZ, CECIL SOLOMON** (4 March 1916–7 September 1978), viola player. He was born in King William's Town, South Africa. In 1937 he received a Leverhulme Exhibition at the Royal College of Music, where he became Professor in 1948. In 1973 he was appointed head of the String Department at the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester. A founder member of the Musica da Camera, the Melos Ensemble, and the Pro Arte Quartet, he was also associated with the Amadeus Quartet, the Boyd Neel Orchestra, the London Mozart Players, and the English Chamber Orchestra. In 1950 he gave the first performance of Hoddinott's concertina for viola. From 1977 he was a director of studies at the Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, where he died whilst performing a piece by Mozart.

*Times* (23 Sept. 1978); *Grove*.

**ARONSFELD, CAESAR CASPAR** (15 July 1910–August 2002), scholar, editor, writer, and researcher. Born in Exin, Prussia (now Kcynia, Poland), the son of an Orthodox wine merchant, C. C. Aronsfeld briefly trained as a lawyer in Berlin, where he lived from the age

of ten. Then, with the intention of earning a trade qualification to enable him to emigrate to Palestine, he became an apprentice sewing machine mechanic in Leeds, bombarding newspapers with letters about the evils of Nazi Germany. Later, in London, he met Alfred \*Wiener, whose important collection of documents relating to National Socialism he translated into English, beginning in Amsterdam in 1938 and transferring England in 1939. He edited the *Wiener Library Bulletin*, which began in 1946. He monitored and warned of the infiltration of Nazi propaganda in the post-war Middle East, and of the emerging phenomenon of Holocaust denial. From 1961–6 he was the Library's Acting Director. In 1966 he left to become Senior Research Officer at the newly established Institute of Jewish Affairs, where he edited the journals *Patterns of Prejudice* and *Christian-Jewish Relations*. He retired in 1985. From 1987 until early in 1988, when Richard Grunberger took over, he edited *AJR Information*, precursor to the *AJR Journal*, the organ of the Association of Jewish Refugees. His publications included *The Ghosts of 1492* (1979), *The Text of the Holocaust* (1985), and an autobiography, *Wanderer from My Birth* (1997).

JC (13 Sept. 2002); B. Barkow, *Alfred Wiener and the Making of the Holocaust Library* (1997).

**ARTOM, BENJAMIN** (1835–6 January 1879), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Asti, Piedmont, he began his career as a teacher of Hebrew and modern languages and became Rabbi of Naples. In 1866 he moved to London to be \*Haham, serving until his untimely death. Owing to the inroads of schism (many families had defected to the reformist \*West London Synagogue) and to demographic decline, the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue had lacked a spiritual leader since the death of the previous incumbent in 1828 and was now resisting pressure to acknowledge the hegemony of Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler. Artom, a talented musician and composer who introduced new prayers into its liturgy and soon became known for his eloquence in English, managed to maintain the congregation's autonomy and enhance its prestige. He welcomed moderate reforms and took a keen interest in the congregation's schools. He authorised the establishment of a Sephardi

synagogue in Manchester, consecrated in 1874, and in 1877 undertook to accept converts into the Anglo-Sephardi community, an innovative step. A collection of his sermons appeared in 1873. He wrote a number of odes and prayers in Hebrew, and several poems in Italian.

ODNB; JE; EJ (these sources contain discrepancies); JC (10 Jan. 1879); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**ASCHER, BENJAMIN HENRY** (1812–1 March 1893), Orthodox rabbi, and **ASCHER, SIMON** (1789–December 1872), cantor. They were half-brothers, the sons of a corn merchant. Born in Peisern, Posen, Benjamin received the rabbinical diploma, but also enjoyed a broad secular education. He arrived in England in 1840, tutored in the households of several leading families, and in 1843 became 'Kabbronim Rabbi' (funeral preacher) to the \*Great Synagogue. As such, he read the burial service, visited the sick and dying, and delivered appropriate discourses to the bereaved. Following the establishment of the \*United Synagogue the post came under its auspices, and upon Ascher's resignation in 1884 its Council granted him his full salary in pension. He was a regular worshipper and frequent preacher at the Dalston Synagogue, and was on the committees of the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, the Society of Hebrew Literature, and the Jewish Soup Kitchen. He also raised funds for the Jewish wards of the Metropolitan Hospital. The first Jewish minister to regularly visit inmates of prisons and asylums, he secured the right of Jewish prisoners to refrain from work on the Sabbath, and provided them with kosher food at Pesach. His publications were a new edition (1847) of the *Sefer Hachayim* ('The Book of Life') with an English translation in 1847, Solomon ben Gabirol's *Mivhar ha-Penininim* ('A Choice of Pearls') with English translation and explanatory notes (1859), and two smaller works. Simon, a Dutch-born tenor, was in 1832 appointed reader and chazan of the Great Synagogue in succession to Enoch Eliasson of Darmstadt. As cantor, he was initially assisted during the services by J. L. \*Mombach and Jehiel Hanau. This system of three vocalists was soon replaced by a choir, under Mombach. Ascher was later accompanied by A. L. \*Green and, from 1857, Moses

Keizer. He retired in 1870. His Groeningen-born son **Joseph Ascher** (or Asher; 4 June 1829–20 June 1869), studied under \*Moscheles and \*Mendelssohn, and then went to Paris, where he received an appointment as private pianist and conductor to the Empress Eugénie. He was also court pianist to the Emperor of Austria, was decorated by ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, and composed many piano pieces.

JE; JC (8 March 1893); JE; Roth, GS; H. Mayerowitsch, 'The Chazanim of the Great Synagogue, London', JHSE, *Miscellanies*, 4 (1942).

**ASCHKENAZI, MESHULAM ISSACHAR** (1902–6 November 1994), Chasidic rabbi. He was born in the Ukrainian city of Stanislav (now Ivanov Frankovsk), which was then part of the Hapsburg Empire. The family fled pogromists in 1919, eventually settling in Vienna, where Meshulam studied and married. He settled in Manchester in 1939 and established a minyan. In 1943 he moved to London, becoming what Rabbi Harry \*Rabinowicz termed 'the doyen of post-war Chasidic rebbes' there, pious and gentle, and a ubiquitous figure at Chasidic gatherings. Related to the Satmar rebbe, he followed the Belzer tradition.

JC (18 Nov. 1994); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**ASH, VICTOR (VIC)** (9 March 1930–), clarinetist, saxophonist, and flautist. Born in London, where he performed in various bands, in 1954 he formed his own quartet, which later became a quintet and sextet. In the early 1950s he was regarded as the finest jazz clarinetist in Britain. He spent some of the late 1950s and the 1960s in the USA. He accompanied Frank Sinatra on over 20 tours around Europe and the Middle East. He also accompanied Peggy Lee, Lena Horne, and Tony Bennett. He appeared on television with the BBC Big Band, and in West End shows.

Chilton, WWBJ; *New Grove Dictionary of Jazz* (2002).

**ASHCROFT, Dame EDITH MARGARET EMILY (PEGGY)** (22 December 1907–14 June 1991), actress. This eminent and

quintessentially English Croydon-born star of stage and screen, created DBE in 1956, was of Jewish descent through her mother, Lancashire-born Violetta Maud Bernheim (1874–1926). Dame Peggy made her London stage debut in 1929 as Naomi in Lion Feuchtwanger's *Jew Süß*. In 1965 she gave a one-woman show, *Some Words to Women and Some Women's Words*, at the Habimah Theatre, Israel, and having been told by Golda Meir of Hungarian war heroine Hanna Senesh's moving poem *Blessed Is the Match*, included it in her repertoire. During the 1970s Dame Peggy emerged as a leading campaigner for the rights of Soviet Jewish refuseniks.

ODNB; JC (21 June 1991).

**ASHER, ASHER** (16 February 1837–7 January 1889), physician and communal leader. The grandson of a Lublin rabbi, he attended his native Glasgow's high school and obtained his medical degree from its university when only 19, becoming the first Jew in Scotland to enter the medical profession. While working as a parochial medical officer, he served in an honorary capacity as Medical Officer to the Glasgow Hebrew Philanthropic Society and Secretary to the Glasgow Hebrew Congregation. In 1862 he began to practise as a doctor in London, and also became Medical Officer to the Jewish Board of Guardians. In 1866 he was appointed Secretary to the \*Great Synagogue, and in 1870 to the newly formed \*United Synagogue. He had been involved in its creation, had a role in the framing of its by-laws, and was instrumental in forming within it a committee for visiting hospitals, asylums, and prisons. With Samuel \*Montagu he visited Jerusalem in 1875 in connection with the Moses \*Montefiore Testimonial Fund, and in 1884 he visited Eastern Europe to investigate conditions facing Jews there. Steeped in Jewish learning, he wrote *The Jewish Rite of Circumcision* (1873) and contributed to the Jewish press, often under the pseudonym 'Aliquis'. In 1910 an annual gold medal in his name was instituted at his old university. A biography in Hebrew, by the son of his friend J. \*Kohn-Zedek, was published in London in 1916.

ODNB; JE; JC (11 Jan. 1889); K. Collins, 'Asher Asher: Doctor of the Poor', *Glasgow Medicine*,

2 (March–April 1984), 12–14; D. Kohn-Zedek, *The House of Asher* (1916).

**ASHKENAZY, VLADIMIR DAVIDOVICH** (6 July 1937–), pianist and conductor. Born in Gorki, USSR, he studied piano at the Moscow Central School of Music and won international competitions, defecting to Britain in 1963. He later lived in Iceland and Switzerland. He became Principal Guest Conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra (1981) and of London's Philharmonia Orchestra (1982–93), and Musical Director of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1987–94). His Moscow-born son **Vovka Ashkenazy** (1961–) moved to Britain in 1977, making his British début as a concert pianist in 1983.

Grove.

**ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN (AJEX)**, a non-political organisation dedicated to issues affecting ex-service personnel – including participating in the annual National Remembrance Day Service, holding an Annual Remembrance Parade of its own, and saying Kaddish for the fallen at war cemeteries – was founded in 1928 as the Jewish Ex-Servicemen's Legion. Its origin lay in a group of former members of the \*Zion Mule Corps and the Jewish Battalions (The Judeans), which had fought in Palestine during the First World War. Convened by Louis Sarna (c1898–19 December 1978), they had first come together in 1921 to lay a wreath at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, and afterwards, over a meal at the Strand Corner House, formed the League of Old Judeans. The Jewish ex-Servicemen's Legion was founded at the Grand Palais Theatre, Whitechapel, through one of the resolutions adopted at a meeting there, attended by over 1000 Jewish ex-servicemen, called to protest about Arab anti-Jewish riots in Palestine. Sarna was elected Hon. Secretary, holding that post until his retirement in 1952. The first branch was formed in West London, and the first provincial branches in Grimsby and Belfast. In 1936 the Legion changed its name; AJEX was born, under the presidency of a distinguished officer, J. H. \*Levey. Despite the reservations of acculturated Anglo-Jews during the Nazi

period regarding manifestations of Jewish 'separateness', AJEX grew steadily. It cooperated with the \*Board of Deputies, and set up the Jewish Defence Committee to coordinate Jewish communal efforts in countering Mosleyite propaganda. With a resurgence of fascist activity on London streets after the war, AJEX established a presence at Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park, provided observers at public meetings, and undertook lecturing work to combat the National Front and other racist groups. Its museum in Hendon contains numerous interesting items pertaining to Jews in the armed forces and in combat.

**ATHIAS, MOSES ISRAEL** (d. 1665), Sephardi minister. From a far-flung Sephardi family, he arrived in England in 1656 from Hamburg, where he had been assistant chazan and teacher in the Talmud Torah, to work in the business of his cousin, Antonio Fernandez \*Carvajal and to be minister of the Sephardi congregation, which acquired a synagogue in Creechurch Lane. In 1664 he was replaced as minister by Rabbi Jacob \*Sasportas, a man of deep scholarship and high standing suited to the new role of \*Haham, and the following year succumbed to London's Great Plague.

EJ; JE; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, JHE.

**ATKINS, VERA MAY** (16 June 1908–24 June 2000), intelligence officer. She was born in Vera Maria Rosenberg in Bucharest, Romania, and educated in Paris at the Sorbonne. Following her father's death in 1937 she settled in England with her mother and sister, and they changed their name to Atkins. In 1941, owing to her fluency in French, she was posted to the Special Operations Executive (SOE), and soon became an intelligence officer to its French section. Following her naturalisation in 1944 she was appointed a squadron leader in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, and at the war's end helped to bring several Nazi war criminals to justice. In 1947 she was demobilised, and until 1961 worked for UNESCO. She was made a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur in 1995 and appointed CBE in 1997.

ODNB; S. Helm, *A Life in Secrets: The Story of Vera Atkins and the Lost Agents of SOE* (2005); W. Stevenson,

*Spymistress: The Life of Vera Atkins, the Greatest Female Secret Agent of World War II* (2007).

**AUERBACH, CHARLOTTE** (14 May 1899–17 March 1994), geneticist. Born in Krefeld, Germany, the daughter of a public health chemist, she was educated in Berlin, Würzburg, and Freiburg, graduating in 1924 in biology, chemistry, and physics. After vacillating between teaching and research work she left Germany in 1933 and completed her PhD at the Institute of Animal Genetics in Edinburgh. She investigated the mutagenic effects on genes of alkylating agents, and compared their effects with those of ionising radiation. Her wartime experiments confirmed the role of mustard gas in genetic damage. In 1947 she received an honorary DSc and was appointed a lecturer (Reader in 1957) at the Institute, and held a personal chair at Edinburgh University (1967–9). She was elected FRSE (1949) and FRS (1957), and was awarded the Darwin Medal of the Royal Society (1976). A CND supporter, in *Genetics in the Atomic Age* (1956) she alerted the public to the dangers of nuclear radiation. She also wrote *The Science of Genetics* (1961).

ODNB; Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists 1969–70; WW 1985; Biog. Mem. FRS, 41; EJ; Times (9 April 1994).

**AUERBACH, FRANK HELMUT** (29 April 1931–), painter and printmaker. Born in Berlin, he arrived in Britain as a child refugee in 1939, attended school in Kent, and was naturalised in 1947. That same year he enrolled in painting classes at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute. Subsequently he studied at the Borough Polytechnic under David \*Bomberg, at St Martin's School of Art, and at the Royal College of Art, where he won a silver medal. Primarily a figurative painter, he has also painted landscapes and scenes near his Camden Town studio. His work is characterised by a vividly hued, heavily applied impasto technique, and a similar sculptural technique is sometimes found in his drawings. His first major retrospective exhibition was held in 1978 under the auspices of the Arts Council of Great Britain. Another was presented in 2001 by the RA. In 1986 he was co-recipient of the

Golden Lion Prize at the Biennale di Venezia. He is believed to have declined a knighthood in 2003.

Ben Uri Story; Robert Hughes, *Frank Auerbach* (1990); Catherine Lampert et al., *Frank Auerbach: Paintings and Drawings* (2001); online sources.

**AUERBACH (née Kretzmar), GERALDINE YVONNE** (30 January 1940–), educationist and promoter of Jewish music. Born in Kimberley, South Africa, the daughter of a physician related to Herbert \*Kretzmer (sic), she was educated at the University of the Witwatersrand. In 1962 she moved to London, where she worked as a secondary school teacher. In 1984 she founded the B'nai B'rith Jewish Music Festival – believed to be the first of its kind in Europe, which has been followed by many subsequent such festivals. She also established the Jewish Music Heritage Trust (now known as the Jewish Music Institute) which, in 1991, established the Joe Loss Lectureship in Jewish Music, the first of its kind, and now based at SOAS at the University of London. It has significantly facilitated the great growth of interest in all aspects of Jewish music.

G. Auerbach, 'The Jewish Music Institute, London Comes of Age: Twenty One Years of Work in Jewish Music', in J. Nemtsov, ed., *Jüdische Kunstmusik im 20. Jahrhundert*, 3 (2006), 227–31; *Jewish Renaissance* (Summer 2003), 30–1; JC (25 Nov. 2005).

**AUFRECHT, [SIMON] THEODOR** (7 January 1822–3 April 1907), scholar of Sanskrit and academic. Born in Leschnitz, Upper Silesia, the son of a businessman, he was educated in Berlin and Halle, obtaining a doctorate. From 1852 until 1862 he worked at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, where he prepared a 3000-page glossary of the *Rigveda*, and a catalogue of all Sanskrit materials held by that library. He also completed a similar catalogue for Trinity College, Cambridge, and, later, a general catalogue of virtually all European holdings in Sanskrit. From 1862–75 he was Professor of Comparative Philology at the University of Edinburgh. He later taught at the University of Bonn. He was awarded

honorary degrees by Oxford, Cambridge, and Bonn universities. He died in Bonn.

*Neue Deutsche Biographie*, 1 (1953); *Encyclopedia Judaica* (1931); *Times* (12 Feb. 1862, 3 March 1893). The obituary in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1907) mistakes his birth date as 1821.

**AUSTIN (né Ornstein), HERSCHEL LEWIS** (11 March 1911–8 April 1974), politician and businessman. Born Herschell Ornstein in Plymouth, he grew up in poverty in London's East End. He left school at 11, working as a carpenter, and taking night classes at Toynbee Hall. With his four brothers, he became a low-cost furniture manufacturer (Austinsuits), who pioneered the use of 'flat pack' home assembly furniture. During the Second World War his firm, which was then known as F. Austin Leyton Ltd., manufactured parts of the Mosquito fighter plane. In 1944–5 he was a sub-lieutenant in the RNVR. From 1945–50 he served as Labour MP for Manchester Stretford. Following his defeat in the 1950 general election he lived in Jamaica, where he was a diplomatic envoy.

*Times* (11 April 1974); *JC* (19 April 1974); online sources.

**AXELRAD, MAURICE** (1879–1953), actor. Born Meier Axelrad in Jassy, Romania, he began acting in Yiddish productions in his teens, emigrating while still young to London, where he worked in a hat factory. Becoming a professional actor, he established himself as one of the best-loved comedians on the Yiddish stage, and was dubbed 'The Jewish Dan Leno' by his East End admirers. He appeared to great acclaim at the Pavilion Theatre and the Grand Palais, both in Whitechapel, as well as the Alexandra Theatre in Stoke Newington, and also trod the boards in Paris and Buenos Aires. In *JC* reports his forename is spelled Morris.

Mazower.

**AYER, Sir ALFRED JULES** (29 October 1910–27 June 1989), philosopher. Born in London to a Jewish mother and a non-Jewish

father, a banker and timber merchant, he was educated at Eton and Oxford. From 1946–59 he was Grote Professor of the Philosophy of Mind and Logic at the University of London, and from 1959–78 Wykeham Professor of Logic at Oxford. A religious sceptic, known particularly for his work on Logical Positivism and on the verification principle, he became a household name as a regular on the BBC's *The Brains Trust*. Made FBA in 1952 and knighted in 1970, he received many honorary degrees, and from his retirement until 1983 was a Fellow of Wolfson College, Oxford. His works include *Language, Truth and Logic* (1936), *The Foundations of Empirical Knowledge* (1940), *Philosophical Essays* (1954), *Metaphysics and Common Sense* (1969), and *The Central Question of Philosophy* (1973).

ODNB; A. J. Ayer, *Part of My Life* (1977); idem, *More of My Life* (1984); B. Rogers, *A. J. Ayer: A Life* (2000).

**AYLLON, SOLOMON BEN JACOB** (c1655–1728), \*Haham. A rather mysterious figure who had claimed to have been born in Safed, the important centre of kabbalistic learning where he lived for several years, he was probably a native of Salonika. When collecting alms for the Jews of Palestine he went from Safed to Leghorn (Livorno), and in 1689 reached London, where in June he was appointed Haham. Owing to rumours that he had followed Shabbetai Zevi and to a sustained campaign against him by two congregants, father and son, his tenure was difficult, and in about 1690, during this communal in-fighting, London's Ashkenazim broke from Sephardi hegemony to form their own community. In 1700 his congregation's lay governing body cleared him of the calumny he endured. Nevertheless, he resigned and assumed a comparable post in Amsterdam, where further controversy – and a successful career – awaited him. He left behind in England his collection of books, purchased earlier by his congregation as the nucleus of its library.

EJ; JE; Gaster, *History of the Ancient Synagogue*; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, *JHE*.

**AYRTON (née Marks), HERTHA** (28 April 1854–26 August 1923), electrical engineer



and feminist. Born [Phoebe] Sarah Marks in Portsea, the daughter of a watchmaker/jeweller who died in 1861 and niece on her mother's side of Marion \*Hartog and Celia \*Levetus, she was educated at her aunts' school in London, was dubbed Hertha by Mathilde \*Blind's half-sister, and read mathematics at Girton College, Cambridge. In common with other Cambridge women before 1947 she was barred from taking a degree. She patented a line divider, published problems and solutions in *Mathematical Questions from the Educational Times*, and attended classes in electricity at Finsbury Technical College given by William Ayrton (1847–1908), whose second wife she became in 1885; his daughter by his first marriage married Israel \*Zangwill. In 1902, the year her book *The Electric Arc* appeared, she was nominated FRS – but was not elected, since as a married woman she was, from a legal standpoint, a non-person and therefore deemed ineligible. Despite the Sex Disqualification Removal Act (1919), which swept away this impediment, she was not nominated again. In 1904 she delivered to the society the first paper ever read to it by a woman: 'The Origin and Growth of the Ripple Mark'. In 1906, with the award of the Hughes Medal, she became the first female sole recipient of a Royal Society medal (Marie Curie had been a joint recipient) and was the first woman elected to membership of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. She developed arc lamp technology, anti-aircraft search lights, and the Ayrton Anti-Gas Fan, of military use in fanning away poison

gas (100,000 were used on the Western Front during the First World War). An ardent feminist, whose home was used by Emmeline Pankhurst and other suffragettes recuperating from bouts of hunger strikes, she was a founder of the International Federation of University Women in 1919 and the National Union of Scientific Workers in 1920. Barbara Ayrton \*Gould was her daughter.

ODNB; JC (31 Aug. 1923, 9 April 1923); E. Sharp, *Hertha Ayrton, 1854–1923* (1926); *WWW*.

**AZULAY, GERTRUDE FLORENCE** (1870–6 March 1961), piano teacher. Born in Islington, the daughter of a garment manufacturer, she was educated at the Guildhall School of Music. In 1893 she established her own piano school at home in Kilburn. She organised, for charity, performances of her pupils at public venues, lectured on Jewish music, and in 1916 devised a concert that paid tribute to the antiquity of Jewish music and to recent Jewish composers; it was complemented by Jewish folksongs and Hebrew Yemenite songs. From 1923 she taught at London's Trinity College of Music. Her *The Child's Own Book of Great Composers*, co-authored by Thomas Tapper and issued in 10 parts (1929–32), was republished as the two-volume *The Illustrated Book of Great Composers* (1937).

*Times* (8 March 1961); JC (22 March 1957, 24 March 1961).

## B

**BABAD, ABRAHAM MOSES** (1909–31 March 1966), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Mikulince, Poland (now Milkulintsy, Ukraine), to a well-known rabbinical family, he studied under his uncle before arriving in London in 1936, marrying the daughter of Rabbi I. A. \*Margulies and serving the small Ahavat Emet shul in east London. In 1937 he was appointed Principal, with Rabbi (later Dayan) Michael \*Fisher, of the Yeshivah Or Yisroel in Stamford Hill consisting of 20 boys rescued from Europe by Rabbi Dr S. \*Schonfeld. He became rabbi of the Edgware Adath Yisroel Synagogue in 1943 and of the Sunderland Beth Hamedrash in 1947. A leader of the British Aguda movement, he contributed regular editorials to the *Jewish Tribune* and the *Aguda Bulletin*. He followed the Belzer rebbe, and supported Belz institutions in London, Antwerp, and Israel. His son **Joseph Dov Babad** (b. 1949), educated at the \*Gateshead Yeshivah and in Israel, became Dayan of the London 'New' Belz community.

JC (8, 15 April 1966); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**BACHARACH, ALFRED LOUIS** (11 August 1891–16 July 1966), food scientist and writer on music. London-born, a stockbroker's son, educated at St Paul's School and at Clare College, Cambridge, he worked in the Wellcome Research Laboratories, and in 1920 joined Joseph Nathan & Co. Ltd, which became Glaxo Laboratories (a pioneering company in the field of infant nutrition). There he remained until 1956, making important contributions to the study of vitamins, their assays, and their nutritional aspects. He wrote *Science and Nutrition* (1938) and edited *The Nation's Food* (1946). He was Vice-President of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and of the Society of Chemical Industry, and President of the Nutrition Society (1959–62). A pianist and connoisseur of music, he produced *The Music Companion* (1934), *Lives of the Great Composers* (1935), *British Music of Our Time* (1946), and *The Music Masters* (1948–56). A lifelong left-winger

and Hampstead resident, he belonged to the Fabian Society and served on the Labour Research Department Executive Committee for several decades.

*Times* (18, 21, 29 July 1966); *WWW*; *BMJ* (30 July 1966); *ODNB*.

**BACON, MAX** (1 March 1904–3 December 1969), drummer and comedian. Born in London, he worked with several top bands, including Ronnie Munro's, Arthur Lally's, and Bert \*Ambrose's. He had a typically Jewish brand of humour, and can be heard with Bert Ambrose on the recording of *Cohen the Crooner* (*The Crosby of Mile-End*). By the outbreak of the Second World War he was acknowledged as the foremost dance band drummer, and during the war he performed with ENSA as a drummer and comedian. He later worked in variety, played a role in the *Crazy Gang*, and acted in the play *The Diary of Anne Frank*. He wrote *Max on Swing* (1934), an instruction manual for drummers. His brother Sydney was also a drummer, and he was related to Victor \*Feldman as well as to the fine lyric tenor Rev. S. Backon, who was for a time cantor at the \*New Synagogue. As drummer in the band *Love Affair*, Max Bacon's nephew, Southgate-born Maurice Bacon (26 January 1952–), played *Everlasting Love* which reached Number One (1968).

JC (15 Dec. 1933, 8 March 1957, 9 Feb. 1968, 5 Dec. 1969); *Times* (4, 5, 11 Dec. 1969).

**BADDIEL, DAVID** (28 May 1964–), comedian and writer. Born in the USA to British parents, he was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School, Hertfordshire, and obtained a double First in English at King's College, Cambridge. He performed with the Cambridge Footlights, and became a stand-up comedian and a writer of jokes and sketches. He and Frank Skinner, with whom he starred in *Baddiel and Skinner Unplanned* on television, topped the British singles chart with their football anthem *Three Lions* and again with its update. One of his novels, *The Secret Purposes* (2004), is partly based on the experiences of his maternal grandfather while interned as an 'enemy alien' during the Second World War. A great-uncle and

namesake was President of the \*Gateshead Yeshivah in the 1930s.

Online sources.

**BAECK, LEO** (23 May 1873–2 November 1956), Liberal rabbi and theologian. Born in Lissa, Prussian Posen (now Leszno, Poland) into a rabbinic family, he studied initially at the Jewish Theological Seminary in Breslau and then at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin. After occupying pulpits in Oppeln and Düsseldorf he went to Berlin, serving as a rabbi as well as a lecturer in Midrash and homiletics at the Hochschule. His work in Berlin was interrupted by his time as an army chaplain during the First World War, serving on both the Western and Eastern fronts. His personal stature and learning made him respected throughout all sections of German Jewry: in 1922 he was elected head of the Allgemeine Deutscher Rabbiner Verband (Union of German Rabbis) – which linked rabbis of all denominations – and he was President of Germany's B'nai B'rith from 1924 until its dissolution by the Nazis in 1937. Moreover, despite being a non-Zionist politically, he was one of the leaders of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. When the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland (the Jewish Organisation for the German Reich) was formed in 1933 as the representative body of Germany Jewry, he was chosen as President. His high reputation was partly the result of his defence of Judaism against Christian polemics in his *Essence of Judaism* (1905) and *The Pharisees and Other Essays* (1934). It was also based on his personal conduct, which was to be epitomised by his refusal to abandon German Jewry by accepting prestigious offers from overseas, and by the morale-enhancing lectures he gave to the other inmates of Theresienstadt concentration camp, where he had been sent in 1943. After the war he settled in London, where he was in demand as a teacher and preacher. He was active on behalf of the WUPJ, of which he had been elected President in 1939, and in 1951 also became President of the RSGB. He regularly spent time in the USA, lecturing at HUC, Cincinnati. He continued to write, producing *This People Israel* (1955) and *Judaism and Christianity* (1958). The Leo Baeck Institute, founded in 1954 for the study of German

Jewish history, and the \*Leo Baeck College were named in his honour.

EJ; A. H. Friedlander, *Leo Baeck, Teacher of Theresienstadt* (1968).

**BAGRIT, Sir LEON** (13 March 1902–22 April 1979), industrialist and philanthropist. He was born in Kiev, the son of a jeweller. The family arrived in London in 1914, and he gained the prize for English at St Olive's School, Southwark. He read law at Birkbeck College, London, and joined a firm of weighing machine and scale manufacturers, eventually setting up his own firm in 1935. In 1943 it was taken over by Elliott Brothers, and he became Managing Director. He expanded it to play a pioneering role in introducing automatic control equipment and made a number of much-imitated innovations in managerial procedures. In 1957 Elliott-Automation Ltd was established, with him as Managing Director. In 1967 it became a part of English Electric (later GEC-Elliott), of which he was Chairman (1968–73). In 1964 he delivered the Reith Lectures on 'The Age of Automation' (later published), reflecting his breath of vision. He was Chairman of the Friends of Covent Garden and President of the British Friends of Haifa Technion and other Israeli bodies. In 1965 he received the RSA's Albert Medal. He was a member of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Knighted in 1962, he left £2.3 million.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**BAKSTANSKY, LAVY** (5 May 1904–18 January 1971), barrister and communal leader. Born in Slonim, Belarus, then part of Tsarist Russia, he moved with his family to Palestine. After attending the Herzlia Gymnasium in Jaffa he studied at the LSE, becoming President of the Association of Young Zionists in 1927 while an undergraduate. Having graduated LLB and BSc (Econ) he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1929. Soon afterwards he was appointed General Secretary of this country's \*Zionist Federation, remaining in office until his death, and proving himself a formidable, and reputedly dictatorial, administrator with considerable negotiating skills. He was

Joint Secretary of the Central British Fund for German Jewish Relief, formed in 1933. He represented an East End congregation on the Board of Deputies, and was among the masterminds of the Board's takeover by Zionists in 1943, a pivotal event that reflected the prevailing mood of British Jewry. He was instrumental in founding the *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review*, and was also Director of the United (renamed Joint) Palestine Appeal.

JC (20 March 1970, 22 Jan. 1971); *Times* (3 Feb. 1971); *WWWJ* 1965; Alderman, MBJ.

**BALCOMBE, Sir [ALFRED] JOHN** (29 September 1925–9 June 2000), judge. The son of an electronics manufacturer, he was educated at Winchester (Scholar) and at New College, Oxford (Exhibitioner), obtaining a First in jurisprudence. He served in the Royal Signal Corps, 1943–7. Called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1950 (QC, 1969; Bencher, 1977; Treasurer, 1999), he served as a Lord Justice of Appeal, 1985–95; was Chairman of the London Marriage Guidance Council, 1982–8; and was a member of the General Committee of the Bar, 1967–71. Knighted in 1977, he became a Privy Councillor in 1985. He wrote works on the law and was an Hon. Fellow of the HJ.

*WWW*; JC (14 July 2000); Jolles.

**BALCON, Sir MICHAEL ELIAS** (19 May 1896–17 October 1977), film producer. The son of an impoverished tailor from Eastern Europe, he won a scholarship to the George Dixon Grammar School in his native Birmingham, and then worked in a rubber factory. Around 1920 he went into partnership with Victor \*Saville in a film distributing company, Victory Motion Pictures, which was financially backed by Oscar \*Deutsch. Moving to London, the partners began to produce films in 1923. Their silent films from this period include Alfred Hitchcock's *The Lodger* (1926). During the 1930s Balcon produced many of Hitchcock's most famous films, including *The 39 Steps* (1935). Balcon employed many Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany, and also produced the famous documentary *Man of Aran* (1934). From 1936–8 he spent two

unhappy years in Hollywood, before reaching his zenith at Ealing Studios, where he produced *Kind Hearts and Coronets* (1949) and many other classics. Following the closure of Ealing Studios in the late 1950s he became associated with 'New Wave' films such as *Saturday Night and Sunday Morning* (1960). Knighted in 1948, he was one of the seminal figures in the 'golden age' of British cinema. He wrote an autobiography, *Michael Balcon Presents* (1969). His wife Aileen (née Leatherman; 1904–88) received an MBE for her war work. Their daughter was the actress **Jill Balcon** (3 January 1925–18 July 2009), born Jill Angela Henriette Balcon and educated at Roedean, who married future Poet Laureate Cecil Day-Lewis. Jill's son is **Daniel Day-Lewis** (29 April 1957–), the well-known actor who starred in such films as *In the Name of the Father* (1993) and *The Gangs of New York* (2002). His sister is **Tamasin Day-Lewis** (17 September 1953–), the popular television chef and food writer.

ODNB; Jolles; *WWW*; *Guardian* (20 July 2009; Jill Balcon).

**BALFOUR DECLARATION**, the first expression of sympathy for Zionist aspirations by any national government, took the form of a letter dated 2 November 1917 that Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour wrote on behalf of the British government to the second Lord \*Rothschild: 'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country. I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation'. The Declaration was the culmination of years of activity on the part of the \*Zionist Federation and such individuals as Chaim \*Weizmann and his circle, ranging from WZO Secretary-General Nahum Sokolow, who was London-based during the First World War, to C. P. Scott, Editor of the influential *Manchester Guardian* (precursor of today's London-based *Guardian*). As early as 1906 Weizmann had met Arthur Balfour and explained to him why

the offer of territory in East Africa, made in 1903 by the British government, was unacceptable to followers of Herzl. In January 1917 Weizmann was introduced to Sir Mark Sykes, an assistant secretary to the War Cabinet and architect of the Sykes-Picot Treaty of 1916 (a secret agreement between Britain, France, Russia, and Italy regarding post-war partition of the tottering Ottoman Empire). At a meeting on 7 February attended by Cabinet member Herbert Samuel, who supported Zionist aspirations, Sykes and Zionist leaders began the negotiations that led to the Declaration. The British government believed that if Jews in Russia realised that fulfilment of Zionist aims depended on an Allied victory they would strive to keep Russia in the war, while for the same reason American Jews would exert pressure on their country to enter it. There were rumours that Germany planned to make a pro-Zionist statement, so time was of the essence. Nevertheless, political expediency was not the sole motive, for the Imperial War Cabinet had a number of philo-Semitic members, not least Prime Minister David Lloyd George himself, and another, Jan Smuts, later wrote that moral and religious factors played their full part in the decision to issue the Declaration. Balfour signed the Declaration in his capacity as Foreign Secretary, but it was the collective product of Cabinet and the outcome of several drafts. The final draft was the work of L. S. Amery. Like Cabinet member Lord Milner and others who had tried their hand at it, he had to take into account the sensibilities not only of those who were pushing for the British government to support Zionist aspirations in Palestine but of such people as Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, who feared that the fulfilment of Zionist objectives would threaten the citizenship status of Jews who had no wish to settle in Palestine and would jeopardise Britain's relations with the Muslim world. *The Times* (24 May 1917) had carried a letter signed by Board of Deputies President D. L. Alexander and Anglo-Jewish Association (AJA) President C. G. Montefiore deploring Zionist aims, and a week after publication of the Balfour Declaration the League of British Jews was formed, consisting of those two men and other prominent anti-Zionists under the presidency of Conservative MP Lionel de Rothschild. On 23 April 1919 a letter appeared in the *Morning Post* from ten leading members of the League, accusing the JC and the Jewish

World of supporting Bolshevism. That same year the League launched a rival newspaper, the *Jewish Guardian*. The League consisted of archetypal 'Englishmen of the Mosaic persuasion' and was out of step with the mass of British Jewry, especially recent arrivals from Eastern Europe. In 1915 some 50,000 British Jews had signed a petition urging the establishment of a 'publicly recognised, legally secured home for the Jewish people in Palestine', and in June 1917 the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Board of Deputies and the AJA, which reflected the opinion expressed in the Alexander-Montefiore letter, suffered an adverse vote in the Board and was effectively emasculated. On 24 April 1920 the Balfour Declaration was approved at the Allies' conference at San Remo, and it was incorporated in the Mandate for Palestine conferred on Britain by the League of Nations on 24 July 1922. Anglo-Jewish anxieties regarding the possible charge of 'dual loyalties' were allayed during the early years of the Mandate, and led to widespread support for philanthropic Zionism, but with the British government's gradual dilution of the terms of the Balfour Declaration in White Papers, anxieties flared anew, putting the communal leadership of long-established 'Cousinhood' families on a collision course with pro-Zionist leaders of recent Eastern European derivation, such as Selig Brodetsky who became President of the Board of Deputies in 1943. The British government and the Zionist movement found that issuance of the Balfour Declaration was one thing, practical implementation of it quite another, until on 14 May 1948 the matter was wrested from British hands with David Ben-Gurion's declaration of the State of Israel.

P. Goodman, *Zionism in England 1899–1949* (1949); O. K. Rabinowicz, 'Herzl, Architect of the Balfour Declaration', *Herzl Year Book*, 1 (1958), 1–106; S. A. Cohen, *English Zionists and British Jews: The Communal Politics of Anglo-Jewry, 1895–1929* (1982).

**BALINT (née Albu; formerly Eichholz), ENID FLORA** (12 December 1903–30 July 1994), psychoanalyst and welfare worker, and **BALINT, MICHAEL MAURICE** (3 December 1896–31 December 1970), psychoanalyst. Born in Hampstead, Enid was schooled locally and at Cheltenham Ladies' College. In 1925 she graduated BSc (Econ)

from the LSE, where she had specialised in public administration. She organised the Citizens' Advice Bureaux in London for the Family Welfare Association, and was associated in her work with Lily \*Pincus. Previously married to Alfred \*Eichholz's Cambridge-born son Robert Nathaniel Eichholz, a philologist, she married Michael \*Balint, with whom she professionally collaborated, in 1953. Born Mihaly Bergsmann in Budapest, son of a general medical practitioner, Balint graduated in medicine in Budapest (1920), later obtaining a PhD in biochemistry, and having studied appropriately set up as a psychoanalyst in 1926. He directed the Budapest Psychoanalytical Institute from 1935–9, when he fled to England. From 1939–45 he worked in Manchester, was naturalised in 1947, and directed a child guidance clinic in Preston (possibly the first of its nature in this country). Attached to the Tavistock Clinic and UCH, he set up discussion groups for medical students and doctors; these became known worldwide as Balint Groups. His book *The Doctor, His Patient and the Illness* (1957) became a world-wide classic. He was President of the British Psychoanalytical Society (1968). His widow Enid kept alive the International Balint Federation that was established in his honour.

ODNB; *Times* (5 Jan. 1971); *Lancet* (16 Jan. 1971).

**BALKIN, HARRY** (7 December 1920–3 August 2003), educationist. Born in the East End, he grew up in Canning Town, where his immigrant parents ran a small general store. He received his Hebrew education at the Great Garden Street Synagogue's cheder, left school at 14, and attended evening classes at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. During the Second World War he was a lance bombardier in the Royal Artillery, afterwards qualifying as a teacher at Wandsworth Training College and joining the staff of Stepney Jewish School. In 1970 it relocated with 40 pupils to Barkingside, Essex, as Ilford Jewish Primary School. From 1975–85 he was Headmaster, seeing enrolments rise to 480. In addition he taught Hebrew at classes attached to several synagogues and was an award-winning creative writer.

JC (16 Oct. 2009).

**BALLIN, ADA SARAH** (4 May 1862–28 May 1906), author and journalist. The daughter of a London merchant, she was educated privately and at UCL (Hollier Hebrew Scholarship; Fielden Scholarship for French and German). With her brother she co-authored *A Hebrew Grammar with Exercises Selected from the Bible* (1881). Interested in medical matters and hygiene, she lectured to the National Health Society during the 1880s, founding in 1887 an illustrated monthly, *Baby: The Mothers' Magazine*. She also contributed to other magazines, and during the 1890s wrote and edited a number of pamphlets in the 'Mother's Guide' series. In 1898 she launched *Womanhood*, a magazine aimed at well-educated women. She invented several products relating to health and childcare. Her books included *Health and Beauty in Dress* (1892), *Nursery Cookery* (1900), and *From Cradle to School* (1902). Despite two marriages, both to non-Jews, she styled herself 'Mrs Ballin'. She died after falling from a window of her home off Portman Square and becoming impaled on railings.

ODNB; JE.

**BALOGH, THOMAS, BARON BALOGH** (2 November 1905–20 January 1985), economist and government advisor. The son of the director of Budapest's transport board and the grandson of Professor Bernard Levy, he was baptised in childhood. Educated at the universities of Budapest and Berlin and at Harvard, he worked in banking. He was a lecturer at UCL (1934–40), and from 1940–73 taught at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was University Reader in Economics from 1960 and one of the founders of the Institute of Statistics. With Nicholas \*Kaldor, he was one of the 'Hungarian' advisors to Harold Wilson, and was chiefly responsible for Wilson's arguably unfortunate creation of a Department of Economic Affairs, under George Brown, in 1964. In 1968 he was given a life peerage and later served in the third Wilson government as Minister of State in the Department of Energy, 1974–5. He served as Deputy Chairman of the British National Oil Company from 1976–8, and was Chairman of the Fabian Society in 1970.

ODNB; JC (14 June 1968); WWW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**BAND, DAVID** (8 April 1931–15 November 2003), educationist. Born in London, he was educated at St Clement Danes Grammar School, Hammersmith, and having attended the Zionist youth group Habonim's training farm moved in 1949 to an Israeli kibbutz. Family circumstances brought him back to England in 1957, and after gaining teaching qualifications he worked in several London primary schools, becoming deputy headmaster of one. In 1969 he was appointed headmaster of the \*Simon Wolfson Jewish School, which he steered through critical years which included its relocation and name change, until his retirement in 1990. Additionally, he headed (1972–7) Hampstead Synagogue's religion school, and then spent 22 years inspecting Hebrew classes in small provincial communities on behalf of the Jewish Memorial Council. He moved to Israel in 2000.

JC (12 Dec. 2003).

**BANDOFF, BENJAMIN** (fl. 1850–65), boxer. His first match was in 1853; after 75 rounds, and with the approach of darkness, it was declared a draw. Among those whom he subsequently vanquished was the Australian boxer Frederick Jackson ('Black Billy' or 'Young Sambo'), in 1863 at Home Circuit after 40 rounds. Bandoff retired from the ring following his defeat in 1865 at Thames Haven by John Smith, the 'Brighton Doctor', after 16 rounds.

JE; JC (5 April 1912); information kindly provided by Australian boxing historian Michael J. Clarke.

**BARCLAY (né Bercoff), CLIFFORD HENRY** (28 December 1907–October 1992), accountant, businessman, and philanthropist. Born to the owners of a furrier and tailoring business in Bayswater, he won a scholarship to Regent Street Polytechnic. At 18 he was articulated to a small City accounting firm, becoming a partner six years later. In 1951 he opened its West End office, leaving in 1955 to pursue business interests in property, clothing, electronics, motor distribution, and wine. As advisor to the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association from 1934–55, he

became Chairman of the All-Industry Tax Committee, negotiating the abolition of the Entertainment Tax, and from 1968–75 was President of the British Film Producers' Association. He played an influential role during the formative years of the British Association of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA). He participated (1966–8) in the governmental inquiry into Association Football, and was Chairman (1975–85) of the Football Grounds Improvement Trust. He was a member (1968–72) of the government-appointed committee that issued the 1973 Russell Report on Adult Education, and a governor from 1971 of the LSE, at which a series of public lectures was instituted in his memory. In 1963 he founded the Oxford Centre for Management Studies (now Templeton College, Oxford). He was President of the \*West London Synagogue from 1983–8.

JC (20 Sept. 1935, 6 Nov. 1992).

**BARD, BASIL JOSEPH ASHER** (20 August 1914–2 February 2002), barrister, administrator, and licensing expert. London-born, the son of Abram Isaac Bard (d. 1971), Chairman of the Kashrus Commission, he was educated at Dame Alice Owen's School, Islington, and the Royal College of Science (Imperial College), where he obtained a PhD in the properties of coal. He was called to the Bar in 1938 by Gray's Inn, where he came first out of 112 candidates and was awarded the Birkenhead Scholarship. He served in the Coal Commission's legal department from 1939–41 and then did war-related work on explosives research and on aircraft problems. From 1950–74 he was employed at the National Research Development Corporation, where he was involved with translating British inventions into industrial applications and which he served as Managing Director, 1971–3. He helped to found the English branch of the Licensing Executives Society. In 1968 he was appointed CBE. He was President of the AJA (1977–83), Chairman of the Jewish Memorial Council (1982–9), and an Hon. Fellow of the HUU.

JC (28 Aug. 1914, 29 July 1938, 15 March 1968, 26 Feb. 1971, 1 March 2002); *WWW*; *Times* (28 Oct. 1937, 3 Jan., 27 Feb. 1968, 5 Aug. 1970).

**BARDER, Sir BRIAN LEON** (20 June 1934–), diplomat. Of Jewish extraction, Bristol-born Sir Brian was educated at Sherborne School and St Catherine's College, Cambridge, and did National Service as an army lieutenant. He joined the Colonial Office in 1957 and HM Diplomatic Service in 1965. From 1978–82 he headed the Central and Southern (later Southern) African Department at the FCO. He was Ambassador to Ethiopia (1982–6), to Poland (1986–8), and to Benin (1988–91), when he was concurrently High Commissioner to Nigeria. From 1991–4 he was High Commissioner to Australia. In 2004 he was one of 52 former British diplomats, including known Arabists, who signed a controversial statement critical of Prime Minister Tony Blair's policy towards Iraq and Israel.

WW; online sources.

**BARKER, [James] ELLIS** (9 May 1870–16 July 1948), writer. A doctor's son, born Otto Julius Eltzbacher in Cologne, he was naturalised British about 1900. He wrote prolifically on politics, warning Britain about the danger of conflict with the Kaiser's Germany, urging the requisite military, naval, and economic preparations, and advocating Free Trade. He also advocated homeopathic medicine, and wrote many popular books on medical topics. He was foundation Hon. Secretary of the New Health Society. In 1932 he became Editor of *The Homeopathic World*, broadening its scope, and re-titling it *Heal Thyself*. Since he concealed his Jewish origins, the *Penny Illustrated Post's* attack on him, R. D. \*Blumenfeld and Alphonse \*Courlander, which led to a 1911 libel suit, referred disparagingly to his German birth and to the 'foreign' Jewish origin only of the other two. Churchill's mocking reference to Barker's German origin in a speech in Derby during 1910 was par for the course among the Barker's political opponents in the prelude to the First World War. His numerous works included *The Rise and Decline of the Netherlands* (1906), *Economic Problems and Board of Trade Methods* (1908), *Germany's Annexationist Aims* (1917), *America's Secret* (1927), *Miracles of Healing* (1932), and *My Testament of Healing* (1939).

JC (22 Nov. 1912); *Times* (12 Jan. 1910, 9 March 1911, 16 July 1948); *WW*.

**BARLIN, FREDERICK BENJAMIN** (fl. 1802–7), portrait painter. Little is known about him, but he was apparently the son of a Rev. Berliner, chazan of the Chatham Synagogue. He exhibited at the RA and painted oil portraits of Chief Rabbi S. \*Hirschell and of Haham R. \*Meldola.

EJ (as Frederick William Barlin); JC (4 Nov. 1887, 14 Jan. 1966).

**BARNA, VICTOR** (24 August 1911–28 February 1972), world table tennis champion. Born Gyözö Viktor Braun in Budapest, the son of a master printer, by the mid-1930s he was acknowledged as the greatest table tennis player in the world, and was in the Hungarian team that won the Swaythling Cup several times. He worked for the Dunlop Sports Company from 1946, assuming British citizenship in 1947. He won the world singles title five times, became world men's doubles champion eight times, and won the world mixed doubles twice. He won over 20 English Open titles and the Open Championships of the USA, France, Hungary, Germany, and Austria. He wrote *Table Tennis Today* (1962). Prominent Anglo-Jewish table tennis players during the 1920s to 1940s included J. Bernstein, Ernie Bubleby, Benny Casofsky, M. Cohen (who won the men's single English Open Championship in 1922), M. J. Cowan, F. Cromwell, F. Gerhard, Maurice Goldsmith, Hyman Lurie, Arthur Melnick, Ivor \*Montagu, H. Rosen, and H. H. Rosenthal.

ODNB; JC (9 Dec. 1932, 2 March 1934, 22 Feb. 1935, 24 Jan., 14 Feb. 1936, 19 Feb. 1937, 2 April 1954); *Times* (1 March 1972).

**BARNARD, DANIEL** (1825–79), music hall proprietor and impresario. A native of Chatham, he was that town's High Constable in 1862, founded and captained its volunteer Fire Brigade, and was friendly with Charles Dickens, who lived in nearby Rochester. Daniel appears in the 1841 Census as a tavern keeper, and he was still a 'licensed victualler' in the 1871 Census. But that belies his importance in the world of entertainment. In about 1850 he opened Chatham's first music hall, the Railway Saloon and Music Hall, later known



as Barnard's Palace of Varieties. For the convenience of the town's soldiers, who had to be in barracks by 8 p.m., the tradition of two performances nightly was instituted. Such great stars as Charlie Chaplin, Harry Lauder, and Marie Lloyd served their show business apprenticeships there. The music hall, managed after Daniel's death by his son Lou, who also owned Chatham's Theatre Royal, was destroyed by fire in 1934. Other members of Daniel's family followed in his footsteps. They included his son **[Michael] George Barnard** (c1856–15 January 1937), whose son Ernest managed the Globe Cinema, Clapham, while his (Ernest's) brother Harry managed the Lido Cinema, Golders Green. Ernest was a pioneer of Britain's film industry, showing films as early as 1899 at the Old Tivoli Music Hall in Broadmead, Bristol. Another family member, Samuel, owned the Woolwich Empire, and a relative and namesake ran the Blue Bell Music Hall, Portsmouth. The Elephant and Castle, a Southwark theatre famous for staging popular melodramas before its conversion to a cinema, was managed by yet another relative, Sidney Barnard.

JC (16 Feb., 25 May 1934, 8 May 1936, 22 Jan. 1937, 19 Nov. 1969, 9 Sept. 1994); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**BARNARD, [HENRY] MICHAEL** (8 July 1933–), sportsman. Born in Havant, to a family long-established in nearby Portsmouth, he was educated at Portsmouth Grammar School, where in addition to soccer and cricket he also excelled at rugby. After completing his National Service he became inside left with the first eleven of a First Division team, Portsmouth Football Club ('Pompey'). He played for Pompey from 1951–8, and subsequently for Chelmsford. In addition, being a talented batsman, he played from 1952–6 for Hampshire Cricket Club.

JC (26 Nov. 1954, 5 Aug. 1955, 27 Jan. 1956 [includes names of other Jewish sportsmen], 25 Aug., 15 Sept. 1961, 12 May 1967); M. Neasom et al., *Pompey: The History of Portsmouth Football Club* (1984).

**BARNARDO, THOMAS JOHN** (4 July 1845–19 September 1905), philanthropist. Although he was known as Dr Barnardo

there is no evidence that he ever gained a medical degree. He was born in Dublin, the son of John Michaelis Barnardo (1800–74), a Prussian-born furrier who had arrived in Ireland in 1823, and who is stated in many sources to have been of Sephardi Jewish origin. It should be noted that John married at the German Church in London, and that Thomas's mother was Abigail (née O'Brien). Baptised as an Anglican, he later became a Baptist and subsequently a member of the Plymouth Brethren, and was an evangelical preacher in Dublin and London's East End. In 1868 he opened the first of what were officially known from 1899 as Dr Barnardo's Homes for destitute and abandoned children in the British slums. He became one of the best known and most dedicated philanthropists of his day, although he was involved in many controversies, especially over the debts he ran up. His charity still exists as one of the best known in Britain.

ODNB.

**BARNATO, BARNETT ISAACS (BARNEY)** (5 July 1852–14 June 1897), gold and diamond magnate. One of the most famous and successful of the 'Randlords', he was born in Aldgate, the son of a shopkeeper; his grandfather was a rabbi. Barnato's mother was said to be related to Sir George \*Jessel. He attended the JFS until the age of 14 and went to South Africa in 1872 with two cousins and his brother Henry \*Barnato. The Barnato brothers formed a partnership as diamond brokers, and acquired great wealth after the mid-1870s when they bought a substantial share of the Kimberley fields, serving on the Kimberley Council. In 1880 Barney established the London branch of Barnato Brothers. He was widely accused of illegal practices, such as dealing in stolen diamonds. In 1887 he became one of the leading figures in the newly formed DeBeers Consolidated Diamond Trust, under Cecil Rhodes, and in 1888 was elected to the Cape Assembly. In London he lived in princely fashion in Park Lane, and was well known on the race course. Increasingly, however, he showed signs of mental instability and alcoholism, and in June 1897 he jumped overboard from the steamer *Scot* en route to England from Cape Town. He left £2.8 million in England. He was an uncle of Woolf \*Joel.

His eldest son **Isaac Henry Woolf Barnato** (c1894–26 October 1918), who lived in London, was a captain in the Royal Flying Corps during the First World War, and took part in the aerial bombardment of Constantinople, one of the earliest instances of air warfare. He died during the great Influenza Pandemic, leaving £661,000. Owing to the similarity of their names, Barney Barnato is sometimes confused with Dr Thomas \*Barnardo; the two men were unrelated.

ODNB; Wheatcroft, *Randlords*; *Times* (28 Oct. 1918).

**BARNATO, HENRY ISAAC** (1850–30 November 1908), mining magnate in South Africa. The brother of the more famous Barnett (Barney) \*Barnato, he was born in London and went to South Africa with Barney in 1871. Together, they established Barnato Brothers, dealers in diamonds, and the mining brokerage firm of Barnato Consolidated Mines. Henry Barnato was known as the silent partner of the operation. In later life he lived in London, and, like many wealthy Edwardians, ran racehorses. He was credited in South African sources with a fortune of \$5.8 million at his death, and left the enormous sum of £2.5 million in England when he died at 58. He left £250,000 for cancer research.

ODNB for brother; *Dictionary of South African Biography*, 3; *JC* (4 Dec. 1908).

**BARNED, ISRAEL** (c1775–3 July 1858), banker and communal leader. Born in Portsmouth, and starting out as a watchmaker and goldsmith, he moved to Liverpool, where he became a dealer in bullion, and then a banker. His bank, Barned & Co, which specialised in loans to shipping, cotton, and timber companies, was started in 1809 by his uncle (d. 1819). In or about 1830 he was joined by his brothers-in-law, Charles and Lewin \*Mozley. He was an active member of Liverpool's Seel Street congregation, serving as Senior Warden (1831–9), and in 1852 laid the foundation stone of its new synagogue in Hope Place. He died, worth £200,000, at his London residence and was buried in Liverpool. He left a number of generous bequests, including one to the

Liverpool Hebrew School and a sum to set up a fund for the city's poor that lasted until 1998. In 1865 Charles Mozley, who had taken over the bank on Barned's death, converted it into a joint stock company but it collapsed the following year.

*JC* (9 July 1858, 21 Jan. 1859, 1 Aug. 1862, 30 June 1865); online sources.

**BARNETT, Sir BEN LEWIS** (20 July 1894–25 November 1979), civil servant. Born in London, the son of a fishmonger, he was educated at Christ's Hospital and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in the First World War (despatches twice; MC, 1918) and entered the GPO in 1920. He became a Principal there in 1930, Telecommunications Controller for Scotland in 1935, Assistant Secretary (HQ) in 1939, Director of Inland Telecommunications in 1946, and Deputy-Director of the GPO from 1949–56. From 1956–62 he served as Chairman of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board. He was later a director of Pye, ATV Ltd., and other companies.

*WWW*; *JC* (30 Nov. 1979); Jolles.

**BARNETT, DAVID** (c1796–22 May 1854), merchant and local politician. Russian-born, he was elected to the Birmingham Town Council in 1838 and was permitted to take his place on it despite his refusal to swear the mandatory Christian oath. He served as President of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation in 1841, helped to found the local Hebrew National School, and in 1844 acted as the Jewish community's spokesman when the civil disabilities facing Jews were discussed by councillors. In 1846 he patented an arithmetical computer. He chaired a grand ball in 1851, attended by local gentry and civic dignitaries, held in aid of a Birmingham hospital. While travelling by train to London, he fell, inexplicably, to his death near a tunnel on the outskirts of Coventry.

*JC* (6 April 1842, 1 Nov. 1844, 15 May 1846, 11 Oct. 1850); G. Burne-Jones, *Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones* (1904).

**BARNETT, HENRY WALTER** (25 January 1862–16 January 1934), photographer. The son of a merchant, he began working in a photographer's studio in his Australian birthplace, Melbourne, in around 1875. Having travelled the world, he established his own studios in Sydney in 1885, photographing many Australian and visiting celebrities. He briefly visited London in 1896, but returned to Sydney, where, in 1897, he filmed Australia's first motion picture. In 1897 he moved to London, and opened a portrait photographer's studio in the West End that became a favourite of high society and also of musicians. His photograph of Dame Nellie Melba (1903) was later used on the Australian \$100 bill. He was a member of many photographic societies and associations. From 1920 he lived permanently in France, where he died.

ODNB; ADB.

**BARNETT, JOEL, BARON BARNETT** (14 October 1923–), politician. A Mancunian, educated at Manchester Central High School, he trained as an accountant and later headed a large accountancy firm in his native city. He served in the RASC in the Second World War. From 1964–83 he was Labour MP for Heywood and Royton. He served as Chief Secretary to the Treasury from March 1974 until the fall of the Labour government in 1979, with a seat in Cabinet from February 1977, an unusual promotion since the post is usually outside Cabinet. He is best-known for devising the 'Barnett Formula' by which Scotland and Wales receive higher per capita grants than does England, owing to their greater geographical problems. He served as Chairman of the Commons' Public Accounts Committee from 1979–83, when he was created a life peer. The author of a well-known book on the workings of government, *Inside the Treasury* (1982), he was Vice-Chairman of the BBC (1986–93).

Jolles; Stenton; WW; EJ.

**BARNETT, JOHN** (15 July 1802–16/17 April 1890), composer. His diamond merchant father, originally surnamed Beer, was a cousin of the composer Meyerbeer and a

brother of Aaron Barnett, chazan of London's \*Hambro' Synagogue. As a boy with a beautiful alto voice, Bedford-born John sang on the London stage until about 1818, when his voice broke. A fine pianist, he had composed a variety of vocal and other works by the time he turned 18. His *The Groves of Pomona* (1820) was performed by John \*Braham. From about 1825 he contributed various pieces to stage productions in major London theatres, continuing to do so after 1828 when he became co-owner of a Regent Street music shop. His operettas included *The Convent* (1832), a huge success; that same year he became Musical Director of the Olympic Theatre, to which he contributed burlesques and farces. In 1834 *The Mountain of Sylph*, regarded as the first modern English opera, was staged in London. He also wrote the operas *Fair Rosamond* (1837) and *Farinelli* (1838). In 1839 he was briefly associated with Morris \*Barnett in running the St James's Theatre. He moved to Cheltenham in 1841, and practised as a singing teacher. He wrote the acerbic *Systems and Singing Masters* (1842) and an exposition of his own method, *School for the Voice* (1844). His nephew, **John Francis Barnett** (16 October 1837–24 November 1916), whose mother was not Jewish, was a noted pianist and composer who taught at the Royal College of Music.

ODNB; JE.

**BARNETT, LIONEL DAVID** (1871–1960), orientalist. London-born, he studied Sanskrit at Cambridge and at Halle. From 1908–36 he was Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts at the British Museum, building up its collection and producing ten catalogues in various eastern languages. He was also (1906–17) Professor of Sanskrit at UCL, and from 1917–48 lectured in the School of Oriental Studies (later SOAS) at the University of London. Active in the Royal Asiatic Society, he was elected FBA in 1936 and appointed CB in 1937. Among his works are *Antiquities of India* (1913) and *Hindu Gods and Heroes* (1922). He was an Elder of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue, whose records he edited. His London-born son **Richard David Barnett** (1909–86), Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities at the British Museum from 1955–74, wrote such works as *Carchemish: Assyrian Palace Reliefs and Their Influence on the Sculptures of Babylonia and Persia*

(1960) and *Illustrations of Old Testament History* (1966). He organised a special exhibition at the V&A in 1956 to mark the Tercentenary of Jewish re-settlement in the British Isles and wrote its distinguished catalogue. From 1959–61 he was President of the JHSE, for which he prepared several papers on the Anglo-Sephardim.

OBNB; EJ.

**BARNETT, MORRIS** (1800–18 March 1856), actor, critic, and playwright. Trained as a musician, he lived in Paris during his youth. He performed as a comedian in Brighton and Bath, going on to achieve success in 1833 at London's Drury Lane Theatre in *The Schoolfellows*. In 1837 he won widespread acclaim for his depiction at the St James's Theatre of the title role in *Monsieur Jacques*, one of the musical dramas that he adapted from French pieces. His output also included a comic opera, *The Bold Dragoons*; a straight drama, *Married and Unmarried*; a comedy, *Circumstantial Evidence*; and an operetta, *Mrs G of the Golden Pippin*. In 1843 he triumphed in the title role in *Old Guard* at the Princess's Theatre. For almost seven years he was Music Critic for *The Morning Post* and *The Era*. In 1854, before he left for North America, he gave a series of farewell performances at the Adelphi. He died in Montreal.

ODNB; JE.

**BARNETT, PERCY ARTHUR** (1859–26 October 1941), educationist and author. Born in Plymouth, the son of a laboratory chemist, he subsequently found himself in the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Norwood, where his intellectual brilliance kindled immense pride. His literary talents were especially evident. From Norwood he proceeded to the City of London School, and then to Trinity College, Oxford, winning in 1877 a valuable scholarship over more than 40 public schoolboys. In 1881 he obtained a First in Lit. Hum. From 1882–8 he was Professor of English Literature and History at Firth College, Sheffield, and from 1889–93 Principal of the Borough Road Teachers' Training College, Islesworth. In 1893 he was

appointed an inspector of schools and in 1894 of training colleges. From 1902–4 he served on secondment in Natal as Superintendent of Education; he co-authored a book on Natal, published in 1904. He was Chief Inspector of Teacher Training for the Board of Education (1905–12) and Civil Advisor to the War Office on Army Education (1919–21). His publications include *Common Sense in Education* (1899), *The Little Book of Health and Courtesy* (1905), *The Story of Robinson Crusoe in Latin* (1906), and *Common Sense Grammar* (1923). His wife was the sister of a senior Anglican clergyman; Charis Ursula \*Frankenburg was his daughter. Sir John \*Howard was his half-brother.

JC (31 Dec. 1869, 26 April 1872, 2 Feb. 1877, 23 Dec. 1881, 16 Dec. 1882, 20 Nov. 1885); 1861 Census (online); *Times* (28 Oct. 1841); Lewis, Oxford.

**BARNETT, STEPHEN MARK** (20 February 1961–), physicist. He was born in London and educated at Kingsbury High School and Imperial College (PhD 1985). He held named research posts at Imperial College, London (1985–7), AEA Harwell and Wolfson College, Oxford (1987–8), and at Somerville College, Oxford (1988–90). After a year lecturing in physics at KCL he joined the University of Strathclyde, rising in 1996 to be Professor of Quantum Optics. From 1991–4 he was Royal Society of Edinburgh Research Fellow, and in 1994 was awarded the Maxwell Medal and Prize for the most outstanding theoretical physicist under the age of 35. He was elected FRSE in 1996 and FRS in 2006.

JC (28 Jan. 1994); *WW*; *Shalom* (Newsletter, Kenton Jewish Community; Sept. 2006), 30.

**BARNESLEY**, in South Yorkshire, had a small Jewish congregation formed in 1903. Their first service was held that year at Shavuot, using a Torah scroll lent by the New Briggate Synagogue, Leeds. Members worshipped on premises in Castlereagh Street. The congregation disbanded either shortly before or during the Second World War. The 2001 Census showed 35 declared Jews in Barnesley.

JC (12 June 1903, 12 Aug. 2005); JCR-UK.

**BARON, BERNHARD** (5 December 1850–1 August 1929), tobacco manufacturer and philanthropist. Born in Brest-Litovsk, he went to the USA as a child. He worked in a tobacco factory, opened a tobacco shop, and invented a cigarette-making machine that was the basis for his later success. In 1898 he visited England, and settled in Aldgate as the head of Baron's Cigarette Machine Company Ltd. In 1903 he acquired Carrera's Ltd, an old-established cigarette firm, becoming its Chairman in 1905. He produced the popular Black Cat and Craven A brands of cigarettes from several large factories in London, at a time well before smoking was considered unhealthy, and became one of the richest men in Britain. Although he left £4,945,000, he was better known as a great philanthropist, having given away more than £2 million to charities, including at least £100,000 to Jewish charities. He was a member of the LJS. Regarded as a model employer, he was an early supporter of the Labour Party. He declined a title, although his son Sir Louis Bernhard \*Baron accepted a baronetcy.

ODNB; DBB; *Times* (Aug. 1929).

**BARON, [JOSEPH] ALEXANDER** (4 December 1917–6 December 1999), journalist, novelist, and screenwriter. Born in Maidenhead, the son of a furrier originally surnamed Bernstein, he was brought up in Stoke Newington, was educated at the Grocers' Company's School in Hackney, and became a clerk for the LCC. From 1938–9 he was Assistant Editor of *Tribune* and from 1939–40 Editor of the Young Communist League's weekly, *Challenge*, but would later become disillusioned with communism, seeing it as a tool of the USSR. During the Second World War he was an infantryman until invalided out following injuries. His trilogy of novels about the war made him widely regarded as the greatest British novelist of that conflict: *From the City, From the Plough* (1948), *There's No Home* (1950), and *The Human Kind* (1953), which provided the basis for the 1963 film *The Victors*. His other novels include *Rosie Hogarth* (1951), *Strip Jack Naked* (1966), and *Franco Is Dying* (1977). In 1946 he became Editor of *New Theatre*. He also wrote radio scripts and television plays, and adapted a number of classic novels for BBC television drama series. In

1992 he was elected an Hon. Fellow of Queen Mary and Westfield College, London. He left an unpublished memoir of his life to 1948.

ODNB; EJ; JC (31 Dec. 1999); William Baker, 'The World of Alexander Baron', *Jewish Quarterly*, 17 (1969), 17–20.

**BARON, LEO** (c1916–22 October 1985), bridge player and judge. The brother of Jacob \*Bronowski, he was born in Plauen, Germany. Brought up in Britain, he studied law at KCL. An accomplished and analytical bridge player, he developed, with Adam Meredith, the 'Baron System', which they described in *Contract Bridge: The Baron System Outlined* (1946) and *The Baron System of Contract Bridge* (1948). During wartime service in the RAF he was stationed in Rhodesia, and in 1952 he established a law practice in Bulawayo. A legal advisor for many years to Joshua Nkomo, he was subject, in 1965, to a restriction order. On 11 November 1965, with the Unilateral Declaration of Independence, he was arrested by the Smith regime, whose legality he challenged, and placed in solitary confinement until April 1967. His health deteriorated, and on release he went to Britain, but returned to become Deputy Chief Justice of Zambia during the 1970s and a Judge in Zimbabwe's Supreme Court. In 1983 he was appointed Acting Chief Justice of Zimbabwe, but retired shortly afterwards owing to illness and died in Harare.

*Times* (31 May 1965, 19 Jan. 1966, 10 May 1980, 3 March 1983, 28 Oct. 1985); JC (10 Dec. 1965, 1 Nov. 1985).

**BARON, Sir [LOUIS] BERNHARD, first Baronet** (19 October 1876–6 May 1934), businessman and philanthropist. The son of Bernhard \*Baron, he entered the family business in his youth, first with the Baron Cigarette Manufacturing Company Ltd, and then as Chairman of Carreras Ltd. He gave generously to Jewish and other charities and in 1928 created the Bernard Baron Charitable Trust, with the Rufus \*Isaacs, Marquess of Reading, among the trustees. He was awarded a baronetcy in 1930, and left £652,000.

WWW; Jolles; JC (8, 29 June, 7 Dec. 1934).

**BAROU, NOAH** (1889–5 September 1955), economist and communal leader. A native of Poltava, Ukraine, he joined the outlawed Poale Zion movement in his teens. In 1908 he enrolled at Kiev University, but following repeated arrests for Jewish and socialist activities he was deported, and continued his studies in Germany. Returning to Russia in 1913, he was active in Zionism and trade unionism. He arrived in London in 1922, was a founder of the WJC in 1936, and became Chairman of its European Executive in 1948. Dr Barou played a key part in negotiations leading to West Germany's Restitution payments to Israel. He was an active member of the \*Board of Deputies. With Maurice \*Orbach he founded the Trades Advisory Council. He wrote many books and pamphlets, including *The Jews in Work and Trade* (1945) and *British Trade Unions* (1947). The WJC British Section, of which he had been Secretary, established an annual lectureship in his memory.

EJ; JC (9 Sept. 1955); H. F. Infield, ed., *Essays ... in Memory of Dr. Noah Barou* (1962); JC (9 Sept. 1955).

**BARRETT, ELAINE** (10 March 1977–), Paralympics champion. Based in Stoke Newington, she won gold, silver, and bronze medals in breaststroke events at several Paralympics Games between 1996 and 2004 – including five gold medals in Argentina in 2002. She achieved several world records for blind female swimmers, including her 200 metre breaststroke and her 100 metre butterfly at the International Blind Sports Association Championships in Quebec in 2003.

**BARROW, LOUSADA** (1816–77), army officer and colonial administrator. A son of Simon \*Barrow, he is stated to have been, after Rufus \*Isaacs, Marquess of Reading, the second highest-ranking person of Jewish parentage to have served in the Indian Administration. He obtained his first commission in 1836, and saw service in southern Mahratta county (1844–5) and throughout the Indian Mutiny. Achieving the rank of Major-General, and awarded the CB in 1858, he was appointed Commissioner for Lucknow (1864) and Chief Commissioner of Oude (1871). Major-General John Lyon Barrow (1812–90)

and Major-General de Symons Barrow (1823–1905) were his brothers, and the fathers of distinguished military figures. Another brother was Captain Francis Octavius Barrow (1825–59). Lousada's daughter Rose Eleanor (or Elinor), by his non-Jewish wife, was the mother of the staunchly pro-Zionist **Sir Wyndham Henry Deedes** (1883–1956) and grandmother of **William Francis Deedes**, Baron Deedes (1913–2007), the distinguished war correspondent who edited (1974–86) the *Daily Telegraph*.

GM, 78 (1808), 748; JHSET, 14, 14; 15, 24; 29, 147; 38, 55; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; JC (6 March 1891, 1 Jan. 1960, 8 Dec. 1995); *Times* (29 Dec. 1959); E. Rubin, *140 Jewish Marshals, Generals and Admirals* (1952).

**BARROW, SIMON** (c1788–30 December 1862), the first Jewish-born mayor in Britain. Born in London, he was an active member of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue, and Warden and Treasurer of the associated infirmary, Beth Holim. His family appears to have left the congregation in the 1820s. In 1824 he donated a Sefer Torah to the Bridgetown Hebrew Congregation in Barbados. He married, in 1808, the sister of Samuel \*De Symons. Having moved to Bath, he was elected alderman (1836) and mayor (1837). He was of independent means, a 'fundholder'. His children were baptised, and he was buried in a non-Jewish cemetery at Bath. Lousada \*Barrow was his son. Sir Barrow \*Ellis was his sister's son.

GM, 78 (1808), 748; JHSET, 14, 14; 15, 24; 29, 147; 38, 55; A. Hyamson, *The Sephardim of England* (1951); JC (6 March 1891, 1 Jan. 1960); *Times* (29 Dec. 1959).

**BARROW-IN-FURNESS**, in Cumbria near Morecambe Bay, and Whitehaven, further north along the coast, both once had small Jewish congregations. Barrow's was founded about 1902, when there were 50 Jews in the town. The population reached 94 during the 1940s, steadily decreasing from the mid-1950s. By the early 1990s there were just a dozen Jews there. Based from 1902 until about 1918 in Crellin Street, from then until 1925 in Abbey Road, and subsequently in School Street, the synagogue apparently closed during the 1970s. Whitehaven's congregation was founded in

1874 by 11 Lithuanian-born hawkers. They had a very plain and modest synagogue, the local shochet acting as reader, treasurer, and collector. In later years the Whitehaven community presumably travelled to Barrow for services. Its first Bar Mitzvah ceremony took place as late as 1944, in Barrow's synagogue, conducted by the Rev. E. Slotki. Barrow's ministers, with the approximate dates of their tenures, included the Revs. M. Franks (1914–20), I. S. David (1922), D. Caplan (1926–30, 1955–9), E. Slotki (1930–51), E. Susman (1951–3), and J. Rockman (1953–5).

JC (6 Nov. 1874, 7 Nov. 1944); JYB; Jolles; JCR-UK.

**BART (né Begleiter), LIONEL** (1 August 1930–3 April 1999), song-writer and composer of musical comedies. The son of an East End master tailor from Galicia, he was largely self-taught in music and briefly studied painting at St Martin's School of Art. He staged cabarets for the Communist-oriented International Youth Centre, and his talent was spotted by Alfie \*Bass. Changing his surname to Bart, he worked with Joan Littlewood, Director of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, to produce his long-running first hit, *Fings Ain't Wot They Used to Be* (1959). Also in 1959 he wrote the music for another hit, *Lock Up Your Daughters*. International success came in 1960 with the musical *Oliver!* (made into a popular film in 1968), based on Dickens's *Oliver Twist*. Unquestionably the most successful and best-known musical ever written by a British composer, it was also notable for its balanced depiction of Fagin. But afterwards Bart incurred a string of flops and made disastrous business decisions, including selling the rights to *Oliver!* for a minimal sum. He became an alcoholic and in 1972 was declared bankrupt, although he left an estate of £1.3 million. He belonged to no synagogue, but had a Liberal Jewish funeral.

ODNB; JC (9 and 16 April 1999); D. Roper, *Bart! The Unauthorised Life ... of Lionel Bart* (1994).

**BARWELL (née Dancyger), BEATRICE JEANNETTE (TRIXIE)** (1914–17 March 1990), educationist and communal leader.

A native Londoner, she qualified at the London Teachers' Training College, and eventually headed the English Department at a girls' secondary modern school in Wood Green, Essex. staunchly Orthodox, she was a doughty fighter for the participation, within halakhic parameters, of women in Anglo-Jewish communal roles. She herself became an assistant hon. secretary, and later Treasurer, of the \*Zionist Federation, turning down the offer of its presidency. It inaugurated a scholarship in her name to enable young people to study in Israel. She also held office in the JNF and other communal institutions. Her first Hebrew teaching post was at Dollis Hill. With a colleague, Odessa-born **Annie Harris** (née Cohen; 1895–January 1981), she founded the Hebrew Teachers' Union, which became the National Union of Hebrew Teachers, of which she was President (1945–65) and whose magazine, *Hamoreh*, she edited.

JC (16 Jan. 1981, 17, 23 March 1990).

**BASEVI, GEORGE (JOSHUA)** (1 April 1794–16 October 1845), architect. London-born, he was a son of Naphtali \*Basevi's son Joshua (1771–1851), a Lloyd's underwriter who followed Isaac \*D'Israeli's example in resigning from \*Bevis Marks Synagogue and having his children baptised. Joshua chaired the Brighton magistrates, 1838–43, and was also a DL of Sussex. George attended Dr Charles Burney's school in Greenwich and studied architecture at the Royal Academy Schools. He subsequently travelled in Italy and Greece; his earliest work displayed the classical influence. His designs included a number of country houses, including Sunninghill in Berkshire, for Sampson Ricardo; churches; and residential developments in Belgravia and South Kensington. His most impressive work, reflecting the baroque style, was the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. In 1843 he was elected FRS. His fall from the bell tower of Ely Cathedral while inspecting repairs proved fatal. His brother **Nathaniel Basevi** (1792–1869), also a convert to Christianity, was the first Jewish-born barrister to practise in England.

ODNB; EJ; JE; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; JC (14 Aug. 1874); Emden.

**BASEVI, NAPHTALI** (1738–1808), communal leader, sometimes known as Nathan Basevi. He left his native Verona in 1762 for London, where he became a merchant. He was President of the embryonic \*Board of Deputies in 1801. Through his son Joshua he was the grandfather of George and Nathaniel \*Basevi and, through his daughter Maria, of Benjamin \*Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. Jacob Basevi \*Cervetto was a distant relative.

EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; JC (14 Aug. 1874); Emden.

**BASILDON**, Essex, was designated a 'New Town' in 1949; in 1958 the Basildon Hebrew Congregation (Orthodox) was formed. Its place of worship was in Basildon Road, Laindon. There were about 100 Jews in Basildon in 1965, but only about 10 by the year 2000, and owing to the relentless decline in numbers the congregation merged during the 1990s with the \*Southend and Westcliff Hebrew Congregation.

JCR-UK; JYB.

**BASINGSTOKE**, town in Hampshire, where a Hebrew Congregation was founded early in the twentieth century. It held services in Flaxfield College but closed sometime during the interwar period. In recent decades Jewish numbers in the town and vicinity have increased. The 2001 Census showed 184 declared Jews there.

JC (12 Aug. 2005); JCR-UK.

**BASS, ALFIE** (10 April 1921–16 July 1987), actor. Born Abraham Basalinsky in London's Bethnal Green, the son of a cabinetmaker from Odessa, he was educated locally. Having joined the Unity Theatre, King's Cross, he appeared in *Plant in the Sun* in 1939. Following war service as an army dispatch rider he returned to acting, working for a season at Stratford-on-Avon in Shakespearean roles. He appeared in many films, including *The Lavender Hill Mob* (1951), *The Bespoke Overcoat* (1954), *Alfie* (1966), and *Moonraker* (1979). He won high praise as 'Teveye' in the 1968 London

stage production of *Fiddler on the Roof*. He became a household name owing to his role as cunning army private 'Bootsie' in two long-running television comedy series of the 1960s, *The Army Game* and its spinoff *Bootsie and Snudge*. His other television appearances include various parts in the 1950s series *The Adventures of Robin Hood* and recurrent roles in *Are You Being Served?* (1979) and *Dick Turpin* (1979–80). Long involved in left-wing causes and community youth theatre, he is credited with discovering Lionel \*Bart.

ODNB; JC (24 July 1987).

**BASSANO FAMILY**, musicians and wind instrument makers. They are improbably rumoured to have been of Jewish origin. From Bassano, near Venice, they arrived in England to be performers at Henry VIII's court, and their instruments became highly prized here and elsewhere. The founders of the English branch of the family were Alvisé (d. 1554) and his younger brothers Jasper (d. 1577), John (d. 1570), and Baptista (d. 1576), described by Henry's Venetian agent as 'all excellent and esteemed above all other in this city in their virtue'. In 1539 they arrived in London and in 1540 were officially appointed to the court. They were joined in 1550 by Augustine (d. 1604), Alvisé's eldest son, and formed a six-member recorder consort. Until the 1630s, when wind consorts were merged into a single group, the recorder consort consisted largely of Bassano family members. Baptista's daughter with Margaret Johnson (d. 1587) was poet **Emilia Lanier** (1569–1845), widely believed to have been 'The Dark Lady' of Shakespeare's sonnets.

ODNB.

**BATH**, Somerset, did not possess an archa during the Middle Ages, and Jews seem to have first settled there in the early eighteenth century, when it was becoming a fashionable spa. A notable eighteenth-century resident was Philip \*Delacour. Moses \*Samuel (né Pulvermacher) moved there for health reasons. A communal burial ground, at Coombe Down, just outside the city, was acquired. Early nineteenth-century Jewish residents included the



founder of the congregation, Jacob Abrahams (apparently the 'J. Abrahams' who was optician and mathematical instrument maker to the dukes of Gloucester and Wellington and owned a shop in Cheltenham); Hebrew teacher Nahum Joseph, who edited a Hebrew dictionary there in 1814; eccentric street trader Joseph Moses, who died in 1817 at the reputed age of 112; and Simon \*Barrow, who became mayor. Sometimes a minyan was achieved with the assistance of paid men brought from Bristol. From the mid-1820s, if not earlier, the congregation had a makeshift synagogue in Kingsmead Street, and on his death in 1839 Moses Samuel left money for the construction of a purpose-built one, in Corn Street, which was dedicated in 1841 when Solomon Woolf was Reader and Benjamin Samuel and Jacob Abrahams wardens. Congregation President David Nyman, who traded in Bath as a furrier (1834–40) before going bankrupt and setting up in Bristol as a hatter, bequeathed a sum to cover the annual rent for the term of the synagogue's lease until 1890. But by 1874 services were no longer regularly held. In 1894, when the synagogue suffered flood damage, the dwindling congregation required outside assistance to pay for the necessary repairs, and upon expiry of the lease in 1911 the building became derelict. In 1940 Jewish instruction classes for the benefit of refugee children living in Bath were begun following an approach to the Bristol congregation; it is not known how long the classes continued. At the end of the Second World War there were 40 Jewish residents of Bath, but by the 1960s that community had effectively disappeared. In recent years services have been held under the auspices of the Bristol and West Progressive Jewish Congregation at the Friends' Meeting House in York Street for Jews living or staying in the vicinity.

JE; Roth, RPJ; M. Brown and J. Samuel, 'The Jews of Bath', *JHSET*, 29 (1982–6), 135–64; JYB, 1947, 2007.

**BATISTE, SPENCER LEE** (5 June 1945–), politician. Educated at Carmel College, at the Sorbonne, and at the University of Cambridge, he became a solicitor. From 1983–97 he served as Conservative MP for Elmet, Yorkshire. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of State for Industry (1985–7) and to the Minister of State for Defence Procurement

(1987–9), and was also Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Leon \*Brittan as Vice-President of the EC Commission, 1989–97. From 2002 he was Vice-President of the Immigration Appeals Tribunal.

JC (14 June 1985, 26 March 1993); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

'**BATTLE OF CABLE STREET, THE**' is the name popularly given to a major confrontation, accompanied by violence, between Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists (BUF), and 3000 of his blackshirted followers and anti-Fascist activists in the East End of London on 4 October 1936. Mosley and his followers provocatively attempted to march through Whitechapel, where 100,000 Jews lived. At Cable Street, on the western edge of the East End, a huge throng of left-wing protesters forcibly prevented the BUF from proceeding. The protesters comprised many from the local Jewish community but also included a large number of non-Jewish 'Cockney' and Irish workers and activists. Opposition to Mosley was organised in large measure by the British Communist Party. The 'Battle' was not one between left and right, but between a component of the anti-Mosley activists and the police, who were attempting to keep order. The established Jewish community recommended avoiding any confrontation, and the *melée* probably strengthened the Communist Party and other left-wing groups among East End Jewry. 'The Battle of Cable Street' became legendary on the British left. It was an apparent example of what a unified anti-Fascist left could achieve, and it was one of the few instances in Europe in the 1930s in which the rising tide of fascism was apparently defeated by the left. Mosley, however, probably avoided proceeding further into the East End in part because he was due to be married a few days later. In the week following the 'Battle' many windows of Jewish shops in Whitechapel were smashed by vandals, although there is little evidence of persisting heightened antisemitism.

J. Jacobs, *Out of the Ghetto: My Youth in the East End – Communism and Fascism* (1978); H. F. Srebrnik, *London Jews and British Communism, 1935–1945* (1995); T. Kushner and N. Valman, eds., *Remembering Cable Street: Fascism and Anti-Fascism in British*

Society (2000); R. Skidelsky, *Oswald Mosley* (1990); Rubinstein, *Great Britain*.

**BAUER, DAVID** (6 March 1917–13 February 1973), actor. A Chicago native, he was educated at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, where he honed his acting skills with three different interpretations of Shylock. He came to Britain in 1958 when playing in a stage production of *West Side Story*, and, in view of McCarthyism in the USA, remained. He appeared in episodes of popular television series, and had small parts in several films including *Patton* (1970) and *Diamonds Are Forever* (1971). He also performed with the National Theatre, and at the time of his death was appearing in Shakespearean roles, including Sir Toby Belch in *Twelfth Night*. He was married to well-known actress **Stella Tanner** (1 January 1926–).

JC (16 Feb. 1973).

**BAUER, PETER THOMAS, BARON BAUER** (6 November 1915–3 May 2002), economist. Born in Budapest, the son of a bookmaker, he was educated briefly at Budapest University and obtained a Double First in Economics at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. He returned to Hungary, where he was drafted into the army and completed a law degree, but then moved back to Cambridge, where he received the Adam Smith Prize. He worked for a firm of Far Eastern merchants, for the BBC, and for the Colonial Office investigating the rubber industry, and produced *The Rubber Industry: A Study in Competition and Monopoly* (1948). He spent the rest of his career as an academic economist, chiefly at Cambridge, where he was a university lecturer and, from 1960–83, at the LSE, where he was Professor of Economics. He became known as a radical critic of the mainstream of development economics and a fierce opponent of foreign aid, seeing it as counterproductive. His thinking was close to that of Margaret Thatcher, who awarded him a life peerage in 1983. He received the \$500,000 Milton Friedman Prize of the Cato Institute, a conservative American think tank. The author of important studies of the Malayan rubber industry and of trade in West Africa, he left an estate of £3.5 million, a

remarkable amount for a university academic, and much commented upon.

ODNB; JC (7 June 2002).

**BAUM, [JOHN] DAVID** (23 July 1940–5 September 1999), paediatrician, and **BAUM, MICHAEL** (31 May 1937–), surgeon. Born in Birmingham, the son of a gown manufacturer's traveller, Michael qualified in medicine at the University of Birmingham Medical School in 1960 and his brother David did so in 1963. David specialised in paediatrics at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith, and at Oxford. A researcher and clinician, he was appointed Professor of Child Health at Bristol University (1985), and was founding Director of the Institute of Child Health in Bristol. He significantly advanced diabetic care for children, and wrote *The Care of the Child with Diabetes* (1985). He founded, at Helen House, Oxford, the first children's hospice in the UK, and was President of the Association for Children with Life Threatening or Terminal Conditions and their Families. He was Secretary of the European Society of Paediatric Research (1983–7), was elected the second President of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (1997), and was awarded the Guthrie Medal of the British Paediatric Association. He was buried in Israel. Michael was Professor of Surgery at King's College Hospital Medical School, London (1980–90), the Royal Marsden Hospital (1990–6), and UCH (1996–2000). A specialist in oncology, especially breast cancer, he was awarded the Gold Medal of the International College of Surgeons in 1994, and was elected President of the British Oncological Association (1996–8) and of the European Breast Cancer Conference (2000–2). Elected FRSA in 1998, he has been Visiting Professor of Medical Humanities at UCL since 2000. Another brother, biochemist Professor **Harold Baum**, authored *The Biochemists' Song Book* (1982).

ODNB; BMJ (2 Oct. 1999); *Medical Directory* 1997; WW 2007.

**BAYFIELD, ANTHONY MICHAEL (TONY)** (4 July 1946–), Reform rabbi and communal

leader. Born in Ilford, Essex, he was ordained by the \*Leo Baeck College. After serving as Rabbi to the North West Surrey Synagogue (Reform) from 1972–82, he became Director of the Sternberg Centre for Judaism, and in 1994 was appointed Chief Executive of the RSGB. In 1998 he played a key part in negotiating the Stanmore Accord, which helped to initiate greater harmony and co-operation between the different synagogue bodies in British Jewry. Founder Editor of the Progressive journal *Manna*, he has been heavily involved in interfaith dialogue, co-editing *Dialogue with a Difference* (1992) and *He Kissed Him and They Wept* (2001). In 2005 he became one of the presidents of the Council of Christians and Jews. That same year he oversaw the transformation of the RSGB into the Movement for Reform Judaism.

JYB.

**BAYSWATER JEWISH SCHOOLS, THE**, were opened in 1866 under the auspices of the \*Bayswater Synagogue as the Girls' and Infants' Schools, located in Gibson Place (now Formosa Street). The Principal was 28-year-old Marianna Saltiel, daughter of Esther Saltiel, Headmistress of the JFS, Bell Lane, where Marianna and her younger sisters also taught. By the early 1870s there were 50 pupils at the Bayswater institution, and their numbers were rapidly augmented owing to the continuous movement of working-class Jewish families into the Bayswater, Lisson Grove, and Notting Hill area. In 1873, with the help of wealthy donors, the schools moved to Westbourne Park Villas, in 1879 to Harrow Road, and in 1930 to Lancaster Road. Threatened with closure in 1937 owing to financial debts, the institution was saved through the generosity of a Glaswegian benefactor, Solomon \*Wolfson, and renamed in his honour. (See also Michael Sobell Sinai School.)

JC (21 Nov. 1873).

**BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE, THE**, was founded on the initiative of merchant Lawrence Levy and other West End residents who belonged neither to the Western

Synagogue nor to the latter's schismatic offshoot in Maiden Lane. The decision to seek a synagogue was taken in 1860 at a meeting held in Levy's home. Founded not as a secessionist venture but as a joint branch of the \*Great Synagogue and \*New Synagogue, the Bayswater Synagogue in fashionable Chichester Place, designed by N. S. \*Joseph, was consecrated by the Chief Rabbi on 30 July 1863. Its seatholders included such distinguished people as future Lord Mayor (Sir) Benjamin \*Phillips, Samuel \*Montagu (Lord Swaythling), his brother-in-law Ellis A. \*Franklin, and many members of \*'Cousinhood' families. David Benjamin, who had been a pioneer of Jewish communal life in Australia, was its first President. Its by-laws were framed by a joint committee of the Great and \*New synagogues, and in 1870 it became one of the five original constituents of the \*United Synagogue organisation, and of equal status with the rest. Indeed, Lionel Lewis \*Cohen, Asher \*Asher, and Sampson \*Lucas, so prominent in the formation and administration of the United Synagogue, were Bayswater members. The congregation grew rapidly, but the \*New West End, consecrated in 1879, proved a rival. The Bayswater was served by notable ministers, including Rabbi Dr H. \*Adler (1864–91); Rabbi Sir H. \*Gollancz (1892–22); Rabbi M. \*Gollop (1923–30); Rev. W. Levin (1930–8); Rev. Dr I. Levy (1938–46), who was a serving chaplain during the war; and Rev. A. S. Super with, as cantors, such men as Revs. R. Harris, I. Samuel, D. Klein, and L. Bryll. In 1965 the synagogue, acquired by the GLC, was demolished as part of a motorway scheme. From 1965–7 the congregation used premises in Ashworth Road, Maida Vale, and from 1967–84 in Andover Place, Maida Vale; the latter building then housed the Jewish Preparatory School and later part of it became the Saatchi Synagogue.

C. Roth, *Bayswater Synagogue, 1863–1938* (1938); O. S. Phillips and H. A. Simons, *The History of the Bayswater Synagogue, 1863–1963* (1963); JCR-UK; Jolles.

**BEAMISH, Sir TUFTON VICTOR HAMILTON, BARON CHELWOOD OF LEWES** (27 January 1917–6 April 1989), army officer and politician. He was the son of a non-Jewish rear-admiral and a Jewish mother, Sir Ernest

\*Simon's sister. His Mancunian maternal grandmother, who died when he was 11, was a regular shul-goer and active communally, but he appears to have concealed his Jewish links. Educated at Stowe and at Sandhurst, he joined the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, serving (1938–9) in Palestine. During the Second World War he won the MC, was twice mentioned in despatches, and achieved major's rank. In 1945 he succeeded his father as Conservative MP for Lewes, which he represented until his retirement in 1974. He was a fierce opponent of Israel, telling the Commons in 1948 that recognition of the new state was 'utterly unthinkable', and becoming President in 1980 of a new pro-Arab parliamentary pressure group, the Conservative Middle East Council. Knighted in 1961, he became a life peer in 1974.

ODNB; JC (6 July 1928, 13 July 1980, 9 July 1982, 29 Sept. 1989).

**BEAN, Sir DAVID MICHAEL** (25 March 1954–), judge. Educated at St Paul's School and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (First in Law; President of the Cambridge Union), he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1976. Appointed QC in 1997, he was a Recorder from 1996–2004. Since 2004 he has been a Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, and since 2007 Presiding Judge of the South Eastern Circuit. He was knighted in 2004.

WW.

**BEAN, Sir GEORGE JOSEPH** (19 September 1915–19 November 1973), judge. Born in London, he was brought up by his widowed mother, the daughter of Joseph \*Bonn. Educated at the Liverpool Institute and at the University of Liverpool (President, University of Liverpool Union, 1937–8), he served as a colonel in the RASC from 1939–46 (despatches). Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1940 (QC, 1963; Bencher, 1969), he served as Recorder of Carlisle, 1965–9 and Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, from 1969 until his death. He was a member of the Parole Board from 1972. Awarded a military OBE in 1945, he was knighted in

1970. Very involved in Jewish communal life, he was a member of the Liverpool Hebrew Congregation and of Liverpool AJEX.

WWW; Jolles; JC (30 Nov. 1973); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**BEDDINGTON (né Moses), EDWARD HENRY** (c1818–31 October 1872), woollen merchant. The son of wealthy clothier and woollen merchant Henry \*Moses, he changed his name to Beddington in 1868, as did the rest of his family. His woollen business traded particularly with New Zealand. He owned considerable freehold property in the City of London, and left £300,000 when he died at the age of 53. Described as 'the *beau idéal* of the British merchant', he was a prominent member of the \*Central Synagogue, and was on the Council of the \*United Synagogue, for which he played a major role at the end of his life in acquiring the cemetery at Willesden. He served as Treasurer of \*Jews' College. In 1873 his daughter Esther (d. 1875) married (Sir) Herbert \*Leon. His son, woollen merchant **Henry Edward Beddington** (1851–29 January 1926), educated at the City of London School, was also a member of the Council of the United Synagogue, serving as Treasurer and Vice-President until 1893, when he severed all links with it. From 1900 until his death he was on the Council of the Jewish Board of Guardians. He married Floretta, the daughter of L. L. \*Cohen, MP, and was the father of Sir Robert \*Waley-Cohen's wife, and of Sir E. H. L. \*Beddington. Although very wealthy, the Moses/Beddington family is one of the most elusive of the prominent 'Cousinhood' families.

JC (8, 15 Nov. 1872, 5 Feb. 1926); *Times* (29 Jan. 1926).

**BEDDINGTON, Sir EDWARD HENRY LIONEL** (1884–25 April 1966), military officer, businessman, and local politician. The son of a prosperous woollen warehouseman, he was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He became a career cavalry officer, and like 35 other members of his family he fought in the First World War, entering the conflict as a captain in 1914. He was mentioned in despatches six times, and was

awarded the DSO (1917) and MC. One younger officer under his command was Bernard Montgomery, later Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery. In 1920 Beddington retired from the military to pursue a successful career in business. He became Chairman of Abdallah's Tobacco and, in 1930, Managing Director of the United Africa Company. In 1939 he served as Deputy Director of British Intelligence and retired as a brigadier-general. He chaired Hertfordshire County Council from 1952–8 and was High Sheriff of Hertfordshire during 1948–9. Awarded the CMG in 1919, he was knighted in 1956.

WWW; JC (29 April 1966); *Times* (26, 29 April 1966).

**BEDDINGTON-BEHRENS, Sir EDWARD** (7 February 1897–28 November 1968), soldier, financier, arts patron, and advocate of European unification. The son of Walter Behrens, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and of a sister of Ada \*Leverson, he was educated at Charterhouse and the RMA, Woolwich, later obtaining a doctorate in economics from the University of London. He served as a major in the First World War (awarded MC with bar, mentioned in despatches) and in the Second World War as a regimental officer in the Belgian and Dunkirk campaigns. He was known in the City as 'the millionaire-maker': one of his companies was responsible for the first public issues made by Charles \*Clare and Isaac \*Wolfson. He was President of the Army League. From 1921–4 he worked with the League of Nations Permanent Secretariat (International Labour Organisation). After 1945 he was one of the founders and Vice-Chairman of the European Movement, and an adviser to and confidant of Harold Macmillan. He authored the autobiographical *Look Back, Look Forward* (1963) and *Why Britain Must Join Europe* (1966). His first wife was the daughter of Sir Montague \*Burton. He took no part in Jewish communal life.

JC (6 Dec. 1968); Jolles; WWW.

**BEDFORD** had a medieval Jewish community. Following the \*Resettlement a small number of Jews made the town their home. They included Michael Joseph, who settled there in

about 1785 and in 1803 with a Moses ben Isaac founded a synagogue. In 1824 Nathan Joseph, Michael's son, was authorised by the Chief Rabbi to act as shochet, but subsequently adopted Christianity. The burial ground at Nottingham, acquired in 1825, served the community. From time to time Bedford's Jews availed themselves of a local charity established by Elizabethan Sir William Harpur for providing marriage portions, apprentice fees, and benefactions for deserving people. But in 1821 Lord Chancellor Eldon ruled that their Jewish religion made applicants Isabella Lyon and Frances Levy ineligible for dowries from that source. In 1833 Lewis Levy was authorised as the communal shochet, and in 1862 he was empowered to conduct his daughter's marriage ceremony. By the late 1830s the synagogue consisted of only five members (one of whom did not reside in Bedford), and by 1879, when he won the right for Jewish boys to attend the grammar school endowed by Sir William Harpur, Morris \*Lissack was the sole member; the congregation had dissolved some time previously. A congregation was formed in 1903 but declined owing to depleted numbers. A successor was founded during the Second World War. In around 1970 there were about 55 Jews in Bedford. There are about 30 today.

JE; EJ; Roth, *Rise*.

**BEECHAM, Sir JEREMY HUGH** (17 November 1944–), solicitor and local politician. Educated at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne and at University College, Oxford (First in Jurisprudence), he has practised as a solicitor in Newcastle and is a partner in the firm of Beecham, Peacock. He has been a Labour member of local council since 1967 and was its leader from 1977–94. He has headed or served on many local committees in Newcastle, and is Chairman of the British Urban Regeneration Association. Knighted in 1994, he was given the Freedom of Newcastle in 1995.

WW; Jolles.

**BEER (née Sassoon), RACHEL** (1858–29 April 1927), newspaper editor. The first woman to edit a Fleet Street newspaper, she

was the daughter of Flora and Sassoon David \*Sassoon. Born in Bombay, she was taken to England in her infancy when her father settled in London. After working as a hospital nurse, in 1887 she married **Frederick Arthur Beer** (c1860–1902), who had owned the *Observer* newspaper since 1870. Her husband was the son of Frankfurt-born **Julius Beer** (1836–1 March 1880), who came to London as a young man, made a fortune on the Stock Exchange, and in 1870 purchased the newspaper. He left £400,000, and is buried in Highgate Cemetery in an elaborate mausoleum said to have cost £5000. It appears that he was an Anglican at his death, and that his wife was not Jewish. Frederick was a practising Anglican, and he and Rachel married in an Anglican church, much to the distaste of her family. Frederick showed increasing signs of mental illness, and Rachel took over the duties of editing the newspaper. In 1893 she bought the *Sunday Times*, and owned and edited both papers until 1904. Her greatest achievement was the ‘scoop’ that resulted when she discovered that the documents used to convict the French Jew Alfred Dreyfus had been forged. Regarded at first as a competent editor, she, like her husband, showed increasing signs of derangement, and was legally declared a ‘lunatic’ in 1904, when the newspapers were sold. Although she eventually recovered, she was never again associated with the press. She was also a composer and published a piano sonata and a piano trio. In her will she left a large legacy to her nephew, Sir Siegfried \*Sassoon.

ODNB; Boase (Julius Beer); S. Jackson, *The Sassoons*; Griffiths; Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**BEER, SIDNEY WALTER** (8 November 1899–31 May 1971), conductor. A native Liverpoolian, the son of an American-born cotton merchant and his German-born wife, he studied at Uppingham School, at the University of Oxford, at the Royal College of Music, and in Salzburg and Vienna. He later conducted the Vienna, Czech, Berlin, and London Philharmonic orchestras. In January 1941 he formed the Sidney Beer Symphony Orchestra, which became the National Symphony Orchestra in 1942 and which toured abroad in 1946. He conducted the first performance of

Sir Arthur Bliss’s *Baraza* (1945), and made several recordings.

*Times* (19 Aug. 1921, 6 Dec. 1945, 2 June 1971); JC (3 Jan. 1941); J. L. Holmes, *Conductors on Record* (1982).

**BEERBOHM, Sir MAX** (24 August 1872–20 May 1956), author and caricaturist. He was born Henry Maximilian Beerbohm, the son of a Jewish corn merchant from the Baltic region of Russia and an English non-Jewish mother. His older half-brother was Sir Herbert Beerbohm \*Tree. Max was educated at Charterhouse and at Merton College, Oxford, where he was known as a dandy and aesthete, and became a friend of Oscar Wilde, Sir William \*Rothenstein, and other well-known cultural figures. He was a professional caricaturist in the *Strand* magazine from 1892 and wrote for the famous *Yellow Book* of 1893. From 1898–1910 he was Drama Critic for the *Saturday Review*. For most of his adult life (except for the two world wars) he lived mainly in Rapallo, Italy, with his American-born actress wife Florence (née Kahn). He is known for his fiction, especially the well-known comic novel *Zuleika Dobson* (1911) and for short story ‘Enoch Soames’ in *Seven Men* (1919), about an author who sells his soul to the devil in exchange for coming back to life in 1997 to check his reputation in the catalogue of the British Museum Reading Room. He was also famous for his caricatures and illustrations of famous figures. He made an enormous impression on everyone who met him, and was termed ‘incomparable’ by George Bernard Shaw and the ‘prince of his profession’ by Virginia Woolf. He was offered his knighthood in 1939 by King George VI himself.

ODNB; Jolles; WWW; S. N. Behrman, *Portrait of Max* (1960); D. Cecil, *Max: A Biography* (1964); N. John Hall, *Max Beerbohm: A Kind of Life* (2002).

**BEHREND, HENRY** (1828–29 November 1893), physician and communal leader. Born in Liverpool, the son of a shipbroker, he studied medicine at London’s UCH and at the Manchester School of Medicine, where he was a gold medallist, and supplemented his studies in Germany. In 1850 he was admitted

a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He at first worked in Liverpool, and then established an extensive practice in London. His essay on the post-Biblical history of the Jews won (1850) first prize in a contest organised by the JC, and he became a prolific contributor to that newspaper. He also wrote articles on medical topics for various journals, and penned a defence of shechitah. From 1871 until his death he was President of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, West Norwood. He was also involved in running the JFS. His Hanover-born father **David Behrend** (1792–1863), of the firm Bahr Behrend, and his brother **George** (12 February 1826–22 July 1903), who was a JP and Hon. Consul for Hungary, were office-holding members of the Liverpool Old Congregation.

JE; JC (1 Dec. 1893).

**BEHRENS, Sir CHARLES** (5 August 1848–25 September 1925), textile export merchant and local politician. The son of Sir Jacob \*Behrens, he was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Bradford High School, and was one of the heads of Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons – textile exporters of Bradford, Manchester, and London – and was a director of other companies, as well as of the Manchester Ship Canal. He lived chiefly in Manchester, and served as Lord Mayor there during 1909–11. He was knighted in 1912. His elder brother **Gustav Behrens** (23 February 1843–29 March 1936) was Senior Partner in Jacob Behrens & Sons, and was a director of the Midland Railway for 45 years. He was one of the founders of the Hallé Orchestra in Manchester.

ODNB (Jacob Behrens); Jolles; WWW; A. R. Rollin, 'The Jewish Contribution to the British Textile Industry', *JHSET*, 17 (1951–2), 45–51.

**BEHRENS, Sir JACOB** (20 November 1806–22 April 1889), textile merchant. Born in Pymont, Germany, the son of a textile merchant, he was educated by tutors. Having worked in his father's firm in Hamburg he migrated to Hull in 1833, and in 1834 settled in Leeds, where he established a textile exporting firm. A few years later he established a branch in Bradford, where he became

a major woollen exporter. He served six terms as President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. Well-known for his philanthropy in Bradford, he was not active in the local Jewish community but was a subscriber to the AJA. His firm, Jacob Behrens & Co., became one of the largest textile exporting concerns in the world, exporting cotton goods from Manchester, and possessing branches in London, Glasgow, Calcutta, and Shanghai. He was active in establishing the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office in 1872, and was knighted in 1882. Sir Charles and Gustav \*Behrens were his sons.

ODNB; DBB; *The First 150 Years: Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons* (1984); JE; JC (26 April 1889).

**BEHRENS, Sir LEONARD FREDERICK** (15 October 1890–12 March 1978), businessman and Liberal Party official. The son of Gustav Behrens, of the well-known family of Manchester cotton merchants, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, Rugby, and at the University of Manchester. He was a partner in Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons Ltd. from 1920–48 and a director of the firm from 1948–54. He served as Deputy Chairman of the Cotton and Rayon Merchants Association (1939–42 and 1954), and was a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from 1927–67. He served as President of the Liberal Party Organisation in 1956–7, and was Hon. President of the World Federation of UN Associations. Knighted in 1970, he was Chairman of the Hallé Concerts (1952–9) and a JP for Manchester.

WWW; Jolles; JC (30 April 1971).

**BEHRENS, SOLOMON LEVI** (c1787–30 June 1873), cotton merchant. Born in Pymont, Germany, the son of an established textile importer who traded with England, he moved to Hamburg in 1806 and to Manchester in 1814. There, he opened a warehouse at Back Street. One of the most successful cotton merchants of his day, he left £700,000. He was a friend of Nathan \*Rothschild, who had business links with Manchester, and was active from an early date in the fight for Jewish political emancipation, chairing a meeting of

Jews in Manchester in 1834. He remained an Orthodox Jew. His sister Anne married Philip \*Lucas. Sir Jacob \*Behrens was his nephew. His son **Julius Behrens** (c1827–21 October 1888) was a wealthy cotton merchant in his native Manchester, connected with the family firm S. L. Behrens and Co., probably in partnership with his younger brothers Edward and Frank. He had a residence in Grosvenor Square, London, and at the time of his death left a fortune of £420,000. He had probably severed his direct ties with Judaism by that stage, since no notice of his passing appeared in the *JC*.

Williams, *Manchester Jewry*.

**BEIT, ALFRED** (15 February 1853–16 July 1906), diamond magnate in South Africa and London. One of the very greatest of the 'Randlords', the gold and diamond magnates of South Africa, he was born in Hamburg to Lutheran parents of Jewish origin; his father was a successful merchant of Sephardi background. In 1871 Alfred went to Amsterdam to study the diamond trade and in 1875 emigrated to South Africa. There he speculated in diamonds on behalf of a Parisian diamond company and went into partnership with Cecil Rhodes in DeBeers, which became the dominant diamond firm in the world. He was its Life Governor, and its driving force after Rhodes's early death. He then became a partner with Sir Julius Wernher in the major gold mining firm of Wernher, Beit & Co. and was on the board of the British South Africa Company. In later years he lived chiefly in London, at his Park Lane mansion and at a small estate in Welwyn, Hertfordshire. In London he headed the English branch of Wernher, Beit & Co. Unmarried and shy by nature, he did not enter public life, but gave away £2 million to charities and development projects, chiefly in South Africa. He still managed to leave the colossal fortune of £8,050,000 when he died at only 53. His main heir was his brother Sir Otto \*Beit. During the Boer War the Jewish background of many 'Randlords' attracted criticism from antisemites, but it should be noted that Wernher, who was even wealthier than Beit, was an 'Aryan' German. Beit had an obituary in the *JC*, which noted that he was of Jewish descent.

ODNB; *JC* (20 July 1906); Wheatcroft, *Randlords*.

**BEIT, Sir OTTO JOHN, first Baronet** (7 December 1865–7 December 1930), stockbroker and philanthropist. The brother of Alfred \*Beit, Hamburg-born Otto (1853–1906) arrived in London in 1888, joining the bank Jules Porges & Co. (later Werhner, Beit & Co.). From 1890–6 he was in South Africa as a diamond broker and stockbroker. He spent the following decade as a stockbroker in London, where he continued to live for the rest of his life. He also had a country estate near Watford. Although a major shareholder in South African firms, he was not a company director. He retired in 1906, following his brother's death, to administer the Beit Trust. It gave substantial sums for public works in South Africa and for education there and in Britain. He also acquired a substantial art collection. Despite his long retirement from business life he left an estate of £3.8 million in Britain alone. He received a KCMG in 1920 and was made a baronet in 1924. **Sir Alfred Lane Beit, second baronet** (19 January 1903–16 May 1994), politician and art collector, his son with his non-Jewish wife, became heir to the baronetcy when his elder brother died in 1917. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he served in the RAF during the Second World War. He was Conservative MP for St Pancras South-East from 1931–45, briefly serving (1944–5) as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Colonial Secretary. He lived in South Africa from 1945–52, and thereafter in Ireland, restoring his mansion, Russborough Hall, Co. Wexford, where he housed an outstanding art collection that was twice burgled in the 1970s.

ODNB; Jolles; Stenton; *WWW*.

**BEITLER, NATHAN** (1889–1966), theatre licensee and director. The owner of a successful bakery, he financed the lease (1943–7) by the New Yiddish Theatre Company of the Adler Hall, off Commercial Road, Whitechapel, and provided its actors with salaries. Built in 1923, the hall from 1936–9 had been the base of the Jewish National Theatre and in 1941–2 the makeshift premises of the bombed Philpot Street Great Synagogue. In 1947 the New Yiddish Theatre Company relocated to the Alexandra Theatre, Stoke Newington, where, still financed by Beitler (who also bankrolled the appearances of leading Yiddish players



from the USA) it remained until a structural fault forced the closure of the building in 1950.

Mazower.

**BELASCO, ABRAHAM (ABY)** (9 April 1797–1853?), boxer. The most successful of the four Belasco brothers from London's East End who fought bare-knuckled in prize-fights during the era of 'Broughton's Rules' that ended in 1838, he fought many notable matches between 1817 and his retirement from the ring in 1824. Like other prominent pugilists, he was widely perceived as an ambassador for Jewry. His greatest rival, Phil Sampson of Birmingham, whom he fought several times, made antisemitic jibes following their third match that were answered by Belasco in a letter declaring his pride in belonging to a community that had produced such gentlemanly sportsmen as Daniel \*Mendoza and Samuel \*Elias. He was defeated by his larger and younger opponent at their final contest, in 1823. In October 1827 he gave evidence at the Old Bailey about the theft of £25 from his house by a female servant. At the time he was a boxing teacher living in Denmark Court, Strand. He is said to have run a gambling house in later life, but died in poverty in unknown circumstances. He was possibly the Abraham Belasco, described as a 'licensed victualler', living near Aldgate in the 1851 Census. He does not appear in subsequent censuses, and may be the Abraham Belasco who died in east London in the final quarter of 1853. His boxing siblings were Isaac, Samuel, and John.

JE; EJ; JC (20 Aug. 1886); *Fistiana, or, The Oracle of the Ring* (1868); B. Postal et al., *Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (1965); B. Mee, *Bare Fists* (2001); Pollins, *Economic History*; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**BELFAST** perhaps had a tiny community in Georgian times since there was a 'Jew Butcher' there in 1771, and a Jewish gold and silver dealer about the same time. A man surnamed Jaffe, who settled there in 1851, established a congregation in 1869. The earliest synagogue was built in 1871–2. The congregation's first minister was Joseph \*Chotzner (served from

1869–80, 1893–7). His immediate successor was Rev. J. E. Myers. After 1881 the community was augmented by new arrivals from Tsarist Russia. A Jewish Board of Guardians was established in 1893, the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society in 1896, and a Jewish elementary school in 1898. Initially the East European refugees formed their own congregation but in 1903 joined the main one. From 1906–16 Rabbi Z. \*Hodes served as minister, and from 1916–19 Dr I. \*Herzog, followed in 1926 by Rabbi J. Shachter, and from 1954–65 by Rabbi A. \*Carlebach. Sir Otto \*Jaffe, twice Lord Mayor and once High Sheriff, served for many years as the congregation's President and funded its new synagogue, erected at Carlisle Circus in 1904. The present synagogue, in Somerton Road, was consecrated in 1964. Capable when opened of seating 1500 people, the Somerton Road synagogue was made smaller in view of the community's population decline in the 1980s and 1990s. There are today about 130 Jews in Belfast.

JE; EJ; B. Shillman, *Short History of the Jews in Ireland* (1945); Hyman, *Ireland*; Keogh; JYB; JC (7 July 2006).

**BELISARIO, ISAAC MENDES** (1717–91), scholar and preacher, and **BELISARIO, MIRIAM MENDES** (1816–85), teacher and author. Isaac was rubi (teacher) at the \*Bevis Marks congregational school; an address he gave in 1760 on the passing of George II is extant in translation from the Spanish as *A Sermon Occasioned by the Death of His Late Majesty* (1761). With her sisters Rose and Caroline, his granddaughter Miriam ran a well-patronised Jewish girls' school in Hackney founded in 1807 by their mother, **Esther Mendes Belisario** (née Lindo; 1773–1824). Miriam published *Hebrew and English Vocabulary* (1848), intended as an aid for prayer, and *Sabbath Evenings at Home* (1856), with revisions by the Rev. David Aaron \*de Sola, which takes the form of dialogues upon the spirit and practice of Judaism. Like her cousin **Lydia Belisario** (d. 1852), she was a friend of, and influence upon, the philosemitic Christian writer Charlotte Elizabeth \*Tonna. (The birth date 1820, often given for Miriam, belonged to her brother Jacob.)

Joseph Jacobs & Lucien Wolf, comps., *Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica* (1888); Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Picciotto; Meyer Kayserling, *Bibliotheca Espanola-Portuguesa*

*Judaica* (1890; repr. 1961); Daniel Lysons, *Environs of London*, 3 (1795); EJ; UJE; birth date from Bevis Marks archivist Miriam Rodrigues-Pereira.

**BELLMAN, GINA** (10 July 1966–), actress. She spent her early childhood in her native New Zealand, later attending the JFS. At 15 she appeared in a stage production of Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*. She made a controversial topless appearance in the television mini-series *Blackeyes* (1989), and became well known for her roles in the film *Secret Friends* (1992) and the television sitcom *Coupling* (2004).

JC (27 Aug. 1993, 11 Sept. 1998, 7 May 2004); online sources.

**BELLOW, IRWIN NORMAN, BARON BELLWIN** (7 February 1923–11 February 2001), politician. The son of a light engineering equipment manufacturer in Leeds, he was educated at Leeds Grammar School and at the University of Leeds. He became a solicitor and engineering manufacturer. A Conservative, he was Leader of the Leeds City Council (1975–9) and Vice-Chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities (1978–9). He was given a life peerage by Margaret Thatcher when she took office in May 1979. From 1979–83 he served as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Environment, and from 1983–4 as Minister of State for the Environment (Local Government). After leaving office, he served as a non-executive director of Taylor Woodrow and other companies.

Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**BELOFF, Sir MAX, BARON BELOFF** (2 July 1913–19 June 1999), historian and educator. The son of a general merchant in Islington and raised in a household where English, Russian, Yiddish, and German were spoken, he was educated at St Paul's School and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated with a First in Modern History in 1935. From 1939 he taught history at the University of Manchester and returned to Oxford in 1946 as Reader in the Comparative Study of Institutions. During the Second World War he served in the Royal

Signal Corps. In 1957 he became Professor of Government and Public Institutions at Oxford and a Fellow of All Souls. He authored many works on modern history, especially international relations, which ranged widely in their focus on different nations and time periods. He covered both American and Soviet history in well-known works, and international history in such books as *The Age of Absolutism, 1680–1815* (1954) and *The Balance of Power* (1967). His autobiography, *An Historian in the Twentieth Century*, appeared in 1992. In the early 1970s he was instrumental in founding University College, Buckingham, Britain's only purely private university, serving as its Principal from 1974–9. A pugnacious but unorthodox Conservative for much of his career, and an opponent of European integration, he was given a knighthood by Margaret Thatcher in 1980 and a life peerage in 1981. He supported the \*Wiener Library and other Jewish academic causes. His sister [**Leah**] **Nora Beloff** (24 January 1919–12 February 1997), educated at Oxford, was the first female Political Correspondent in Fleet Street, reporting for the *Observer* from 1964–76. She wrote the Penguin Special *The General Says No* (1963) and was very active in the cause of Soviet Jewry. Another sister was Anne Beloff-\*Chain. A brother, **John Beloff** (19 April 1920–1 June 2006), became a well-known investigator of parapsychological phenomena and wrote *The Existence of Mind* (1962). Lord Beloff's son **Michael Beloff** (19 April 1942–) became a prominent barrister and QC, and served as President of Trinity College, Oxford.

ODNB; Jolles; WWW.

**BELSIZE SQUARE SYNAGOGUE**, an independent non-Orthodox synagogue founded in 1939 by refugees, mainly from Berlin and Frankfurt. From the outset it was much more in the mould of American Conservative Judaism than the more radical British Liberal Judaism. Known as the New Liberal Jewish Congregation (Association until 1940), it convened initially in a hall of the LJS in St John's Wood and later in rented premises in Swiss Cottage. Rabbi Dr Georg Salzberger and Cantor Magnus Davidsohn, both from Germany, were its earliest permanent ministers. In 1951 the congregation moved to a former vicarage in Belsize Square. The current

synagogue, capable of seating 350 people, was consecrated in 1958. Ministers have included Rabbis J. J. \*Kokotek and R. J. \*Mariner, and Cantor L. \*Berkman. Membership peaked during the 1960s at 1800. Since 1989, when it left the ULPS, the synagogue has been an independent one.

Online sources.

**BELSKY, FRANTA** (6 April 1921–5 July 2000), sculptor. Born in Brno, an economist's son, he was educated at the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague, left for England in 1939, and joined the Czech army, serving with valour. He afterwards studied at the Royal College of Art and made sculptural depictions of the Queen, the Queen Mother, Prince Philip, Lord Mountbatten, Winston Churchill, Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Cecil Rhodes, and Harry S. Truman. He designed numerous private and institutional works, as well as group sculptures and fountains in public spaces, and the Queen Mother's 80th Birthday Crown coin. A Fellow of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, he was President (1963–8) of the Society of Portrait Sculptors.

*Guardian* (6 July 2000); *Times* (22 Jan. 1971, 7 June 1980).

**BEN URI GALLERY** (formerly known as the Ben Uri Art Society), the oldest Anglo-Jewish cultural organisation in existence, was founded as the Jewish National Decorative Art Association 'Ben Uri' at a meeting in Gradel's Restaurant, Whitechapel, on 1 July 1915. The impetus for the meeting came from Eliezer (Lazar) \*Berson, supported by, among others, Morris \*Myers and Edward \*Good. Berson, who was appointed Art Director, named the organisation after Bezalel Ben Uri, the master-craftsman featured in Exodus 31:2–5. The society aimed 'to spread art among the Jewish masses' and to promote 'every decorative form of Jewish decorative art'. It intended to publish books about painting and sculpture, to offer lectures on art and free instruction in draughtsmanship, and to organise visits to museums and exhibitions. At first, having no permanent premises apart from Berson's Notting Hill studio, it carried on its activities

at various locations in East London. During 1916 the number of members reached 100, with over 50 of them attending evening classes at Berson's studio. But his abrupt departure for the Continent that year proved a setback. With no studio, the committee decided to concentrate on cultural activities and the acquisition of contemporary Jewish art, with the result that before the end of the year 15 drawings by Simeon \*Solomon were purchased, to be joined later by three paintings by the young David \*Bomberg. The growing collection was initially stored at the home of an office-bearer. From 1930–3 it was held at the Jews' Shelter in Lemn Street, from 1933–5 at Woburn House, from 1935–9 at the Anglo-Palestinian Club (founded in 1922 and eventually renamed the Anglo-Israeli Club), and from 1939–44, when the society acquired its own premises in Portman Street, at the home of another office-bearer. By 1955 this, the only Jewish society of its kind outside Israel, held over 200 items in its collection. It has built up an impressive collection of works by Jewish artists from Britain and overseas, and has played a significant role in showcasing the work of Israeli artists. In 1935 major exhibitions commenced. In 2006, six years after closing its doors in Dean Street, Soho, where it had been since 1964 (following a few years located in Berners Street), the gallery moved to premises in St John's Wood.

*The Ben Uri Story from Art Society to Museum* (2001); Charles S. Spencer, 'Early Days at Ben Uri', *JC* (8 July 1955).

**BENAS, BARON LOUIS** (12 January 1844–February 1914), stockbroker, antiquarian, and communal leader. The son of a banker related to David Abrabanal \*Dormido, and kin on his mother's side to Sir Benjamin \*Phillips and Baron Henry \*de Worms, he was born in St Mary Axe, London, moving to Liverpool as a child. As a member of the Council of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, he initiated the project of fixing memorial tablets to historic sites in Liverpool. Articles by him on Liverpool Jewry appeared in the Society's *Transactions*. He served as President of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, belonged to the Liverpool Athenaeum, and was on the executive of the Liverpool Exhibition of 1886. Largely instrumental in the reconstruction of the Liverpool Jewish

Literary Society, he founded, in Liverpool in 1867, the first branch in England of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, which gave impetus to the formation of the AJA in 1871. As Chairman of the Liverpool branch of the Russo-Jewish Committee, he energetically assisted convoys of Russian Jews arriving in Liverpool en route for the Americas. In 1885 he travelled to Palestine, and in 1897 went to Basle for the First Zionist Congress. Appointed a JP in 1885, he was a founder of the Liverpool Jewish Board of Guardians, a member of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, and an original member of the Liverpool Conservative Club. He was a senior warden of Liverpool's Old Hebrew Congregation. Bertram \*Benas was his son.

JC (16 Jan., 6 Feb. 1914); K. L. Abrahams, *Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor of Liverpool 1875–1975* (1975); *Times* (31 May 1882).

**BENAS, BERTRAM BENJAMIN BARON** (25 July 1880–22 December 1968), barrister and communal leader. Born in Liverpool, son of B. L. \*Benas, he was educated at Liverpool College and the universities of Manchester and Liverpool. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple, 1906), he practised in the Chancery Division and became Solicitor-General of the Duchy of Lancaster and co-author of books on the law. He chaired the East Toxteth Conservative Association and presided over literary and other societies in Liverpool. A founder of the Inter-University Jewish Federation (now the \*Union of Jewish Students), he represented Wallasey Hebrew Congregation on the \*Board of Deputies, and for many years was Liverpool correspondent of the JC. In 1903 he reported from the Basle-based sixth Zionist Congress for the *Liverpool Daily Post*. He chaired the Liverpool Bezalel Society, founded in 1907 to support Jerusalem's Bezalel Art School, was President of the local Friends of the HUU, and was involved in Jewish religious education at all levels in Liverpool. He gave classes in equity and jurisprudence as well as Jewish history at the university, and chaired the Liverpool branch of the Council of Christians and Jews. He wrote the first score of the Zionist anthem *Hatikvah* for full orchestra; it was initially performed in 1915 in Liverpool. From 1932–8 he chaired the

local branch of the Keren Hayesod. He was President (1951–3) of the JHSE. In 1954 he was appointed CBE.

Sefton D. Temkin, *Bertram B. Benas: The Life and Times of a Jewish Victorian* (1978); Mervyn Goodman, 'Bertram B. Benas: Forgotten Zionist', *JHSET*, 36 (1999–2001), 81–91.

**BENDER, PHILIPP** (c1830–31 March 1901), Orthodox minister and educationist. A German-born Hebrew scholar and linguist, he was minister to the Hull Hebrew Congregation before serving Dublin's for 21 years. In Dublin he ran a school attended by Protestants and Catholics as well as Jews. He taught Latin, German, French, and Hebrew, and a number of Christian clergymen learned Hebrew and rabbinics from him. His candidature for the Regius Professorship of Hebrew at Trinity College was warmly supported by the *Irish Times* and many influential citizens, but he failed to be appointed since he was not a Fellow of the College, and therefore ineligible for the post. Later, he ran a boarding school for Jewish boys in Hastings for 15 years. His son Alfred became minister to the Cape Town Hebrew Congregation.

JC (12 Oct. 1860, 16 Dec. 1864, 16 Nov. 1866, 5 April 1901, 3 May 1907, 18 July 1913); JE (Alfred Bender).

**BENDHEM, THOMAS (TOM)** (13 September 1928–20 January 2002), businessman and art patron. He was born in Berlin, where his affluent father owned coal and wine businesses, and came to England with his family in 1934. Educated at UCS, he did National Service in the RAF from 1946–8. He then studied chemical engineering at the University of Birmingham and law at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, and was Secretary of the Oxford Union. He joined the family business and in 1968 began a firm that recycled stainless steel. Through inheritance and his business interests he was independently wealthy, and sold his firm in 1982. He then became one of the most prominent art patrons and collectors in Britain, studying art for four years at the Slade School and befriending many artists. He gave significant sums to many art societies and left much of his £5.3 million to the Contemporary Art Society. A

travelling exhibition of his own holdings, 'Tom Bendhem – Collector' was held during 2004–6.

ODNB; JC (25 Jan. 2002).

**BENEDICT, Sir JULIUS** (27 November 1804–5 June 1885), composer, conductor, and writer on music. Born in Stuttgart, the son of a banker, he studied with Hummel and, as a student, met Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Weber. In 1838, having worked in Naples, he arrived in London, where he conducted the Italian Opera and premiered many notable works by prominent composers. His opera *The Lily of Killarney* (1862) achieved popularity, and he also wrote a symphony and other works. Knighted in 1871, he wrote books on music, including important studies of Mendelssohn and Weber.

ODNB; Jolles.

**BENEDICTUS, DAVID HENRY** (16 September 1938–), author, playwright, and theatre director. Born in London, he was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. Once a tutor in the Rothschild family, he has taught at many drama schools as well as at Putney High School and Menorah School, Golders Green. He has also worked as Antiques Correspondent for the London *Evening Standard* and as an arts critic for a number of newspapers and periodicals, and has been a radio reporter and presenter. He was Commissioning Editor of Drama for television's Channel 4 (1984–6), edited 'Readings' for BBC Radio (1989–94), and was later producer of music programmes for Radio 2. He adapted his first novel, *The Fourth of June* (1964) for the stage at St Martin's Theatre. The second, *You're a Big Boy Now* (1966) was made into a film directed by Francis Ford Coppola. His plays include *Betjamania!* and *Dylan Thomas by Himself and His Friends*. His amusing autobiography *Dropping Names* appeared in 2005.

JYB; online sources.

**BENENSON (né Solomon), PETER JAMES HENRY** (31 July 1921–25 February 2005), barrister and human rights campaigner. Born

in Knightsbridge to Flora and Harold Josiah \*Solomon, he bore the surname Solomon-Benenson following his maternal grandfather's death in 1939 and Benenson from 1949. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, he served during the war in military intelligence at Bletchley Park. In 1948 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. As a Labour candidate he stood unsuccessfully for Parliament four times. He converted to Roman Catholicism in 1958 and was later Chairman of Action by Christians against Torture. In 1960 he retired from the Bar for health reasons, and in 1961 founded what became known from 1962 as Amnesty International. He wrote the Penguin Special *Persecution* 1961 (1961). Amnesty's emblem, a lit candle in barbed wire, was designed by Diana Redhouse (née Behr; 1923–2007).

ODNB; D. Winner, *Peter Benenson* (1991).

**BENHAM, ARTHUR** (c1872–8 September 1895), playwright, and **BURNEY, ESTELLE** (c1862–?), actress and playwright. Arthur died from tuberculosis (aged 23, according to the official record) while on the threshold of a promising career. One play, comedic *The County*, had been staged in London at Terry's Theatre, and another, *The Awakening*, had enjoyed a short run at the Garrick. He was a member of the \*Maccabæans. Saddened by the untimely passing of such a ripening talent, fellow member Israel \*Zangwill penned a heartfelt tribute in the JC. Benham's sister Estelle appeared in several West End productions in the 1890s. She collaborated with Arthur on his work and wrote plays of her own: *Settled Out of Court* and *An Idyll of the Closing Century Duologue*, both of which were staged. Another sibling, **Charles Benham** (c1875–?), wrote a clever novel, *The Fourth Napoleon* (1897), which won a rave review from Zangwill; it was republished in 2007.

JE (gives 1875 as Arthur's date of birth); JC (13 Sept. 1895, 21 Jan. 1898).

**BENHAM, JAMES ERLE** (1847–84), barrister and writer. London-born, the son of the managing clerk to an attorney, he was a precocious scholar who at the age of 16 wrote *The Student's*

*Guide to the Preliminary Examination for Attorneys and Solicitors*, issued in 1868 by Butterworth, Her Majesty's Law Publishers. Fearing that if his age became known prospects for his book would be damaged, he took care never to meet the publishers. Within a short time the book gained wide recognition. Educated at KCL, he edited *The Preliminary Journal and Student's Literary Magazine* (1871–5), and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1879. He tutored at St Mary's Hall, Oxford (which in 1902 merged with Oriel College) and was elected FRSL. At the time of his death he had several works in preparation, including, in collaboration with his brother, a physician, a book on medical jurisprudence.

JC (25 July 1884).

**BENISCH, ABRAHAM** (1811–31 July 1878), Hebraist and newspaper editor. Born in Drossau, Bohemia, he was a maskil who in the 1830s studied surgery at the University of Prague, where he participated in the formation of a proto-Zionist society, and at the University of Vienna, where, with Albert \*Löwy, he helped to form a similar, covert one. In 1841, having obtained a PhD, he followed Löwy to London, where he vainly sought to secure the backing of Sir Moses \*Montefiore and other prominent Anglo-Jews for a Palestine restoration scheme. In 1852 he was a founder, with several non-Jews, of the Association for Promoting Jewish Settlement in Palestine. He became Secretary of the committee for the election of Chief Rabbi Solomon \*Hirschell's successor, co-edited the *\*Voice of Jacob*, tutored, and during the early 1850s published an English translation of the Tanakh, a Hebrew primer, and a children's scripture history. In 1853 he became Editor of the newly-founded *Hebrew Observer*, becoming its proprietor in 1854 and in 1855 merging it with the *\*Jewish Chronicle*, which he had purchased. He edited the latter until 1868, and from 1875 until his death. He was assisted initially by his wife Harriette (née Levy; d. 10 January 1872). One of the foremost Anglo-Jewish intellectuals of his day, he wrote prolifically and was a founder of the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Society of Hebrew Literature, the AJA, and the Biblical Institute (which later merged into the Society of Biblical Archaeology).

ODNB; JC (24 Dec. 1852); John M. Shaftesley, 'Dr. Abraham Benisch as Newspaper Editor', *JHSET*, 21 (1968); David Cesarani, *The Jewish Chronicle and Anglo-Jewry* (1994), 32 *et seq.*

**BENJAMIN, ARTHUR LESLIE** (18 September 1893–10 April 1960), composer and pianist. Born in Sydney, Australia, the son of a stockbroker, he was first taught piano at the age of six. Educated at Brisbane Grammar School and, from 1911, at the Royal College of Music in London, he served in the First World War in the Royal Fusiliers and in the Royal Flying Corps. Afterwards he briefly taught in Sydney, but then lived in London from 1921, where he was Professor of Piano at the Royal College of Music; Benjamin Britten was one of his students. Benjamin is best known as a composer of light music and film scores, his world-famous *Jamaica Rumba* (1938) being his best-known piece. He also wrote much serious music, including a string quartet and five operas, such as *A Tale of Two Cities* (1950). As a pianist, he gave the premières of piano concertos by Henry Howells (1913) and Constant Lambert (1931). From 1940–5 he was conductor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra, but lived in London from 1945 until his death.

ODNB; ADB; *Times* (17 Aug., 22 Oct. 1953); D. M. Greene, *Greene's Biographical Encyclopedia of Composers* (1985); *New Grove* (2001).

**BENJAMIN, BERNARD** (8 March 1910–15 May 2002), actuary and academic. Born in London, he was educated at Colfe's Grammar School, at Sir John Cass College, and at the University of London (BSc and PhD). After wartime service in the RAF he worked as a statistician in the LCC and other bodies, and was Chief Statistician of the General Register Office (1954–63), Director of Statistics at the Ministry of Health (1963–5), and Professor of Actuarial Sciences at the City University (1973–5). He served as President of the Institute of Actuaries and of the Royal Statistical Society, and received numerous awards and several honorary degrees. At the City University he designed Britain's first BSc course in actuarial science, and was a major contributor to modern actuarial techniques.

His books include *Demographic Analysis* (1969).

WW; *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, 103 (1976), 1–3; *British Actuarial Journal*, 8 (2002), 1039; *Encyclopedia of Biostatistics*.

**BENJAMIN, DAVID** (1815–25 June 1893), merchant and communal leader. He was born in London, and in 1835 moved with several of his brothers to Launceston, Tasmania, where he helped to found the local synagogue. He then settled in Melbourne and was active as a prospector on the gold fields and as a merchant trading with Britain. He also held a major share of the Bank of New South Wales, and owned the freehold of the Prince's Theatre in Melbourne. In that city he helped to found the Bourke Street Synagogue. Many of his relatives remained in Australia, including his nephew Sir Benjamin Benjamin (1834–1905), Mayor of Melbourne in 1887–8. But he returned to London, where he was a merchant and banker and was active in the Jewish community. Known as 'the father of the Bayswater Synagogue', he belonged to a wide variety of philanthropic bodies including the Jewish Board of Guardians. The Chief Rabbi delivered his funeral oration. Benjamin left an estate of £251,000.

JC (30 June 1893); ADB (Sir B. Benjamin).

**BENJAMIN, ERNEST FRANK** (1900–14 March 1969), military officer. Born in Toronto, he was brought up in Britain, where his father was Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue. He was Head Boy of Polack's House, Clifton College, and then trained at the RAM, Woolwich, and the Staff College, Camberley. Commissioned in 1919, he served in the Middle East during the Second World War and from 1944–6 commanded the Jewish Brigade, which fought in Italy in 1945 as part of the Eighth Army. Retiring as a brigadier in 1950, he was Joint Hon. Treasurer of the JLB.

EJ; JC (21 March, 3 Oct. 1969).

**BENJAMIN, ETHEL REBECCA** *see* DE COSTA, ETHEL REBECCA

**BENJAMIN, GEORGE WILLIAM JOHN** (31 January 1960–), composer and musicologist. Born in London and educated at Westminster School, he studied (1974–7) at the Paris Conservatoire under Oliver Messiaen, and at Cambridge. His composition *Ringed by the Flat Horizon* (1980) was performed at the BBC Proms when he was 20. A contemporary composer highly regarded by critics, he has composed many other serious works, such as *Antara* (1985–7), and conducted (1983) the first performance of Britten's work *Sonatina Romantica*, composed in 1940. He was Principal Guest Conductor (1983) of the Hallé Orchestra, and was Artistic Director of the BBC's *Sounds of the Century* (1996–9). A professor (1984–2000) at the Royal College of Music, since 2001 he has been Professor of Composition at KCL.

Grove; *International Who's Who in Classical Music* (2006); online sources.

**BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP** (11 August 1811–6 May 1884), barrister and politician in the USA. Of Sephardi descent, Judah P. Benjamin was born in St Croix, West Indies, to British parents, and was a British subject at birth. In 1813 his shopkeeper father settled in Fayetteville, North Carolina. Educated at Yale University, Judah became a lawyer at the Louisiana Bar. He married a Roman Catholic Creole woman from New Orleans. In 1852 he was elected a Democratic Senator for Louisiana, the first professing Jew to be elected to the US Senate. When Louisiana seceded from the Union in 1861 he resigned his seat to join the Confederacy, and became, successively, the South's Attorney-General (1861), Secretary of War (1861–2), and, most remarkably, from February 1862 until the South's collapse, its Secretary of State, the highest position in the Southern Cabinet. He was widely admired for his competence, but was also widely mistrusted, in part for antisemitic reasons, especially after the Confederacy's fortunes declined. When the South surrendered, he secretly fled to England and began, in his mid-fifties, a second career as an English barrister (called by Lincoln's Inn, 1866; QC, 1872). Originally impoverished, he became highly successful, practising on the Northern Circuit, writing a well-known legal textbook, *Benjamin on Sale*

(1868), and specialising in colonial cases before the Privy Council. He died in Paris.

ODNB; JC (9 May 1884); JHSET, 17 (1953), 161–70; E. N. Evans, *Judah P. Benjamin* (1988); ANB 1999.

**BENJAMIN, LEWIS SAUL** (30 March 1874–January 1932), author. He used the pseudonym Lewis Melville. Born in Southwark, he lost his father months afterwards. Initially he worked as a clerk and dabbled in acting. A prolific biographer of British historical and literary figures, he first came to prominence in 1899 with his two-volume life of Thackeray. He wrote books on Bath, London, and Brighton, and at least one novel, as well as editing the papers of William Huskisson and co-compiling collections of English, French, and German short stories. In 1903 he published an article on Disraeli in the JC. In his contentious ‘The Passing of the English Jews’, which appeared in *The Nineteenth Century and After* during 1912, he predicted that British Jewry would be ‘Anglicised out of its distinctive existence’. In 1904 he married the non-Jewish Helen Mina Purvis, with whom he compiled several works including *Full Fathom Five: A Sea-Anthology in Prose and Verse* (1910). The marriage was stormy, marred by his infidelity, and ended in divorce. His numerous works helped to popularise history, and in 1926 he obtained a Civil List pension.

JC (13 Oct. 1899, 24 April 1903, 8 June 1906, 6 Sept. 1912, 30 July 1926, 12 Dec. 1930, 18 March 1932); Berger, *The Jewish Victorian ... 1871–1880*; WWW.

**BENJAMIN, [MARC] JONATHAN (JON)** (31 October 1964–), Chief Executive of the Board of Deputies. Born in Croydon, Jon Benjamin was educated at Dulwich College and at the University of Manchester in law. He practised as a solicitor from 1990, and served as Chief Executive of British ORT from 1999–2004. Since 2005 he has been Chief Executive and Director-General of the \*Board of Deputies.

WW; JYB.

**BENJAMIN, RALPH** (17 November 1922–), electronics engineer. A bank manager’s son,

he was born in Darmstadt. In Britain he joined the Royal Naval Scientific Service, becoming Head of Research and Deputy Chief Scientist, Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment (1961), Director and Chief Scientist, Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment (1964–71), Director of Weapons Underwater Research and Development (1965–71), and Chief Scientist, GCHQ (1971–82). He was Head of Communications Techniques and Networks, SHAPE Technical Centre, The Hague (1982–7). His publications on electronics and electrical engineering include *Modulation, Resolution and Signal Processing for Radar Sonar and Related Systems* (1966). Appointed CB (1980) and elected FRSA (1984), he held visiting professorships at Imperial College, at UCL, and at the universities of Surrey and Bristol. Among his many honours is the Oliver Lodge Medal (2007).

WW; JC (4 Jan. 1980); R. Benjamin, *Five Lives in One: View of the Defence and Intelligence World* (1996).

**BENMOHEL, NATHAN LAZARUS** (c1800–69), linguist and academic, the first professing Jew to obtain a degree from a British university. He was an uncle of Moses and Norman Isaac \*Berlin. Born in Hamburg, he settled in 1829 as a teacher of languages in Dublin, where he lived for the rest of his life. In 1832, after a course of private study, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, obtaining his BA in 1836 and his MA in 1846. From 1839–42 he was Deputy Professor of French and German there. He authored several unpublished papers: ‘Orthographia Hebræo-Anglicana’, ‘An Essay in Verse, Toward a Comparison Between the History of the Children of Israel During their Journeys from Egypt to the Promised Land, and That of the Reformation’, and the incomplete ‘Primitive Ethnology, Tending to Be a Guide, Basis, and Tribute to *Sammlung Altdeutscher Eigennamen*’.

JE; JC (27 July 1934, 20 April 1956).

**BENNETT, JOHN** (8 May 1928–11 April 2005), actor. A kosher butcher’s son, born John David Bennett in Beckenham, Kent, he grew up in Stoke Newington. Trained at the Central School of Speech and Drama, he



made his professional stage debut in 1949, and was sometimes cast in Jewish roles, such as the eponymous lead in Ronald \*Harwood's *The Barber of Stamford Hill* and the shamash in Chaim Bermant's *Pews*. He played in television series including *The Forsyte Saga* (1967), *Doctor Who*, and *I, Claudius*. His film appearances included *Henry VIII and His Six Wives* (1972) and *The Pianist* (2002). He provided the voice of the rabbit Holly in *Watership Down* (1978).

JC (15 July 2005); *Independent* (16 April 2005).

**BENNETT, SOLOMON YOM TOV** (1761–1838), engraver, Hebraist, and polemicist. Born in Polotsk, Belarus, he studied art in Copenhagen and practised as an engraver in Berlin before settling in London in 1799. A member of the Western Synagogue, he published blistering attacks against Chief Rabbi Solomon \*Hirschell: *Tenneh Bikkurim* (c1817) and *The Present Reign of the Synagogue in Duke's Place* (c1818). He wrote several works on religious topics, including *The Constancy of Israel* (1809); *A Discourse on Sacrifices* (1815); *The Temple of Ezekiel* (1824), which contained as its frontispiece an engraved portrait of himself; *The Molten Sea* (1824); *Critical Remarks on the Authorized Versions of the Old Testament* (1834); and *A Theological and Critical Treatise on the Primogeniture and Integrity of the Holy Language* (1835). His grandson, **Henry Bennett** (1863–97), was a solicitor's articulated clerk who in 1882 became a professional soldier with the First Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment. He served in Egypt, where his knowledge of Arabic proved useful to his military superiors. He was subsequently, as a sergeant, killed in action in India.

EJ; JE; A. Barnett, *The Western Synagogue through Two Centuries (1761–1961)* (1961); H. A. Simons, *Forty Years a Chief Rabbi: The Life and Times of Solomon Hirschell* (1980); JC (26 Nov. 1897).

**BENSON, MARTIN** (10 August 1918–28 February 2010), actor and documentary film maker. London-born, he was educated at Tottenham Grammar School and the University of London. He was once Assistant Scoutmaster of the 124th North London (Tottenham) Jewish Troop, and briefly a film critic for the JC. During the war he was a

captain in the Royal Artillery. Enjoying a long career on stage and the big and small screens, he had roles in such films as *The King and I* (1956), *Doctor at Large* (1957), *Goldfinger* (1964), and *The Omen* (1976). His documentary of life in a kibbutz was shown on BBC television in 1961, and he was Script Editor of *One Step Beyond*, a 1960s television series on psychic phenomena. He played the defence counsel in the unscripted ITV series *The Verdict Is Yours*, opposite Simon \*Kester. A talented painter, he exhibited at the RA.

JC (13 June 1941, 9 July 1948, 19 May 1950, 24 March 1961, 13 March 1981, 28 March 1999); online sources.

**BENSON, ROWLAND SEIDER** (c1925–30 March 1978), engineering thermodynamicist. A relative of Eric \*Moonman, he was born in Liverpool. At the age of seven he lost his father, and went to the Norwood Home for Jewish Orphans. After an apprenticeship in Birkenhead and experience with a London firm, he was (1948–53) a research engineer with the British Shipbuilding Research Association, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the internal combustion engine, on which he later became a leading world authority. He obtained BSc and MSc degrees from the University of London, and was appointed Lecturer (1953) and Reader (1961) in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Liverpool (PhD, 1953). In 1962 he was appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering at UMIST, serving as Academic Vice-Principal, 1971–3. He helped Ford, General Motors, and Volvo to develop more efficient engines. He assisted in setting up the University of the Negev in Beersheba, and taught at Haifa Technion. He wrote *Advance Engineering Thermodynamics* (1967), co-wrote *Internal Combustion Engines* (1979), and prepared the text of the posthumously published first volume of *The Thermodynamics and Gas Dynamics of Internal Combustion Engines* (1982). FIMechE, FIMarE, and MSAE, he received many engineering awards as well as honorary doctorates from the universities of London and Ghent.

*Times* (7 April 1978); JC (14 April 1978).

**BENSUSAN, SAMUEL LEVY** (29 September 1872–11 December 1958), journalist, author,

and playwright. The Dulwich-born son of a feather merchant, he was educated at the City of London School and John \*Chapman's Great Ealing School. He was then articled to Herbert \*Bentwich, but soon turned to freelance journalism. He was Music Critic for the *Gentleman's Journal* and the *Illustrated London News*, wrote verse and essays in *Pick-Me-Up*, and contributed to other leading journals. His article in the *English Illustrated Magazine* during 1896 on the mistreatment of circus animals sparked a campaign that eventually led to legislation protecting them. He edited (1897–8) the *Jewish World* and (1925–8) the *Theosophical Review*. Advisor (1919–20) to the publications branches of the ministries of Agriculture and Transport, he became Agricultural Correspondent for the *New Statesman*. He authored several volumes in a series called *Masterpieces in Colour*. His best-known works – including a large number of plays and short stories – concerned country and village life and centred in particular on Essex. His books comprised both fiction and non-fiction. Possessing a delightful literary style, he ghosted several autobiographies. L. C. \*Pissarro was his brother-in-law.

ODNB; *Times* (17 Dec. 1958); *JC* (12 Feb. 1909, 19 Dec. 1958).

**BENTWICH, HERBERT** (11 May 1856–25 June 1932), lawyer, law journalist, and communal leader. Born in Whitechapel, the son of a jeweller and qualified rabbi from Russian Poland, he attended several schools, including H. N. \*Solomon's in Edmonton. Having graduated (1877) in law from UCL, where he won the Hollier Hebrew Scholarship and other prizes, he worked as a solicitor. In 1903 was called to the Bar by Inner Temple. Tiring of his career on the South Eastern Circuit, from 1908 he owned and edited the *Law Journal*. He also co-wrote the definitive work on the law of designs. In 1926 he formed an English branch of the Society of Jewish Jurisprudence. He was widely involved in communal affairs from his youth, when he proved especially interested in furthering the cause of Jewish education. Like his wife's brother, S. J. \*Solomon, he was a founder in 1891 of the \*Maccabæans. In 1892 he was among the founders of Hampstead Synagogue. He held office in the Chovevei Zion movement, and in 1897 led the \*Maccabæan Pilgrimage to Palestine, drawing rich praise

from Herzl. In 1898 he became Chairman of the newly established \*Zionist Federation, which he quit in 1909 on failing to be elected Vice-President, although he continued to be an active Zionist and participated in the talks with Whitehall that led to the \*Balfour Declaration. He headed the Ancient Order of Maccabæans and sat on the \*Board of Deputies. He settled in Palestine in 1929. Norman de Mattos \*Bentwich was his son.

ODNB; JE; EJ; M. Bentwich and N. Bentwich, *Herbert Bentwich: The Pilgrim Father* (1940).

**BENTWICH, NORMAN DE MATTOS** (28 February 1883–8 April 1971), lawyer, colonial official, and author, and **BENTWICH (née Franklin), HELEN CAROLINE** (6 January 1892–26 April 1972), local politician. Norman, the son of Herbert \*Bentwich, was educated at St Paul's School and had a prize-winning undergraduate career at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read Classics and studied rabbinics under Solomon \*Schechter, whose biography he would eventually write. In 1908 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn, and in 1912 entered the Egyptian Ministry of Justice as Inspector of Native Courts. He joined the British Army in Egypt in 1915, participated in the conquest of Jerusalem, obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1918 was appointed OBE. He was (1918–22) Legal Secretary to the British Military Administration in Palestine, and in 1922 was appointed Attorney-General in Palestine. In 1915 he married A. E. Franklin's daughter Helen (\*Franklin Family), who was the niece of High Commissioner Sir Herbert \*Samuel's wife. In 1929, having clashed with Samuel's successor regarding selling land to Arabs, he was recalled to London on paid leave. He refused the offer of promotion elsewhere in the Colonial Service, and retired from it in 1931. Thereafter he and Helen kept homes in both England and Jerusalem. From 1932–51 he was Professor of International Relations at the Hebrew University. Meanwhile he was, inter alia, Director (1933–5) of the League of Nations High Commission for Refugees from Germany, and Chairman (1944–6) of the National Peace Council. Following the war he played a major part in securing restitution and compensation for surviving victims of Nazism. The author of numerous books, he was President of the London North-Western

Reform Synagogue from 1958 until his death. Benedict \*Birnberg is his nephew. Helen, educated at St Paul's Girls' School and Bedford College, London, was a social worker who, during the First World War, organised the Women's Land Army in the home counties. A staunch Labour Party member, she twice stood unsuccessfully for Parliament. From 1934 she was active in local government, initially as a co-opted member of the Education Committee of the LCC and from 1937 as an elected member of the LCC, which she chaired from 1956–7. She took a particular interest in the development of evening institutes and the creation of comprehensive schools. In 1949 she was made an alderman, and in 1965 was appointed CBE. Rosalind \*Franklin was her niece.

ODNB (both); N. Bentwich, *My 77 Years* (1962); N. Bentwich and H. Bentwich, *Mandate Memories, 1918–1948* (1965); H. Bentwich, *If I Forget Thee: Some Chapters of Autobiography, 1912–1920* (1973); idem, *Tidings from Zion: Helen Bentwich's Letters from Jerusalem, 1919–1931*, ed. J. Glynn (1999).

**BENVENISTE, ASA** (1925–90), poet and publisher. Born in New York to Turkish Sephardi parents, he worked briefly for the Jewish News Agency after wartime army service, settling in London in 1950. His poetry, some of which reflects the influence of the Kabbalah, appeared in various Jewish periodicals and in anthologies. A gifted book designer and skilled typographer, he operated the well-known Trigram Press during the late 1960s and 1970s. He later lived in Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, and lies buried in a churchyard.

JC (11 May 1990).

**BERAL, Dame VALERIE** (28 July 1946–), epidemiologist. Born in Australia, she qualified in medicine at the University of Sydney in 1969. For a number of years she held posts at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In 1989 she was appointed Director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund (now Cancer Research UK) Epidemiology Unit, based at Oxford. She was appointed Professor of Epidemiology at the University of Oxford in 1996. She chaired the Department of Health's Advisory Committee on Breast Cancer Screening (2001) and is

Principal Investigator of 'The One Million Women Study', which researches the effects of hormone replacement therapy. Elected FRS in 2006, she was appointed DBE in 2010.

**BERCOW, JOHN SIMON** (11 January 1963–), politician. Born in Edgware, the son of a London taxi driver, he was educated at Finchley Manorhill School and the University of Essex, becoming National Chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students. Graduating with a First, he embarked on a banking career, and was elected Conservative MP for Buckingham in 1997. He sat in the Shadow Cabinet from 2001 until September 2004. Originally on the extreme right of the party, he moved to its libertarian left, and has been critical of some mainstream Tory policies. He is Vice-Chair of the All-Party Group on the Prevention of Genocide, Africa and Sudan. In June 2009 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons over nine other candidates, after a period of turmoil caused by the MPs' expenses scandal. Ironically, he had been among the MPs whom the *Daily Telegraph*, whose revelations precipitated the crisis, had named as allegedly having made improper claims. He is a qualified lawn tennis coach.

WW; *Daily Telegraph* (22 May, 23 June, 5 Aug. 2009); online sources.

**BERG (né Rauchtenberg), CHARLES** (1911–24 November 1979), Reform rabbi. Born Karl Rauchtenberg in Treptow, Germany, he studied at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin and at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Göttingen, qualifying in law. In 1939 he was briefly interned in Sachsenhausen before leaving for England. During the war he served in the British Army Pioneer Corps. Afterwards he continued his rabbinical studies, and in 1952, having been examined by Rabbis Dr Leo \*Baeck, Dr A. \*Loewenstam and Dr M. \*Katten, became the first non-Orthodox rabbi ordained in Britain. He was minister of Bournemouth Reform Synagogue (1948–52) and rabbi of Wimbledon Reform Synagogue (1952–74).

JC (30 Nov. 1979).

**BERG, JACKIE ('Kid')** (28 June 1909–22 April 1991), boxer. His real name was Judah Bergman. Born in London's East End, he turned professional in 1924, winning his first fight on a knockout. He was the World Junior Welterweight Champion (1930–1) and the British Lightweight Champion (1934–6), capturing the title from Harry \*Mizler. 'Kid' Berg had a Magen David on his trunks, and raised the prestige of British boxing in the USA, where he was very popular. He defeated all the legendary boxers of his day, and is included in the International Boxing Hall of Fame. His relentless punching style earned him the nickname 'The Whitechapel Windmill', which is the title of an opera based on his life, written by his relative Harold Frederics. His brother Teddy was also a boxer.

JC (14 Dec. 1930, 8 June 1934, 19 Aug. 1938, 25 March, 7 June 2005, 9 Nov. 2007); J. Harding, *Jack Kid Berg: The Whitechapel Windmill* (1987).

**BERG, LEILA** (1918–), children's writer. Born in Salford, the niece of Izak \*Goller, she was the daughter of his brother Simon, a Harley Street specialist. Father and daughter were at odds, since in her youth she became an ardent communist. A prolific and popular author of books for children, she won the Eleanor Farjeon Medal in 1973. She has also written such non-fiction as the *Pelican Original Risinghill: Death of a Comprehensive School* (1968) and the co-authored *Children's Rights: Toward the Liberation of the Child* (1971). Her memoir, *Flickerbook* (1997), gives a colourful insight into a Jewish neighbourhood during the interwar period and details the left-wing causes dear to her heart.

Online sources.

**BERGEL, FRANZ** (13 February 1900–1 January 1987), biochemist. The son of Jewish converts to Lutheranism, he was educated in his native Vienna and at the universities of Würzburg and Freiburg. In 1933 he went to Edinburgh, where he researched with A. P. Todd (later Lord Todd) on vitamin B<sub>1</sub> synthesis and on vitamin E. He was naturalised in 1938. At Roche Products Ltd, Welwyn Garden City, from 1938–52, he worked on synthetic analgesics, cannabinoids, antibacterials, and vitamins. From

1952–66 he was Professor of Chemistry at the Chester Beatty Research Institute at the Royal Cancer Hospital, London, of which he became Dean (1963–6). In 1959 he was elected FRS.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 34 (1988).

**BERGER, [ELIKUM] GETZEL (GERSHON)** (1895–September 1977), Chasidic businessman and philanthropist. Getzel Berger was born in Toparoff, Galicia, and became a devotee of the Satmar Rebbe, Yoel Teitelbaum. He arrived in London in 1923, subsequently becoming co-partner in a Whitechapel garment-manufacturing business and in 1940 establishing a factory in Stepney producing torch batteries. He eventually became a wealthy property tycoon. He helped to support financially the Dzikover Shtiebl in Fieldgate Street, which closed in 1967. Known for his unfailing charity, he was a founder in the early 1940s of the Mesivta Yeshivah, in 1962 of the Yesodey HaTorah School, and of the Jewish Secondary Schools movement. He was President (1943–7) of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. His family has endowed several charity trusts that distribute very significant sums per annum to Torah institutions in England, Israel, and the USA.

JC (23 Sept. 1977); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**BERGMANN, GRETEL** (12 April 1914–), high jump champion. Born in Laupheim, she achieved a German high jump record in 1931. In 1933 she took refuge in Britain, and in 1934 became national high jump champion. The Nazis, afraid she would compete for Britain in the 1936 Olympics, threatened her father with reprisals if she did not return. Having done so, she won a championship in 1935 and achieved another record in 1936. But shortly before the Olympics she was dropped from the German team and her 1936 record was erased. It was restored in 2009. From 1937 she lived in the USA.

*Daily Telegraph* (25 Nov. 2009); online sources.

**BERGMANN, RICHARD** (1920–5 April 1970), table tennis champion. Born in Vienna,

he participated in the winning Austrian Swaythling Cup team (1936), moving to Britain in about 1938. He won the world men's singles gold medal in 1937, 1939, 1948, and 1950. In 1939 he won the world men's doubles, with Victor \*Barna, and in 1942 enlisted in the RAF. In 1953, in team play, he won his seventh world championship and later turned professional. He wrote *Twenty-One Up* (1950).

EJ; *Times* (6 April 1970); JC (10 April 1970).

**BERGNER, ELISABETH** (22 August 1897–12 May 1986), actress, and **CZINNER, PAUL** (30 May 1890–22 June 1972), film writer, director, and producer. Born Elisabeth Ettel in Drohobycz (Drogobych, Ukraine), then part of the Hapsburg Empire, she began acting in her teens and eventually moved to Germany. There she met Budapest-born Czinner, who having studied literature and philosophy at the University of Vienna had become a journalist before making his debut film in 1919. The couple, who often worked together, married in 1933 and that same year settled in London as refugees from Nazism. She played the title role in *Catherine the Great* (1934) which he directed, and was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Actress for her part in his *Escape Me Never* (1935). She also appeared in *As You Like It* (1936), *Dreaming Lips* (1937), and *Stolen Life* (1939), also directed by him. Her screen persona, 'elfin, fey, almost little-girlish', quickly became outdated, and she subsequently did her best acting work in the theatre. There is speculation that the character 'Margot Channing' in the Hollywood film *All About Eve* was based on her. The couple moved to New York in 1940, worked on Broadway, and in the 1950s returned to England, where, using his own innovative multi-camera methods, Czinner made several films about dance and opera, including *Don Giovanni* (1954), *The Bolshoi Ballet* (1958), *The Royal Ballet* (1959), and *Der Rosenkavalier* (1961).

David Quinlan, *Quinlan's Illustrated Directory of Film Stars* (1996); online sources.

**BERGSON, MICHAEL GABRIEL** (20 May 1820–9 March 1898), composer. Born in Warsaw to an affluent family named Zbitkower, he used the surname Sonnenberg

in early life. He studied music in Dessau and Berlin, and, according to some sources, under Chopin. He lived and worked in various Continental cities, composing and teaching. In 1870, on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, he was obliged to flee with his wife and children to London, where he remained for the rest of his life, and gave private piano lessons. He collaborated with Marcus \*Hast on a requiem in commemoration of Baron Mayer de \*Rothschild (1874), and in editing a collection of sacred Jewish hymns and prayers (1874). His *Scena ed Aria* is often played by military bands and is familiar to clarinetists. His *A Dream Wish* was played at an 1875 Promenade concert. His Islington-born wife was the daughter of surgeon/dentist Dr **Jacob L. Levison** (c1799–5 July 1874), President of the Jewish Working Men's Club. The Paris-born philosopher and Nobel laureate **Henri Louis Bergson** (1859–1941) was their son. Betty \*Miller was a relative.

A. Sowinski, 'Les Musiciens Polonais et Slaves' (1857); JC (28 Oct. 1870, 17 July 1874); O. Thompson, ed., *The International Cyclopaedia of Music and Musicians* (1942); EJ (Zbitkower, Bergson).

**BERK (née Heymansohn), LIESELOTTE (LOTTE)** (17 January 1913–4 November 2003), dancer and fitness trainer. Born in Cologne, the daughter of a menswear retailer, she trained in modern dance and performed for leading choreographers and conductors. In 1938 she and her German-born British husband settled in London with their daughter. Continuing to dance, she joined Marie \*Rambert's company in 1941, and later during the war toured Britain with the ENSA, performing for the troops. In 1953 she retired from dancing and opened, at a West End studio, a fitness class utilising modern ballet movements, yoga techniques, and what she called 'orthopaedic exercises'. It proved popular, attracting many celebrities and spawning studios in Fulham and Hungerford, where her daughter Esther was instructor, and eventually in New York, California, Zurich, and Rome. Lotte published *The Lotte Berk Book of Exercises* (1969) and *The Lotte Berk Method of Exercise* (1978).

ODNB.

BERKHAMSTED *see* DACORUM

**BERKMAN, LOUIS** (1934–29 June 1993), opera singer and chazan. Born in Cape Town, he trained in chazanut in Johannesburg, and later studied singing at London's Guildhall School of Music and in Italy. He gave 200 performances with the Tel Aviv Israel National Opera, returning in 1972 to Britain, where he continued his involvement in operatics. He was cantor at \*Belsize Square Synagogue (1977–82), and taught liturgical music at \*Leo Baeck College. His much-loved baritone voice was in evidence at a number of commemorative events, including that in York Minster in 1990 to mark the 800th anniversary of the destruction of York Jewry at Clifford's Tower.

K. J. Kutsch, *Grosses Sängerlexikon*, 1 (1997); JC (19 March 1982, 27 April 1984, 16 July 1993).

**BERKOFF, STEVEN** (3 August 1937–), actor, director, playwright and author. A tailor's son, born in Stepney and educated at Hackney Downs School, he studied mime and physical theatre at the École Jacques Lecoq in Paris and the Webber-Douglas Academy in London. Making his London stage debut in 1959 in a production of Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge*, he went on to appear in stage, television and cinema roles, often villainous ones, including the films *Octopussy*, *Beverly Hills Cop*, and *Rambo*. He has toured and acted throughout Europe, Israel, and Australia in his own productions of Shakespearean dramas. He founded the London Theatre Company, celebrated for risk-taking experimental drama. In 1983 he won the Los Angeles Drama Critics' Award for directing. His plays include *East* (1978), *Decadence* (1982), *West* (1985), *Greek* (1990), and *Kvetch*, which received the London Drama Critics' Award for the best comedy of 1991. His books include *I Am Hamlet* (1989), *A Prisoner in Rio* (1989), *Coriolanus in Deutschland* (1992), and *Meditations on Metamorphosis* (1995), a study of Kafka.

EJ; S. Berkoff, *The Theatre of Steven Berkoff* (1992); R. Cross, *The Work of Steven Berkoff* (2000); *Guardian* (23 Aug. 1991).

**BERKOVITS, BEREL** (3 June 1949–15 April 2005), lawyer and dayan. The son of David \*Berkovits, he was born in Stamford Hill, London, and educated at Menorah Primary School, \*Hasmonean Grammar School, \*Gateshead Yeshivah (obtaining semikhah in 1972), and the LSE (where he graduated LLB). He lectured in criminal and international law at University College, Buckingham (1977–83). He was Registrar and Executive Administrator of the \*United Synagogue Beth Din (1984–90), and then served as a dayan to the \*Federation of Synagogues (1990–2005). As such, he was possibly unique in having a secular law degree. To address the perennial problem of civilly divorced Jewish women unable to remarry in a Jewish ceremony because their husbands refused to grant them a get, he campaigned for a change in the secular law, so that a precondition for civil divorce being granted was that each party had first to sign the get. This was enacted in the Family Law Act 1996. He also advised on pre-nuptial agreements and dealt with transnational divorce cases. He wrote many articles, contributed to reference works, and helped Soviet refuseniks. He died in Jerusalem.

*Jewish Tribune* (20 April 2005); JC (17 Jan. 1986, 6 May 2005); *Times* (6 May 2005).

**BERKOVITS, DAVID (DOVID)** (1909–77), Orthodox rabbi and educationist. Born in Nagyvárad, Hungary (now Oradea, Romania), he married the daughter of Rabbi Yosef Adler, the Turda Rav. He attended yeshivot in Hungary and the Breuer Yeshiva in Frankfurt. He studied at the universities of Frankfurt and Basle and taught at the Montreux Yeshivah. In 1938, he was appointed Rabbi of Schaessburg, Transylvania, where during the Second World War he assisted Jewish refugees. Following difficult experiences under both Nazi and communist rule, he arrived in Britain in 1947, was appointed Headmaster of Yesodey Hatorah School at Stamford Hill, and succeeded Kopul \*Rosen as Minister at Shomrei Hadath Synagogue, Hampstead (1954–73). The father of Berel \*Berkovits, he died in Jerusalem. His brother Rabbi **Eliezer Berkovits** (8 September 1908–92), also born in Nagyvárad, obtained a PhD from the University of Berlin, and served in Leeds during the war years. From 1946–50 he served in Sydney, having been a

possible contender to succeed Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz. Subsequently he went to the USA and in 1975 to Jerusalem. He was an original thinker and outspoken Zionist. Amongst his many books are *Towards Historic Judaism* (1943) and a collection of sermons, *Between Yesterday and Tomorrow* (1945) – both prepared for publication whilst he was in England.

JC (6 May 1977, 11 Sept. 1992); EJ (Eliezer Berkovits).

**BERKOWITZ, HENRY** (c1819–5 April 1891), educationist, Orthodox minister, and local politician. Born in Warsaw, he arrived in Britain when he was about 25, and was entrusted with the education of the younger children of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler. In Gravesend, where he settled in about 1849, he founded a school, which was situated finally, from 1857, at the Tivoli Hotel building. His Tivoli House Academy became the largest private school in Gravesend. He erected a synagogue alongside it, which was consecrated by the Chief Rabbi in 1879, and acted as minister with the designation ‘Rev’. Philanthropic and community-spirited, he set up soup kitchens in 1861, and dispensed charity to the needy regardless of creed. He was elected town councillor in 1871 and Mayor of Gravesend in 1887. He was also a JP. General jubilation greeted his mayoralty, symbolised by the declaration of the local Literary Institute at the time of his election: ‘God bless our Jewish Mayor, whose noble acts and good deeds all Christians might well strive to imitate’. On the day of his funeral all sections of Gravesend society turned out to pay their respects. His pianist daughter Amelia composed *Soudan Waltz* (1885), and his son Isidore Baron Berkowitz (c1862–?) replaced him as head of the school (which was destroyed by Zeppelin attack in 1915).

M. Brown, ‘The Jews of Gravesend before 1915’, *JHSET*, 35 (1996–8), 119 *et seq.*; JC (10 April, 31 July 1891).

**BERLIN, Sir ISAIAH** (6 June 1909–5 November 1997), philosopher and historian of ideas. He was born in Riga, Latvia, the son of a prosperous, well-educated timber merchant; his family was distantly related to

Mendel Schneerson, the ‘Lubavitcher Rebbe’. After experiencing the Russian Revolution first-hand, the family moved to England in 1920 and was naturalised in 1929. Berlin was educated at St Paul’s and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (First in Greats and PPE). In 1932 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, the first known Jew to gain election (but see Leopold \*Amery). He was also appointed Lecturer in Philosophy at New College, and, in 1938, Fellow in Philosophy. He spent his entire academic career at Oxford, where he became a legendary and influential figure. As a philosopher, he published a number of important papers on Logical Positivism. His first book, *Karl Marx* (1939), became well known. During the Second World War he worked for the British government in New York and Washington, DC, analysing British press reports and drafting notable despatches that were much admired by Churchill. In 1945 he served in the British Embassy in Moscow, where he befriended Boris Pasternak and Anna Akhmatova. In 1953 he published *The Hedgehog and the Fox*, a seminal work on the philosophy of history, and became noted for his works on Russian liberalism. From 1957–66 he was Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory at Oxford. His Chichele Lecture ‘Two Concepts of Liberty’ became famous. He served as President of the British Academy from 1974–8, and was a Trustee of the National Gallery from 1975–85. Knighted in 1957, he was appointed to the Order of Merit (OM) in 1971. From 1966–75 he was President of Wolfson College, Oxford. He was a liberal Zionist for all of his adult life, although critical of Likud. There is agreement that he is a particularly difficult figure to assess, and his published work, scattered across a number of fields, does not appear to reflect the enormous influence he had as a public intellectual. He wrote an autobiography, *Personal Impressions* (1980), and there are a number of biographical works about him, notably Michael Ignatieff’s *Isaiah Berlin: A Life* (1998).

ODNB; Jolles; WWW.

**BERLIN, MOSES** (1849–1919), Orthodox rabbi, and **BERLIN, NORMAN ISAAC** (1832–1902), educationist. The Hamburg-born brothers were the sons of a pious and learned father. Moses received a Jewish education

from a prominent local rabbi before studying in Berlin, at Hildesheimer's Rabbinical Seminary and also at the university, where he obtained a doctorate. He then moved to Britain, where he spent 11 years as minister of the Hebrew Congregation at Newport, Monmouthshire, another seven as minister at Plymouth, and a further two as Principal of \*Aria College, Portsea. He later became Headmaster of the Talmud Torah School in Manchester, after which he opened a private Hebrew School as well as teaching German and Hebrew at Manchester Grammar School. Norman was from 1851–94 a teacher of Hebrew and German in various English schools, including the Jewish academies run by H. N. \*Solomon at Edmonton, Rev. I. Cohen at Dover, and Leopold \*Neumegein at Kew. He spent his final years as a scholar-in-residence at the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, Ramsgate, studying Hebrew literature.

JC (4 April 1902, 12 Dec. 1919, 27 July 1934).

**BERLINER, BERMAN** (1848–15 January 1913), Orthodox minister. London-born, brought up in Aldgate by his grandfather, a pious wine dealer, he graduated from \*Jews' College and then became Headmaster of the schools attached to the new Borough Synagogue, concurrently holding the post of Baal Koreh (reader) at the German Synagogue in Broad Street, London Wall. From 1871–8 he was minister of the Bristol Hebrew Congregation, and from 1878–1912 of the St John's Wood Synagogue. He contributed an essay on Solomon Luria to the *Jews' College Jubilee Volume* (1906), edited by his son-in-law L. D. \*Barnett.

JC (17 Jan. 1913); Samuel, Bristol.

**BERLINER, VICTOR** (c1895–19 March 1949), boxing promoter. Born to Polish-born parents in the East End, where his father was a hairdresser, he managed the Ring, Blackfriars. He was the foremost British boxing promoter of the interwar period, responsible for many notable matches, and was Harry \*Mizler's manager from 1933.

JC (8 June 1934, 25 March 1949).

**BERMAN, Sir FRANKLIN DELOW** (23 December 1939–), legal advisor to the Foreign Office. Educated at the university in his native Cape Town (BA, BSc) and at Wadham and Nuffield colleges, Oxford (MA, Rhodes Scholar, 1961, and Prizeman), he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1966 (Hon. QC, 1992; Hon. Bencher, 1997). He served in HM Diplomatic Service from 1965–99 as a legal advisor and counsellor, and was Legal Advisor to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1991–9. He was Chairman of the Diplomatic Services Association from 1979–82 and was Chairman of the Appeals Board, International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund, 1986–2004. He has served as a visiting professor at several universities and received a KCMG in 1994.

WW; Jolles.

**BERMAN, ISRAEL (ISADORE) R.** (c1881–1946), choirmaster. Israel Berman, known as Isadore, served for some time as Music Director of the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, and as Choirmaster at Brixton Synagogue. He published several arrangements of Yiddish music in 1910, and *Russische Kazatzke*, a Russian Cossack Dance, for piano and violin in 1915. In 1926 he founded the \*London Jewish Male Choir, the earliest-formed extant Jewish male voice choir of its nature in Britain. In 1927 he issued a booklet of Jewish songs, translated into English by Nestor J. Majeran.

JC (8 Dec. 2006).

**BERMAN, MORRIS (MONTY)** (16 February 1912–15 July 2002), theatrical costumier. Born in Bethnal Green, the son and grandson of tailors, he performed when young with the Plinius Players, a Jewish amateur dramatic group; he was also a reserve goalkeeper for Leyton Orient. During the Second World War he was a corporal in the RAF, serving with Number 5 Bomber Command and the Dam Busters team, and was duly appointed MBE. He then rejoined his father's tailoring firm, which had entered the theatrical costume business during the silent film era, and had provided the clothes for such interwar talkies as *The Thirty-Nine Steps*. Under his control



it dressed the cast of numerous famous films, including *Exodus*, *Gigi*, *Lawrence of Arabia*, *Cleopatra*, *Dr Zhivago*, *Star Wars*, *Gandhi*, *Yentl*, and several James Bonds. In 1972 it acquired L. & H. Nathan Ltd, of Drury Lane, which had provided theatrical costumes since 1790. It also broke into the television market, providing the costumes for *Upstairs, Downstairs* and other period dramas. It twice won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

JC (23 May 1975, 11 May 1984, 27 April 1990, 23 Aug. 2002).

**BERMAN, MYER** (1909–6 May 1985), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Whitechapel and raised in Llanelli, he studied at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, \*Jews' College, and the University of London, receiving a BA in Semitics in 1932. From 1934–74 he was minister of the Wembley Synagogue, serving during the Second World War as an army chaplain. In 1944 he was awarded the MBE 'for gallant and distinguished services' during the Italian campaign. At one time he was Hon. Secretary of Jews' College, and he served as President of the Union of Anglo-Jewish Preachers, and as the Chief Rabbi's representative on the Boy Scouts' and Girl Guides' Association. As a member of the Chief Rabbi's 'Cabinet' he was responsible for university chaplaincy matters. His son, Rabbi **Vivian Berman**, served in Belfast and Leeds before moving to Israel.

JC (10 May 1985).

**BERMAN, NESTOR MONTAGUE (MONTY)** (16 August 1913–14 June 2008), film and television producer. Born in Whitechapel, the son of a musician, he was educated at UCS. He became a camera operator at the leading film studios near London, filming *The Edge of the World* (1937). During the Second World War he served as an army sergeant. After the war he teamed up with Robert S. Baker to form Tempean Films, first making low-budget fare and then, as a director and producer, such films as *Sea of Sand* (1958) and *The Siege of Sidney Street* (1960). He then joined ITV, where he directed his great hit, *The Saint* series (1962–9) with Roger Moore. He also produced *Gideon's Way* (1964), *The Baron* (1966),

*Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased)* (1969–70), and *The Adventurer* (1972–3).

ODNB.

**BERMANT, CHAIM ICYK** (26 February 1929–20 January 1898), journalist, novelist, and writer. One of the best known and admired of recent journalists and writers on Jewish affairs, he was born in Breslev, Poland, near the Lithuanian border, the son of a rabbi. The family moved to Latvia and then, in 1937, to Glasgow. Berman was educated at Queen's Park Grammar School, the Glasgow Yeshivah, the University of Glasgow, and the LSE. He lived on an Israeli kibbutz during 1950–2, before spending time as a teacher in a secondary modern school in Essex. He was then a television scriptwriter and, from the 1960s, a leading journalist on the JC. He was the paper's Features Editor (1964–6) and conducted a weekly column, 'On the Other Hand'. He wrote well-received novels of Jewish life, including *Jericho Sleeps Alone* (1964), *Diary of an Old Man* (1966), and *Swinging in the Rain* (1967). He also wrote a number of useful and well-researched books on Anglo-Jewish history, including *Troubled Eden: An Anatomy of British Jewry* (1969) and *The Cousinhood* (1971), an account of England's 'grandee' dynasties. He also produced a biography of the Chief Rabbi, *Lord Jakobovits* (1990). Two volumes of Berman's collected columns were published (in 1990 and 2000) as was his autobiography, *Genesis: A Latvian Childhood* (1998). A bearded, humorous man with a strong Glaswegian accent, Berman was warmly regarded even when his columns were highly controversial.

JC (23, 30 Jan. 1998; Times (24 Jan. 1998); online sources.

**BERNAL, RALPH** (c1785–26 August 1854), politician. Of Sephardi background, the son of London-based West India merchant Jacob Bernal (d. 1811), he had only the loosest connection with the Jewish community. He was among several MPs of Jewish descent who served in Parliament before 1858. Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (11th Wrangler), he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1810. He practised as a barrister and inherited

a large estate in the West Indies. He served in Parliament for many years, spending £66,000 on election campaigns. He was Whig MP for Lincoln City (1818–20), for Rochester (1820–41 and 1847–52), for Weymouth (1842–7), and for Rochester (1847–52). He served as President of the British Archaeological Society and was a noted collector of glass and ceramics, forming a collection which sold for £70,000 at his death. His son with his non-Jewish wife, **Ralph Bernal**, later **Ralph Bernal Osborne** (26 January 1808 or 1811–4 January 1882), politician, was educated at Charterhouse and (briefly) at Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as an army officer in Ireland and added Osborne to his name in 1844 after marrying the daughter of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bt. Bernal Osborne was a JP and DL for County Waterford, and owned an Irish estate of 13,000 acres. He served as an advanced Liberal MP for Wycombe (1841–7), Middlesex (1847–57), Dover (1857–9), Liskeard (1859–65), Nottingham (1866–8), and Waterford City (1870–4). In the Commons he was noted for his facetious wit and radical views. His daughter married the Duke of St Albans. His remote relative **[John] Desmond Bernal** (10 May 1901–15 September 1971), FRS, Professor of Physics at Birkbeck College, London, became a communist at Cambridge and wrote political tracts.

ODNB; P. G. Bagenol, *The Life of Ralph Bernal Osborne* (1884); Jolles; Stenton.

**BERNARD, HERMANN HEDWIG** (1785–15 November 1857), Hebrew scholar and educationist. Born to Austrian parents in Uman, in the Pale of Settlement, he was brought up as a Christian, his father having left Judaism; whether his mother was a non-Jew is unclear. In 1825 he settled in England, and in 1830 became a private teacher in Cambridge. In 1837 he was appointed Præceptor Linguae Sacrae at the university. He published *The Main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews exhibited in selections from the Yad Hachazakah of Maimonides, with a literal English translation* (1832), *Ha-Menahel* ('The Guide of the Hebrew Student'; 1839), and *Mei Menuhot* ('Still Waters'; 1853), a Hebrew grammar co-authored with Rev. P. H. Mason. *The Book of Job*, consisting of lectures he had given on that subject, was published in 1864, edited by a former student.

ODNB; JE.

**BERNARD, LEOPOLD SAMUEL (LEO)** (5 March 1925–14 September 2003), antiquarian bookseller and communal leader. The son of a London tailor who was friendly with the bookselling partners Ben Marks and Jack Joseph (whose shop is immortalised in the film *84 Charing Cross Road*), he served in the Royal Marines during the Second World War. He abandoned a niche in the publishing industry to run, from 1973–98, a notable antiquarian bookshop on the King's Road, Chelsea; in an impulsive Christmas purchase Imelda Marcos once bought all the stock on display. He was a founder in 1957 of the Westminster Synagogue, served as Chairman of its Council, and in other ways played a significant part in its affairs. He helped to shape the congregation's liturgy, delivered outstanding sermons from the pulpit, and regularly took a leading role in High Holydays services.

JC (3 Oct. 2003); *Independent* (17 Sept. 2003).

**BERNATHOVA (née Surányi), EVA** (4 December 1922–), pianist. Born in Budapest, where she studied at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music and survived the Nazi occupation, she made her debut as a concert pianist in Prague in 1948. During her career, she toured many countries and appeared as a soloist with major orchestras. Her wide repertoire of recordings encompassed authoritative interpretations of piano concertos and piano quintets and music by Liszt, Czech composers, and others. She settled in London three years after her debut there in 1966, married the Cultural Advisor at the Czechoslovakian Embassy, and became Senior Lecturer at Trinity College of Music.

E. Bernathova, personal communication to M. Jolles (2007); E. Bernathova, *Autobiography* (2003), private circulation; *International Who's Who in Classical Music* (2004).

**BERNAYS, ADOLPHUS** (c18 May 1795–22 December 1864), academic. Born in Germany, probably Hesse-Darmstadt, he was apparently connected to the famous Rabbi Isaac ben Jacob Bernays (1792–1849), of Hamburg, who influenced the development of Rabbi S. R. Hirsch's neo-Orthodoxy and was related to Heinrich Heine. Adolphus Bernays,

acculturated and evidently at some stage baptised, arrived in England in 1816. He married a non-Jewish bride in a Soho church in 1818, and was in due course naturalised. From 1831–63 he was foundation Professor of German at KCL. He was not the first university professor of German in this country – that distinction belonged to a political exile who taught at UCL from 1828–31 – but he put the academic teaching of German on a firm footing here. His works included *A Compendious German Grammar* (1st ed. 1830), *German Word-Book* (1852), and anthologies of German poetry and prose. During the 1930s his grandson, Stewart, Rector of Finchley, himself the son of a clergyman, encouraged fund-raising for refugees from Nazism. Stewart's son **Robert Hamilton Bernays** (1902–missing in action 23 January 1945) was a journalist and from 1931–45 Liberal MP for Bristol North. His *Special Correspondent* (1934) was a first-hand account of Nazi Germany. A fierce anti-Appeaser, he told the West London Synagogue Association in 1934 that his 'own slight Jewish ancestry had been resurrected' during his trip, when Hitler refused to see him; Bernays reportedly spoke of a 'Jewish great-grandmother'. Adolphus's fourth son, **Albert James Bernays** (8 November 1823–5 January 1892) was an eminent chemist. He received a PhD in Germany, lectured on chemistry in London hospitals, published on that subject, and was an FCS and FIC. Adolphus's youngest son, **Lewis Adolphus Bernays** (1831–1908), became Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

JC (20 April 1934, 3 Feb. 1939, 19 Sept. 1941); Censuses of England and Wales, 1851–91, <http://www.ancestry.com>; J. L. Flood, 'Ginger Beer and Sugared Cauliflower: Adolphus Bernays and Language Teaching in Nineteenth-Century London', in R. Görner and H. Kelly-Holmes, eds., *Vermittlungen: German Studies at the Turn of the Century* (1999); ODNB (A. J. Bernays, R. H. Bernays); ADB (L. A. Bernays).

**BERNBERG, JOSEPH** (July 1869–9 February 1941), educationist. Born in Poland, he grew up in London's East End, the son of a travelling picture dealer. He attended Old Castle Street Board School and in 1889 was elected an Associate of Toynbee Hall. For many years he taught under the auspices of the Jewish

Religious Education Board and at the Old Castle Street Evening Continuation Schools, and in 1901 was appointed superintendent of the Wood Close (Bethnal Green) Religion Classes. From 1903–33 he was Principal of the South London (Borough) Jewish Schools, Walworth, in succession to Dutch-born **Barnett Lelyveld** (c1847–?), an East End cigar maker's son who had held that position since 1871, having previously taught at the JFS and the Stepney Jewish Schools. Bernberg was on the Council of the \*United Synagogue.

JC (12 May 1871, 5 Oct. 1900, 14 Feb. 1941).

**BERNSTEIN, ALEXANDER, BARON BERNSTEIN OF CRAIGWEIL** (15 March 1936–13 April 2010), businessman. The nephew of Lord \*Bernstein, founder of Granada Television, he was educated at Stowe and at St John's College, Cambridge. He served as Joint Managing Director (1971–5) and Chairman (1979–96) of Granada Television Ltd (later the Granada Group PLC). He was also Managing Director (1964–8) and Chairman (1977–86) of Grenada Television Rental Ltd. He was a Trustee of the Granada Foundation from 1968 and was Chairman of the Old Vic Theatre Trust from 1998–2002. He was given a life peerage in 2000.

WW; JYB; *Daily Telegraph* (18 April 2010).

**BERNSTEIN, BASIL BERNARD** (1 November 1924–24 September 2000), sociologist. Born in Mile End Old Town, the son of a furrier, he was educated at Christ's Hospital, and fought with the RAF. After the Second World War he worked as a residential family case worker in a Jewish settlement house in Stepney, obtaining a BSc in sociology from the LSE and, later, a doctorate from UCL. He taught at the City Day College in Shoreditch before joining, in 1962, the University of London's Institute of Education, where he was Reader from 1965–7 and Professor from 1967–70. Thereafter, he held the Karl Mannheim Chair of Education at the University of London. He was a specialist on the relationship between formal institutions and cultural transmission, and especially in the lack of communications skills among the working classes. He published a

four-volume work, *Class, Codes, and Control*, between 1971 and 1990. A pro-Zionist, he wanted to volunteer to serve in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

ODNB; JC (20 Oct. 2000).

**BERNSTEIN, ENOCH** (1887–12 December 1965), educationist and psychologist. Portsmouth-born, the son of a furniture dealer, he moved during childhood to London, where he attended the JFS and the Whitechapel Foundation School, and became an officer in the JLB. Graduating BA and BSc from KCL, he did postgraduate research in psychology at UCL, subsequently obtaining a PhD. He authored *Quickness and Intelligence* (1924). In 1908 he joined the staff of the JFS, and on its reorganisation in 1931 became Headmaster of the Boys' Elementary Division. He introduced many new features there, including a printing shop, planetarium, model railway, and JFS Boys' Club, as well as publishing *Pesach Hatorah*, a method of teaching Hebrew, and a Hebrew primer. In 1919, with Dr Israel \*Feldman, he founded the Hagadol Social Club, and in 1930 became Warden of the Jewish Lads' Institute, a social centre under \*United Synagogue auspices. In 1932 he and Ernest \*Lesser founded the United Synagogue Fellowship, which influenced numerous young people in the East End, particularly in matters of religious observance. Well-travelled, he was elected FRGS. He resigned from the JFS in 1942 owing to ill health and afterwards settled in New York.

JC (7 April 1922, 24 Dec. 1965); Black, JFS.

**BERNSTEIN, Sir HOWARD** (9 April 1953–), Manchester City Council's Chief Executive. Educated at Ducie High School in his native Manchester, he joined the council as a junior clerk in 1971. He worked his way up to become Head of Urban Policy (1980–6), Assistant Chief Executive (1986–90), Deputy Chief Executive (1990–8), and, since 1998, Chief Executive. He was Secretary of the Manchester Commonwealth Games Organising Committee from 1996, and was significant in the construction of the Commonwealth Games Stadium in

Manchester and many other local improvements. He was knighted in 2003.

WW; Manchester City Council, information.

**BERNSTEIN, PHILIP (PHIL)** (23 December 1910–31 May 1996), violinist and musical director. Born in Mile End to a Russian immigrant tailoring family, he studied the violin from an early age, and used the instrument that his father gave him as a Bar Mitzvah present for the rest of his life. In his teens he joined the orchestra of the Pavilion, Whitechapel, accompanied silent films, and recorded background music for talks. In 1936 he became first violin at the newly founded Jewish National Theatre, Adler Street. In 1941 he succeeded Isidore Berman, who had suddenly departed in anger, as Musical Director of the Grand Palais, Commercial Road, London's major Yiddish theatre, remaining with it until its closure in 1970. After that, he toured the provinces with the Yiddish troupe led by his wife, Anna \*Tzelniker. During his long career he provided the Yiddish theatre with much of its unique, essential music, including tunes recalled by continental refugees and Holocaust survivors, which he transcribed and orchestrated. He also had his own madcap musical comedy band, The Four Chasidim, which entertained at simchas.

JC (5 June 1995); *Independent* (6 June 1996).

**BERNSTEIN, SIDNEY LEWIS, BARON BERNSTEIN** (30 January 1899–5 February 1993), cinema and television magnate. Born in Ilford, Essex, the son of Alexander Bernstein (c1860–1922), a Lithuanian immigrant who became a boot manufacturer, property developer, and the founder of the Granada Cinema chain, he was educated at the Coopers' Company School, Bow, and became head of the family business on his father's death. He was Chairman of the Granada Group Ltd. from 1934–79 and then served as its President. In the late 1920s he built several West End theatres, including the Phoenix Theatre in Charing Cross Road, and then developed the Granada chain of cinemas as a national concern marked by grandiose architecture in the

style of American movie houses of the time. During the Second World War he was Chief of the Film Section, SHAEF (1943–5) and of other wartime film productions. After the war he became famous as one of the leading figures in independent television, with Granada, based in Manchester, producing *Coronation Street* and other popular shows. He also became a major figure in publishing, and was a friend and associate of many leading intellectuals, including Shaw, Wells, T. S. Eliot, and J. M. Keynes. From 1925–31 he served as a Labour member of the Middlesex County Council, and was given a life peerage in 1969. He left £6.7 million.

ODNB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW; C. Moorehead, *Sidney Bernstein: A Biography* (1984).

**BERRY, Sir MICHAEL VICTOR** (14 March 1941–), theoretical physicist. The son of a London taxi driver, he studied physics at the University of Exeter and theoretical physics at St Andrews University (PhD). Since 1965 he has held academic and research posts at the University of Bristol, where he has, since 1979, held three professorships in physics. Following an early interest in astronomy he specialised in theoretical physics, exploring, in particular, phenomena at the interface between classical and quantum theories (physical asymptotics). He described a phase shift in quantum mechanics, the ‘Berry Phase’. The recipient of numerous international awards and many honorary doctorates, he is a member of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute, and a visiting professor at the Haifa Technion. Knighted in 1996, he was elected FRS in 1982 (Royal Medal, 1990), FRSA in 1983, and in 2006 was appointed Editor of the Royal Society’s ‘Proceedings A’ publications.

Website of Sir Michael Berry (University of Bristol); WW; personal communication from Sir Michael Berry to Michael Jolles (2007).

**BERSON, ELIEZER (LAZAR)** (1882–1954), decorative artist. Born in Skopishok, a shtetl near Kovno (Kaunas), he studied art in St Petersburg and Paris, arriving in London in 1914. His beautiful designs based on Hebrew

characters and Jewish folk art and symbols – worked onto wooden plates, bowls, boxes, and paperknives – are coloured in so effectively that from a distance many objects seemed to be inlaid with gemstones and ivory. He wrote a weekly column for *Di Tsayt*. Morris \*Myer, its Editor, was so impressed with Isaac \*Zangwill’s riposte to an offensive remark from a heckler at a public meeting in 1915 that he commissioned a bowl from Berson inscribed with the riposte as a gift to Zangwill. Berson designed a specially commissioned box, devoid of Jewish imagery, for Queen Alexandra. He designed the cover and a number of decorative Hebrew initials for *The New Haggadah* (1916). The moving spirit behind the foundation in 1915 of the Jewish National Art Association that became known as the \*Ben Uri Gallery, he served as its Art Director and his work appeared in its splendid album of 1916. But he suddenly and mysteriously left Britain towards the end of that year, possibly owing to his association with radical groups. He died in Nice. Sometimes his forename appears erroneously as Leon.

JC (10 Sept. 1915, 24 March 1916, 8 July 1955, 25 Feb. 1966, 12 Jan. 2001, 25 Jan. 2002); *Ben Uri Story*.

**BERWIN, STANLEY JACK** (18 March 1926–2 July 1988), solicitor and communal leader. Regarded as one of the greatest lawyers of the post-war period who was also engaged in business life, he was born in Leeds to an Orthodox family and was educated at the Roundhay School and at the University of Leeds. Following service in the Royal Navy, he was articled to a City firm, which he left to join Oppenheimer, Nathan & Vandyke, where he was regarded as a leading expert on commercial law. In 1966 he founded his own firm, Berwin & Co. (later Berwin Leighton), and subsequently founded a second leading City law firm bearing his name, S.J. Berwin & Co. His clients included British Land and Great Universal Stores. In 1966 he became a director of N. M. Rothschild & Co., and was briefly Chairman of the Rothschild Trust Company. A hyperactive chain smoker known for his decisive advice, he was regarded as one of the leading authorities on taxation and company law. A committed Zionist, he was Vice-Chairman (1973–5) of the Joint Israel Appeal, and Chairman (1979–82) of the Development

Company for Israel (UK) Ltd., the body that sells Israel Bonds in Britain.

JC (8 July 1988); *Times* (8 July 1988); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**BESICOVITCH, ABRAM SAMOILOVITCH** (24 January 1891–2 November 1970), mathematician. He was born in Berdjansk (now in the Ukraine); his father, a jeweller, was a Karaite. Educated at St Petersburg University he taught mathematics at Perm University, and became a Christian. He escaped from Russia in 1924 after many privations, and spent a year in Copenhagen. In 1926 he held a lectureship at the University of Liverpool, and in 1927 was appointed lecturer at Cambridge, where from 1950–8 he was Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics. In 1930 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity College and he received Cambridge University's Adams Prize. Naturalised in 1931, he was elected FRS (1934), and was awarded the De Morgan Medal of the London Mathematical Society (1950) and the Royal Society's Sylvester Medal (1952). His work contributed to many scientific and mathematical fields, including certain concepts that led to what were posthumously termed fractals.

OBND; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 17 (1971).

**BESSER, GORDON MICHAEL** (22 January 1936–), endocrinologist. Educated at Hove County Grammar School, he qualified in medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College in 1960. At St Bartholomew's Hospital he lectured in medicine (1966–70), was appointed a consultant physician in 1970, and from 1974–92 was Professor of Endocrinology. During the 1990s he firmly campaigned against the Secretary of State for Health's unpopular and ultimately abortive crusade to close the internationally famous hospital (familiarily known as Bart's), the oldest active hospital in Britain. Extensively published, he is highly esteemed world-wide for his work in clinical endocrinology and for his research in neuro-endocrinology and endocrine physiology. Since 1992, he has been Professor of Medicine and Head of the Department of Endocrinology at Bart's and the Royal London Hospital.

**BETTMANN, SIEGFRIED** (1863–October 1951), bicycle and motorcycle manufacturer and local politician. Born in Nuremberg, the son of an agent to a Bavarian landowner, he moved to England in 1883. In 1886 he founded, in Coventry, the Triumph Cycle Company, which became one of Britain's leading bicycle manufacturers. From 1902 it also built motorcycles, and, from 1923, motor cars. He was its Managing Director until 1933. He served as President of the Coventry Chamber of Commerce and of the Cycle and Motor Manufacturers' Association. He became a member of the Coventry Council and a local JP. In 1913 he was elected Mayor of Coventry, and was re-elected the following year but following the outbreak of the First World War was forced to resign from this and many other posts owing to his German origin. He also served as President of the Coventry Liberal Association, and wrote books on travel. His name sometimes appears as Bettman.

JC (12 Oct. 1951); Pollins; online sources.

**BEVIS MARKS SYNAGOGUE**, in Heneage Lane, off Bevis Marks in the City of London, was consecrated in September 1701 in time for the High Holydays. The oldest extant synagogue in Britain, it replaced the Spanish and Portuguese congregation's original house of worship in Creechchurch Lane, opened in 1656 and enlarged in 1674, which by the 1690s the congregation had outgrown. The Bevis Marks site, originally acquired on a lease, was eventually purchased for the congregation. The synagogue's simple outward design, resembling a Nonconformist chapel of its era, belies the splendid interior, modelled on the Amsterdam Sephardi synagogue opened in 1675, with which so many Anglo-Sephardim had connections. Some early members were former Marranos who had arrived directly from Portugal. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries newcomers to the Anglo-Sephardi community arrived from Holland, France, Italy, North Africa and Gibraltar, and later from the Middle East. Bevis Marks is considered one of the most beautiful examples of synagogue architecture standing. Its Quaker builder is rumoured to have returned his unspent surplus fees to the congregation rather than gain financially from constructing a house of worship, and legend

also has it that Princess (later Queen) Anne presented an oak beam from a Royal Navy ship for incorporation into the roof. Oak benches from the Creechurch Lane synagogue were taken to Bevis Marks, and remain there today. They were long used by the children from the congregation's school. The congregation employed a doctor to tend its sick members free of charge, and in 1747–8 founded a hospital, Beth Holim ('House of the Sick'), which much later became an old people's home. Portuguese, rather than English, was used as the congregation's vernacular officially until 1810, and lingered in the case of records and certain announcements, while Spanish continued on the Feast of Av. The congregation's lay governing body, the Mahamad, compiled the laws of the congregation (ascamot), levied taxes on congregants, appointed and paid the \*Haham (spiritual leader) and other officials, authorised the solemnisation of marriages, received offerings and legacies, and distributed charity both in money and material essentials. The Mahamad consisted of two wardens (parnassim) and a treasurer (gabay), chosen annually from among the Elders; in the mid-nineteenth century it became an elected executive and some of its functions were taken over by a secretariat. In 1853, to serve Sephardim who had moved westward from the City, a branch synagogue was established in Wigmore Street, and moved in 1861 to Bryanstone Street. By the 1880s most of the reasonably circumstanced members of the London Sephardi community, not just the wealthy, lived in the salubrious West End, leading to a decline in Sabbath attendances at Bevis Marks. Consequently, in 1883 the Mahamad proposed that Bevis Marks should be demolished and the Bryanstone Street synagogue closed; for West End Sephardim a new synagogue would be erected in Maida Vale, and for east London Sephardim a new synagogue with surrounding communal buildings would be built in Whitechapel. However, no tenders having been received, a backlash gradually emerged in the form of the Bevis Marks Anti-Demolition League, and the synagogue was eventually reprieved. However, owing to demographic realities the Bryanstone Street synagogue closed in 1895, and a replacement in Lauderdale Road, Maida Vale, now the Sephardi community's most populous place of worship, opened on 4 October 1896. From 1883–1936 a small Sephardi synagogue existed in north London

at Mildmay Park. Further demographic changes brought about the founding of a Sephardi branch congregation in Wembley in 1962 and the building of a synagogue there in 1977, when the Beth Holim was transferred to the same site. In 1929 Bevis Marks was scheduled by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments as 'a building of outstanding value', and its preservation was thereby assured. Despite close calls it survived the Blitz intact. Prince Philip attended its 250th anniversary commemoration service, held in 1951. In 1956 it was, appropriately, the venue of a communal service of dedication and thanksgiving to mark the tercentenary of the resettlement of the Jews in the British Isles. In 1992 and 1993 the synagogue was badly damaged in IRA bomb attacks on the City of London. Nearly £200,000 was subsequently raised for repairs and renovations. The synagogue is still used for regular worship as well as for special services.

Hyamson, Sephardim; L. D. Barnett, ed., *Bevis Marks Records* (1940); R. D. Barnett and A. Levy, *The Bevis Marks Synagogue* (1970); P. Goodman, *Bevis Marks in History* (1934); S. Kadish, *Bevis Marks Synagogue* (2002); idem, *Jewish Heritage in England: An Architectural Guide* (2006); online sources.

**BEVISTEIN, ABRAHAM** (c1898–20 March 1916), executed soldier. Born in Warsaw and brought up in the East End, he enlisted underage using the surname Harris, and in September 1914 joined the 11th (Service) Middlesex Regiment, which went to France in May 1915. He was slightly wounded near Givenchy in December 1915 and on 13 February 1916 left the trenches at Sailly Labourse, deafened and unnerved, after three rifle grenades exploded near him. Passed as fit for duty, he was ordered back to the trenches but, intending, he afterwards claimed at his court martial, to take a few days to recuperate, he wandered off. A Frenchwoman's testimony that he told her he intended to return to England sealed his fate, and he became one of the 306 British soldiers shot for desertion during the First World War. In 1990 the 'Shot at Dawn' campaign was launched to secure their official pardons, which were finally granted in 2006.

*Daily Telegraph* (16 Aug. 2006); D. Lister, *Die Hard, Aby!* (2005).

**BEYFUS, ALFRED** (1851–24 July 1914), solicitor, and **BEYFUS, GILBERT HUGH** (19 July 1885–30 October 1960), barrister. Born in London, the son of Solomon Beyfus, a jeweller who was on the Council of the \*United Synagogue, Alfred became a solicitor and a partner in the firm of Beyfus & Beyfus. He specialised in working for theatre management and actors, and was the solicitor for many of London's West End theatres. Gilbert, his son with his non-Jewish wife, was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1908 (QC, 1933; Bencher, 1941). During the First World War he became a POW, reached the rank of army captain and was mentioned in despatches. Afterwards he stood unsuccessfully three times as a parliamentary candidate – twice as a Liberal and once as a Conservative. One of the most prominent and influential barristers of his generation, he appeared in such famous trials as Aneurin Bevin's libel action against *The Spectator* (1957) and Liberace's against the *Daily Mirror* (1959).

JC (27 July 1914); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**BEYFUS, DRUSILLA** *see* **SHULMAN, MILTON**

**BIALSKY, JOSEPH** (c1884–1961), Hebrew scholar and musical composer. Born in the Ukraine, he taught music in Jerusalem before settling in London in 1929. His musical compositions dealt mostly with Jewish themes.. In 1942 a Russian march he composed for brass band was broadcast on the BBC Home Service in a 'Music of Our Allies' programme. He translated a large number of songs from Hebrew into English, Russian, and French, and from those languages into Hebrew. He was also a writer and reviewer, contributing to many Hebrew and Yiddish journals. His publications included a volume of traditional recitatives for Sabbath prayers, published in London in 1932. His wife Miriam (d. 1942) taught for many years at the Redmans Road Talmud Torah Ivrit b'Yvrit classes.

JC (27 Jan. 1933, 30 Jan., 17 April 1942, 10 Oct. 1947, 9 June 1961).

**BIBBERO, MARQUIS (MARCUS)** (c1837–15 February 1910), swimmer. He was born in Prussia, evidently, from the age given in successive censuses, in or about 1837, although his JC obituary gave his age at death as 85. He was taken in early infancy to Hull, where his father became a hawker. At the age of seven Marcus, later dubbed 'the Polish Marquis', began supplementing the meagre family income by giving displays of his aquatic prowess. He moved to Manchester and in 1870 to London. He invented swimming movements that were adopted by all the notable swimmers of the day, including Captain Matthew Webb, the first person to swim (1875) the English Channel, a feat for which Bibbero coached him. Bibbero travelled the country giving displays of his 'scientific swimming'. The establishment of public swimming baths by various municipal authorities was very largely due to him. He delighted in such tricks as swimming underwater with a lighted cigar. In 1880 he swam New York's East River with his hands bound behind him and his legs tied. Back in England, styled 'Professor', he became swimming teacher at the People's Palace in London and a boys' home in Dover. In the early 1890s he trained a swimming team from the Jewish Workingmen's Club in the East End; it won a challenge shield in a competition open to all the London swimming clubs. He published such pamphlets as *Athletic and Physical Training for Land and Water* (1901) and *The Bibbero System of Restoring the Apparently Drowned in the Water Itself* (c1908). He did much to popularise Zionism among East End Jewry, and organised a Zionist Swimming and Life-Saving Association.

JC (22 Feb. 1874, 4 Oct. 1907, 25 March 1910); JHSET, 35 (1996–8), 48; Censuses, 1851–1901, <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**BICK (née Wander), ESTHER** (4 July 1902–21 July 1983), psychotherapist. Born Esthéra Lifsha Wander in Przemyśl, Poland, she obtained her PhD in Vienna, studied child psychology, and moved to England in 1938. Having joined the Tavistock Clinic she pioneered a course in child psychotherapy that, along with Anna \*Freud's course at the Hampstead Clinic, gave rise to the Association



of Child Psychotherapists. She made important contributions to infant observation within psychoanalytic education. She published little, but was influential and respected in her supervisory and teaching roles.

Times (2 Aug. 1983); R. Willoughby, 'The Petrified Self: Esther Bick and Her Membership Paper', *British Journal of Psychotherapy*, 18 (2001), 3–6.

**BIEDERMANN, ALFRED** (c1827–1 April 1901), stockbroker. From Vienna, he became a member of the London Stock Exchange in 1859. As the head of Biedermann & Co, stockbrokers of 4 Angel Court in the City, he was very successful, and left £615,000 at his death. Related by marriage to the wealthy \*Stern family, he bequeathed legacies to Jewish charities.

JC (18 Oct. 1901); online sources.

**BIENENFELD, FRANZ RUDOLF** (1886–May 1961), lawyer, writer, and human rights activist. Obtaining a doctorate in law in Vienna, his birthplace, he became a prominent member of the Austrian Bar and authored relevant works. He was Chairman of the Austrian branch of the WJC, and under the pseudonym Anton von Mueller wrote *Deutsche und Juden* (1934; *The Germans and the Jews*, 1939) and *Religion religionslosen Juden* (1938; *Religion of the Non-Religious Jews*, 1944). Following the Anschluss in 1938 he fled to England, where he continued his involvement with the WJC, heading its legal department and serving on its British and international executives. He played a leading part in advancing Jewish restitution claims and efforts to ensure that war criminals faced justice. He wrote *Rediscovery of Justice* (1947) and as WJC representative on the Human Rights Commission established the principle that 'everyone has the right to seek and be granted, in other countries, asylum from persecution'. The Commission's decision in 1953 to give the International Court of Justice the status of a court of appeal in matters of human rights was largely his brainchild.

EJ; JC (26 May, 9 June 1961).

**BIER, NORMAN** (28 February 1925–27 October 2009), optometrist. A native of Munich, the son of a Polish-born jeweller, he settled in Britain with his family in 1938. Educated at Warwick House School in Hampstead and the Northampton Institute (now the City University), he qualified as an optometrist in 1946. A pioneer of easy-to-wear contact lenses, he published the much reprinted *Contact Lens Routine and Practice* (1953) as well as other texts. He was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan, received an honorary DSc from the City University in 1975, and spent some years working in Israel before returning to private practice in London.

JC (18 Dec. 2009).

**BIERER, JOSHUA** (c1 July 1901–22 November 1984), psychiatrist. He was born Jehoschua Bierer in Radautz, Bukovina, to a medical family. Having trained with Alfred Adler and Alexander Neuer, he was appointed to the Teaching Institute in Individual Psychology in Berlin. He afterwards qualified MD in Vienna, and moved to Britain in 1938. He was appointed the first psychotherapist in a public mental hospital in Britain, at Runwell, Essex. He founded the Social Psychotherapy Centre, later called The Marlborough Day Hospital, the first hospital of its kind in this country, where by 1959 nearly 40 existed. He founded and edited the *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, and founded and chaired both the Institute of Social Psychiatry and the British Association of Social Psychiatry. His twin brother Immanuel Bierer, a gynaecologist, co-founded the Hashomer Hatzair movement and two early kibbutzim in Israel.

JC (30 Nov. 1984); Times (29 Nov. 1984); BMJ (12 Jan. 1985); EJ (his grandfather Rubin Bierer); *Medical Directory* 1961; E. Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry: From the Era of the Asylum to the Age of Prozac* (1997).

**BILLIG, HANNAH** (4 October 1901–11 July 1987), physician and George Medal recipient, and **BILLIG, LEVI** (1897–20 August 1936), Arabic scholar and academic. They were born to Russian refugee parents in Whitechapel,

where their father was employed as a cigarette and cigar maker. From 1914–16 Levi studied at \*Jews' College. Following graduation in Classics at the University of London he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. A member of the University of Cambridge Jewish Society, he was Tyrwhitt Scholar and Wright Student, and graduated in 1922 with a First in Oriental Languages. He received his MA in 1925 and the following year was appointed Lecturer in Arabic Language and Literature at the HJU. He spent some time in Iran (then Persia) studying early Shi'ite literature and was at his desk in the study of his home working on a resultant book when, during the Palestine riots of 1936, an Arab gunman opened fire through the window and killed him. Ironically, Billig was an advocate of Jewish-Arab reconciliation. His *An Arabic Reader* (1931, reprinted 1963), remains a highly regarded introductory text. (Coincidentally, his co-compiler of that work, Avinoam Yellin MBE, of the Palestine Ministry of Education, was fatally shot by an Arab in 1937.) Hannah, educated at Myrdle Street School and the University of London, qualified as a doctor in 1925, having trained at the Royal Free Hospital. She worked at the Jewish Maternity Hospital in the East End, and in 1927 opened her own practice, which moved to Cable Street in 1935. For her heroism in continuing to tend air raid casualties at Wapping on 13 March 1941, despite a broken ankle and bombs dropping nearby, she was awarded the GM. She served during the remainder of the war as an army doctor in India with captain's rank, and in 1945 received the MBE. In 1962 she was elected President of the London Jewish Medical Society, and in 1964 settled in Israel, where she continued her medical work.

EJ; JC (30 Oct. 1936, 22 July 1938, 5 Jan. 1945, 3 April 1964, 24 July 1987, 1 Aug. 1997); *Medical Directory* 1930; *BMJ* (28 Aug. 1987); D. Walker, 'Dr Hannah Billig', *The Cable* (2007), 20–3.

**BINDER, HYMAN (HYMIE)** (c13 December 1917–8 March 2008), sports administrator. He was born in Whitechapel to Romanian immigrants, on 13 December 1917 according to *The Times*, but on the following day according to his death registration. He was keen on physical fitness and body building and ran a

Jewish boys' self-defence training centre. He fought against fascists in the \*'Battle of Cable Street', and in the Second World War served in the Royal Engineers, fighting at El Alamein (1942). He afterwards established a fitness club in London, whose members included competitors at the Maccabi, Commonwealth, and Olympic games. An inspiring trainer, he was Chairman of the British Amateur Weight Lifting Association.

*Times* (13 April 2004); JC (16 April 2004; wrongly gives his birthdate as 31 March 1917).

**BINDMAN, Sir GEOFFREY LIONEL** (3 January 1933–), solicitor. Educated at Newcastle upon Tyne Royal Grammar School and at Oriel College, Oxford (BCL, 1956), he was admitted as a solicitor in 1959 and is one of the most prominent civil liberties lawyers in Britain. He served as legal advisor to the Race Relations Board from 1966–73 and to the Commission for Racial Equality from 1973–83. His firm Bindman LLP specialises in civil liberties cases. He has been a visiting professor of law at UCL since 1990. He was knighted in 2007.

WWW; online sources.

**BING, GERTRUD** (7 June 1892–3 July 1964), librarian and scholar. Born and educated in Hamburg, the daughter of a merchant, she became a schoolteacher. In 1921 she obtained her PhD, and in 1922 joined the staff of the University of Hamburg's privately founded Bibliothek Warburg, playing a supervisory role in its evacuation in 1933 to Britain where in 1944, as the \*Warburg Institute, it was incorporated into the University of London. Having been Assistant Director, she was in 1955 appointed Director of the Warburg Institute as well as Professor of the History of the Classical Tradition. On her retirement in 1959 she was elected Hon. Fellow of the Institute and in the same year received an honorary DLitt from the University of Reading. She edited Aby Warburg's *Gesammelte Schriften* (1932) and Fritz \*Saxl's *Lectures*.

ODNB; Warburg Institute, *Gertrud Bing* (1965).

**BINSTEAD, ARTHUR MORRIS** (6 January 1861–13 November 1914), journalist. His father, the manager of a Bond Street gallery, appears to have been non-Jewish. Whether his mother, whose maiden surname was Morriss, was Jewish is unclear. However, either by birth or conversion he was a Jew, for on 22 December 1886 he was married at London's Central Synagogue; the birth of his son the following year was announced in the *JC*. Educated at private schools in his native London, Binstead worked at a counting house and a sporting press agency before joining, in 1884, the *Sporting Times*, dubbed 'the Pink 'Un' whose staff included Willie Goldberg ('Shifter'). There, under the pseudonym 'Pitcher', Binstead provided readers with a wealth of material about the horseracing world. In 1912, disappointed in the expectation of succeeding the paper's proprietor on the latter's retirement, he left with several colleagues and started the rival *Town Topics*. Binstead's two books, the co-authored *A Pink 'Un and a Pelican* (1898) and *Pitcher in Paradise* (1903), are regarded as among the best and funniest accounts of bohemian London during their era.

ODNB; *JC* (4 Nov. 1887, 20 Nov. 1914).

**BINSTOCK, IVAN ALAN** (27 October 1950–), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in London, he was educated at Hackney Downs School and UCL, graduating in chemistry. He also studied at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim and \*Jews' College, as well as at the Mir Yeshivah, Jerusalem. He has served a number of congregations: South-East London District Synagogue (1972–4), Finsbury Park Synagogue (1974–8), New Synagogue (1978–80), Golders Green Synagogue (1980–96), and, since 1996, St John's Wood Synagogue. He was appointed to the London Beth Din in 1989 and is also Principal of the North West London Jewish Day School.

JYB; online sources.

**BINSTOCK, JACOB MEIR** (1870–1939), milliner and Chasidic lay leader. A descendant of the Baal Shem Tov, he was a founder of the B'nei Ruzhin and Sadagora Shtiebl established in 1899 in Buxton Street, Shoreditch, with which

the Binstock family was prominently associated: Jacob Meir with his five brothers and three sons almost comprised a minyan. In 1955 the shtiebl merged with the one in Old Castle Street to form the Agudat Achim Nussach Ari Ubet Haknesset Chasidei Ruzhin.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**BIRK, ALMA LILLIAN, BARONESS BIRK** (22 September 1917–29 December 1996), journalist, politician, and communal leader. Born in Brighton, the daughter of Barnett Wilson (né Woolfson, d. 1932), founder of Wilson Brothers Greeting Cards Ltd she was educated at South Hampstead High School and at the LSE and, in 1939, married Ellis Samuel \*Birk. A journalist, she was associate editor of *Nova*, 1965–9. She unsuccessfully contested parliamentary seats three times on behalf of Labour and was a member of Finchley Borough Council from 1950–3. She was given a life peerage by Harold Wilson in 1967 and later served as Baroness-in-Waiting (Government Whip in the House of Lords), March–October 1974; as Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of the Environment, October 1974–January 1979; and as Minister of State, Privy Council Office, January–May 1979. She was a Frontbench Labour Spokesman in the Lords from 1979–86. Connected with prison reform and arts groups, she was a member of the Executive, Council of Christians and Jews (1971–7), Chairman of the Arts Subcommittee, Holocaust Memorial Committee, from 1979, and a member of the executive of the Jewish Society for the Mentally Handicapped.

ODNB; Jolles; WWW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**BIRK, ELLIS SAMUEL** (30 October 1915–3 July 2004), solicitor, media director, and communal leader. He was born in Newcastle upon Tyne, the son of a financial agent. His parents were Orthodox Jews and Zionists. Educated at Clifton College and at Jesus College, Cambridge, he served as a major in the Royal Artillery during the Second World War. He became a solicitor, and joined the City firm of Nicholson, Graham, and Jones. There he was introduced to Sir John Ellerman, second Baronet, Britain's richest man. Often

incorrectly supposed to be Jewish, Ellerman was a philosemite whose Canadian wife was Jewish. Impressed by Birk's ability, Ellerman placed him as his nominee on the board of the *Sunday Pictorial* newspaper, of which he was the major shareholder. Birk became Editorial Director of the *Pictorial* and *Mirror* Group, and was influential in the resignation of Cecil King in 1968. Birk left the Group when it was acquired by Robert \*Maxwell in 1984. He also served in a wide variety of communal leadership positions. He was a director of the JC from 1956, and its Chairman from 1987–90. He was also Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board and helped to found Jewish Care in 1990. He was also a Governor of the Hebrew University. Despite his prominence in the Gaitskellite wing of the Labour Party, he never received a title. Baroness \*Birk was his wife.

ODNB; JC (9 July 2004).

**BIRMINGHAM** was settled by Jews in the eighteenth century, possibly as early as George I's reign. A congregation may have been formed about 1720, since in 1842 the JC stated that 'our nation has had a congregation here for upwards of 120 years'. The pioneer settlers had probably been attracted to Birmingham by its production of hardware and jewellery, for they could peddle such items around the neighbouring countryside during the week, returning to town for the Sabbath. A burial ground was acquired in about 1734. The town directory of 1770 contains about ten Jewish names. Mayer Oppenheim, a glassmaker who had taken out a patent in London in 1755 for the manufacture of red glass, set up in about 1760 the first known Birmingham glass-furnace; failing in business in 1777 he later moved to France. Lord George \*Gordon was received into Judaism in Birmingham, in 1787. The first recorded synagogue stood in the Froggery, not far from the present New Street Station. In 1791 it was succeeded by one in Hurst Street that was itself replaced about 1809 by one in Severn Street. Like Nonconformist chapels it was severely damaged by rioters in 1813, but was rebuilt and enlarged in 1827. The Hebrew Philanthropic Society was founded the following year. A school connected with the synagogue, becoming known as the Hebrew National School, was opened in 1840, and in 1843 the foundation stone of new premises

was laid by Sir Moses \*Montefiore. From about 1850 there was a breakaway congregation, which rejoined the parent body the year the Singers Hill Synagogue opened; still in operation, this synagogue, capable of seating 600 worshippers, was consecrated on 24 September 1856. There were then about 700 Jews in Birmingham. Many were in the jewellery trade, and others were merchants or manufacturers. Rabbi Isaiah Phillips served the Birmingham congregation from 1785–1835. He was followed by Rev. Dr M. \*Raphall (served 1841–9), Revs A. P. \*Mendes (1851–8), J. Rabinowitz (1858–60), A. F. \*Ornstien (sic; 1860–3), and G. J. \*Emanuel (1864–1912). In 1870 a Jewish Board of Guardians was set up, on the London model. Later in the century refugees from the Tsarist Empire created a number of new communal societies including a Chovevei Zion branch and a B'nai Zion Association. Uncomfortable with the Anglo-Jewish minhag at Singers Hill, the religious among the newcomers formed their own chevras, leading to the foundation of the Central Synagogue and the New Synagogue. During the late nineteenth century about 100 Jewish families resided in the fashionable suburb of Edgbaston; in the interwar period many more would move there, and to Moseley. By 1900, owing largely to East European immigration, Birmingham's Jewish population was about 4000. In 1926 the Hebrew Philanthropic Society and the Board of Guardians became the United Jewish Benevolent Society. In 1934 the Hebrew National School moved from the Singers Hill complex in Ellis Street to St Luke's Road. Owing to immigration from Germany a Liberal congregation was founded in 1935; about 500 refugees from Nazism (perhaps as many as 700) settled in the city. In 1937 the Birmingham Jewish Representative Council was established. During the war inner-city Birmingham, including the district where Jewish life thrived, was badly bombed, and after the war increasing numbers of Jewish families moved to the suburbs. The Hebrew School relocated to Alcester Road, Moseley, where it became the King David School. The Central Synagogue moved in about 1962 from Bristol Street, where it had been since 1928, to Pershore Road. Its recent spiritual leaders have been Rabbis M. Singer, Ch. Rapoport, A. Hill, and S. M. Odze. The New Synagogue moved to Park Road, Moseley, and in 1995 merged with the Singers Hill Synagogue. Since Rev. Emanuel, the latter's ministers have

included Rev. Dr A. \*Cohen (served 1913–49); Rev. Dr Ch. Pearl (served 1949–60); Rev. S. Gold (served 1960–86); Rabbi Leonard Tann (20 April 1945–12 November 2007), who served 1986 until his death and played an outstanding part in interfaith relations in the city; and Rabbi Y. Jacobs. A Lubavitch Centre stands in Willows Road. The Liberal (now known as the Progressive) Synagogue established itself in Sheepcote Street, moving out in December 1995 to worship in a temporary venue while awaiting a shift into brand new premises elsewhere in 2008. Its first female rabbi, Dr Margaret Jacobi, was appointed in 1994. A new Jewish home for the elderly opened in 1993. But the Jewish population in the late 1960s decreased from an estimated 10,000 to 6000. The number of declared Jews by religion in the 2001 census was 2343, representing a lower percentage of Jews than in any other big English city. Jewish lord mayors of Birmingham have been Sir David \*Davis (1922–3), Dr Louis Glass (1963–4), Freda Mary Cocks OBE (1977–8), Harold Charles Blumenthal (1988–9) and Sir Bernard \*Zissman (1990–1). In 1962 a community was founded in Solihull, and acquired a synagogue and cheder 1977; Solihull's declared Jewish population in 2001 was 389.

Roth, Rise; M. Margoliouth, *Jews of Great Britain*, 3 (1851); Z. Josephs, *Birmingham Jewry, 1749–1940* (1980); idem, *Birmingham Jewry, Volume 2: More Aspects, 1740–1930* (1984); idem, *Survivors: Jewish Refugees in Birmingham, 1933–45* (1988); Jolles; JYB; online sources.

**BIRNBAUM, SOLOMON ASHER** (24 December 1891–1989), Hebrew paleographer and Yiddish philologist. Born in Vienna, son of eminent thinker Nathan Birnbaum (1864–1937), he completed a systematic grammar book of Yiddish, during his First World War military service. Educated at the universities of Vienna, Zurich, Berlin, and Würzburg (PhD, 1921), he taught Yiddish at the University of Hamburg from 1922–33, his being the first such academic post in the world. He then fled to Britain with his Vienna-born, London-educated wife Irene (d. 1988), a noted translator. Two posts, which he held concurrently, were created for him at the University of London: teaching Hebrew palaeography and epigraphy and teaching Yiddish and Eastern European Jewish Studies. He

retired in 1958 and in 1970 moved to Canada. His many works include *The Qumran (Dead Sea) Scrolls and Paleology* (1952), *Hebrew Scripts* (part 2, 1954–7, part 1, 1972), *Specimens of Yiddish from the Eighth Century Onward* (1965), and *Yiddish: A Survey and Grammar* (1979). Among works he translated and edited was a selection of essays by his father. One of his sons, **Jacob Birnbaum** (1926–), played a seminal role in the struggle for Soviet Jewry. Rabbi **Jonathan Guttentag** (1959–), who has served successively the Southport Hebrew Congregation and Greater Manchester's Whitefield Hebrew Congregation, is his grandson.

EJ; JC (4 Nov. 1988, 5 Jan. 1990).

**BIRNBERG, BENEDICT MICHAEL** (1930–), solicitor and radical campaigner. He was born in Stepney, the son of politically progressive Cambridge-educated schoolteachers. His father, mathematician Jonas Birnberg (d. 1970) taught for nearly 40 years at Corfe Grammar School, Blackheath, and at Goldsmith's College until his death; his mother Naomi (d. 1988) was the sister of Norman de Mattos \*Bentwich. Froebel-trained, she set up a school at her seaside home in Birchington, Kent, attended by Jewish children including refugees. Benedict Birnberg read history at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, practising as a solicitor in London from the late 1950s, and was Senior Partner in B.M. Birnberg & Co. until he retired in 1999. He was known in particular for his activities on behalf of wrongly convicted criminals, and was instrumental in securing, in 1998, an official pardon for Derek Bentley, who had been wrongfully hanged in 1953. He was connected with many other radical causes. He has been associated with British Friends of Peace Now regarding the Arab-Israel dispute.

JC (2 July 1954, 3 March 1961, 5 June 1970, 8 Jan. 1971, 23 Sept. 1988, 7 Aug. 1998, 14 Sept. 2001, 28 Sept. 2007), Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*; *Guardian* (14 June 2007).

**BIRNEY (né Birnbaum), LEO** (9 February 1911–20 April 2008), viola player. Born in Camden, London, the son of a violin maker, he attended the Guildhall School of Music

and changed his surname in 1947. He joined Sir Thomas Beecham's London Philharmonic Orchestra in 1932 as its youngest founder member, and became its principal viola player; on its German tour he found himself playing to Hitler, Göring, and Ribbentrop. He subsequently joined the London Symphony Orchestra, served with the Coldstream Guards Band during the Second World War, and played with many other orchestras over the ensuing 40 years, going on many tours abroad. On occasion he worked with non-classical performers including Vera Lynn, with whom he made 37 recordings. In 1967 he played in the backing orchestra of The Beatles' *Hello, Goodbye* recording, and arranged the strings parts from Paul McCartney's original piano manuscript. He retired in 1986.

*Daily Telegraph* (5 May 2008).

**BISCHOFFSHEIM, HENRI LOUIS** (1829–11 March 1908), banker and philanthropist. Born in Amsterdam, the son of banker Louis Raphael Bischoffsheim (1800–73), he went to London in March 1849, joining his father's bank (Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt), then directed by his maternal uncle, Salomon Hayim Goldschmidt (later President of France's Alliance Israélite Universelle). His cousin Clara Bischoffsheim married Baron Maurice \*de Hirsch. In 1856 he married Clarisse Biedermann (c1837–1922). The Bischoffsheims' close connections to the Bamberger, Biedermann, Goldschmidt, Hirsch, Langenbach, Rothschild, Stern, and Worms families undoubtedly facilitated intelligence of international conditions. After considerable success at the bank Henry semi-retired at the age of 45, leaving it to the capable management of Ernest \*Cassel, and largely devoting his life to philanthropy. In 1889 he founded the Hospital Association Street Ambulance Service. On his fiftieth wedding anniversary he gave away £100,000, the bulk of it to non-Jewish causes, mainly various London hospitals and the Imperial Cancer Research Association. He entertained from his London townhouse in South Audley Street (where he died) and from Manor House, Stanmore (where he became perhaps the first Jew to own a golf course). His wife was a popular hostess, and a noted philanthropist and social worker, as were their two daughters, the Countess

of \*Desart and Lady FitzGerald. One of the wealthiest men of his time, he left £1,622,000.

M. Jolles, *Jews and the Carlton Club, with Notes on Benjamin Disraeli, Henri Louis Bischoffsheim and Saul Isaac*, M.P. (2002).

**BISHOP AUCKLAND**, town in county Durham, where a Jewish congregation existed in the early to mid-twentieth century. The Bishop Auckland Synagogue, situated in John Street, Eldon Lane, closed in 1952.

JCR-UK.

**BITTOON, ISAAC** (1778–February 1838), boxer and fencing master. Known as 'Old Ikey', he was of Sephardi parentage. Resident in London, he was among the most prominent of a number of Anglo-Jewish boxers who fought bare-knuckled during the era of Broughton's Rules (1743–1838). He made his recorded debut in the prize ring in 1801, with a swift victory over his opponent on Wimbledon Common, and won a reputation for his cool head as well as his great strength. In 1802 he went 76 rounds against an opponent, resulting in a draw. His pugilistic career was comparatively short owing to his increasing weight. His last notable encounter was in 1804 on Willesden Green against a London coachman; it ended in the thirty-sixth round with Bittoon declared the winner of the purse of 50 guineas. Following his retirement from the ring as a principal Bittoon appeared until about 1812 as a second to other boxers, including Samuel \*Elias. He established a sparring school and saloon in Whitechapel for instruction in 'the noble art of self defence'; there he taught boxing and, using single-stick and broadsword, fencing. His name is sometimes given as Bitton or Pittoon.

JE; JC (20 Aug. 1886); Albert M. Hyamson, *The Sephardim of England* (1951, repr. 1991), 216–17; Pierce Egan, *Boxiana or Sketches of Ancient and Modern Pugilism* (1976).

**BLACK, GERALD DAVID (GERRY)** (9 January 1928–), historian. Gerry Black was born in

Montreal but raised in London. Educated at Ilford County High School and at the LSE, he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1952 and practised as a solicitor in London from 1958–72. He obtained a PhD from the University of Leicester in 1987, with a dissertation on the medical care of the Jewish poor in London. From 1998–2000 he was President of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England. He has written a number of well-known books on Anglo-Jewish history, such as his biography of Samuel \*Lewis entitled *Lender to the Lords, Giver to the Poor* (1992), *JFS: The History of the Jews' Free School* (1997), and *Living Up West: Jewish Life in London's West End* (1994).

**BLACK (né Tcherny), Sir MISHA** (16 October 1910–11 August 1977), pioneer of industrial design. A merchant's son, he was born in Baku, Russia. The family came to London in 1912, and soon changed its surname from Tcherny to Black. Educated at schools in Islington and at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London, he began as a poster designer at the age of 17 and was a partner in a design firm, Studio Z. From 1934 he was a member of the Industrial Design Partnership, and quickly achieved lasting fame as an original designer and architect. He was Coordinating Designer for the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair of 1939 and from 1940–5 was Principal Exhibition Architect to the Ministry of Information. He designed the Dome of Discovery at the 1951 Festival of Britain, and later many of the tube stations on the Victoria line and the Charles Clore Pavilion at London Zoo. In 1946 he became a partner of the Design Research Unit. From 1955–75 he was Professor of Industrial Design at the Royal College of Art. He was President of the British Society of Industrial Artists (1954–6), and of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design, 1959–61. He was knighted in 1972. The philosopher Max Black (1909–88), who taught at American universities after 1940, was his brother.

ODNB; WWW; Avril Blake, *Misha Black* (1984); Jolles.

**BLACK, STANLEY** (14 June 1913–27 November 2002), bandleader and composer. Born in Whitechapel, the son of a shoe dealer surnamed Schwartz, he was educated at the JFS

and the Matthay School of Music. Early in his career he played the piano in a cinema showing silent films and in dance bands, including Bert \*Ambrose's. Discharged from war service in the RAF on health grounds, he was from 1944–53 conductor of the BBC Dance Orchestra, and in 1947 married tailor's daughter Edna Kerbel, who sang with dance bands as Edna Kaye. He also became Decca Record Company's house conductor. His signature tune was *That Old Black Magic*. A versatile arranger, he wrote incidental music for radio, Pathé newsreels, and television. He composed scores for numerous films including *Summer Holiday* (1962), for which he won an Ivor Novello Award. From 1958–63 he was Musical Director of the Associated British Pictures Corporation, Elstree Studios. From 1968–9 he was Principal Conductor of the BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra, and in 1977 was the first non-American invited to conduct the Boston Pops Orchestra. He received many honours, including the OBE in 1986 and the Gold Award of the British Academy of Songwriters, Composers and Authors in 1987.

ODNB; JC (28 Nov. 1958).

**BLACKBURN**, in Lancashire, was home to a few Jews in the early nineteenth century, but the organised community originated during the 1880s, most of the residents from that time onwards following such familiar Jewish occupations as tailoring, merchandising clothing or footwear, and general dealing. In 1893, when there were over 20 Jewish families in the town and several more in the immediate vicinity, a synagogue was consecrated at premises in Paradise Lane. Rev. I. Gallant was appointed minister, followed in quick succession by the Revs. L. Muscat, H. Cohen, S. Chassen, and Abraham Newman (served 1898–1904). In 1898 a burial ground was acquired. Emotions at the congregation's AGM in 1899 ran so high that a fight erupted, resulting in 12 summonses for assault that were subsequently withdrawn following unwelcome publicity in the local press. The secessionist New Hebrew Congregation arose from that incident, but the rift was healed in 1900. However, in 1904 people who had remained loyal to the original congregation formed a breakaway congregation in

Freckleton Street with its own minister, Rev. A. Light. That schism lasted until 1907. There were then about 150 Jews in Blackburn. Rev. Newman's successor at Paradise Lane was Rev. Eli Matthews, who served for five years. Subsequent ministers included the Revs. D. I. Devons, M. D. Hershman, A. Kraut, A. Opolian, and E. Susman. The number of Jews in Blackburn steadily declined and the synagogue closed, apparently during the late 1950s; today no organised Jewish community exists in Blackburn.

E. Conway, 'Blackburn', in Aubrey Newman, comp., *Provincial Jewry in Victorian Britain* (1975), reproduced online by JCR-UK; JYB; Jolles.

**BLACKMAN, MOSES (MORRIS)** (6 December 1908–3 June 1983), physicist. The son of a Cape Town rabbi, he was educated at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, obtained his doctorate at Göttingen, and arrived in London in 1933 with a Beit Fellowship at Imperial College. A solid state physicist, primarily concerned with the development of lattice theory and its application to determine such properties as specific heats, he served (1940–1) on the British Committee on Atomic Energy, and in May 1946 (with G. P. Thomson) he filed the first provisional patent on the subject of controlled thermonuclear reactions. He headed the electron diffraction research group at Imperial College, where in 1959 he was appointed to a personal chair in electron physics. He was a pioneer of plasma physics in connection with the possibilities of power generation by nuclear fusion. With N. D. Lisgarten he established the existence of a novel crystal-line form of ice. He was elected FRS in 1962, and on his retirement in 1976 he researched the origin of the magnetism of lodestones.

*Biog. Mem. FRS*, 33 (1987), 47–64; *Times* (10 June 1983); WW.

**BLACKMAN, PHILIP** (c1880–April 1963), educationist, philologist, and grammarian. Born in Friedrichstadt, Latvia, a tin worker's son, he moved to London's East End with his parents and trained as a teacher specialising in science. For over 40 years he taught in LCC schools. He published scientific papers in

relevant journals, and was elected FCS. He was also a Hebrew teacher, and for a time headed the Myrdle Street, Whitechapel, classes of the Jewish Religious Education Board. His books included *English Self-Taught* (1919), *English-Hebrew Dictionary* (1929), *Beginner's Hebrew Self-Taught* (1935), and *Aesop's Fables in Hebrew and English* (1938). His most important work, 27 years in the making, was his highly praised seven-volume edition of the Mishna (1951–7), consisting of text, translation, introduction, and indices. To enable its publication a group of his friends, mostly members of Golders Green Synagogue, formed a limited company in 1946. The second edition was by the Judaica Press, New York. He frequently contributed letters to the *JC* on questions of philology and Jewish law and ritual.

*JC* (12 April 1963).

**BLACKPOOL** and nearby Lytham St Anne's are home to what is now known as the Blackpool and Fylde Jewish community. The Blackpool congregation was founded in 1898. It held services from 1900 at premises in Springfield Road, and in 1907 merged with the rival Blackpool New Orthodox Hebrew Congregation, formed in 1905. The present synagogue, in Leamington Road, was consecrated in 1916. In recent decades ministers have included Rabbis B. Rabinowitz and E. L. Gastwirth, and Revs. J. G. Jacobs, A. Saunders, and D. Braunold. The congregation of St Anne's has a synagogue in Orchard Street, having previously worshipped at premises in Park Road. Ministers have included Revs. L. \*Hardman and L. Book, and Rabbis R. Fisher, M. Lew, and I. Broder. At the start of the twenty-first century there were some 300 Jews in Blackpool and 500 in St Anne's. The Blackpool Reform Congregation, in Raikes Parade, was founded in 1947. Originally a Liberal congregation, it has been Reform since 1961.

JCR-UK; Jolles.

**BLAIR, JOYCE** (4 November 1932–19 August 2006), dancer and actress, and **BLAIR, LIONEL** (12 December 1931–), dancer, choreographer, television presenter, and actor. Their father was a Russian-born hairdresser



who changed the family name from Ogu in their youth. Born in Montreal with the forenames Henry Lionel, Lionel was taken in infancy to London, where Joyce was born. The pair took up show business professionally to support their mother, widowed in 1944; their first public performances together were in London Underground station shelters during the war. Joyce made her stage debut in 1945, and went on to appear in minor roles in the original London productions of *South Pacific* (1951) and *Guys and Dolls* (1953). She also appeared in off-Broadway musicals. She and Lionel first achieved prominence on British television in the early 1960s, dancing together in variety shows. In 1978, Joyce returned to the West End stage in *Bar Mitzvah Boy*, and in 1984 appeared in *The Last Days of Pompeii*. She died in Santa Monica, California. Lionel acted from 1944–7, before concentrating on dance. He has appeared in numerous television productions, including game shows, drama series, and sitcoms. His film appearances include *The World of Suzie Wong* (1960), *A Hard Day's Night* (1964), and *Absolute Beginners* (1986). He has choreographed films including *Jazz Boat* (1960) and *The Magic Christian* (1969). He was a team captain on the long-running television gameshow *Give Us a Clue*, presented *Name That Tune* in the 1980s, and more recently has appeared in a touring production called *Strictly Ballroom Dancing* and *The Mint*. Joyce's daughter, **Deborah Sheridan-Taylor**, is an actress who appeared in *EastEnders*.

Online sources.

**BLAKE (née Dum), NAOMI** (1924–), sculptor. Born in Munkas, now in the Czech Republic, she is an Auschwitz survivor. Following liberation she went to Palestine, joined the Haganah, and as Naomi Ben-Shalom served in the Israeli army. She moved to London in 1952, the year she married City banker Asher Blake (3 February 1918–May 2003). She studied at the Hornsey School of Art (1955–8) and was principally a portrait sculptor before turning to abstract and monumental pieces. One of her first such commissions was for two items in the foyer of a block of flats in Regent's Park. She began exhibiting in 1962 and was duly elected FRBS. Her work, widely displayed in galleries in Britain and overseas, is represented in many major venues.

JC (3 Dec. 1965, 11 Oct. 1991, 8 July 1994); A. Windsor, ed., *British Sculptors of the Twentieth Century* (2003).

**BLAND (née Romanzini), MARIA THERESA** (1769–15 January 1838), mezzo-soprano and actress. Born in Italy to Jewish parents with whom she moved to London in infancy, she made her stage debut at the age of four. Her operatic career began with acclaim in 1786 at Drury Lane, swiftly bringing her leading roles. Although of limited power, her singing voice possessed remarkable sweetness, and she was known for her fine renditions of English ballads. In 1790 she married a non-Jewish actor, George Bland (d. 1807), the brother of actress Dorothea Jordan, mistress of the future William IV. She and George, who eventually parted, had two sons, **James Bland** (1798–1861), an operatic bass, and **Charles Bland** (1802–c1834), an operatic tenor. She also had several illegitimate children. She retired in 1822 owing to mental illness, living until her death upon funds donated at a benefit performance staged for her at Drury Lane in 1824 and managed on her behalf by Lord Egremont. She was buried in St Margaret's, Westminster.

ODNB; EJ; 'Memoirs of Mrs. Bland', *Oxberry's Dramatic Biography*, 1 (1825).

**BLANK, Sir [MAURICE] VICTOR** (9 November 1942–), solicitor and businessman. Educated at Stockport Grammar School and at St Catherine's College, Oxford, he was admitted a solicitor in 1966 and, in 1969, became a partner in the law firm of Clifford-Turner. From 1981 he was Head of Corporate Finance at the Charterhouse Bank, which he served as Chief Executive (1985–96) and Chairman (1985–97). A director (from 1993), Deputy Chairman (1996–2000) and Chairman (from 2000) of GUS (formerly Great Universal Stores) PLC, he was also Chairman of the Mirror Group PLC in 1998–9 and Chairman of Trinity Mirror PLC from 1999–2006. He is best known for serving as Chairman of Lloyds TSB from 2006–10; his controversial resignation received much media publicity. He is Chairman of WellBeing, a charity associated with the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and a governor of Tel Aviv

University. He has written on law and was knighted in 1999.

WW; online sources.

**BLASCHKO, HUGO** (4 January 1900–18 April 1993), biochemical pharmacologist. Born Hermann Karl Felix Blaschko in Berlin, the son of a noted dermatologist, he studied medicine in Berlin and Freiburg. He practised in Göttingen and afterwards in Heidelberg. In 1929–30 he researched with A. V. Hill at UCL, and having returned to Germany left again for England in 1933, aided by the Academic Assistance Council. He researched at the universities of Cambridge (from 1934) and Oxford (from 1944). He was elected FRS (1962), received many honours including the Wellcome Gold Medal, and was a Fellow of Linacre College Oxford, which he helped to found. He was a first cousin of H. F. \*Jolowicz; other relatives include Nobel laureate Konrad Bloch and Professors Werner E. \*Mosse, George Mosse, Wolfgang Panofsky, and Hilde \*Himmelweit.

ODNB; WWW; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 42 (1996).

**BLATTNER, LUDWIG** (d. October 1935), inventor of a sound recording system. Also known as Louis Blattner, he was born in Germany and was never naturalised British. Involved in the entertainment industry in Liverpool before the First World War, about 1920 he went to Manchester, where he managed a circuit of small cinemas. He took over the lease of the Gaiety Theatre, turning it into the city's first super-cinema, bought the film rights to Leon Feuchtwanger's *Jew Süß*, and developed a sound recording system, the Blattnerphone. Useful for rehearsals, it also enabled the BBC to transmit sound recordings around the Empire. By 1929 he used a system that provided sound simultaneously with the new Blattner Keller-Dorian colour attachments fitted to the cameras. In London in 1928 he formed the Ludwig Blattner Picture Corporation Ltd (British Phototone Sound Productions), and acquired premises at Borehamwood.

There the company produced its first film, *A Knight in London* (1929), but the company went into voluntary liquidation in 1933, and in 1935 Blattner committed suicide. The studios were taken over by American producer Joe Rock, who made Blattner's son Gerard (Gerry) manager.

*Times* (31 Oct. 1935, 1 Nov. 1935).

**BLAUSTEN (née Cinnamon), NORMA MARION** (6 June 1925–24 January 2000), local politician and communal leader. Born in Hackney, the daughter of a furniture dealer, she became a Conservative Party activist in the Hendon South constituency. She was the first female chairman of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Conservative Association, and was Constituency Chairman, 1978–81. A founder member of the Barnet Community Relations Council, she was for many years Vice-President of the Anglo-Asian Conservative Society, and helped many Asian refugees from Uganda to learn English. A governor of three Barnet schools and a council member and governor of Clifton College, she was active in the Jewish Welfare Board (now Jewish Care).

JC (10 March 2000).

**BLECH, HARRY** (June 1909–9 May 1999), violinist and conductor. Born Hirsch Blech in London's East End, the son of a provisions merchant and commercial traveller, he studied at Trinity College, London, and the Royal Manchester College of Music. He was first violinist in the Hallé Orchestra, joined the BBC Symphony Orchestra, and formed the Blech Quartet, which gave first performances of several works and played at wartime chamber music concerts in the National Gallery. In the 1940s he formed other groups of players, and in 1949 founded the Haydn-Mozart Society (1949). He conducted the London Philharmonic, the Royal Philharmonic, the Philharmonic, and for 35 years the London Mozart Players. He recorded extensively, was elected FRSA, and appointed CBE in 1984. His birth date often appears as 2 March 1910, the date his father gave in order not to appear to

have broken the law when he tardily registered it.

ODNB; *Musical Times*, 140 (Autumn 1999), 8; R. Holmes, *Conductors on Record* (1982); N. Slonimsky, *The Concise Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians* (1988); *Times* (11 May 1999).

**BLEICHROEDER, RUDOLF PAUL JULIUS** (10 March 1914–5 February 2000), merchant banker. Berlin-born, he was the son of an eminent physician and grandson of Bismarck's famous banker Gerson von Bleichroeder. Having chosen merchant banking as his own career, Rudolf was in Portugal in 1938 when his father telephoned advising him not to return to Germany, and soon afterwards the family's assets were seized by the Nazis. Rudolf fled to England with just over £50 in his pocket, and obtained a position with the merchant bank Samuel Montagu and Co., initially to check settlements in the booming silver market. From 1974–84 he was its Deputy Chairman.

JC (10 March 2000).

**BLES, DAVID SAMUEL** (c1834–14 October 1899), merchant and communal leader. Born in The Hague, he was the son of Samuel David Bles (c1797–17 January 1873), who established the firm of S.D. Bles & Co., merchants and shippers, in Manchester. It dealt extensively in the Dutch trade, and he was Vice-Consul for the Netherlands. He was President of the Manchester Board of Guardians, Manager of the Manchester Jews' Free School, and one of the founders of the Manchester Reform Synagogue. He served as a JP for Manchester and died during a visit to Vienna, leaving £107,000 in England. His brother and fellow businessman **Abraham Jeremiah Samuel Bles** (c1838–5 December 1909), Treasurer of the Manchester Jewish Board of Guardians and Vice-Chairman of Manchester Reform Club, was Dutch Consul in Manchester, leaving £112,000, including legacies to Jewish charities; Edward \*Bles was his son.

JC (24 Jan. 1873, 20 Oct. 1899, 18 Feb. 1910); JE; Williams, *Manchester Jewry*.

**BLES, EDWARD JEREMIAH** (1864–3 May 1926), zoologist. Born Jeremiah Edward Bles in Salford, the nephew of D. S. \*Bles, he was educated at a school in Hanover and at Owens College, Manchester. He was Secretary of the Manchester Microscopical Society. In 1890 he graduated BSc at the University of London. Appointed Junior Demonstrator in Zoology at Owens College in 1892, he also directed (1893–4) the Marine Biological Association station at Plymouth. He proceeded to King's College, Cambridge (BA 1898, MA 1907), and afterwards undertook important studies in his field. He was elected FRSE (1904) and received a DSc from the University of London. He left to the University of Cambridge his scientific apparatus and funds for two proposed professorships, one in biophysics, the other in embryology.

JC (10 Dec. 1909); *Times* (2 June 1926); *Int. J. Dev. Biol.*, 44 (2000), 43–50; *Nature* (17 July 1926); *Alumni Cantab.*

**BLIND (née Cohen), MATHILDE** (1841–November 1896), feminist and writer. Some of her poems appeared under the pseudonym Claude Lake. Born in Mannheim, the daughter of a Jewish banker, she later took the surname of her stepfather, the German radical Karl Blind (1826–1907), and was brought up in London following the failure of Germany's 1848 revolution. Largely self-taught, she contributed essays on a range of topics to literary and intellectual periodicals. Her books included anthologies of poetry; translations; studies of Shakespeare, Byron and Shelley; a denunciation of the Highland Clearances; a life of Madame Roland; and a novel. Her most notable works were arguably a biography of George Eliot (1883, reprinted 2000) and *The Ascent of Man* (1889), a poetic epic based on Darwin's theory of evolution. Her brother, Ferdinand Blind-Cohen, made an attempt on Bismarck's life in 1866 and committed suicide the following day.

ODNB; JC (4 Dec. 1896).

**BLOCH, ALFRED** (c1904–11 May 1979), engineer. Born in Weiden, Bavaria, he studied at

the Munich Technical University, obtained a doctorate in engineering there, and lectured in applied mechanics (1929–33). Working on the German state railways at Munich, he invented an advanced railway signalling system. On leaving Nazi Germany he went to Dublin (MSc, 1935), and invented a surface resistance strain gauge. From 1936–64 he was senior physicist at GEC, Wembley, and in 1966 was appointed Associate Reader in Electrical Engineering at Brunel University, from which he received an honorary doctorate in 1977. A specialist in the measurement of mechanical stresses at high speed vibration, he was FInstP, CEng, FIEE, and FIMechE. He supported academic Jewish charities.

JC (25 May 1979): *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists 1969/70*; R. Clayton and J. Algar, *The GEC Research Laboratories 1919–1984* (1989).

**BLOCH, MARTIN** (16 November 1883–19 June 1954), landscape painter. Born in Neisse, Upper Silesia, the son of a textile factory owner, he became a leading Expressionist and art teacher. In 1934 he fled to Denmark and thence to London, where he opened the School of Contemporary Painting and Drawing, which he ran until 1939. In 1940 he was interned as a so-called 'enemy alien' at Huyton, Lancashire, and on the Isle of Man. Released in 1941, he obtained clearance from the Ministry of Information to depict war damage in London, and was naturalised in 1947. From 1943 he shared a studio with Josef \*Herman. A guest teacher at Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts from 1949 until his death, he also taught privately. His work featured in the 1951 Festival of Britain. He was an active member of the \*Ben Uri Gallery, of which he became Secretary. Retrospectives were held in 1957 by the Arts Council and in 1984 at the South London Art Gallery. His work is represented in major collections.

ODNB; EJ; JC (2 July 1954); *Ben Uri Story*.

**BLOCH, Sir MAURICE** (1882–19 February 1964), distiller, philanthropist, and communal leader. The first Scottish Jew to be knighted, he was born Moses Bloch in

Dundee, the son of a Russian-born picture dealer and general merchant. Educated locally at Harris Academy, he was active in Dundee's Jewish community before moving in 1910 to Glasgow. He became head of Bloch Brothers of Glasgow, a successful whisky distillers and exporting firm. Scapa Distillery in the Orkneys was part of his business empire. One of the most generous Scottish philanthropists of his time, he is said to have given away over £400,000. Beneficiaries included \*Jews' College, the HUI, the University of Glasgow, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. He was President and Treasurer of the Glasgow Jewish Board of Guardians and Hon. Life President of the Glasgow Yeshivah, and was active in numerous other local Jewish organisations. A Conservative, knighted in 1937 'for political and social services', he unsuccessfully contested parliamentary seats three times. He gave up his £5,000,000 distillery business in 1954 in order to concentrate ever more closely on Jewish communal affairs. He represented Scotland on the Chief Rabbinate Council and was for some time a member of the \*Board of Deputies. He was a JP for 28 years until after the findings of the 1948 Lynskey Tribunal into the official conduct of some ministers of the Crown, to which, although firmly denying corruption, he admitted indiscretion in his dealings with the Board of Trade. A bachelor, he left £2,044,000, an enormous sum at the time.

JC (28 Feb., 11 Dec. 1964); *WWW*; Jolles.

**BLOK, ARTHUR** (19 March 1882–14 October 1974), electrical engineer, patent examiner, and malacologist, and **BLOK (née de Sola Pool)**, **BUENA SARAH** (1882–26 June 1949), scientist. Born in Hornsey, north London, the son of a Dutch-born physician, he was educated at Owen's School and UCL, graduating BSc (Eng.). He participated in early experiments in radio transmission, and was involved in sending the first transatlantic message (Cornwall to Newfoundland, 1901). He published *The Elementary Principles of Illumination and Artificial Lighting* (1914). From 1907–42 he worked in the Patent Office, becoming Chief Examiner. An active Zionist, he helped to establish the Haifa Technion in 1924–5, serving as its inaugural Director

and appointing its first academic staff. In England he also served as President of the B'nai Brith First Lodge and was a member of the council of \*Jews' College. Appointed OBE in 1945, he also built up a major collection of mollusc shells and a library of thousands of book on this topic, which he left to the HUJ. In 1907 he married his relative Buena, the daughter of a woollen drapery merchant. She graduated BSc at UCL, where in 1900 she received a gold medal in chemistry. In 1905 her 'Note on a suggested new source of aluminium' was published by the Faraday Society, and in 1906, with the appearance of her co-authored 'The Vapour Pressure in Equilibrium with Substances Holding Varying Amounts of Moisture', she became probably the second woman (Hertha \*Ayrton was the first) to have a paper published by the Royal Society. In 1908 she and Rose Mabel Lindo Henry (née Halford) became the first two women co-opted onto the Spanish and Portuguese Board of Guardians. She lectured on scientific, literary, and Jewish topics. **Geoffrey David Maurice Block** OBE MA FIL (18 February 1914–May 1991), author of *The Wings of Warfare* (1945) and an employee of the Conservative Research Department, was their son.

EJ; Berger, *The Jewish Victorian 1871–1880*; JC (2 Feb. 1906, 28 June 1907, 29 July 1938, 6 Oct. 1939, 1 July 1949, 25 Oct., 8 Nov. 1974); *Journal of Conchology*, 29 (1974–5), 67–8; A. Blok, 'The Third Fleming Memorial Lecture', *Journal of the Television Society*, 4 (1948), 219; *Transactions of the Faraday Society*, 1 (1905), 26–8; *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* (March 1906), 292–314.

**BLOM-COOPER, Sir LOUIS JACQUES** (27 March 1926–), barrister and legal reformer. One of the best-known advocates of law reform, he was born in London and educated at Seaford College, Sussex, at KCL, and at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge. He was an army captain during the war, and in 1952 was called to the Bar by Middle Temple (QC, 1970; Bencher, 1978; Reader, 1998). A Judge of the Court of Appeals in Jersey and Guernsey (1989–96), he was Chairman of the Mental Health Act Commission (1987–94), and Chairman of the Independent Commission for Holding Centres in Northern Ireland (1993–2000). He was Chairman of the Howard

League for Penal Reform (1973–84) and of the Press Council (1989–90), and National Chairman, Victim Support (1994–7). Knighted in 1992, he has been a member of many committees of enquiry into law reform and has written extensively on law reform and on famous criminal cases.

JC (17 June 1966, 9 June 1967, 20 Jan. 1989); WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**BLOND, NEVILLE** (11 February 1896–4 August 1970), businessman, trade advisor, and philanthropist, and **BLOND, ANTHONY** (20 March 1928–28 February 2008), publisher. Born in Hull and brought up in Manchester, where his father and uncle ran a textile business, Neville was educated at Manchester Grammar School and in Switzerland. During the First World War he attained the rank of major in the Horse Guards, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Afterwards he joined his family's firm and eventually became Chairman of Emu Wool Industries. In 1936 he began his long-term presidency of the Sydney Frankenburg branch of the British Legion, and during the Second World War served first as a wing commander in the RAF and then in the Ministry of Production. In 1948–9 he was UK trade advisor in the USA. Later, until 1951, he was an advisor on North American exports to Britain's Board of Trade; he was also Special Trade Advisor to the Canadian High Commissioner. He was appointed OBE in 1945 and CMG in 1950. From its foundation in 1956 he was Chairman of the English Stage Company. He and his second wife, **Elaine Blond** (née Marks; 1902–85), whom he married in 1944, were benefactors of Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, Sussex, and in 1963 donated £150,000 for the creation of an attached centre for the treatment of burns victims. In 1969 he was created an Hon. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He supported a number of Zionist initiatives, principally those connected with the Federation of Women Zionists, of which Elaine was President for the last 16 years of her life. Manchester-born, the daughter of the founder of Marks and Spencer, she was educated at the local girls' high school, and, reluctantly, at a London domestic science college. By her first husband she was the mother of Dame Simone \*Prendergast. Anthony

Blond, born in Sale, Cheshire, and educated at Eton and Oxford, was Neville Blond's son by his first wife, Eileen Reba, sister of Baron \*Nahum. Anthony, who was involved in the foundation of the satirical magazine *Private Eye*, set up his own publishing business in 1952, and had an eclectic authors' list that included Tom \*Stoppard and other household names. He went bankrupt in 1988. He unsuccessfully stood for Parliament as a Labour candidate in 1964. Long alienated from Judaism, he rediscovered it later in life, but was anti-Zionist. He was a flamboyant character whose autobiography, *A Jew Made in England*, appeared in 2004.

JC (14 Aug. 1970, 22 Nov. 1985, 7 March 2008);  
WWW; Times (1 March 2008).

**BLOOM, ARNOLD** (c1854–22 December 1910), local politician and communal leader. Born in Germany, he became a businessman in Birkenhead, was President of the Argyle Conservative Club, and was elected Mayor of Birkenhead in 1907. He was President of the Birkenhead branch of the AJA, of the Birkenhead Hebrew Congregation, and later of Liverpool's New Hebrew Congregation. During the 1940s his nephews Ernest and Marcus Bloom served as Mayors of West Hartlepool.

JC (15 Nov. 1907, 30 Dec. 1910).

**BLOOM, CLAIRE** (15 February 1931–), actress. Born Patricia Claire Blume in Finchley, London, the daughter of a businessman, she trained at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama and the Central School of Speech and Drama. She made her stage debut in 1946 and became known for her sensitive portrayals of Shakespearean heroines. Cast by Charlie Chaplin as the suicidal ballerina in the film *Limelight* (1950), she swiftly achieved stardom on both stage and screen, and has also acted on television. Her stage work includes leads in *A Doll's House* (plus the film version, 1973) and *A Streetcar Named Desire*; in 1998 she performed in her own one-woman show, *Enter the Actress*. Her films include *Richard III* (1955), *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* (1965), *Charly* (1968), *Crimes and Misdemeanours* (1989), and

*Mighty Aphrodite* (1995). She has written two volumes of memoirs: *Limelight and After* (1982) and *Leaving a Doll's House* (1996). She married three famous Americans: actor Rod Steiger, producer Hillard Elkins, and novelist Philip Roth.

JC (25 June 1982, 7 March 1997); online sources.

**BLOOM, JOHN** (1931–), businessman. The son of a Polish-born tailor and a mother of Sephardi background, he was born in the East End into an Orthodox home. He attended Hackney Downs School, leaving at 16. During the late 1940s he served in the RAF, and, in competition with existing firms, began a bus transport business for airmen on leave. In the 1950s he sold washing machines door-to-door, and began a company that sold Dutch 'Spartan' washing machines for much less than the cost of High Street brands. In 1958 he took over Rolls-Razor and made thousands of those machines, and, in 1962, bought the Colston Company. His firm, Rolls-Colston, expanded into selling electrical goods, rental televisions, and foreign holidays, always undercutting the existing retailers by mass marketing and low overheads. As a result, he became a millionaire, living a luxurious nouveau-riche lifestyle. His teenage mistress was shot and killed by her husband, who in 1963 was jailed for manslaughter. Bloom's anti-establishment agenda won him many admirers. Nevertheless, his firm soon ran into trading difficulties. Shares in it were suspended in July 1964, and it ceased trading. As one of the visible business failures of its time it received enormous publicity. Bloom was declared legally bankrupt in 1969. In the 1970s he was engaged in the hotel and restaurant business in Los Angeles and currently lives in Spain. He wrote an autobiography, *It's No Sin to Make a Profit* (1971).

Online sources.

**BLOOM, SOLOMON (SIDNEY)** (1 January 1921–1 June 2003), restaurateur. Solomon Bloom, known as Sidney, was born in Brick Lane, Spitalfields, the son of Morris Bloom (d. 1951), a Lithuanian immigrant who opened in the East End a kosher salt beef shop that later

included a snack bar and a meat products factory. Educated at Raine's Grammar School to the age of 16, Sidney worked in a munitions factory during the Second World War. In 1952 he opened M. Bloom (Kosher) & Son Ltd., named in honour of his father, on Whitechapel High Street. Remarkably, at a time when the East End was being deserted by its former Jewish residents, Bloom's became the most famous restaurant in Britain – if not in the world – serving East European kosher food; its popularity was perhaps precisely because it was a nostalgic symbol of a vanishing era. Diners included Princess Margaret, Golda Meir, Charlie Chaplin, and Frank Sinatra. It was renowned for the enormous portions it served and for the brusqueness of its waiters who, uniquely, were independent contractors rather than hired employees and thus had a direct interest in seeing that as many customers came and went as quickly as possible. Bloom opened a branch in Golders Green in 1965, which remains popular. He retired in 1985, and the East End branch closed in 1996. Involved in many Jewish charities, he is probably the only proprietor of a kosher restaurant with an entry in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.

ODNB; JC (27 June 2003).

**BLOOMFIELD, JACK** (20 November 1899–June 1961), boxer. Born in Islington to a family surnamed Blumenfeld, and maternal uncle to Mike and Bernie \*Winters, he fought professionally in the 1920s as a middleweight and light-heavyweight. In 1921 he was defeated by Ted ('Kid') \*Lewis for the British middleweight title in a 20-round match. Increasing in weight, Bloomfield in 1922 knocked out Harry Drake to win the British light-heavyweight title. In 1923 he became light-heavyweight champion of the British Empire by knocking out Horace 'Soldier' Jones. The following year he was knocked out by American Tommy Gibbons in the first ever boxing event at Wembley Stadium. Following his retirement he became, during the 1930s, a West End publican, as well as refereeing matches and running a training camp for boxers, a gymnasium, and boxing and theatrical agencies. He worked tirelessly for Jewish and non-Jewish charities. His brother **Joe Bloomfield** (1900–July 1963) was also a boxer.

*Times* (3 June 1961); JC (9 June 1961); online sources.

**BLOW, SANDRA** (14 September 1925–22 August 2002), artist. Born into a family of East End fruit traders originally surnamed Lichtblau, she studied at St Martin's School of Art (1941–6) and at the Royal Academy Schools (1946–7). Originally a figurative artist, having studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome (1947–8) and travelled in France and Spain, she turned to abstract forms. From 1960–75 she taught at the Royal College of Art, and was appointed an Hon. Fellow in 1985. She subsequently lived and worked in Cornwall. Her work sold to museums and public areas sufficiently spacious to accommodate huge compositions.

JC (27 Oct. 2006).

**BLOWITZ, HENRI GEORGES STEPHAN ADOLPHE OPPER DE** (28 December 1825–18 January 1903), journalist. Born in Blovice (Blowitz), Bohemia, the son of a tradesman, he taught German in France, abandoned Judaism, married a wealthy Roman Catholic widow, and added his birthplace to his surname. In 1866 he became a journalist, and covered the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1 as Assistant Paris Correspondent for *The Times*, becoming Chief Paris Correspondent in 1873. Chronicling even the most mundane of occurrences in dramatic style, prone to blur fact and fiction, and often crediting himself with directing the course of momentous events, he proved popular with readers but his influence waned with the death in 1889 of the paper's admiring Manager. However, Blowitz clung to his post until his retirement in 1902, having proved an ardent Dreyfusard and Anglophile. He wrote an entertaining, if at times improbable, account of his life and career.

ODNB; F. Giles, *A Prince of Journalists: The Life and Times of de Blowitz* (1962); H. G. S. de Blowitz, *My Memoirs* (1903).

**BLUE, LIONEL** (6 February 1930–), Progressive rabbi and broadcaster. Born in London, he became one of the first two ordinands of

\*Leo Baeck College. He served as minister to the Settlement Synagogue and Middlesex New Synagogue (1960–3), and then left congregational life to be the WUPJ's Religious Director. From 1972–88 he was Convener of the Beth Din of the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain. During that period he achieved national fame for his religious broadcasts on radio and television, combining religious insights with humorous and homely anecdotes. A founder of the Standing Conference of Jews, Christians and Muslims in Europe, he won (1993) the Templeton Prize for inter-faith work, and in 1994 was appointed OBE. His numerous books include *To Heaven with Scribes and Pharisees* (1975). With Jonathan \*Magonet he edited a complete series of prayer books for the Reform movement.

L. Blue, *My Affair with Christianity* (1998).

**BLUMBERG, BARUCH SAMUEL** (28 July 1925–), physician and Nobel laureate. Born in New York, the son of a lawyer, he received his elementary education at a Jewish school in Flatbush and his secondary at Far Rockaway High School. Following war service in the US Navy he graduated from Union College, upstate New York, and qualified in medicine at Columbia University. In 1957 he obtained a doctorate at the University of Oxford for his work on the biochemistry of hyaluronic acid. His later discovery of an antigen that detected hepatitis B infection and his work leading to the development of a hepatitis B vaccine were of immense importance. He shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1976 and was Master of Balliol College, Oxford, 1989–94. His daughter married Mark Thompson, Director-General of the BBC.

JC (1 July 1988, 4 Jan. 1991, 24 June 2003, 12 May 2006); online sources.

**BLUME (née Braverman), Dame HILARY SHARON** (9 January 1945–), charities advisor. London-born, she was educated at the Stand Grammar School in Greater Manchester, the LSE (BSc Econ), and the University of Sussex, where her MPhil thesis was a study of antisemitic groups in Britain between the wars. Having worked as a fundraiser

for, successively, War on Want and Shelter Housing Aid Centre, she founded (1979) the Charity Trading Advisory Group, now the Charities Advisory Trust, which began the trend towards charity Christmas cards and initiated the project Peace Oil. She was elected FRSA in 2002 and appointed DBE in 2008. Her second husband, **Michael Norton** OBE (c1942–), London-born of Indian Jewish heritage and educated at Charterhouse and at King's College, Cambridge where he read Natural Sciences, is also a social activist and charity fundraising expert. The son of a former Chairman of the RSGB, he founded the Directory of Social Change in 1975; his publications include *365 Ways to Change the World* (1st ed. 2005).

JC (12 Dec. 2003, 24 Dec. 2004, 2 Dec. 2005, 14 Dec. 2007); *Guardian* (8 Dec. 2004); online sources.

**BLUMENFELD, RALPH DAVID** (7 April 1864–17 July 1948), newspaper editor. Born in Watertown, Wisconsin, the son of a former academic from Nuremburg who founded and edited one of the first German-language newspapers in the American Mid-West, he followed his father into journalism. Disgruntled with his bosses at the *New York Herald* during the 1890s, he resigned while a special correspondent in London, settling there and becoming naturalised in 1907. After several years as a linotype machine salesman he was appointed News Editor of the *Daily Mail*, and in 1902 joined the *Daily Express*, of which he was Editor-in-Chief (1924–32). He committed the paper to the support of Joseph Chamberlain's policy of tariff reform. He also modernised its format, introducing a new typeface and American-style banner headlines, and putting news rather than small advertisements on the front page. A close friend of Stanley Baldwin despite the latter's differences with *Express* proprietor Lord Beaverbrook, Blumenfeld declined a knighthood for services to the Conservative Party. He served as President of the Institute of Journalists (1928), Master of the Company of Newspaper Makers (1931–3), and Deputy Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers (1931–5). He authored *The Pick Axe Club* (1885), *Exiled in England* (1896), *R.D.B.'s Diary, 1887–1914* (1930), *What Is a Journalist?* (1930), *All in a Lifetime* (1931), *The Press in My Time* (1933),



R.D.B.'s *Procession* (1935), and *Home Town* (1944). Sir John \*Elliot was his son.

ODNB.

**BLUMENFELD, SIMON** (25 November 1907–3 April 2005), author and journalist. Born to immigrant parents in Whitechapel, he began work at 14 as a cutter and presser in a tailoring sweatshop, and later sold dress fabric from a market stall. He turned to journalism and authorship, contributing to Victor \*Gollancz's *Left Review* and writing plays for the left-wing Workers' Theatre, precursor to the Unity Theatre. With Willy \*Goldman and the \*Litvinoff brothers he formed an East End literary group. His first book *Jew Boy* (1935) took a semi-autobiographical look at the area's deprivation and squalor. *Phineas Kahn: Portrait of an Immigrant* (1937) was republished in 1988 with an introduction by Steven \*Berkoff. During the Second World War Blumenfeld served in the army, latterly as a scriptwriter in an entertainment unit. Afterwards he became a show business journalist as well as writing on boxing for the *Weekly Sporting Review*. He collaborated with Bernard \*Mendelovitch and Harry \*Ariel on scripts for the Yiddish acting troupe based at the Grand Palais, his drama *The Promised Land* (1960) being the last Yiddish play professionally staged in Europe. In 1987 his play *The Battle of Cable Street* was performed at the Edinburgh Festival. He wrote western novels under the nom-de-plume Huck Messer (Yiddish for 'carving knife') and also used the pen names Peter Simon and C. V. Curtis. As Sidney Vauncez (the latter word, Yiddish for moustache, being a tribute to his fine handlebar specimen) he wrote a weekly column for *The Stage* magazine, of which he became Light Entertainment Editor in 1962. In 2004 he entered the *Guinness Book of Records* as the world's oldest columnist. At the time of his death he had two books in progress. He was the maternal grandfather of award-winning comedy writer **Shani Solomons** (1964–), whose debut novel *All Things Bright and Beautiful* was published in 2008.

JC (20 May 2005, 27 March 2009).

**BLUMENSON, LEON** (1905–90), actor and singer, and **KARALOVA, MIRIAM** (1902–20

February 1995), actress and entertainer. Born in Warsaw to strictly religious parents who disapproved of his stage ambitions, Leon moved in his teens to Argentina. There his splendid tenor voice and striking good looks immediately brought him work in cabaret. This quickly led to him playing the juvenile lead in Yiddish operettas. In 1933 he formed a stage partnership with Miriam Karalova, whom he met while she was performing in Argentina, and whom he married. Born in Russia to a family that ran a travelling circus, Miriam had originally been a circus performer and then, being gifted with a pleasing soprano voice, a player in operettas. In partnership with a musical clown she had toured continental music halls, and during the 1920s appeared at the London Palladium. She had then turned to the Yiddish stage, playing lead roles on both sides of the Atlantic. A charismatic, versatile actress and an agile dancer, who embraced comedic character roles as she grew older, Miriam was a firm favourite with audiences. Together they toured South America and Europe, including several seasons in London. Being skilled in the art of chazanut Leon was also engaged to conduct High Holyday services on the Continent. When the Second World War broke out the couple were trapped in Paris. Leon was deported to Auschwitz but Miriam escaped that fate owing to her possession of an Iranian passport and remained in Paris. Following the liberation of Auschwitz the reunited couple rallied as many Yiddish actors as they could find and played for a short season. Soon afterwards, in 1946, they were invited as guest stars to London's New Yiddish Theatre in Adler Street, and settled in England, where they became members of the permanent company at the Grand Palais.

JC (19 Jan. 1990, 5 May 1995); Mazower.

**BLUMENTHAL, JACQUES** (4 October 1829–17 May 1908), piano teacher and composer of songs. Born Jacob Blumenthal in Hamburg, he apparently converted to Christianity. He studied music in Vienna and Paris, settling in London in 1848, the year of Germany's failed liberal revolution. He was a fashionable piano teacher, and played the piano for Queen Victoria and in aristocratic circles. He composed numerous salon pieces and songs. Amongst the more popular ones are *The*

*Message*, *The Requital*, and *Sunshine and Rain*. He left bequests to Roman Catholic institutions. His Opus 8 is dedicated to the wife of (Sir) F. H. \*Goldsmid.

JE; *Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians* (3rd ed. 1919).

**BLUTHAL, JOHN** (1929–), actor. Born in Poland, he was raised in Melbourne, Australia, from the age of nine and studied drama at the University of Melbourne. After appearing with Spike Milligan in the Australian production of *The Bed Sitting Room* he arrived in Britain, where he played in various comedy series during the 1960s and 1970s, working with Milligan as well as Sid James, Tony Hancock, Eric Sykes, and Michael Bentine. He also appeared in dramatic productions. He starred as a Jewish tailor in the popular comedy series *Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width* (1967–71). More recently he has been seen in a recurring role in another television comedy series, *The Vicar of Dibley*. His big screen appearances include the Beatles' vehicles *A Hard Day's Night* and *Help!* as well as two Pink Panther and three Carry On films.

Online sources.

**BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS, THE**, is the representative organisation of Anglo-Jewry, generally recognised as such by government and media. Founded on 14 December 1760, it was known until 1836 as the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews. What began as a London body rooted in the congregations has long since been nationwide, with delegates ('deputies') drawn from a wide gamut of communal institutions, both religious and secular. The Board keeps a watchful eye for developments detrimental to Anglo-Jewry and strives to safeguard Jewish interests and practice, including brit milah (circumcision) and shechitah (ritual slaughter), from calumny and legislative interference. Its structure and administration, which includes a professional staff, has been overhauled several times, most recently in 1997 when, inter alia, the Board's system of specialist committees was replaced by four divisions: Community Issues, Defence and Group Relations,

International, and Finance and Organisation. Each division is chaired by an honorary officer and composed of a number of elected deputies, supported by a professional director. Committees and working groups set up by the divisions deal with particular areas of activity. Each division elects a member to sit on the Executive Committee, the Board's main decision-making body, which also includes the Board's honorary officers (President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer), the chairs of the regional council and constitution committee, the Director-General and the past Presidents of the Board. At present, there are about 300 deputies. Each participating synagogue or institution elects, depending on its size, one or more deputies to represent it. The Board normally convenes eight times a year, and elections occur every three years. The Board also has a regional deputies' assembly (formerly called the provincial council) that convenes all the deputies from non-metropolitan communities to discuss topics of mutual relevance and elects a small regional council. For many years the Board's offices were at Woburn House in Upper Woburn Place, London, but they are currently located nearby in Bloomsbury Square, in a house once occupied by Isaac \*D'Israeli. The Board's establishment resulted from the appointment by the Spanish and Portuguese community of seven 'deputados' to pay homage, in November 1760, to George III on his accession, a unilateral action that upset the Ashkenazim and prompted 'the Two Nations' the following month to agree to cooperate in future regarding matters of shared concern. In an early document the deputies described their brief as 'watching all Acts of Parliament, Acts of Government, laws, libels, addresses, or whatever else may affect the body of Jews'. One of the first moves against 'libel' occurred in 1805, when they ordered the prosecution of a newspaper editor who had permitted offensive correspondence about Jews to appear in his columns; when he, tardily, apologised, they dropped the proceedings. Jews in British colonies and territories, such as Jamaica and Gibraltar, asked the Board to intercede on their behalf when occasion warranted. Initially, the Board convened intermittently, meeting, for instance, in 1828 after an eight-year interlude to discuss parliamentary emancipation. In 1835 representatives of \*Bevis Marks Synagogue and the three Ashkenazi City congregations resolved that 'it would be of essential advantage' to Anglo-Jewry's

'political welfare' that all should acknowledge the deputies as their spokesmen, by 'having a sufficient number of Members from each Congregation to ensure' that proceedings reflected 'the general wishes' of the community. For much of the nineteenth century the Board was dominated by (Sir) Moses \*Montefiore, who became President in 1835, at which time it comprised 22 deputies elected from those four synagogues, and, apart from brief intervals, he held that office until 1874. In 1836 a formal constitution was framed, and Montefiore informed the government that the Board was 'the only official channel of communication for the secular and political interests' of British Jews. That year's Marriage Registration Act conferred on the Board's President the power of appointing synagogue marriage secretaries to legalise weddings according to Jewish rites. Owing to Montefiore's intractable opposition to Reform Judaism, the \*West London Synagogue was not represented on the Board until 1886, the year following his death. The first paid Secretary of the Board, Sampson \*Samuel, served for 30 years, dying in harness in 1868. Gradually, membership grew from metropolitan synagogues to provincial ones, although it was not until the twentieth century that deputies from other communal organisations were admitted. The Board's immediate priorities during Victoria's reign were the struggle for the right of Jews to sit in Parliament (achieved in 1858) and the repeal of remaining disabilities (achieved by 1890). The Board's Law and Parliamentary Committee (subsequently the Law, Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee) was established in 1854 to monitor proposed legislation that could impact adversely upon Anglo-Jewry. The Board gained exemption for the community from legislation banning Sunday trading. It concerned itself with the integration of East European immigrants, and to promote their considerate treatment formed an Aliens Committee in 1905, the year Parliament passed an act restricting alien immigration. Education has been an abiding interest of the Board, which secured the governmental grants made to Jewish day schools in 1853 and which, through its education committee, worked to have public examinations set for Jewish Sabbaths and festivals rescheduled for Jewish candidates. The Board works with local and private education authorities to combat antisemitism and anti-Zionism in schools and

colleges. During the nineteenth century the Board spoke, when occasion warranted, to the British government on behalf of Jewries in British colonies and territories such as Jamaica and Gibraltar. The Board also made overtures to the British government on behalf of oppressed foreign Jewries overseas. The Board's foreign affairs committee traced its origin to 1878, when with the AJA the Board formed the Conjoint Foreign Committee, which operated successfully until it was undermined by its opposition to political Zionism and disbanded in 1917. Reconstituted in 1918 as the joint foreign committee, it continued until a coup masterminded by a Zionist caucus seized the Board's leadership from old-guard 'Englishmen of the Mosaic persuasion', resulting in Selig Brodetsky's election as president in 1943. Twenty years earlier, in the wake of Britain's assumption of the Palestine Mandate, when 'philanthropic Zionism' was generally acceptable to even the most recalcitrant anti-Herzlian, the Board established a Palestine committee, renamed the Eretz Israel committee in 1948 when the Jewish State was born. Around the beginning of the twentieth century a number of other committees were formed, such as Shechitah, Education and Youth, and Press and Information. The latter became the Defence Committee in 1936, to combat the propaganda of Mosley's BUF. In 1939, with the advent of war, the Executive Committee came into being. In 1940 the Board's Trades Advisory Council was established to foster amity between Jewish and non-Jewish traders, to issue licences to Jewish shopkeepers to open their premises on Sundays, and to support Jewish employees who sought exemption from work on Sabbaths and Jewish holy days. After the war a Yad Vashem committee was formed, to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust. The Board helped reconstruction efforts in Europe and the rehabilitation of Holocaust survivors. It joined the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany (Claims Conference), the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, and the World Jewish Congress. The Board instigated the erection, in 1983, of a Holocaust Memorial in Hyde Park. The plight of Soviet Jewry and the 'Refuseniks' denied permission to emigrate to Israel was well publicised by the Board, and the National Council for Soviet Jewry was established in 1975 by its Foreign Affairs Committee. In 1982 the Board set up the Central Enquiry Desk (now known as the Jewish Community Information Desk)

to provide information on Jewish matters to public telephone enquiries. The Board liaises closely with the Council of Christians and Jews and comparable bodies such as the Three Faiths Forum. In 2007 the Board set up the Community Policy Research Group – a think tank examining education, welfare and community development issues. Women have been eligible to stand for election to the Board since 1919, and by 2000 about 40 per cent of the 300 deputies were women, with the first female president being elected that year. The Board's presidents have included Benjamin \*Mendes Da Costa (1760), Joseph \*Salvador (1766 and 1778), Moses Isaac Levy (1789), Naphtali \*Basevi (1801), Raphael Brandon (1812), Moses \*Lindo (1817–29), Moses \*Mocatta (1829–35), (Sir) Moses \*Montefiore (1835–8, May–July 1840, 1846–55, 1857–62, June–November 1868, 1871–4), David \*Salomons (October–November 1838), I. Quixano Henriques (1838–40), Hananel \*de Castro (1840–1), Isaac \*Foligno (April–December 1855, February–September 1857), Joseph Mayer \*Montefiore (1868–71, 1874–80), Arthur \*Cohen (1880–95), Joseph \*Sebag-Montefiore (1895–1903), David Lindo \*Alexander (1903–17), Sir Stuart \*Samuel (1917–22), Henry S. Q. \*Henriques (1922–5), second Lord \*Rothschild (1925–6), Sir Osmond. \*d'Avigdor Goldsmid (1926–33), Neville \*Laski (1933–40), Selig \*Brodetsky (1940–9), Rev. Abraham \*Cohen (1949–55), Barnett (Lord) \*Janner (1955–64), Abraham \*Moss (June 1964), Solomon \*Teff (1964–7), Michael \*Fidler (1967–73), Samuel (Lord) \*Fisher (1973–9), Greville (Lord) \*Janner (1979–85), Lionel \*Kopelowitz (1985–91), Israel \*Finestein (1991–4), Eldred \*Tabachnik (1994–2000), Jo \*Wagerman (2000–3), Henry \*Grunwald (2003–9), and Vivian \*Wineman (2009–).

'The History of the Deputies of the Jews of the British Empire', *JC* (5 Dec. 1873); C. H. L. Emanuel, *A Century and a Half of Jewish History* (1910); V. D. Lipman, ed., *Three Centuries of Anglo-Jewish History* (1961); Alderman, MJB; A. Newman, *The Board of Deputies of British Jews 1760–1985: A Brief Survey* (1987); online sources.

**BOAS, FREDERICK SAMUEL** (24 July 1862–1 September 1957), literary scholar and academic. Born in Ireland, he was educated at Clifton College in Bristol and Balliol College, Oxford, where he received Firsts in three

different sets of examinations. From 1901–5 he was Professor of History and Literature at Queen's University, Belfast, and from 1905–22 was Inspector in English Literature for the LCC. He wrote over 30 works on literature, chiefly on the Elizabethan and Restoration periods, the first appearing in 1896 and the last in 1955, when he was 93. He was the first to apply the term 'problem plays' to Shakespeare's works written after about 1603. For many years he edited *The Year's Work in English Literature*, a standard reference annual. He received many academic distinctions and several honorary degrees. His son Guy was a prominent contributor to *Punch*, using the initials G.B.

EJ; WWW; *Times* (2 Sept. 1957).

**BOBATH (née Busse; formerly Roehl), BERTA OTTILIE** (5 December 1907–20 January 1991), physiotherapist, and **BOBATH, KAREL** (14 March 1905–20 January 1991), paediatrician and psychiatrist. The daughter of a Berlin dress manufacturer, Berta arrived in London in 1938. A gymnastics instructor trained in remedial gymnastics, she married, in 1941, fellow refugee Karel, the Berlin-born son of a merchant from Prague. He had qualified in medicine in both Germany and Czechoslovakia and had worked in paediatrics in Brno. The husband-and-wife team developed postgraduate courses at the Western Cerebral Palsy Centre (set up by Berta in 1951 and in 1975 renamed the Bobath Centre) for the training of therapists and doctors in the couple's approach to the treatment of neurological disorders. Berta, who qualified as a physiotherapist at London's Princess Louise Hospital for Children, worked mainly with child sufferers of cerebral palsy and with stroke victims including society portraitist Simon Elwes, who with her help was enabled to walk and paint again; Karel was hon. physician to the Centre and also established, at a mental hospital in St Albans, a unit for children with physical disabilities. Among the couple's many honours was the Harding Award for 'outstanding work of benefit to the disabled'. When old and ailing they ended their lives together.

ODNB; online sources; at her death Berta's middle name was registered as Othelia: <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**BODMER, Sir WALTER FRED** (10 January 1936–), geneticist. He was born Walter Fred Billigheimer in Frankfurt, the son of a Jewish father and a Protestant mother. The family emigrated to Britain in 1938, and he studied at Clare College, Cambridge (BA, 1956; MA, PhD, 1959), of which he became a Fellow. He was Professor of Genetics at the University of Oxford (1970–9), and was elected FRS (1974). He was a vice-president of the Royal Institution (1981–2) and President of the Royal Statistical Society (1984–5). Knighted in 1986, he was appointed Principal of Hertford College, Oxford (1996–2005). The brother of physics professor **Arnold Bodmer** (b. 1929), he has made important contributions to genetics, in particular relating to histocompatibility antigens.

WW; IBDCEE; Snowman, *Hitler Emigrés*.

**BOGDANOR, VERNON** (16 July 1943–), academic and writer on the British Constitution. One of the most visible commentators on constitutional matters in the British press and media, he was born in London and educated at Bishopshalt School and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he received a First in PPE. Since 1966 he has been at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he has served as Vice-Principal and as Professor of Politics and Government. Appointed CBE in 1998, he is best known for his opinions on the monarchy and on devolution, and is the author of *The Monarchy and the Constitution* (1995), *Devolution in the United Kingdom* (1999), and *The British Constitution in the Twentieth Century* (2004). Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron is probably his best-known former student.

EJ; WWW; JYB.

**BOGNOR REGIS**, the seaside town in Sussex popularised by George V, has a small organised Jewish community. The Bognor and District Hebrew Congregation was founded in or about 1962 with the encouragement of Rev. Malcolm Weisman, the \*United Synagogue's visiting minister to small communities. A cemetery was acquired early in 1968. The Jewish population is at present about 30. During the Second World War, perhaps owing to evacuees from London,

there was a Felpham and Middleton Hebrew Congregation, and services were also held in nearby Littlehampton.

JC (29 March 1963, 30 Nov. 1964, 9 Feb. 1968); JYB 1940, 2005; JCR-UK.

**BOHM, DAVID JOSEPH** (20 December 1917–27 October 1992), physicist. Born in Wilkes-Barr, Pennsylvania, the son of a furniture store proprietor, he was educated at Pennsylvania State College, the California Institute of Technology, and The University of California at Berkeley (PhD). During his career as a quantum physicist he worked with Robert Oppenheimer and Albert \*Einstein, contributing significantly to the Manhattan Project and to theoretical physics, philosophy, and neuropsychology. He left the USA owing to McCarthyism, and for a time worked at the Haifa Technion. From 1957–61 he researched at the University of Bristol, and from 1961–83 was Professor of Theoretical Physics at Birkbeck College, London. Elected FRS in 1990, he was co-awarded the Elliott Cresson Medal in 1991. He wrote *Quantum Theory* (1951), *Causality and Chance in Modern Physics* (1957), *Special Theory of Relativity* (1965), *Fragmentation and Wholeness* (1976), *Wholeness and Order: Cosmos and Consciousness* (1979), and *Wholeness and the Implicate Order* (1980).

ODNB; M. L. G. Redhead, 'David Bohm (1917–1992)', *Nature* (12 Nov. 1992); WWW; Biog. Mem. FRS, 43 (1997); Times (9 Dec. 1992).

**BOLAFFEY, HAYIM VITA** (c1779–1835), Hebraist and teacher. Also known as Hananiah Bolaffey, he was born in Italy, a member of the Sephardi Abulafia family; another of its members, Michael Abulafia or Bolaffi, became Musical Director to the royal Duke of Cambridge. In 1796 Hayim Bolaffey's sister married Raphael \*Meldola, and in 1798 Bolaffey moved to London to pursue his vocation as a teacher of Hebrew. He obtained employment at the Shaare Tikvah school of the \*Bevis Marks congregation, was also involved with the Neveh Tsedek synagogue of the Jews' Hospital in Mile End, lectured at the Talmudical College in Heneage Lane, and published *The Aleph-Beth; or the First Step*

to the Hebrew Language (1811). He appears to have hovered on the fringes of scholarship at Oxford and to have been an 'extra master' at Eton teaching Italian and Spanish. Describing himself as 'Professor of Languages, Author of the Hebrew Grammar etc.', he was in the 1820s running a 'Philological Academy' at Mitre Chambers, Fenchurch Street. In 1824 peer's illegitimate daughter Rachel Fanny Antonina Lee, otherwise known as Antonina Despenser, whose Hebrew-language 'A Hebrew Epistle or a Circular Epistle to the Hebrews' Bolaffey had translated into English, published a pamphlet accusing him of monetary deception. His translation of Raphael Meldola's service to mark the re-consecration of \*Bevis Marks in 1825 was published under the title *Kol Rinah*. His chief claim to fame rests with his *An Easy Grammar of the Primaeval Language, Commonly Called Hebrew* (1820), dedicated to Joseph Hart \*Myers, and containing a list of Jewish and non-Jewish subscribers headed by the philosemitic royal Duke of Sussex and including representatives of public schools and Oxbridge colleges.

V. D. Lipman, 'Sephardi and Jewish Immigrants in England in the Eighteenth Century', *Migration and Settlement*, 1970 (1971), 37–62; S. W. Massil, 'Two Hebrew Grammars and the Enlightenment', *JHSET*, 41 (2007); Hyamson, *Sephardim*; C. Roth, 'Two Livornese Jews in England: Michael Bolaffi, Musician, and Hayim Vita Bolaffey, Linguist', *JHSET*, 16 (1952), 223–5; Lewis, *Jews of Oxford*; R. F. A. Lee, *The Translation of the Hebrew Epistle of Antonina Despenser, &c. entitled 'Igeret ha-Kolel 'el ha-'Ivrim' or, a circular epistle to the Hebrews, by H. V. Bolaffey* (London 1821); *GM* (March 1836); *JYB* 1897.

**BOLAN, MARC** (30 September 1947–16 September 1977), pop musician. Born Mark Feld in Hackney, the son of a cosmetics salesman and a non-Jewish mother, he left school at 14 and adopted the stage name Marc Bolan. In 1967 he and Steve Took (d. 1980) formed the group *Tyrannosaurus Rex* – better known as *T.Rex*. It became known for its popular child-like songs and, especially around 1970–2, produced many hits. Bolan also became a charismatic television star. He was, however, declining in popularity when, in September 1977, he was killed in a car crash in west London.

ODNB.

**BOMBERG, DAVID** (5 December 1890–19 August 1957), painter. Born in Birmingham, the son of a leatherworker from Poland, he moved to Whitechapel as a young child. About 1906 he was apprenticed to a lithographer and from 1908–10 attended evening classes at the Westminster School of Art. A loan from the Jewish Educational Aid Society enabled him to study from 1911–13 at the Slade School of Fine Art. His work was influenced by the Vorticists, and later by Cubism. In 1917 he received an important commission from the Canadian government. The first version of his resultant *Sappers at Work* was rejected on the grounds that it was too futuristic; he resented the consequent compromise. In 1923 he was enabled by the Palestine Foundation Fund to visit Jerusalem, where he produced naturalistic landscapes. During the 1930s, with the rise of fascism, he briefly flirted with communism, and visited the USSR, as well as Greece, Morocco, and Spain. He was a complex character and his career proved chequered. From 1945–53 he taught part-time at London's Borough Polytechnic. He was among the group of artists and intellectuals dubbed the 'Whitechapel Boys'.

ODNB; *JC* (23 Aug. 1957, 19 Feb. 1988); R. Cork, *David Bomberg* (1987).

**BONDI, Sir HERMANN** (1 November 1919–10 September 2005), mathematician, cosmologist, and civil servant. Born in Austria, a doctor's son, he attended school in Vienna, and in 1940 graduated in mathematics at Cambridge. Following internment as an 'enemy alien' early in the war, he worked on radars for the Admiralty. Afterwards he lectured in mathematics at Cambridge for several years, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College. In 1954 he became Professor of Applied Mathematics at KCL. He was Director-General, European Space Research Organisation (1967–71); Scientific Advisor, Ministry of Defence (1971–7); Chief Scientist, Department of Energy (1977–80); and Chairman, Natural Environment Research Council (1980–4). With Fred Hoyle and Thomas \*Gold, he expounded the Steady-State Theory of the universe as an alternative to the Big Bang Theory, and he also made enduring contributions to the theory of general relativity. Instrumental in the creation of the Thames Barrier, he

was Master of Churchill College, Cambridge (1983–90), and Professor of Theoretical Astrophysics and Cosmology, Cambridge University. He was President of the Society for Research into Higher Education and of the British Association of Science Writers. The Royal Astronomical Society, of which he had been Secretary for several years, awarded him its Gold Medal in 2001. He was elected FRS (1959), appointed KCB (1973), and received the Einstein Medal (1983). Raised in a secular Jewish milieu, he served as President of the British Humanist Association, and of the Rationalist Press Association.

ODNB; H. Bondi, *Cosmology* (1952); idem, *Humanism* (1992); *Times* (13 Sept. 2005); *Daily Telegraph* (16 Sept. 2005); NDSB, 1 (2008); *Biog. Mem. FRS* (2007).

**BONHAM CARTER, HELENA** (26 May 1966–), actress. Born in Golders Green, the daughter of a merchant banker whose grandfather was Prime Minister H. H. Asquith, she is of Jewish descent on her Catholic-raised mother's side. Her maternal grandfather Eduardo Propper de Callejón (1895–1972), whose Bohemian-born father was Jewish, was a Spanish diplomat who, when based in Bordeaux during the Second World War, issued many thousands of visas to refugees fleeing to Spain from Nazi-occupied France. Eduardo's wife, Helena's grandmother, Hélène (née Fould-Springer) was Jewish, born in Vienna to an Austrian mother and a French father from the famous French banking dynasty, the Foulds; her sister Liliane married Baron Elie de Rothschild. Another sister, Thérèse, was the mother of journalist and author David \*Pryce-Jones.

JC (8 Feb. 2008).

**BONIN, MARY RAIKIN** (14 September 1902–71), soprano. Born in Russia, she arrived in England at the age of three. She studied as an operatic and concert singer in London, making her debut when she was 16 at the Wigmore Hall. She performed with the Old Vic Opera and in musical theatre in both London and the provinces, and also gave lessons in voice production and interpretations of songs. Her BBC career began in 1925. Over the years she gave many performances on

stage and on radio of Hebrew and Yiddish songs; her broadcasts, which included her own arrangements of material, were sometimes also transmitted to the Empire, such as that of 5 October 1937. She pioneered the broadcasting of Hebrew songs in Britain. During the Second World War she travelled extensively with ENSA. She directed the choir at the consecration of London's West Central Jewish Synagogue on 19 September 1954. An album of her singing in Hebrew and Yiddish exists.

JC (23 Oct. 1925, 18 Jan. 1935, 1 Oct. 1937, 24 Sept. 1954, 28 Feb. 1958, 23 July 1971).

**BONN, ISSY** (21 April 1893–21 April 1977), comedian and singer. His real name was Benjamin Levine. Born in Whitechapel and educated at the JFS, he worked for a butcher in his youth. A meteoric rise to fame followed his radio debut in 1935. Twenty years later, when the event was celebrated on *Middy Music Hall*, he calculated that he had made over 1000 broadcasts, told over 20,000 jokes, and sung 500 different songs on radio. He sold over 1,500,000 records, enjoying hits with such songs as *My Yiddish Momma*, *I'm in Love with Two Sweethearts*, *Let Bygones Be Bygones*, and *When the Lights Go On Again*. He appeared in two films: *Discoveries* (1939) and *I Thank You* (1941). His brother was Tito \*Burns's brother-in-law.

JC (29 April 1977).

**BONN, JOSEPH** (c1842–30 March 1914), caterer and hotel proprietor. Sir George \*Bean's grandfather, he was a Dutch-born pastry cook who settled in London's East End and in 1860 established the earliest kosher catering company in Britain. He also owned a kosher hotel in Great Prescott Street, Whitechapel, managed by his son **Simon ('Shimmer') Bonn** (c1872–3 March 1945), who later became Managing Director of Joseph Bonn & Co. Styling himself the 'Motza King' who reigned over 'The "Mecca" of the Motza' offering 'all kinds of Nice Noshes', which comprised kosher wines and groceries in addition to matzot, cakes, puddings, and confectionaries (including sugarless kosher chocolate

from Holland touted as a 'A Boon for the Diabetic'), Joseph Bonn delighted in colourfully phrased advertising. His firm's gimmick was to introduce a tempting new concoction each Passover, and his lavish window displays at his Middlesex Street (Petticoat Lane) premises stopped pedestrians in their tracks. In about 1905 the firm (which became known as Bonn, Rakusen and Co.) established a new bakery in Whitechapel for the exclusive manufacture of the extremely popular 'Leeds' matzot, and in 1910, to meet demand, arranged for that matzot and also kosher biscuits to be produced at the extensive works of Carr and Co. in Carlisle; production, overseen by two Jewish supervisors answerable to Dayan Moses \*Hyamson, took place at two separate bakeries distinct from Carr's main factory.

JC (31 March 1905, 15, 22 March 1907, 18 Nov. 1910, 31 March 1911, 3 April 1914, 11 April 1924, 19 April 1929, 9 March 1945).

**BONN, LEOPOLD BERNHARD** (3 August 1850–28 November 1929), merchant banker, and philanthropist of charities for the deaf, and **Sir MAX JULIUS BONN** (1877–25 March 1943), merchant banker, philanthropist, and communal leader. Born in Frankfurt, the son of a banker, Leopold moved to Paris to work for the banker S. Kann and, in 1870, to London, where he worked successively for the banks G. & A. Worms and Speyer Brothers. He was also a director of several other banks. In 1895 he established his own merchant bank, the Bonn Bank, which in 1921 merged with Herbert Wagg & Co. Bonn lost his hearing in around 1910 and became interested in charities for the deaf. Finding that a plethora of small-scale charities and services existed, in 1911 he organised and provided finance for the National Bureau for Promoting the General Welfare of Deaf People, serving as its first President. This body centralised aid for deaf people; it later became the Royal National Institute for the Deaf. His nephew and successor Max was born in New York, the son of William B. Bonn. Educated in New York and at the University of Munich, he then became a partner in the Bonn Bank. He was actively involved in deaf charities and succeeded his uncle as head of the National Bureau. From 1921 he was a partner in Herbert Wagg & Co. and other companies. He served

as an honorary lieutenant in the RNVR from 1917–19. He was Chairman of the Council of the JLB and served on a number of government committees of inquiry. He received a KBE in 1926, and other awards.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**BONNARD, AUGUSTA JOSEPHINE** (30 June 1903–11 October 1974), psychoanalyst. Born in Russia, she arrived in Britain in 1906. She qualified in medicine at UCH, and during her post at Paddington Green Children's Hospital she was influenced by children's psychoanalyst Donald Winnicott. She went to Vienna and briefly studied with Freud; she later was a proud owner of one of his walking sticks. After the Second World War she reopened, directed, and acted as psychiatrist to Dr Emanuel \*Miller's East London Child Guidance Clinic, which had moved to the London Jewish Hospital. She also held posts at Great Ormond Street Hospital, the Tavistock Clinic, and UCH, and was a member of the Institute of Psychoanalysis. She wrote the articles 'War trauma real and imaginary in children' (1951), and 'Metapsychology of Russian Trial Confessions' (1954).

Medical Directory 1973; BMJ (23 Nov. 1974); JC (5 March 1948).

**BOR, HILDA** (7 May 1910–19 December 1993), pianist and music teacher. Born in Lambeth, the daughter of David Bor, a pianist with the De Groot Trio, she was educated at the Guildhall School of Music and later at the Royal Academy of Music, where in 1928 she won a major prize. She debuted in a Promenade Concert at 14, and became a professional pianist, teaching at a young age at the Tobias Matthay Piano School. In 1942 she organised the daily lunchtime concerts at the Royal Exchange in the City of London, which were attended by 70,000 persons. Afterwards she became a widely respected piano teacher who is best known for giving lessons at Buckingham Palace, in the 1950s, to Prince Charles and Princess Anne. She also taught the children of Harry \*Blech, Yehudi \*Menuhin, and Clifford Curzon. **Margot Bor** (10 November 1917–March 2004),



co-author of *Still the Lark* (1962), a biography of Georgian musician Elizabeth Linley, was her sister.

JC (23 March 1934); *Times* (28 Dec. 1993); *Independent* (4 Jan. 1994).

**BORCHARDT, LOUIS** (c1816–15 November 1883), paediatrician. Born in Brandenburg, he qualified MD in Berlin, and practised in Zörsbach and Breslau. After the failed 1848 revolution he left Germany, and from 1853 practised at the Children's Dispensary in Manchester. He was instrumental in its transition into one of the first children's hospitals in Britain, the General Hospital and Dispensary for Sick Children. He was Consultant to the new Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, which opened in 1876. He was active in medical committee work and in politics as a Liberal. He was the inaugural Chairman of the Manchester Schiller Anstalt (of which Engels was a member), and he favoured women's emancipation and their entry into the medical profession. At his home, in 1866, the Manchester Women's Suffrage Committee (the earliest of its type in Britain) first met.

ODNB.

**BORN, MAX** (11 December 1882–5 January 1970), physicist and Nobel laureate. The son of an embryologist and anatomy professor, he studied at Breslau – his birthplace, Heidelberg, Zurich, and Göttingen. In 1915, while Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Berlin, he became a lifelong friend of Einstein; his outstanding exposition (1924) of Einstein's theory of relativity was influential. He occupied a chair at the University of Göttingen (1921–33), and in 1924 introduced the term 'quantum mechanics'. Deprived of his chair by the Nazis in 1933, he taught at the University of Cambridge until 1936, and was afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, retiring in 1953. He was elected FRS (1939), and received numerous honours. For his work on the wave function he shared the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1954. He devised the Born Approximation Method, which described

particle scattering, which is important in high energy physics. Six of his students won Nobel prizes. He was strongly opposed to nuclear weapons. From 1954 he resided at Bad Pyrmont, near Göttingen, where he died. He wrote many books, mainly on physics but also on optics and politics. Pharmacology professor **Gustav Victor Rudolf Born**, FRS (29 July 1921–) is his son, and Cambridge-born Australian singer Olivia Newton-John is his granddaughter.

ODNB; *Times* (6 Jan. 1970). R. Porter and M. Ogilvie, eds., *The Hutchinson Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, 1 (2000); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 17 (1971); M. Born, *My Life: Recollections of a Nobel Laureate* (1978); D. Millar et al., eds., *The Cambridge Dictionary of Scientists* (1996).

**BORNFIEND, JACOB** (1904–76), artist. Born Jakub Bauernfreund in Zborov, Slovakia, he studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, Prague, and emigrated to England in 1939. Following six years working in factories he returned to painting, in oils, gouache, and pastels. In 1957 he was commissioned to create a large mural for \*Jews' College. Following his first London exhibition in 1945 he displayed his work regularly. A retrospective was held at the University of London in 1980.

EJ; online sources.

**BORNSTEIN, ABRAHAM (ABBA)** (1900–79), property developer and Chasidic lay leader. He was born in Frankfurt, the son of a banker from Krakow. A follower of the Radomsker Rebbe, he arrived in London in 1931 and subsequently helped many refugees from Nazism to settle in Britain. During the Second World War he accommodated Jewish evacuees from London in property he owned in Letchworth, Hertfordshire, where he supported the establishment of shtieblekh and shiurim. A staunch Mizrachist, he was involved with the WJC, the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, and the North West London Jewish Day School. In 1971 he resigned from the Board of Deputies, on which he had sat since 1938, when its constitution was amended to enable religious leaders from the Progressive wing of Judaism to be consulted on all matters of relevance to them. At the same time

he resigned from the boards of the \*United Synagogue and of \*Jews' College. He was buried in Jerusalem.

JC (7, 14 Dec. 1979); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**BORNSTEIN, HARRY** (1908–December 1943), Orthodox minister and scholar. Born in London, he was educated at Hackney Downs Secondary School and attended evening classes at \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. He entered \*Jews' College in 1925 (BA 1928), and, with scholarships, attended UCL and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He lectured in history and religion at the Jewish Higher Education Centre, and took a keen interest in youth movements, especially Young Mizrahi. His first ministerial appointment was in 1929 at Becontree. He served the North West London Synagogue (1932–4), the South East London Synagogue (1934–8), and the Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue (1938–41). He was appointed chaplain to the Jewish Forces in 1941 and died on active service. He translated the *Oholot* tractate of the Babylonian Talmud for the Soncino Press.

JC (10 Dec. 1943).

**BORNSTEIN, HIRSCH** (c1890–21 August 1967), chazan. Formerly Oberkantor at a large synagogue in Budapest, he was cantor of the Princes Road Synagogue, Liverpool, from 1939–55. (It is not clear whether he was the Rev. H. L. Bornstein, possessing excellent references from the Chief Rabbi of Warsaw, who in 1932 was considered for the post of first reader at Brondesbury Synagogue.) He left to become cantor at Cannes, but ill health took him back to Manchester, where he died.

JC (22 Oct. 1954 [Henryk Bornstein], 7 Aug. 1959, 25 Aug. 1967); D. Hudaly, *Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation 1780–1974* (1974).

**BOROWSKI, EPHRAIM** (19 November 1949–), philosopher. A native Glaswegian, he graduated at the University of Glasgow (First in Mathematics and Philosophy, 1971), obtained a BPhil from Queen's College, Oxford, and

subsequently lectured at the University of Glasgow, where he headed the Philosophy Department (1993–5). From 1985–90 he was President of the Glasgow branch of the AUT. He contributed entries on logic, mathematics, and philosophy for *Collins English Dictionary*, and co-authored *Collins Dictionary of Mathematics* (1988). He was President of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow (2000–3). His communal offices include the vice-presidency of the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council and the directorship of the Scottish Council of Jewish Communities. In 2002 he became Chairman of the Giffnock and Newlands Synagogue.

JC (24 Feb. 1995, 17 March 2000); JYB 2008.

**BOSSANYI, ERVIN** (3 March 1891–11 July 1975), stained glass artist. Born in Ridica, Serbia, the son of a bookseller, he studied art in Budapest and elsewhere in Europe. During the First World War he was, being a subject of the Hapsburg Empire, interned in France. He became a major decorative artist in Hamburg and other German locations during the 1920s, and settled in England in 1934. For the next 40 years he created a range of well-known stained glass works: the most famous are probably the transept windows at Canterbury Cathedral (1956–8). He also created stained glass windows for the University of London, the London Guildhall, and York Minster, as well as the rose window (1937) at the New West End Synagogue in memory of Lady Rothschild. His work is exhibited at the Tate Gallery and other major museums.

Times (18 Aug. 1975); IBDCEE; J. Bossanyi and S. Brown, *Ervin Bossanyi: Vision, Art, and Exile* (2008).

**BOSTON**, the small Lincolnshire seaport, became home to a small Jewish community during the eighteenth century. The town's first known Jewish resident was Meir ben Judah Boston, who around 1780 joined London's \*Great Synagogue. He had connections to the Leos, a resident family of quill-pen manufacturers and cigar and sweet merchants, offspring of Dr Lewis Leo (d. 18 October 1812) of London. In 1894 the congregation, which appears to have fallen into abeyance earlier

in the nineteenth century, was reorganised. Donations from well-wishers paid for a Torah Scroll, and Rev. S. Rudnitsky arranged to lecture on Sunday afternoons. The congregation was still active in September 1908, when Rev. S. Michaelson, a great-grandson of Solomon \*Hirschell, addressed a meeting at the home of its Treasurer, but it seems shortly afterwards to have ceased to exist.

Roth, *Rise*; JC (24 Feb., 30 March 1893, 18 Sept. 1908); JCR-UK.

**BOTEACH, SHMUEL** (19 November 1966–), Orthodox rabbi and author. Popularly known as Shmuley, he was born in Los Angeles. Some of his ancestors were Iranian Jews. He was educated in the USA and Israel. In 1988 he was became the Lubavitcher Rebbe's emissary at the University of Oxford, the first rabbi resident there in some decades. He founded the Alec and Eileen Coleman Centre, known as the L'Chaim Society, which grew into one of the largest student organisations at Oxford by sponsoring high-profile speakers, including Mikhail Gorbachev and pop singer Boy George. At its peak in 1993 it was the second largest student organisation at Oxford, and attracted international publicity. In 1994, following the death of the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Boteach broke with the movement while remaining an Orthodox rabbi. He wrote a bestseller, *Kosher Sex* (1998) and gave a four-part radio series, *A Jewish Guide to Sexuality*. In 1999 he won *The Times's* Preacher of the Year Contest. In recent years he has lived in the USA, where he is a prominent television personality.

EJ; Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; online sources.

**BOURNE, Sir CLIVE JOHN** (27 September 1942–10 January 2007), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Stoke Newington, he was brought up in Ilford and educated at the William McEntee School, Walthamstow. He entered the workforce at 15. In 1962, determined to speed parcel deliveries from the UK to the Continent, he set up on a shoestring what developed into the international communications firm Seabourne Shipping Ltd., of which he was Chairman. It won the Queen's Award for export achievement in 1981 and 1988.

The Arab Boycott Office demanded, futilely, that the firm cease dealings with Israel. He founded the Prostate Cancer Charitable Trust in 1992, having been diagnosed with the disease. He donated £2 million to found the Mossbourne Community Academy in Hackney, and was a founder and trustee of the Museum of London Docklands. A supporter of all major Jewish charities, he became, in 1991, a founder-patron (always unlisted) of Jewish Care. A member of the Chigwell Synagogue, he was a founder and governor of the King Solomon School in Barkingside. Knighted in 2004 for services to education and charity, he died while on holiday in the West Indies.

JC (19 Jan. 2007); WWW.

**BOURNEMOUTH**, the well-known south coast resort, is at the centre of a Jewish community that includes residents of Poole; the Bournemouth District Jewish Representative Council's responsibility reaches as far as Southampton. The Bournemouth Hebrew Congregation, a constituent of the \*United Synagogue, was established in 1905, when there were fewer than 20 Jewish families in town. The founder was Russian-born businessman Samuel M. Silverman (c1851–c1934), who had moved to Bournemouth from Southampton. He was soon joined in the running of the community by Russian-born retired South Africa merchant Aaron Cotton (c1843–1935), a former President of Birmingham's Singers Hill synagogue. At first the congregation met in the Bellevue Assembly Rooms, on the site of the present Pavilion. It began with 40 members and by the close of the twentieth century had 874. In 1911 a synagogue in Wootton Gardens was opened, and was enlarged in 1961 to seat 950 worshippers. Between the wars many kosher hotels and a number of kosher butchers were established in the popular resort but these have dwindled markedly since the 1970s. A Reform congregation was founded in 1947; its present synagogue in Christchurch Road was extended in 1980 to seat 700 persons. Its membership at the start of the present century was approximately 646. Bournemouth's Jewish population was about 700 in 1945, 3000 in 1990, and 2100 in 2005.

JC (7 June 1935); *The Jewish Travel Guide 1974*, ed. Sidney Lightman; JYB; JCR-UK.

**BOWMAN, LAURENCE GEORGE** (c1866–21 November 1950), educationist. Polish-born, he arrived in London at the age of four, and at seven entered the JFS. At 14 he began a four-year period as a pupil-teacher there, becoming Assistant Master in 1890. He obtained BSc and MA degrees from the University of London. In 1898 he was appointed Vice-Master, and in 1908 Headmaster. He instituted a play-centre and founded the JFS Old Boys' Club. When he retired in 1930 the school had 1100 pupils. The following year he succeeded (Sir) Leon \*Simon as President of the Haskalah Literary Society. He chaired a key committee of the Jewish Religious Education Board and was on the Council for Jewish Education. A member of the executive of the London Liberal Federation, he stood unsuccessfully for Parliament in 1935. For a time he served on the Unemployment Assistance Board's appeal tribunal. Sir Sidney \*Abrahams was his son-in-law.

JC (14 Jan. 1898, 7 Nov. 1930, 24 Nov. 1950).

**BOYARS, MARCUS SUSMAN** (1869–19 November 1931), chazan and composer. Having served at Novaridok in his native Russia, he became cantor at Manchester Central Synagogue. He founded Manchester's Hazomir Choral Society and contributed greatly to Jewish musical education in the city. He was interested in modern musical developments in Eretz Israel, and wrote unpublished textbooks in Yiddish on music and musical acoustics. His compositions included the school march for the Manchester Talmud Torah, and his music was widely used by other cantors. He was a pioneer of Zionism in Manchester. Russian-born cantor **Gershon Boyars**, who served at the \*Western Synagogue, Birmingham's Singers Hill Synagogue, and (1931–59) the Hampstead Synagogue, was his nephew.

JC (29 July 1910, 13, 27 Nov., 4 Dec. 1931, 23 May 1952, 28 Dec. 1962); R. Apple, *The Hampstead Synagogue 1892–1967* (1967).

**BRADDELL** (née Busse), **DOROTHY ADELAIDE** (30 June 1889–27 April 1981), designer and decorative artist. Known particularly for her work in domestic interior

and kitchen design, she was born in London, the daughter of a German-born stockbroker, and educated at KCL, the Regent Street Polytechnic, and the Byam Shaw School of Art where she won a gold medal. In 1914 she married a non-Jewish architect. Her early career was in advertising and display, and her corporate clients included Shell-Mex, Viyella, Allied Ironfounders, Crosse & Blackwell, and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. Her interior design work, exhibited widely, was regularly featured at the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibitions.

ODNB; *Times* (15 Nov. 1999); *Daily Telegraph* (1 Dec. 1999).

**BRADFORD**, in Yorkshire's West Riding, had by the mid-nineteenth a large number of German Jews, who had been attracted there by the city's industrial and commercial growth. They included Sir J. \*Behrens, C. \*Semon (who became Mayor in 1874), and J. \*Moser (Lord Mayor, 1910–11), all prominent in the textile industry. The German Jews played a significance part in Bradford's cultural life. By 1870 there were between 200 and 300 Jews there, but partly owing to indifference to Judaism on the part of a great many, and partly owing to the fact that some belonged to synagogues in Manchester and Leeds, no formal congregation existed. In 1872 a Reform congregation, the Jewish Association, commenced, and young Rev. Dr Joseph Strauss of Stuttgart was appointed minister. In 1877 he was instrumental in forming a branch of the AJA. His congregation initially held services in the Masonic Chapel, Salem Street, and later in the Unitarian Chapel, Town Hall Square. Semon provided land for a burial ground. In 1880 the congregation formally allied itself to the \*West London Synagogue; its synagogue in Bowland Street, which is still in use, was consecrated in 1881, and in 1886 the congregation changed its name to the Bradford Congregation of British and Foreign Jews. Its ministers have included Rev. Nathaniel Jacobs, and Rabbis Dr E. Bienheim, D. Zucker, and M. R. Heilbron. Bradford's Jewish population was augmented after 1881 by refugees from Tsarist persecution. The Orthodox Bradford Hebrew Congregation's first synagogue was established in Snowden Street in 1886. In 1890 a rival Orthodox congregation

was founded in Houghton Street, but the two congregations amalgamated about 1899. From 1905 until 1970, when the present synagogue in Springhurst Road, Shipley, was consecrated, its synagogue stood in Spring Gardens. Its ministers have included the Revs. J. B. Menkin, R. Tribich, A. Littenberg, I. Livingstone, J. Rabbinowitz, Dr Salkind, A. I. Reiss, J. Israelstamm, I. Levine, B. Topp, M. Singer, L. Mockton, and A. Rosenberg. Other Jewish mayors have been (1957) Dr David Israel Black and (1984) Mrs Olive Messer (née Dawson; 1928–). Although Bradford's Jewish population fell to approximately 170 during the mid-1990s, the optional religious question posed for the first time in the 2001 Census revealed 356 declared Jews there. In nearby Ilkley a Hebrew Congregation existed during the war, but had closed by 1947.

EJ; Lipman, *Three Centuries*; M. R. Heilbron, 'Bradford', in Newman, *Provincial Jewry*; A. R. Rollin, 'The Jewish Contribution to the British Textile Industry', *JHSET*, 17 (1951–2), 45–52; *JC* (20 Feb. 1987); Jolles; *JCR-UK*.

**BRADLEY, PETER CHARLES STEPHEN** (12 April 1953–), politician. Born in Birmingham and educated at Abingdon School, the University of Sussex, and Occidental College in California, he was Director of the Institute for Contemporary Studies, 1979–85, and was a business consultant in 1993–7. He has served as Labour MP for the Wrekin from 1997–2005. In 1990–6 he was Deputy Leader of the Labour Group on Westminster Council.

*JC* (9 May, 4 July 1997, 15 June 2001); *WW*.

**BRAHAM, JOHN** (20 March 1777–17 February 1856), singer and operatic composer. A splendid tenor during his prime, with an unrivalled vocal range, he became a baritone in later life. Born in London, the son of Great Synagogue chorister Abraham of Prossnitz (d. c.1779), he was adopted after his father's death by Meir \*Leoni, apparently his uncle, who trained his voice. Braham made his stage debut in 1787, and came under the patronage of Abraham and Benjamin \*Goldsmid. From 1797–1801 he performed on the Continent. Having

returned to England he achieved enormous success in his career. He composed much of his repertoire, including *The English Fleet* (1803), the opera containing his most popular song. Although scantily attached to Judaism, he collaborated with Isaac \*Nathan on *A Selection of Hebrew Melodies, Ancient and Modern* (1815). A participant in concerts, oratorios, and provincial festivals, he was for more than a generation regarded as Britain's national singer. Frances Elizabeth Anne, Countess Waldegrave (1821–79), his daughter by his non-Jewish wife, was a prominent society figure and political hostess.

*ODNB*; EJ; JE; J. J. M. Leven, *The Singing of John Braham* (1845).

**BRAHMS, CARYL** *see* **ABRAHAM, DORIS CAROLINE**

**BRAININ, NORBERT** (12 March 1923–10 April 2005), violinist and quartet leader. He was born in Vienna, the son of a tiled-stove builder from Belarus who became a fur merchant. He arrived in England in 1938, and in 1946 won the Carl \*Flesch Prize for solo violin at the Guildhall School of Music. He then formed the Brainin Quartet, which included Siegmund \*Nissel, Peter \*Schidlof, and cellist Martin Lovett (who married Suzanne \*Rosza); its debut occurred in 1947. With its name changed to the Amadeus Quartet it gave its first performance on 10 January 1948 at the Wigmore Hall. The foursome was occasionally joined by viola player Cecil \*Aronowitz or cellist William Pleeth to make a quintet. Soon noted as one of the most acclaimed chamber quartets in the world, the Amadeus Quartet played together from 1948–87. It recorded the greater part of the classical chamber quartet's repertoire, specialising in Viennese composers. Both Tippett's third string quartet and Britten's third string quartet were written for the Amadeus Quartet. Appointed OBE in 1960, Brainin received (1963) the Cobbett Medal for services to chamber music.

*Guardian* (11 April 2005); *New Grove* (Amadeus Quartet); *Who's Who in Music*; *Times* (17 Jan. 1973, 20 Nov. 1984).

**BRAMPTON (BRANDON, BRANDÃO), Sir Edward** (c1440–1508), adventurer, soldier and merchant. Born in Lisbon, he is variously described as the son of a Jewish blacksmith or of the blacksmith's Jewish wife and her lover. Known in Portugal as Duarte Brandão, he arrived in England in 1468 and was baptised, taking the forename of his godfather, Edward IV. He went on to participate in several military and naval expeditions on behalf of King Edward IV, who rewarded him with land grants and mercantile privileges. From 1482–5 he was Governor of Guernsey, being knighted in 1484. He served Edward's successor, Richard III, for whom he was on a mission to Portugal when the Battle of Bosworth (1485) ended the Yorkist dynasty. He did not return to England, instead entering the Portuguese king's service. He assisted Perkin Warbeck's ill-fated bid to supplant Henry VII on the English throne.

ODNB; JE; EJ; C. Roth, 'Perkin Warbeck and His Jewish Master', *JHSET*, 9 (1918–20), 143–62; idem, 'Sir Edward Brampton, Alias Brandão: Governor of Guernsey, 1482–5', *Report & Transactions [Société Guernesaise]*, 16 (1955–9).

**BRANDON, JOHN RAPHAEL RODRIGUES** (5 April 1817–8 October 1877), and **BRANDON, JOSHUA ARTHUR RODRIGUES** (9 February 1822–11 December 1847), architects. The London-born brothers, sons of a Sephardi warehouseman, set up in private practice in the Strand. Their joint work included churches, stations on the London to Croydon railway, and the Colchester Corn Exchange. They co-authored important architectural texts, notably *Analysis of Gothic Architecture* (1847) and *Parish Churches* (1848). Their works became pattern-books for nineteenth-century architects. John committed suicide; the passing of his wife and child had compounded the sorrow that haunted him regarding Joshua's early death.

ODNB; E. Jamilly, 'Anglo-Jewish Architects, and Architecture in the 18th and 19th Centuries', *JHSET*, 18 (1953–5), 127–41, esp. 135–6.

**BRANDON, [OSCAR] HENRY** (9 March 1916–20 April 1993), journalist. Born in

Bohemia, the son of a Prague banker named Brandeis, he studied at universities on the Continent and came to England in 1939. Despite not knowing English, he enrolled at the LSE. He met Iain Lang, Foreign Editor of the *Sunday Times*, for whom he wrote articles on Czech affairs. He then worked as a journalist in the USA for four years before formally joining the *Sunday Times* in 1943. From 1949–83 he served as its Washington Correspondent, becoming an esteemed confidant of presidents and political leaders. He was regarded as so well informed that his telephone was tapped by President Nixon. Known for his discretion and intelligence, Brandon was probably the most powerful foreign correspondent in the USA. His wife, the American divorcée Mabel Wentworth, served as Social Secretary to President Reagan from 1981–5. Brandon wrote widely on American matters and foreign policy in such books as *The Retreat of American Power* (1973), and was the author of an autobiography, *Special Relationships* (1988).

ODNB.

**BRANDON-BRAVO, MARTIN MAURICE** (25 March 1932–), politician. From a Sephardi family resident in Britain since the seventeenth century, he was educated at Latymer Upper School and Trent Polytechnic, and was Managing Director of a Nottingham textile company supplying Marks & Spencer before entering Parliament as Conservative MP for Nottingham South from 1983–92. He served as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of State, Department of the Environment (1985–7); to the Minister of State at the Home Office (1987–9); to the Home Secretary (1989–90); and to the Lord Privy Seal (1990–2). Prominent in the British Amateur Rowing Association, he was appointed OBE in 2002.

JC (17 April 1993); WW.

**BRANDT, GEORGE WILLIAM** (8 October 1920–24 September 2007), film maker, playwright, and academic. The son of a Berlin businessman, he settled in London with his family in the 1930s. He attended King Alfred's

School before reading modern languages at UCL. Interned in Canada as an 'enemy alien', he afterwards took an MA at the University of Winnipeg. In 1945 he joined the National Film Board of Canada, at first narrating propaganda films aimed at de-Nazifying Germany and Austria. Returning to London in 1949, he worked as a freelance scriptwriter, and in 1951 joined the new film sub-department of the Drama Department at the University of Bristol. From 1971–86 he was Director of Film Studies there. His play *The Head of Medusa* was broadcast on radio in 1998. He wrote *British Television Drama* (1981) and other books.

JC (28 Dec. 2007); *Guardian* (27 Nov. 2007).

**BRAUDE, ERNEST ALEXANDER RUDOLF** (8 June 1922–23 July 1956), organic chemist. Born in Berlin, he arrived in Britain in 1937 and was naturalised in 1946. He studied at Birkbeck College and at Imperial College, London (PhD, 1945), where he became a lecturer in 1947. He rose to be Professor of Organic Chemistry, receiving a DSc in 1955. A recipient of the Meldola Medal (1950), he was elected FRIC. He co-edited *Determination of Organic Structures by Physical Methods* (1955). Spectral properties of organic compounds, vacuum ultraviolet, use of radioactive tracers, and thermochemical study of organic reactions in the liquid phase were the areas to which he contributed. He discovered lithium alkenyls, and pioneered a new method of synthesis of thioctic acid. He died tragically young, and although much of his research was midstream and unpublished, he had produced over 100 scientific papers.

*Times* (25 July, 28 July 1956); *WWW*; *JYB* 1956; *JC* (21 July 1956); *Proceedings of the Chemical Society* (Oct. 1957), 297–8.

**BRENNER, SYDNEY** (13 January 1927–), molecular biologist. Born in Germiston, South Africa, the son of an illiterate cobbler from Lithuania, he was educated at the University of the Witwatersrand. In 1952 he arrived in Britain, researching at Exeter College, Oxford (DPhil., 1954). From 1957–92 he worked at the University of Cambridge, where he was Director (1979–86) of the Molecular Biology

Laboratory. He made important contributions to the study of genetic codes and other aspects of molecular biology, having been one of the first to learn of the discovery by Watson and Crick of the helix DNA. He discovered Messenger RNA and mapped the genetic code of a nematode worm, the first time this had been mapped in a living animal. He was elected FRS in 1965 (Royal Medal 1974; Copley Medal 1991). In 2002 he was jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine. In 1987 he was made a CH.

*WW* 2006; *Hutchinson Dictionary of Scientific Biology* (1994); L. Wolpert, Sydney Brenner: *A Life* (2001); *Nature Encyclopedia of the Human Genome*, 1 (2003).

**BRENT, LESLIE BARUCH** (5 July 1925–), immunologist. Born Lothar Baruch in Köslin, Prussia (now Koszalin, Poland), he was placed in a Jewish orphanage and arrived in England on a Kindertransport in 1938. He served (1943–7) as a captain in the British army. He graduated BSc at University of Birmingham (Vice-Chancellor's Prize, 1951) and PhD at the University of London, and was awarded the Zoological Society's Scientific Medal (1963). He was (1965–9) Professor of Zoology at the University of Southampton and (1969–90) Professor of Immunology at St Mary's Hospital Medical School. He is internationally known as the co-discoverer of acquired immunological tolerance and as a pioneer of organ transplants. From 1976–8 he was President of the Transplantation Society.

*WW*; *IBDCEE*; *Annals of Surgery* (July 2006), 154–7.

**BRESLAW, PHILIP** (c1726–c1803), conjuror and showman. Reputedly born in Berlin, he brought magic tricks and other entertainments to appreciative London audiences, such as those at the King's Arms, near the Royal Exchange, in 1774 and the Haymarket Theatre in 1781. He was the first notable performer to include mind reading in his act, a handbill of the period advising that 'particularly he will communicate the thoughts of one person to another'. In 1793, at the Great Room, Pantion Street, off the Haymarket, he presented a nightly show featuring violin soloists, female singers, a musical whistler, an imitator of

bird sounds, and his own 'New-invented Magical Card Deceptions, Letters, Numbers, Caskets, Silver Medals, Watches, Gold Boxes, Silver and Glass Machineries, &c.' Befitting his magical powers, he performed the unique feat of expiring twice, his death in Brussels being reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1783, and in the same periodical in 1803, when he was said to have died at the 'Bull and Punch Bowl', Liverpool, aged 77. His book *Breslaw's Last Legacy; or the Magical Companion*, published in London in 1784, was a classic exposition of the conjuring art. He may have been identical with **Philip Jonas**, a contemporary conjuror who performed at the Angel and Crown in Whitechapel and at the Bank Coffee-House. One of these men was presumably the 'Pheis Taschenspieler [conjuror]' who appears in the records of the Great Synagogue during 1772–3 as being denied membership rights since he failed to pay a debt he owed the chazan, Isaac Polack, within the stipulated time-frame.

Roth, HJE; idem, *Great Synagogue*; *Times* (9 April 1793); *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

**BRESLER, FENTON SHEA** (22 August 1929–14 December 2003), barrister, legal pundit, and writer. Born in Putney into a family of clothing retailers, he grew up in Brighton from his early teens, attending grammar school there. After studying at the Sorbonne and KCL, he was called to the Bar in 1951 by the Middle Temple, and established a successful practice. He became a prolific author and a writer and broadcaster on legal matters. Often seen on television, he was in the course of his career legal advice columnist for the *Sunday Express*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Telegraph* and *She*, as well as for several websites. His books include *Strictly Legal* (1958), which made his name, *Reprieve* (1965), *The Chinese Mafia* (1984), *Who Killed John Lennon* (1989), *Interpol* (1992), *Law without a Lawyer* (1995), *Sex and the Law* (1998), *The Daily Telegraph A–Z Guide to Motoring Law*, and biographies of Lord Goddard, Georges Simenon, and Napoleon III.

*Telegraph* (17 Dec. 2003); *Times* (26 Dec. 2003).

**BRESSLAU, MARCUS HYMAN (or HEYMAN)** (c1808–15 May 1864), Hebraist and newspaper

editor. Hamburg-born, he settled in England when young. For some time from 1834 he was Baal Korah (reader) at the \*Western Synagogue. He then taught Hebrew at the Westminster Jews' Free School and went on to tutor privately. A maskil, he became involved with M. J. \*Raphall's *Hebrew Review and Magazine of Rabbinical Literature* (1834–6). In October 1844 he was appointed editor of the relaunched *JC* by proprietor Joseph \*Mitchell. Prickly and quarrelsome, he resigned in July 1848 but returned in around September. He remained until about October 1850. After Mitchell's death in June 1854 he became proprietor (his middle name appearing as Heyman) and edited it until February 1855 when new proprietor Abraham \*Benisch succeeded him. Bresslau, who tried vainly to revive the *Hebrew Review*, wrote Hebrew poetry, produced a Hebrew grammar and a Hebrew dictionary, and translated various Hebrew manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. Having perversely spurned offers of employment, he lived his last years dependent on charity.

ODNB; *JC* (20 May 1864) misspelled Breslau; Cesarani, *JC*.

**BRESSLAW, BERNARD** (25 February 1934–11 June 1993), actor. The Stepney-born son of a tailor's cutter and a seamstress, he trained at RADA, where he received the Emile Littler Award for Most Promising Actor. Very tall, he became famous for comedic parts in the long-running television series *The Army Game* (where his gormless character became known for the plaintive catchphrase 'I only asked!') and 16 Carry On films. He was, however, a deceptively versatile performer, as his much-praised Shakespearean roles at the Regent's Park Open Air Theatre testified. As a result of those performances he won the Variety Club of Great Britain's Most Promising Newcomer Award. He played in the TV All-Stars football team captained by Bernie \*Winters. A member of Finchley Reform Synagogue, he frequently appeared at Jewish fundraising events and in 1973 participated in a solidarity march for Israel that attracted over 20,000 people. He authored a volume of poetry, *Ode to the Dead Sea Scrolls* (1977).

*Guardian* (14 June 1993); *JC* (18 June 1993); *Who's Who on Television* (1970).



**BRESSLER, MOSES** *see* **HART, MOSES**

**BRICHTO, SIDNEY** (21 July 1936–), Liberal rabbi and communal leader. Born into a highly Orthodox family in Philadelphia, he found himself more at home in Progressive Judaism, and studied for the rabbinate at HUC, New York. Upon graduation, he transferred to England to serve as associate minister of the LJS (1961–4), after which he became Executive Vice-President and Director of the ULPS (1964–89), its first professional head. Under his guidance, the ULPS expanded from 16 to 25 congregations, while it also shed its previously lukewarm attitude to the State of Israel. He helped to improve the financial and organisational structure of the ULPS and raised the profile of Liberal Judaism in Britain. In 1982 he was a co-founder of the Israel Diaspora Trust and became Chairman of its Advisory Committee. After leaving the ULPS he was Director of the Joseph Levy Charitable Foundation (1989–99). He wrote *Funny, You Don't Look Jewish: Guide to Jews and Jewish Life* (1994), while he also provided a new translation for *The People's Bible* (2000) that was notable for its reorganisation of the biblical text.

S. Brichto, *Growing Up Jewish in America* (2001).

**BRIEFEL, SIDNEY** (c1897–November 1993), diamond cutter. Born in Krakow, he moved to London from Antwerp, and set up business in Clerkenwell. In 1948, at Buckingham Palace's request, he cut the world's largest pink diamond, the 54-carat Williamson diamond, discovered in the mine at Mwadui, Tanganyika, which had been given to Princess Elizabeth as a wedding present. He devised a method of cutting the diamond to obtain the greatest weight and purity.

JC (19 Nov. 1993); *Times* (29 Dec. 1958).

**BRIGHT, DANIEL (ALF)** (d. April 1961), boxer. A native East Ender, he was known as Alf Bright during his boxing career, which flourished for 27 years during the early twentieth century and consisted of nearly 450 contests, some in the USA. He fought his final match in 1929, and was

later a boxing instructor for the Metropolitan Police. Beginning as a flyweight, he became prominent as a heavyweight, fighting major champions. Somehow, in rescuing two children from drowning in the River Lea he badly injured his eyes, and so lost the chance to meet Jack Dempsey for the world heavyweight title. Despite dim sight in his right eye and blindness in his left he returned to the ring, and with the proceeds of five matches in the USA bought himself a tobacconist's and newsagent's business in Hackney. His brother, **Morris Moss Bright** (d. 24 December 1965), joined the Royal Navy as a rating, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander, a comparatively rare achievement for an entrant from the lower deck. A recipient of the DSC, he was well-known for his Jewish communal involvement, especially as a speaker on Jewish defence platforms.

JC (20 Jan. 1939, 7 July 1961, 11 Feb. 1966).

**BRIGHT, GERALD** (10 August 1904–4 May 1974), dance bandleader, known simply as Geraldo. Born in Islington, London, the son of a master tailor surnamed Walcan-Bright, he studied at the Royal Academy of Music. He worked as a cinema pianist accompanying silent films, and then as an organist in a restaurant. In 1924 he formed his first band. After visiting South America, he adopted the name Geraldo and formed the Gaucho Tango Band (later known as Geraldo and his Sweet Music), playing throughout the 1930s at the Savoy Hotel and frequently broadcasting. With ENSA during the war he entertained troops at home and abroad, and in 1940 was appointed Director of Dance Music at the BBC. After the war he became involved with music management, supplying musicians to theatres and to Cunard liners. He was Musical Director of Scottish TV and a founder director of Harlech TV. In 1965 Geraldo married the widowed Berlin-born **Manja Stockler** (née Detsinyi; 15 November 1919–2 July 2003), a former piano prodigy who had arrived in England with her first husband in 1936. 'Mrs Geraldo' helped her husband with the business and ran it after his death, and later remarried. A prominent benefactor of institutions and orchestras in both Britain and Israel, she was made an Hon. Fellow of the Royal College of Music in 1987, when known as Manja Leigh. Bright's twin, **Sidney Bright**, who qualified LRAM, was a

pianist who led the Piccadilly Players (1929–31), accompanied many orchestras, formed a trio and a sextet, and later worked as a solo pianist at the Café Royal. He was Choirmaster at the North London Synagogue.

ODNB; JC (10 May 1974, 8 Aug. 2003); P. Hardy, *The Faber Companion to 20th Century Popular Music* (2001); J. Chilton, *WW of British Jazz* (2nd ed. 2004).

**BRIGHT, HENRY** (1817–24 February 1904), local politician. Born in Sheffield, he became a maker of clocks and watches in Leamington, like his father Isaac Bright. A cousin of Henry \*Micholls, he became a town councillor and alderman there. Between 1876 and 1882 he served three terms as mayor. During the 1870s, as Chairman of the Water and Sewage Committee, he secured the town's first pure water supply. In 1880 a tall granite obelisk was erected in tribute to him beside the new town hall. He presided at a local public meeting on 13 February 1882 to denounce Tsarist persecution of Jews and contribute to the Mansion House Fund opened on Russian Jewry's behalf. That same year he joined the Leeds branch of the AJA.

JC (17 Feb., 21 July 1882); G. Morley, *History of Royal Leamington Spa* (1889); T. B. Dudley, *A Complete History of Royal Leamington Spa* (1896); *Leamington Spa Courier* (26 Feb., 4, 18 March 1904).

**BRIGHT, HORATIO** (c1828–3 February 1906), steel and die manufacturer. His family of jewellers had settled in Sheffield around 1786. He and his three brothers attended Leopold \*Neumegen's Jewish boarding school in London, but all married non-Jews. Buxton-born Horatio, who in 1849 married the daughter of Sheffield cutler and steel manufacturer Thomas Turton, began as a traveller for the steel firm of Turton Brothers & Mappin. He later established his own firm, Bright & Co. of Sheffield, which made high-quality dies for the Royal Mint. He also became a steel manufacturer in Sheffield, and left £137,000. He ceased to have any religious beliefs after the deaths of his first wife and their son, and refused to support sectarian charities of any kind, although he once lapsed from this rule by giving £2 towards extending the Sheffield Jewish Cemetery. By his express

wish he was buried without religious ceremony or mourners, his body being taken by hired omnibus from his Sheffield home to his private mausoleum at Moscar, near Ecclesfield.

JC (9, 16 Feb., 11 May 1906); Pollins, *Economic History*; <http://www.ancestry.com>; online sources.

**BRIGHTEN (née Cohen), HILDA RACHEL** (c1886–1977), songwriter, poet, and editor. The daughter of Edgar Israel \*Cohen, she married in 1908. Her song *Everybody Loves Me but the Girl I Love*, with music by American composer Melville J. Gideon, was published in London in 1915. Another song, *Mouse Mouse*, was a music hall hit. Her *Lavender Ghosts, and Other Poems* appeared in 1920. She edited a short-lived weekly, the *Jewish Woman* (1925–6). She authored a lively memoir, *No Bridge to Yesterday* (1949). Strictly observant, she regularly attended synagogue up to her death.

*Times* (31 Jan. 1933); JC (3 Feb. 1933, 22 July 1949, 4 June 1971, 9 Dec. 1977); <http://www.ancestry.com> shows that her birth was registered during the first quarter of 1886.

**BRIGHTON** and **HOVE**, adjacent towns on the south coast of England. Jews began to settle in Brighton in the middle of the eighteenth century, when Brighthelmstone (as it was then known) began its transformation from fishing village to fashionable resort. The first resident who can positively be identified as Jewish was living there in 1767. Wealthy Jews flocked there, including the \*Goldsmid family at the beginning of the nineteenth century and the \*Sassoons at the end. \*Disraeli's mother was brought up there. A synagogue opened in Jew Street in 1792. For 12 years Henry Solomon, who served as Vice-President of the congregation and was the brother-in-law of *Brighton Guardian* founder Levi E. \*Cohen, headed the local police force; in 1844 he was killed by an apprehended thief who bashed him on the head with a poker and was duly hanged at Horsham gaol. David \*Mocatta designed Brighton's railway station – and the town's first synagogue. Several single-sex boarding schools for Jewish children were established in Brighton during the nineteenth century, including one in Buckingham Place run by Louis \*Loewe and

his wife. The synagogue of the Brighton (now the Brighton and Hove) Hebrew Congregation in Middle Street, affiliated to the \*United Synagogue, was opened in 1875; subsequently a branch synagogue was established in nearby Hove. Its ministers have included Rabbi I. N. Fabricant, who served for 41 years, and Rabbi Dr J. \*Unsdorfer. In 1931 a more traditionally East European Orthodox shul opened in Hove's Holland Road. Its first spiritual leader was Rabbi B. L. Wilner; its minister in the 1970s was Rabbi S. Leperer. A Liberal Synagogue opened around the corner in 1935. Its minister in the 1970s was Rev M. Benjamin. A Reform Synagogue was founded in Palmeira Avenue, Hove, in about 1966. Its minister in the 1970s was Rabbi E. S. Rosenblum, succeeded after his retirement in 1984 by Rabbi Dr J. Collick. The opening of the University of Sussex in the 1960s brought a number of Jewish academics and students to the Brighton area. Jewish affairs are coordinated by the Brighton and Hove Jewish Council. Emile Maurice Marx (1875–1932), later a London barrister, was Mayor of Brighton in 1903; Lewis Coleman Cohen (d. 1966) in 1956–7; and Alfred Feld in 1978–9. Barnett Marks was Mayor of Hove 1910–13, Norman N. Freedman in 1969–70, and Sydney Lovegrove 1972–4. In 1997 Lesley Wilkins, a former council member of Brighton and Hove Progressive Synagogue, became Mayor of Haywards Heath. The Jewish population of Brighton and Hove (1968) was estimated at 7500: the proximity of the twin resorts to London ensured their popularity with Jewish business people, with a sizeable proportion commuting to London on what was dubbed 'The Jerusalem Express'. In the mid-1990s the combined Jewish population of Brighton and Hove numbered approximately 10,000. The 2001 British census found that there were 3358 declared Jews (by religious affiliation); the actual number of Jews was probably much higher.

JC (27 Jan. 1860, 12 April 1996, 23 May 1997); Roth, *Rise*; D. Spector, 'The Jews of Brighton, 1779–1900', *JHSET*, 22 (1968–9), 42–52; idem, 'Brighton Jewry Reconsidered', *JHSET*, 30 (1987–8), 91–124; JYB; Jolles.

**BRILLIANT, FREDDA** (7 April 1903–25 May 1999), sculptor and actress. Sometimes known as Alfreda, she was born in Lodz, the daughter of a diamond specialist. During the 1920s the

family lived in Melbourne, Australia, where she acted in Yiddish theatre, and then in New York, where she studied operatics and took up sculpting. In 1935 she married a non-Jewish translator and film maker, Herbert Marshall (d. 1991), and from 1935–7, imbued with leftist idealism, they lived in Moscow. Afterwards they resided in Sussex, except for the period 1966–89, when Marshall was Professor of Soviet and East European Studies at the University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale. The couple wrote the original screenplay of *The Proud Valley* (1939), starring Paul Robeson. In 1947 Fredda starred on the London stage in the anti-fascist play *Thunder Rock*, directed by Marshall and co-starring Michael Redgrave and Albert Finney. A flamboyantly dressed eccentric prone to extravagant displays of emotion, she made sculptures of many notable figures, including Robeson, Sir Maurice Bowra, Sir John \*Rothenstein, Christopher Fry, Sergei Eisenstein, Molotov, Mahatma Gandhi (which stands in Tavistock Square), Krishna Menon (in Fitzroy Square), Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and Elie Wiesel. Elected FRSA, she was a member of the Society of Portrait Sculptors. She published a novel, *The Black Virgin*, *Truth in Fiction*, and *Biographies in Bronze* (all 1986), and *Women in Power* (1987).

*Who's Who in World Jewry* 1965; JC (16 June 1950, 5 July 1963); *Independent* (22 June 1999); *WWW*.

**BRINK, CHARLES OSCAR** (13 March 1907–2 March 1994), classical scholar and academic. Educated at school and university in Berlin, where his father practised law, Karl Oskar Levy converted to Judaism in 1931 and changed his surname. Obtaining a doctorate, he was based in Munich until 1938 when he fled to England, where he embraced Anglicanism. Apart from a short period of internment as an 'enemy alien' he worked for four years on the Oxford Latin Dictionary project. He was Senior Classics Master at Magdalen College School (1943–8), and then taught at the University of St Andrews until 1951, when he was appointed Professor of Latin at the University of Liverpool. From 1954–74 he held the Kennedy Chair of Latin at the University of Cambridge. Owing to university politics he narrowly missed appointment in 1959 as Master of Gonville & Caius College.

ODNB.

**BRISCOE, ROBERT** (2 September 1894–31 May 1969), politician and communal leader in Ireland. The best-known Irish Jew in public life, he was born in Dublin, where his father, a shochet, fled after a Russian pogrom. He was educated at the Kildare Street School and St Andrew's College, Dublin. From 1917 he was an active member of *Fianna Eirann* and later of the IRA, becoming a member of its headquarters staff under Michael Collins. He was then a close associate of Eamon de Valera, who sent him to the USA to secure support for the Irish independence movement. Briscoe served in the Irish Dail from 1927–65 representing de Valera's *Fianna Fail* party; he was the Irish Parliament's only Jewish member. From 1928 he also served on the Dublin City Council, famously becoming Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1956–7 and 1961–2. From the 1930s he was also a strong supporter of Vladimir Jabotinsky and assisted the Irgun in Palestine. In 1948 he visited the newly created State of Israel with de Valera. He served as President of the Dublin Board of Shechitah and was active in Jewish communal life. In 1957, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, he led the St Patrick's Day Parade in New York. The spectacle of a Jewish Mayor of Dublin caught the American popular imagination, and he became celebrated in the USA. His mayoralty was mentioned in an episode of *Kojak*, the American television series, and Yogi Berra, the famous American baseball player renowned for his malapropisms, on hearing that the Mayor of Dublin was Jewish, is supposed to have said 'Only in America!' Briscoe's funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Dublin, and was attended by de Valera and many other leaders. Briscoe wrote an autobiography, *For the Life of Me* (1959). After his death a Robert Briscoe Award was established to honour Jews who helped Ireland or Irish immigrants to the USA. His son Ben Briscoe also served, in 1988–9, as Lord Mayor of Dublin.

EJ; JC (6 June 1969); Keogh, *Jews in Twentieth Century Ireland*.

**BRISTOL**, where a Jewish community existed in the Middle Ages, was home to a number of Marranos during Tudor times. By the 1750s there was a Jewish community there. It used an old house as a synagogue until 1786, when, under the lay leadership of glassmaker Lazarus \*Jacobs, it took over the former Weavers' Hall

in Temple Street. Their chazan in those formative years was Rev. Zvi Hirsch Kalisch, who had been associated with Samuel \*Falk, the 'London Baal Shem', and was the forebear of Henry H. \*Collins. From 1825–38 a rival synagogue existed, founded by secessionists. In 1842 the congregation, united once more, moved into a new synagogue in the former Quaker Meeting House in a court between Temple Street and Temple Back. The building was renovated in 1857, but in the late 1860s it was demolished to make way for civic development, and the temporarily homeless congregation then worshipped in a room at premises in Lower College Green. In 1871 the present (purpose-built) synagogue, in Park Row, was consecrated. The arrival of refugees from Eastern Europe after 1881 increased the community, which numbered about 850 by 1905. The congregation's ministers have included Revs. A. Barnett (served 1829–38), A. L. \*Green (1838–51), J. Benjamin (1844–80), B. \*Berliner (1871–8), A. H. Eisenberg (1880–96, 1897–1902), E. Ritblatt (1893–6, 1897–27), J. Abelson (1899–1906), B. Paletz (1907–19), Rabbi H. Swift (1925–34), Rev. S. L. Sussman (1934–44), Rev. M. Modell (1962–92), and Rabbi H. Simon (1993–2002). The Bristol Liberal Jewish Group was founded in 1961 owing to the efforts of Len Hart, who had moved there from York. It affiliated to the ULPS (since renamed Liberal Judaism) the following year. Known since 1969 as the Bristol and West Progressive Jewish Congregation, it has about 140 members. Its synagogue in Banner Road, Easton, consecrated in 1975, was enlarged in 1988 and again in 2003. In recent years the minister has been Rabbi Hadassah Davis. The 2001 Census indicated a Jewish population in Bristol of 823, roughly double what it was 40 years earlier. The first Jewish Lord Mayor of Bristol was Helen Bloom (1971). (See also Polack House.)

J. Samuel, *Jews in Bristol* (1997); Roth, *Rise*; JYB.

**BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE BIBLE AMONGST THE JEWS, THE**, was a Nonconformist organisation dedicated to converting Jews to Christianity. Founded in 1842 with millenarian expectations, it published a periodical called the *Jewish Herald*. With the expansion of its activities beyond the British Isles the society was renamed the International Society for the Evangelisation of

the Jews. In 1976 it merged with the Barbican Mission to the Jews to form the organisation Christian Witness to Israel. The Barbican Mission had been established in London's East End in 1879 to spread the Christian gospel among the district's Jews. It was conducted by Hebrew Christians, as Jewish converts were termed. Additionally, in response to the mass arrival in the East End of Russian and Polish Jews after 1881 the (Anglican) Bishop of Stepney's Fund was set up to finance proselytising efforts. (See also London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.)

**BRITTAN, Sir LEON, BARON BRITTAN OF SPENNITHORNE** (25 September 1939–), politician and barrister. The son of a doctor and educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was President of the Union in 1960, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1962 (QC, 1978; Bencher, 1983). He was Chairman of the Bow Group in 1964–5 and served as Conservative MP for Cleveland and Whitby (February 1974–83) and for Richmond, Yorkshire (1983–8). A consistent pro-European, he became Vice-President of the Commission of the EC (1989–93) and a United Kingdom EC Commissioner (1989–99). In Parliament he held a variety of major positions, including Minister of State at the Home Office (1979–81), Chief Secretary to the Treasury (1981–3), Home Secretary (1983–5), and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (1985–6), and was a member of Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet from 1981–January 1986, when he resigned over the Westland Helicopter affair. Knighted in 1989 and made a life peer in 2000, he has written widely on political affairs, and is the brother of Sir Samuel \*Brittan.

Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**BRITTAN, Sir SAMUEL** (29 December 1933–), financial journalist and writer. The brother of \*Sir Leon Brittan, Baron Brittan, he was educated at Kilburn Grammar School and at Jesus College, Cambridge (First in Economics). He worked for the *Financial Times* before becoming Economics Editor of the *Observer* (1961–4) and a leading columnist for the *Financial Times* from 1966 (Assistant Editor, 1978–95). He was a critical supporter of Thatcherite economic policy.

His many books include *Left or Right: The Bogus Dilemma* (1968), *The Delusion of Incomes Policy* (1979), *Capitalism With a Human Face* (1995), and *Against the Flow* (2005). The recipient of several prizes and honorary degrees, including the George Orwell Prize for Political Journalism in 1980, he was knighted in 1993, an unusual honour for a newspaper columnist and evidence of his high reputation.

WW.

**BRODETSKY, SELIG** (5 July 1888–18 May 1954), communal and Zionist leader and mathematics professor. He was born in Olviopol in the Ukraine, the son of a synagogue official. His family barely escaped with their lives from a pogrom and settled in London's East End in 1893. He attended the JFS there and the Central Foundation School in the City, and in 1905 won a mathematics scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, an extraordinary achievement. In 1908 he was bracketed Senior Wrangler. This caused an enormous sensation among East End Jewry, in part because an impoverished immigrant had scaled the heights of the 'Establishment', and made his a familiar name in the Jewish community. Following graduate work, he held teaching posts at the University of Bristol, where he specialised in mathematical engineering, and at the University of Leeds, where he held the Chair of Mathematics from 1924–48. He is best-known to the Jewish community as a leading Zionist, and from 1928 was a member of the World Zionist Executive. His unopposed election in 1940 as President of the Board of Deputies is often seen as one of the great turning-points in Anglo-Jewish life, when pro-Zionist, post-1881 immigrants gained the leadership of the community from the old \*'Cousinhood' elite. Controversy surrounded many aspects of his presidential term, especially the emotive question of whether more could have been done to rescue European Jewry during the Holocaust. He was appointed President of the HUI in 1949, but returned to England in 1951 after suffering a massive heart attack. He wrote an interesting posthumously published autobiography, *Memoirs: From Ghetto to Israel* (1960).

ODNB; P. Shatzkes, *Holocaust and Rescue: Impotence or Indifference? Anglo-Jewry, 1938–1945* (2002); Rubinstein, JGB; Alderman, MBJ.

**BRODIE, Sir ISRAEL** (10 May 1895–13 February 1979), Chief Rabbi. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne, the son of a commercial traveller from Kovno, he attended Rutherford College as well as the Billa Place Talmud Torah and later received instruction from Rabbi Tarshish Sandelson. He enrolled in 1912 at both \*Jews' College (where he had a prize-winning career) and UCL, graduating in 1915 with a First in Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. Following temporary ministerial posts in Newcastle and Hammersmith he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, on an Alfred Louis Cohen Scholarship (for which British-born candidates for the rabinate who had studied at Jews' College were eligible). In 1921, after spending 1917–19 as an army chaplain in France, he obtained a BLitt for his thesis on the textual origins of Karaism. He did voluntary work with the Stepney Jewish Lads' Club, and immediately after receiving semikhah, became minister of the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation (1923–37). In 1939 he was appointed to teach homiletics at Jews' College. Made an army chaplain in 1940, he served in France, and after Dunkirk became an RAF chaplain in Cairo, successfully challenging Britain's refusal to employ as pilots the many airmen from Palestine whom he found there. In 1944 he succeeded Mark \*Gollop as Senior Jewish Chaplain to the forces, exchanging his squadron-leader's uniform for that of an army lieutenant-colonel. In June 1948 he was selected to succeed Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz, his short-listed rivals being Alexander \*Altmann and Kopul \*Rosen. The first Chief Rabbi both born and bred in Britain, he quickly made pastoral visits to most provincial Jewish communities. He visited Kenya, the Rhodesias, and South Africa in 1950, and Australia and New Zealand in 1952. In 1953 he controversially ruled that only children of Jewish-born mothers or mothers converted to Judaism under auspices recognised by himself and the Beth Din should remain in classes given by the London Board of Jewish Religious Education. He energetically pursued plans for a purpose-built building (opened 1957) for Jews' College. He often visited Israel, and was President of the Mizrahi Organisation of Great Britain. In 1962, after years of resistance, he allowed the Sephardi pronunciation of Hebrew to be used in day schools and Hebrew classes, but not in the synagogues under his authority. In 1957 he convened what became a standing conference of (Orthodox) European rabbis. The most critical episode in his career was the divisive and bitter Louis \*Jacobs Affair

(1962–4). For 17 years he was Joint President of the Council of Christians and Jews. In 1965 he resigned as Chief Rabbi, the first incumbent to do so, becoming President of Jews' College and receiving a festschrift, *Essays Presented to ... Israel Brodie* (2 vols, 1967), to mark his 70th birthday. The recipient of many honorary academic distinctions, he was knighted in 1969. His wartime moral leadership courses were published in *Wherein I Glory* (1948). He edited, with J. \*Rabbinowitz, *A Word in Season* (1959), consisting of addresses and sermons by A. \*Büchler, and edited the extensive thirteenth-century *Etz Hayyim* of Jacob ben Judah of London (published 1962–7).

ODNB; JC (16 Nov. 1951, 16 Feb. 1979); ADB.

**BRODSKY, ADOLPH DAVIDOVICH** (2 April 1851–22 January 1929), violinist, conductor, and musical educator. A violinist's son, born in Taganrog, Sea of Azov, Russia, he premiered as a violinist in Odessa aged nine. After studying in Vienna, he became a leading violinist and musical educator, and gave the world première performance (Vienna, 1881) of Tchaikovsky's violin concerto, with the composer dedicating it to him. Brodsky taught violin (1883–91) at the Leipzig Conservatoire, at one time famously hosting a Christmas dinner at his house at which Tchaikovsky, Brahms, and Greig – who had never met before – were seated next to each other. In Leipzig, he also formed the Brodsky Quartet, which became famous in Germany; it should not be confused with a modern quartet of the same name, founded in 1972. Brodsky spent 1891–4 as Concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic. In 1895 he became Concertmaster of the Hallé Orchestra in Manchester and was Principal (1896–1929) of the Royal Manchester College of Music.

*Times* (23 Jan. 1929); Grove.

**BRODUM, WILLIAM** (fl. 1767–1824), quack. His real name was apparently Issachar Cohen, and his birthplace was probably Copenhagen. Arriving in London as a young man, he worked as a hawker for a purveyor of patent remedies. In 1791 he obtained the MD degree from Marischal College, Aberdeen,

having produced the requisite fee and all that was otherwise needed – the recommendation of two qualified physicians. He then developed medicaments, issuing extravagant claims regarding their ability to cure many disparate diseases in *Guide to Old Age, or, A Cure for the Indiscretions of Youth* (2 vols, 1795) dedicated to George III, and other publications. He withstood both a challenge from the RCP for practising medicine without its licence and an attempt by Marischal College to strip him of his medical degree. In 1798 he became a steward for a fund-raising banquet to establish a free school for the children of the Jewish poor, but was dismissed when the organisers learned that on being naturalised that same year he had sworn allegiance to the Anglican Church. He left bequests to the Westminster Hospital and to the Foundling Hospital, London.

ODNB.

**BRON, ELEANOR** (14 March 1938–), actress and author, Born in Stanmore, the daughter of a music publisher, she attended the North London Collegiate School and read Modern Languages at Newnham College, Cambridge. She began her stage career in a Cambridge Footlights revue in 1959, and first came to public attention during the 1960s as a member of a London revue troupe, ‘The Establishment’. She appeared in the 1960s satirical television series *Not So Much a Programme, More a Way of Life*, as well as in the Beatles’ vehicle *Help!* (1965), *Alfie* (1966), and *Women in Love* (1969). Her name apparently inspired the title of Paul McCartney’s song *Eleanor Rigby*. More recently, she had a recurrent role in the BBC TV sitcom *Absolutely Fabulous*. Her several books include *The Pillow Book of Eleanor Bron* (1987).

JC (6 Nov. 1998); online sources.

**BRONOWSKI, JACOB** (18 January 1908–22 August 1974), scientist, author, and broadcaster. He was born in Lodz, Poland, the son of a haberdasher. The family came to England in 1920. Educated at London’s Central Foundation School and at Jesus College, Cambridge (First in Mathematics; PhD, 1933), he taught from 1934 until 1942 at University College, Hull. After

service as a scientific advisor during the Second World War, he was Director (1950–9) of the Coal Research Establishment at the National Coal Board, and from 1959–63 was Director-General of Process Development there, specialising in producing smokeless coal. Earlier he had written *The Poet’s Defence* (1939), in which he related science and poetry, and from the 1950s became famous as the author of such works as *Science and Human Values* (1958) on the social role of science, and for his participation in the BBC’s *The Brains Trust* and his renowned thirteen-part BBC television series, *The Ascent of Man* (1973). He is also credited with introducing the concept of the ‘two cultures’ (science and the arts) later made famous by C. P. Snow. Elected FRSL, from 1964 he taught at the Salk Institute in San Diego, California. He died in Long Island, New York.

ODNB; JC (27 April 1973).

**BROOK, PETER STEPHEN PAUL** (21 March 1925–), theatre and film director. The son of a pharmaceutical manufacturer from Latvia, he was educated at Gresham’s School, at Westminster School, and at Magdalen College, Oxford. One of the best-known theatre and, on occasion, film directors of recent years, he adapted *The Beggar’s Opera*, with Laurence Olivier, in 1953, and directed the musical *The House of Flowers* in 1954. He worked at the Royal Opera House and at the Royal Shakespeare Company until 1971, producing both Shakespeare’s plays and experimental works. He attracted much publicity in the 1960s for experimenting with the so-called ‘Theatre of Cruelty’, adapted from the French stage, and is perhaps best known for staging Peter Weiss’s *Marat/Sade* in 1965. He has also directed many notable films, including *The Lord of the Flies* (1963), *Marat/Sade* (1967), and a new version of *Hamlet* (2002). One of the most acclaimed directors in Britain, he was made a CH in 1998. He has written an autobiography, *Threads of Time: Recollections* (1999). Studies of Brook’s career include Peter Helfer and Glenn Loney, eds., *Peter Brook: Oxford to Orghast* (1998) and Andrew Todd and Jean-Guy Lecat, eds., *The Open Circle: Peter Brook’s Theatre Environment* (2003).

EJ; WW; P. Helfer and G. Loney, eds., *Peter Brook: Oxford to Orghast* (1998); A. Todd and J.-G. Lecat, eds., *The Open Circle: Peter Brook’s Theatre Environment* (2003).

**BROOKNER, ANITA** (16 July 1928–), novelist and art historian. Born in London into a middle-class family of Polish background in the tobacco trade, she was educated at KCL and the Courtauld Institute of Art. She lectured at the University of Reading from 1959–64, and from 1967 at the Courtauld Institute. In 1967–8 she was Slade Professor of Art at the University of Cambridge, the first woman to hold that post. A prolific novelist since 1981, she won the Booker Prize for Fiction with her novel *Hotel du Lac* (1984). She was appointed CBE in 1990.

Online sources.

**BROOKS, ELKIE** (25 February 1945–), singer. Known for pop, rock, ballads, blues and jazz, she was born Elaine Bookbinder in Salford, Greater Manchester, to a musical family: her brother Tony Mansfield was a member of the 1960s pop group The Dakotas. Embarking on a singing career in her teens, she achieved a number of hits during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.

Online sources.

**BROTMAN, ADOLPH GEDALIAH** (17 June 1896–13 February 1970), chief executive of the \*Board of Deputies. Educated at the City of London School and at KCL (First in Sciences), he became a science teacher. From 1926–31 he lived in Baghdad, where he was Education Advisor to the local Jewish community. He then served as Assistant Secretary (1931–2), Acting Secretary (1932–4), and Secretary or Chief Executive to the \*Board of Deputies from 1934–66. He also served in the latter capacity to the AJA. Described as the ‘ideal Jewish civil servant’, he helped to organise the Central British Fund for Jewish refugees fleeing the Nazis, and organised the \*Wiener Library’s transfer to London. He also served during the momentous years of the establishment of the State of Israel, and was the Board’s Executive Director under six different presidents. His wife was Bernard \*Homa’s sister. Samuel \*Stamler was his son-in-law.

JC (20 Feb., 13 March 1970); Newman, Board; P. Shatzkes, *Holocaust and Rescue: Impotent or Indifferent? Anglo-Jewry 1938–45* (2002).

**BROUDIE, IAN ZACHARY** (4 August 1958–), musician and producer. Born in Liverpool, the son of a businessman, he began his career with the punk group Big, and became famous as front man for The Lightning Seeds. As a producer he has worked with such bands as Echo, The Bunnymen, The Fall, The Coral, and The Zutons. His brother **Robert Broudie** (1948–17 October 2006) was a prominent Liverpool lawyer.

JC (15 Nov. 1996, 14 Nov. 1997, 20 Oct. 2006, 16 Feb. 2007); *Observer* (4 Feb. 2007).

**BROWN, GEORGIA** (21 October 1933–5 July 1992), musical comedy star and jazz singer. Of distinctive husky tones, she was born Lilian C. Klot in Whitechapel, the niece of Ray \*Burns, and was educated at the Central Foundation School for Girls. Starting as a blues singer with the Brady Girls’ Club. Trained as a millinery designer, she sang in cabaret at the Stork Club, taking her stage name from the song *Sweet Georgia Brown*. In 1956 Sam\*Wanamaker cast her as Lucy in Brecht’s *Threepenny Opera*, which played in London and Broadway. In 1960 she began her triumphant role as Nancy in Lionel \*Bart’s musical *Oliver!* and in 1963 starred in his *Maggie May!* She based herself in the USA but regularly visited Britain, where she appeared in *42nd Street* (1984) and Steven \*Berkoff’s *Greek* (1988). She had parts in several films, notably *Lock Up Your Daughters* (1969) and *Tom Jones* (1976), and in episodes of television series.

JC (10 July 1992).

**BROWN, MALCOLM DENIS** (24 March 1936–), historian and archivist. He was Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum and a lecturer (1969–81) in the Extra-Mural Department of the University of London. He served as President of the JHSE in 1996–8. His published works include a catalogue of mementos (1968) at the Salomons Museum in Tunbridge Wells, Kent, which preserved the home of Sir David \*Salomons.

JYB.



**BROWN, Sir SIMON DENIS, BARON BROWN OF EATON-UNDER-HEYWOOD** (9 April 1937–), judge. Educated at Stowe and Worcester College, Oxford, after National Service (1955–7) he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1961 (Harmsworth Scholar). He served as a Recorder (1979–84) and as First Junior Treasury Counsel (1979–84). He then served as a Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division (1984–92), Lord Justice of Appeal (1992–2004), Vice-President, Court of Appeal of the Civil Division (2001–3), and Lord of Appeal in Ordinary from 2004. He was President of the Security Service Tribunal from 1989–2000, and of the Intelligence Services Tribunal from 1995–2000, and chaired the European Union Sub-Committee E from 2005. Knighted in 1984, he became a Privy Councillor in 1992 and a life peer in 2004. In 1998 he led a delegation of the UJIA's Bar and Bench Committee to Israel for the dedication of one of its projects, a residential block at the Neve Amiel Youth Village near Haifa. He argued strongly in favour of the JFS at the latter's unsuccessful appeal hearing in the Supreme Court in 2009.

JC (10 March 1989, 17 July 1998, 18 Dec. 2009); Dod; WW; Jolles.

**BROWN, SOLOMON** (25 August 1921–4 January 2008), Orthodox rabbi. An East End native, he studied at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. From 1942–7 he served the Hornsey and Wood Green Synagogue and headed the Redman's Road Talmud Torah. He spent 1947–50 as senior Jewish chaplain stationed in Germany, Austria, and Trieste. From 1951–92 he was senior minister to the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation. In 1956 he received a doctorate from the University of Leeds for his work on Samaritan liturgy. *Waters of Life* (1975) is a collection of his sermons. A regular columnist for the *Yorkshire Post*, in 1982 he was appointed OBE for his interfaith work.

JC (1 Feb. 2008).

**BROWN, TEDDY** (1900–30 April 1946), xylophonist, saxophonist, and drummer. An American whose real name was Abraham Himmelbrand, he played xylophone in the New

York Philharmonic Orchestra before moving to popular music. Arriving in London in 1926, he formed his own orchestra in 1927, performing various night spots in London and Paris. He also played the xylophone on stage, including at the Royal Variety Performance in 1931; on radio, becoming associated with The Crazy Gang; and in films. He died in Birmingham.

JC (3 May, 20 Dec. 1946: gives his name as Abraham Himmel Brand); *Oxford Companion to Popular Music* (1991); online sources.

**BROWNE, Sir JOHN PHILIP, BARON BROWNE OF MADINGLEY** (20 February 1948–), businessman and scientist. His mother was an Auschwitz survivor. He was educated at the King's School, Ely, St John's College, Cambridge, and Stanford University, with degrees in physics, engineering, and business. He joined British Petroleum in 1966 and was Group Treasurer (1984–6), Executive Vice-President, and Group Chief Executive (from 1998) of BP PLC (formerly BP Amoco). Knighted in 1998, he received a life peerage in 2001. He became President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 2006, and has received many honorary degrees. In May 2007 he resigned as Chairman of BP following newspaper reports concerning his private life and information that he allegedly gave to the police; his resignation was widely reported in the media.

Dod; WW.

**BROWSE, LILLIAN GERTRUDE** (21 April 1906–2 December 2005), art dealer and author. London-born as Lily Gertie Browse, and Johannesburg-raised, she began work in 1931 at a gallery in Old Bond Street. In 1945 she and two refugees from Germany, Henry Roland and Gustav Delbanco, co-founded a gallery in Cork Street, Mayfair, known from 1977 as Browse and Darby. While dealing in Old Masters it specialised in modern works, which she had made her speciality, and started a trend for 'Christmas present' exhibitions of modestly priced works. She befriended young British artists, and revived interest in neglected figures including

Degas, Augustus John, and Walter Sickert. Trained as a ballerina, during the 1950s she was Ballet Critic for the *Spectator*. In 1998 she was appointed CBE.

L. Browse, *Duchess of Cork Street: The Autobiography of an Art Dealer* (1999); *Daily Telegraph* (9 Dec. 2005); *Independent* (17 Dec. 2005); *Guardian* (21 Dec. 2005); *JC* (13 Jan. 2006).

**BROZEL, PHILIP** (c1868–23 December 1927), tenor. Russian-born, he did tailoring work after first arriving in the East End, and was a prize-winning student at the Royal Academy of Music. Under the direction of Sir Augustus Harris (who was not himself Jewish, although he was widely believed to be) Brozel was the first tenor to sing the English version of *Canio in Pagliacci* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. He was also the first English Siegfried, and appeared as Herod in *Salome*, under (Sir) Thomas Beecham. His many Wagnerian roles brought him international recognition. He sang in several European capitals and in New York. Elected FRAM in 1902, he later taught singing at the Æolian Hall in Bond Street.

*Times* (9 Dec. 1911, 24 Dec. 1927); *JC* (19 Sept. 1902, 30 Dec. 1927, 6 Jan. 1928); *Musical Times* (March 1928), 268; *ibid.* (March 1980), 162; K. J. Kutsch, *Grosses Sängerlexikon*, 1 (1997).

**BÜCHLER, ADOLPH (ADOLF)** (18 October 1867–19 February 1939), scholar and educationist. Born in the Slovakian village of Priekopa, then in the Hapsburg Empire, he was educated at the Budapest Jewish Seminary, the Breslau Jewish Seminary, and the universities of Budapest and Leipzig, where in 1890 he gained a doctorate. Receiving semikhah in 1892, he was briefly an assistant rabbi in Budapest before arriving in Oxford to assist his maternal uncle Adolph \*Neubauer with the Hebrew manuscripts at the Bodleian. His article on the triennial reading of the Torah was published in the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (April 1893). Possessing an encyclopaedic knowledge in most branches of Jewish learning, and known for his prodigious memory, he taught at the Vienna Jewish Seminary from 1893–1906, when he became Assistant Principal of \*Jews' College, and the following

year succeeded Michael \*Friedländer as Principal, dying in office. Robustly Orthodox, and with a stronger personality than his predecessor, who had characteristically deferred to its President, the Chief Rabbi, he obtained for Jews' College the right to award the rabbinical diploma, and raised the standard of the college's examinations for intending teachers. He enlivened college speech days with trenchant comments and impassioned tirades (in 1911 the Chief Rabbi sat through a personal attack that triggered a subsequently dropped censure motion on Büchler). He authored many works, and was a member of the governing body of the Institute of Jewish Studies of the HUJ.

ODNB; EJ (as Adolf Buechler); *JC* (24 Feb. 1939); B. Marmorstein, 'Adolph Büchler, Principal of Jews' College, 1906–39', *JHSET*, 30 (1987–8), 219–26.

**BÜLBRING, EDITH** (27 December 1903–5 July 1990), pharmacologist and physiologist. She was born in Bonn, Germany, to a Jewish mother, the daughter of a Dutch banker, and of a non-Jewish professor English at the University of Bonn, where she studied. Having moved to England she became a demonstrator in pharmacology at the University of Oxford in 1937, eventually becoming, in 1960, a professorial fellow at Lady Margaret Hall. She was known particularly for her seminal research into the physiology of smooth muscle tissue, which resulted in her book *Smooth Muscle* (1970). Elected FRS in 1958, and awarded the Wellcome Gold Medal in Pharmacology in 1985, she was the recipient of several overseas honours.

ODNB.

**BULLIMORE, ANTHONY M. F. (TONY)** (1939–), yachtsman. Born in Rochford, Essex, the son of a Jewish mother (née DaCosta), he began his lifelong love affair with the sea while growing up on the Essex coast, where his non-Jewish father had a market stall. He and his sister attended the Orthodox cheder in Westcliff-on-Sea. He once ran a reggae club in Bristol. In January 1997 he was famously rescued by the Australian frigate *Adelaide* several days after his boat *Exide Challenger*

capsized 1700 miles south-west of Perth, Western Australia, during the Vendée Globe non-stop single-handed around-the-world race. He had been feared dead, but survived in an air pocket in pitch darkness beneath the upturned vessel with just a chocolate bar for sustenance. In November 2006 while sailing to Australia on catamaran *Doha* with a crew of four prior to a new around-the-world record attempt, he was forced to abandon the voyage owing to problems with *Doha's* communication system and was missing in the Indian Ocean for 11 days before making contact with his family.

JC (7 Sept. 2007); online sources.

**BUNZL, [GUSTAV] GEORGE** (13 June 1915–February 1981), businessman and communal leader. He was the son of Hugo Bunzl (c1883–c1961), the grandson of a Bratislava haberdasher whose three sons moved to Vienna and established an important paper manufacturing company. In 1938 Hugo brought his family to England, where he rebuilt the firm as Tissue Papers Ltd and with George, who ultimately became Chairman, developed it into the international enterprise known as Bunzl Paper and Pulp Co. George was Treasurer of the British Committee of Children and Youth Aliyah, and from 1971 Joint Chairman of Jewish Child's Day.

JC (26 Nov. 1976, 13, 27 Feb. 1981); online sources.

**BURGEN, Sir ARNOLD STANLEY VINCENT** (20 March 1922–), pharmacologist. Educated at Christ's College, Finchley, and at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, he was (1949–62) Professor of Physiology at McGill University, Montreal, and (1962–71) Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Cambridge. He was Director of the National Institute for Medical Research (1971–82), Master of Darwin College, Cambridge (1982–9), and Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (1985–9). Elected FRS in 1964 and knighted in 1976, he was a Vice-President (1980–6) of the Royal Society. From 1988–94 he was President of *Academia Europaea*. His second wife is Olga \*Kennard.

WW 2005; *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists* 1969–70.

**BURNETT, ALFRED (AL)** (c1906–19 April 1973), comedian and nightclub owner. Born in Stepney, he worked in a variety of occupations before finding his niche in the West End. He sold newspapers on the streets of Whitechapel before trying his luck as a lightweight boxer known as 'Kid Bones', and then becoming a dance promoter. Having stowed away on a passage to New York, he was a waiter at Grossinger's Restaurant, made bootleg liquor, dodged gangsters in Miami, toured the USA with a musical revue, and danced on Broadway before returning to England. In London he ran five night clubs including the Stork Room, Pigalle, and Society Club. A flamboyant figure and archetypal Cockney rogue, he claimed to have lost £500,000 gambling. His colourful autobiography, *King of Clubs*, was published in 1963.

JC (25 Oct., 15 Nov. 1963, 4 May 1973).

**BURNEY, ESTELLE** *see* **BENHAM, ARTHUR**

**BURNS, RAY** (1 April 1923–9 December 2000), singer. Born Reuben Klot in Whitechapel, the son of an immigrant furrier, he trained as a milliner. He started singing while a member of the Brady Boys' Club in the East End, and continued during wartime service in the RAF. After the war he was for five years lead singer in Bert \*Ambrose's band. He recorded a number of singles, achieving hits with *Mobile* (1953) and *That's How a Love Song was Born* (1955). He performed in Las Vegas and at royal engagements at Buckingham Palace, being a favourite of the Queen Mother. Eclipsed by the rise of rock and roll, he continued to perform at clubs, on radio, and at simchas. He entertained at homes for the Jewish elderly in London and Manchester, and raised money to help children in Israel. His final performance was at an AJEX concert in 1999. Georgia \*Brown was his niece.

JC (9 Jan. 2001).

**BURNS, TITO** (7 February 1921–23 August 2010), band leader, accordionist, and impresario. Born in the East End to Orthodox parents, Norman Bernstein was a jazz enthusiast from an early age. At 17 he became arranger to a visiting Latin American band, whose members called him Tito ('little one'), a nickname that stuck. During the 1940s and 1950s the Tito Burns Sextet broadcast regularly, and was voted the top small band of its day. His wife, award-winning singer Terry Devon, often provided vocals. Burns was several times voted the world's best jazz accordionist. Sensing the demise of the small band era, he decided to quit while still at the height of popularity. After a period as a *compère* he founded his own agency; it became one of the biggest in show business, with clients including Cliff Richard, Dusty Springfield, and the Rolling Stones. When London Weekend Television began he was appointed Head of Variety. Immediately after the Six Day War he flew to Israel to arrange for British stars to entertain the troops. Issy \*Bonn was a relative by marriage.

JC (12 May 1944, 19 July 1968).

**BURNTON, Sir STANLEY JEFFREY** (25 October 1942–), judge. Educated at Hackney Downs Grammar School and at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1965 (QC, 1982; Bencher, 1991). He served as a Recorder from 1994–2000 and was appointed a Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, in 2000, the year he was knighted. In April 2008 he became a Lord Justice of Appeal.

WW; Jolles.

**BURSTEIN, SONA ROSA** (1897–26 August 1971), social anthropologist, folklorist, and gerontologist. She was born in Manchester, the daughter of dentist Nahum S. Burstein (c1864–29 October 1938), who became an outstanding communal worker in Cardiff, a tireless advocate of Zionism, and author of *Ideas and Ideals*. Sona graduated BA in Latin at the University of Wales (1920); her MA dissertation (1924) was on the relation between corn gods and otherworld deities. Having gained a diploma at Oxford with

distinction in social anthropology, she was anthropologist to the scientific staff of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in London (1928–57), and was responsible for the cataloguing and displaying of Sir Henry Wellcome's ethnographical collection for Khartoum. She was elected FRAI (1932) and delivered lectures at Morley College. She wrote numerous articles on anthropology, folklore, witchcraft, medical history, and gerontology. From 1956–9 she was President of the Folklore Society.

JC (4 Nov. 1938, 3 Sept. 1971); *Folklore*, 82, 4 (1971).

**BURTON, Sir MICHAEL JOHN** (12 November 1946–), judge. The son of Henry Burton QC, he was educated at Eton (King's Scholar; Captain of the School) and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was the first elected President of the Students' Representative Council in 1968. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1970 (QC, 1984; Bencher, 1993). A law lecturer at Balliol from 1972–4, he was Head of Chambers from 1991–8 and a Recorder from 1989–98. He has been a Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, since 1998, a Judge of the Employment Appeal Tribunal since 1999 and its President since 2002, and Chairman of the Central Arbitration Committee since 2000. He was knighted in 1998, and has written on law.

WW; Jolles.

**BURTON, Sir MONTAGUE** (15 August 1885–21 September 1952), clothing manufacturer and retailer. A bookseller's son, born Moshe David Osinsky near Kovno, Lithuania, he was raised by his uncle, a timber merchant, and attended a yeshivah. He emigrated to England in 1900, becoming a shopkeeper in Chesterfield. By 1904 he had anglicised his name and had founded a retail clothing business there, moving to Sheffield in 1909. By 1914 his ready-made men's clothing retailing business had its headquarters in Leeds and branches throughout the north. The firm had 51 branches by 1918 and no fewer than 364 branches nationwide in 1928, prospering by its combination of relatively high quality and low prices, by dealing directly with the

manufacturer, and by its prominent High Street locations. He also developed a high-quality bespoke men's tailoring side. By 1925 the firm was manufacturing one-fifth of all British men's suits. Like Marks & Spencer, it became known for the generous treatment of its staff, with provisions including recreational and sporting facilities (alcohol was banned) and free medical and dental care. Many of its shops were notable examples of Art Deco design. Knighted in 1931, Burton endowed several university chairs, including one at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He was a keen Zionist and President of the Harrogate Hebrew Congregation. Despite the high taxation of the time he left £687,000.

ODNB; EJ; E. M. Sigsworth, *Montague Burton the Tailor of Taste* (1990); Montague Burton, *Globe Girdling* (2 vols, 1935–7); idem, *The Middle Path* (1943).

**BUXTON, ANGELA** (16 August 1934–), tennis champion. Born in Liverpool, she began playing while at boarding school in north Wales, and later went to school in Hampstead, London. In 1953 she won the singles title in the Maccabiah Games in Israel, and in 1956 she won the Wimbledon doubles championship with the great black American player Althea Gibson, with whom she forged a life-long bond. Early in her tennis career she encountered antisemitic prejudice in some established circles within the sport. Injury prematurely curtailed her career, and she turned to fashion design. She has written several books about tennis.

B. Schoenfeld, *The Match: Althea Gibson & Angela Buxton* (2004).

**BUZAGLO, SHALOM ben MOSES** (c1700–80), kabbalist and dayan. The son of the rabbi of Mogador, Morocco, he was born in Marrakesh. He became a kabbalist and collected alms for the Jews of Palestine. Having been tortured by fire by command of the Sultan he settled in London about 1745, becoming a member of the Ashkenazi Beth Din. In London he wrote

many books on esoteric topics, the most notable being *Mikdash Melekh* ('The Sanctuary of the King'), his four-volume commentary on the Zohar, published in Amsterdam and London from 1750–5. His opinions regarding a halakhic dispute that flared in London in 1774 were published in pamphlet form. He participated in the discussion that took place among kabbalists as to whether vaccination was permitted to Jews, pronouncing himself in favour. His brother **Abraham ben Moses Buzaglo** (1710–82) settled in England about 1762 and won recognition as an inventor. In 1765 he obtained a patent for a new type of stove, known as a 'buzaglo'. He introduced a new and in its day very popular method of muscular therapy for the treatment of gout, utilising this stove and involving profuse perspiration. He also invented a carriage warmer. Another brother, **Joseph ben Moses Buzaglo** (d. 1767), alias De Paz, was imprisoned in the Bastille on a charge of spying for Britain. On his release he negotiated a commercial treaty between Morocco and Denmark, but when problems arose he was condemned to death by the Sultan and gaoled. The Danish authorities having procured his release, he followed his brothers to England, eventually dying in the West Indies.

EJ; JE.

**BYRNE, CHARLOTTE** *see* KING, CHARLOTTE

**BYRON, HENRY JAMES** (8 January 1835–18 April 1884), playwright and actor. Born in Manchester, a distant cousin of the poet Lord Byron, he was a Jew according to Halakhah. His mother was the daughter of a non-Jewish doctor in Buxton, Derbyshire, and of his Jewish wife, who was the daughter of the Liverpool quack Samuel \*Solomon. He achieved considerable popularity in London with his burlesques and pantomimes. He acted mainly in his own dramatic pieces, and was an habitué of London's clubland.

ODNB; JC (16, 30 Aug. 1907).

## C

**CACERES, SIMON (Simão; otherwise JACOB) DE** (d. 1704), merchant and communal leader. Born in Amsterdam, he settled in London during the Cromwellian Protectorate. Proud and assertive, he made no secret of his identity; he was described as a Jew in an official document before the official \*Resettlement and he urged London's Marranos to adhere openly to Judaism. He signed the fledgling community's petition to Cromwell in 1656 asking for freedom of worship and, with A. F. \*Carvajal, was instrumental in acquiring a communal burial ground in 1657. His mercantile activity reached many parts of the world. Queen Christina of Sweden interceded with Cromwell on his behalf for certain commercial privileges in Barbados, and the Danish monarch gave Caceres' brother a letter of recommendation to Charles II that enabled Jews in the West Indies to widen their commercial sphere. Caceres supplied political intelligence to Cromwell. The latter was keen to see Spanish ambitions thwarted, and Caceres submitted to him a remarkable scheme for the conquest of Chile by a force composed of 'men of his own nation' (Jews), with himself at its head.

EJ; JE; L. Wolf, *Cromwell's Jewish Intelligencers* (1891); G. A. Kohut, *Simon de Caceres and His Plan for the Conquest of Chili* (1899); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**CADE (né Kadinsky), Sir STANFORD** (22 March 1895–19 September 1973), surgeon. Born Salomon Kadinsky in Dvinsk, the son of a diamond merchant, he was educated at the University of Brussels and at KCL, qualifying in medicine at Westminster Hospital Medical School (1917). From 1937–60 he was a full surgeon at the Westminster Hospital. During the Second World War he served as a surgical specialist in the RAF, and was made an air vice-marshal. He appointed CB (1944) and KBE (1946). He wrote *Radium Treatment of Cancer* (1929) and the four-volume *Malignant Disease and Its Treatment by Radium* (1948–52). He made early advances in tongue and

pharynx cancer treatments, and was influential in pioneering radiotherapy in its early stages and in advancing the multidisciplinary approach to cancer treatment, as well as in developing adrenalectomy treatment for advanced tumours. For his work he received many honours.

ODNB; WWW; JC (13 Feb. 1925, 4 Dec. 1936, 1 Aug. 1958); *Times* (21 Sept. 1973); *Munk's Roll*, 6, 79–80; *Lancet* (29 Sept. 1973); *BMJ* (6 Oct. 1973).

**CAHN, Sir JULIEN, first Baronet** (21 October 1882–26 September 1944), furniture retailer and sportsman. He was born in Cardiff. His father, Albert Cahn (d. 8 June 1921), a German immigrant, became a large-scale furniture retailer based in Nottingham, whose Jay and Campbell chains were found in many high streets. He left £294,000. Julien became Chairman of the family firm, but is best known as a sportsman and organiser of teams. His great enthusiasms were cricket and fox-hunting. From 1929–39 he captained and funded the Sir Julien Cahn XI, which toured the world, and was President of the Nottinghamshire Cricket Association. He was also one of the few Jews – possibly the only one – to become a Master of Fox Hounds, heading several famous hunts. Knighted in 1929, he received a baronetcy in 1934. Cahn left £1,015,000 at his death. He was noted for his many charitable donations to the Nottingham Jewish community.

JC (6 Oct. 1944); WWW; Jolles.

**CAILINGOLD, MOSES (MOSHE) LEIB** (1895–August 1967), bookseller and publisher. Born in Warsaw to a Chasidic family of Lithuanian origin, and educated at Vilna's yeshivah, he arrived in London's East End in 1920 and soon opened a bookshop. His main premises, in Old Montague Street, Whitechapel, proved a rendezvous for Jewish scholars. Before the war he stocked it regularly with Hebraica from Poland sent by his uncle, a Warsaw book dealer. For some time he had a branch in Bury Street near the British Museum. He also published many liturgical works and items of Anglo-Judaica. He belonged to the Beth Hamedrash Kehal

Chasidim Estreich Polin (dubbed 'The Austrian Shtiebl') and was a keen Zionist. He was buried in Jerusalem. His schoolteacher daughter **Esther Cailingold** (28 June 1925–29 May 1948), a graduate of Goldsmith's College, was mortally wounded in the Old City during Israel's War of Independence, as described in a book by her brother Asher. Her sister Miriam married Yehuda Avner, who became Israeli ambassador to the Court of St James.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; A. Cailingold, *An Unlikely Heroine: Esther Cailingold's Fight for Jerusalem* (2000).

**CAILLARD, Sir VINCENT HENRY PENALVER** (23 October 1856–18 October 1930), financier and company director. He was born in London, the son of Camille Caillard, a county court judge, and Emma (née Reynolds), whose mother was a first cousin of Benjamin \*Disraeli. Educated at Eton and the RMA, Woolwich, he worked as a boundary commissioner in the Balkans in the late 1870s before going to Egypt in 1883, where he became financial representative of Britain and other European powers in the administration of the public debt of the Ottoman Empire, an office he held until 1898. In that year he was appointed, on the recommendation of the great banker Sir Ernest \*Cassel, a director of the National Bank of Egypt, serving until 1898. He was also appointed a director of the major British armaments and engineering company Vickers Ltd., a post he held until 1927 but in which he is regarded as unsuccessful. He was also a director of other British firms. A strong Tariff Reformer, he was one of the founders, in 1916, of the Federation of British Industries (now the CBI), and composed music. He was knighted in 1896.

ODNB; Jolles.

**CALLENDER, COLIN NIGEL** (1952–), television and film producer. London-born, he read Philosophy and Politics at the University of East Anglia. His mother Lydia (née Berkman) was for many years Secretary of the National Council of the British Friends of Magen David Adom. A stage manager at the Royal Court Theatre before joining

Granada Television as a graduate trainee, he became Managing Director (1983–7) of his own production company, a founder of the Independent Producers' Association, a member of the National Film and Television School Training Advisory Committee, and a trustee of the National Film School. Since the 1990s he has been an award-winning top executive in the USA, where he sits on the Board of the American Friends of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts. In 2003 he was appointed CBE.

JC (5 Nov. 1982, 20 June 2003); online sources.

**CALMAN, MELVILLE (MEL)** (19 May 1931–10 February 1994), cartoonist and writer. Born in Stamford Hill, the son of an Odessa-born timber merchant, he was educated at The Perse School, Cambridge, and at St Martin's School of Art and other art schools. He worked as a cartoonist for the *Daily Express* (1957–63), the *Sunday Times* (1969–94, and other Fleet Street newspapers. From 1979 his cartoons appeared in the daily edition of *The Times*. His cartoons were noted for their squiggly depictions of 'the little man's battle against life – especially married life'. In 1970 he set up 'The Workshop' on Lamb's Conduit Street, devoted to the design of original cartoons and illustrations. He also wrote plays for BBC radio and an autobiography, *What Else Do You Do?* (1988).

ODNB; JC (18 Feb. 1994); WWW; *Times* (1 Jan. 1971); Griffiths; M. Bryant, *Dictionary of Twentieth-Century British Cartoonists and Caricaturists* (2000).

**CALNE, Sir ROY YORKE** (30 December 1930–), transplant surgeon. Educated at Lancing College and at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London (MB, 1953), he was from 1965–98 Professor of Surgery at the University of Cambridge, and was also a surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. Since 1998 he has been Professor of Surgery at the National University of Singapore. A renowned pioneer of kidney and liver transplants, he was the first to use drugs to suppress the recipient's rejection of donated organs. He was elected an FRS in 1974 and was Vice-President of the Royal College of

Surgeons, 1986–9. Knighted in 1986, he is also an artist of note.

WW.

**CAMBERTON, ROLAND (pseud.)** *see* COHEN, HENRY

**CAMBRIDGE** had a medieval Jewish community which was expelled from town some years before Jews were compelled to leave England. In Tudor times two converted Jews, I. \*Tremellius and P. \*Ferdinand, taught at the university. Eighteenth-century residents included silversmith and Hebrew teacher Israel \*Lyons, who was there from about 1732. By 1748 several families had taken up residence, for in that year two infants were circumcised. In the 1770s there was a small synagogue, and by 1805 the town possessed 'an academy for the Jews', undoubtedly the school run by Solomon \*Lyon. Early in 1847 a Jewish congregation was re-established, holding services on private premises, and attracting an average Sabbath attendance of 15. In 1888 a congregation was constituted afresh. Until 1856 religious tests prevented Jews from obtaining degrees, although not from studying, at the University of Cambridge. Solomon \*Schiller-Szenessy was a notable nineteenth-century academic there. Selig \*Brodetsky's bracketing as Senior Wrangler in 1908 caused a prideful sensation among his fellow immigrants in London's East End. Many Jews have been elected over the years to the semi-secret discussion group known as the Cambridge Apostles, and several Jews have been presidents of the Cambridge Union Society. The Cambridge University Jewish Society has existed since 1937. That same year the existing Orthodox synagogue in Thompson's Lane was consecrated. Cambridge also has a Chabad centre and the Beth Shalom Reform Synagogue. At the dawn of the twenty-first century there were about 850 Jews in Cambridge, about 500 of whom were students.

EJ; Roth, Rise; R. Deacon, *The Cambridge Apostles* (1985); W. Frankel and H. Miller, eds., *Gown and Tallith* (1989); JYB.

**CAMINER (né Tresman), DAVID** (26 June 1915–19 June 2008), computer pioneer. Born in the East End, the son of a tailor killed in the trenches, he took his stepfather's surname. Educated at Sloane School, Finchley, he joined the Lyons catering firm as a management trainee. In 1943, while serving in Tunisia with the Green Howards, he lost a leg in battle, and rejoined Lyons in 1944 and became Comptroller of its Management Accounting Department. In 1951 the company acquired LEO (Lyons Electronic Office), the world's first working computer for business use, for which he devised software systems. He thus helped to create a computer that, taking over repetitive tasks from human clerks, automated and processed millions of daily transactions. It was the first computer in the world to perform a routine office chore, starting with the payroll system. In 1959 he became head of LEO Computers, and ended his career as Project Director for the installation of a computer and communications system for the European Commission in Luxembourg. In 1980 he was appointed OBE. He co-edited *User-Driven Innovation* (1996).

*Daily Telegraph* (25 June 2008).

**CANETTI, ELIAS** (25 July 1905–14 August 1994), writer. He was born in Ruse, Bulgaria, the son of a merchant. Both of his parents were Ladino-speaking Sephardi Jews. In 1911 the family moved to Manchester and afterwards, following the sudden death of his father, to Vienna and Zurich. The multilingual Canetti was educated at the University of Vienna, where he received a doctorate in chemistry in 1929. In 1934 he wrote his only novel and best-known work, *Die Blendung*, which was translated into English in 1946 as *Auto da Fé*. In 1939 he settled in Hampstead, where he remained until shortly before his death. In 1960 he wrote on crowd psychology in *Masse und Macht*, translated in 1962 as *Crowds and People*, and also wrote a collection of plays, three volumes of autobiography (1974–80), and other works. Fairly unknown outside of literary circles, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1981, and became very widely famed. He died in Zurich. He and Harold \*Pinter are the only Anglo-Jewish writers to have been awarded the Nobel Prize



in Literature. Many studies of Canetti and his works have appeared, such as Thomas H. Falk, *Elias Canetti* (1993).

ODNB.

**CANG, JOEL** (3 August 1899–27 November 1974), journalist and author. Born near Lublin, and university-educated, he became Warsaw Correspondent of the *News Chronicle* and the *Manchester Guardian*, and in 1927 began to write for the *JC*. In 1939, as German troops encircled Warsaw, he escaped to London with his wife and son. He gained a BLit at UCL and helped the Polish Government-in-Exile's National Council to draft a constitution for a liberated post-war Poland in which Jewish rights would be upheld. As Editor (1943–4) of the *Jewish Observer* he strove to bring the unfolding tragedy of Polish Jewry to world attention. After the war he temporarily returned to Poland as a reporter for British newspapers, and then from 1948–62 worked as the *JC*'s Foreign Editor. Following retirement he published widely on East European and Soviet affairs, founded and edited the bimonthly periodical *Focus on Soviet Jewry* (ran 1968–72), and authored a history of Jews in the USSR, *The Silent Millions* (1969). He also co-edited the *Jewish Journalist*. Active in the Association of Jewish Journalists and the WJC's Yiddish Committee, he was Treasurer of the London branch of the YIVO Institute. He left, in manuscript form, an account of the contribution of Polish Jews to Anglo-Jewish life.

*Times* (29 Nov. 1974); *JC* (6 Dec. 1974); Cesarani, *JC*.

**CANNON (née Benjamin), DOREEN** (21 October 1930–18 September 1995), drama teacher. She studied acting in her native New York before moving to London in 1960, the bride of a British businessman. She became the principal exponent in Britain of Konstantin Stanislavsky's system of method acting, first at the Drama Centre, where she taught for 20 years, and then at RADA, where she was Head of Acting from 1989. Such well-known actors as Pierce Brosnan, Simon Callow, and Warren Mitchell attended her workshops or classes. During the 1970s she was Artistic Director of the experimental

drama group Theatre 84, which premiered new continental and Russian plays.

*JC* (12 Aug. 1994, 3 Nov. 1995).

**CANSINO, [HAIM] MANUEL** (12 July 1914–26 February 2008), communal leader. Born into a wealthy Manchester Sephardi family, and orphaned at 15, he was a cousin of Leslie Hore-Belisha. Educated at Manchester Grammar School and, briefly, at the University of Manchester, he became a member of the Mahamad (Board of Management) of the Sephardi Synagogue, Cheetham Hill, which his grandfather had helped to found. His financial support enabled Shemtob Gaguine to publish his 1934 magnum opus, which contains a dedicatory poem to him. After the Second World War Cansino moved to London, where with his wife's brother Robert Carvalho, Sir Alan Mocatta, and Neville Laski, he largely ran the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Maida Vale. He occupied virtually every main congregational post, helped to lead services, and was a governor of the Beth Holim Home for the Aged. He served as Chairman of the London Board of Shechita. For his role as Hon. Secretary of the 1956 Tercentenary Committee he was appointed MBE.

*JC* (18 April 2008).

**CANTERBURY** had a medieval Jewish community. A synagogue was reputedly founded in King Street in about 1730. A burial ground was acquired in 1760 owing to the efforts of Solomon Emanuel (or Emmanuel) and in 1763 a synagogue was built in St Dunstan's Street, to be superseded by premises erected in King Street on the site of the old Templars' Church. The new synagogue, towards which Sir Moses Montefiore made a generous donation, was consecrated in 1848, when there were about 30 Jewish families living in Canterbury. Among the Jews of Georgian Canterbury was a rabbinic scholar named Zevi Hirsch. A possibly Jewish native was Noah Edward Levi or Levis, a rumoured English secret agent in Napoleonic France. Henry Hart was mayor three times. At the start of the twentieth century there were only 13 Jewish residents in the

town but during the First World War services were held for the benefit of Jewish members of the armed forces stationed in the area. In 1931 certain ritual appurtenances were transferred to \*Oxford's synagogue, and in 1937 Canterbury's closed. The 2001 Census indicated 210 Jews living in Canterbury and the rest of east Kent.

VJ (22 May 1846); JE; Roth, Rise; D. Cohn-Sherbok, *The Jews of Canterbury, 1760–1931* (1984).

**CAPLAN, BENNY** (1911–27 July 1989), boxer. A British featherweight champion during the 1930s, popular with spectators, he retired in 1941 and became a referee. During the war he saw army service as a physical training instructor, and put on boxing shows for worthy causes. Later, after his dry cleaning business failed, he became a London bus inspector.

JC (4 Aug. 1989).

**CAPLAN, LEONARD** (28 June 1909–18 January 2001), barrister. Born in Merthyr Tydfil, the son of an immigrant dentist, he left school at 16, receiving his legal education at Bar School, and was then called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1935 (QC, 1954; Bencher, 1964; Treasurer, 1979). During the Second World War he reached lieutenant-colonel's rank in the Royal Artillery. He built up a large and varied general practice. In 1961 he appeared in the Schtraks case, in which the grandparents of a young Jewish boy refused to return him to his parents on the grounds that he would not be brought up as Orthodox – a case that received wide publicity in the Jewish world. In 1965 he defended the bridge players Reese and Boris \*Schapiro against an accusation that they had cheated in an international tournament. He practised on the South Eastern Circuit and served as a Deputy High Court Judge.

Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice* (2003); JC (17 Nov. 1961); *Daily Telegraph* (8 Feb. 2001).

**CAPLIN, CAROLE** (8 January 1962–), lifestyle advisor. The niece of well-known WIZO

stalwart Susan Ronson (née Caplin), she rose to media prominence owing to her role as lifestyle consultant to Cherie Blair. It was her boyfriend, Peter Foster, a convicted fraudster, who helped to arrange Mrs Blair's purchase of two flats in Bristol, precipitating the so-called Cheriegate scandal.

JC (13 Dec. 2002, 26 Sept. 2006, 3, 13 Jan. 2006); online sources.

**CAPLIN, IVOR** (8 November 1958–), politician. Born in Brighton and educated at King Edward School, Witley, and Brighton College of Technology, he worked in the marketing department of an insurance company before being elected Labour MP for Hove and Portslade in 1997, serving until he retired in 2005. He held the position of Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Leader of the House of Commons from 1998–2001, and then served as an assistant Government Whip and then as Minister of Veterans Affairs at the Ministry of Defence.

WW; JC (9 May 1997, 25 May 2001); Jolles.

**CARDIFF**, the capital of Wales, was first settled by Jews at the close of the eighteenth century. Founded in 1840, the congregation acquired a burial ground in 1841. At first worship occurred in a rented room in Trinity Street, from 1853–8 in a purpose-built synagogue in East Terrace, Bute Street, and subsequently until 1989 in the Cathedral Road Synagogue, which was consecrated on 12 May 1897. In 1868–70 the 'Jewess Abduction Case', as contemporary newspapers termed it, occurred. This episode concerned Polish-born Cardiff pawnbroker Barnett Lyons's 18-year-old daughter, Esther, who worked in one of his shops. In March 1868 she arrived at the home of a local Baptist minister, the Rev. Nathaniel Thomas, saying she had run away from home and needed refuge. Her father searched for her in vain, reported her missing to the police, and called at the Thomas home following a tip-off. Rev. Thomas denied seeing her, but his wife admitted that she had stayed there for one night. She subsequently reached London, having been hidden at several addresses, was baptised, and

was called first Jane Barton and then Anna (or Hannah) Ross. In June her father received a letter from her informing him that of her own volition she had left home and converted to Christianity. Convinced that evangelical Christians had schemed to persuade her to leave her family and her faith, her father, in a case heard before Cardiff Assizes in July 1869, successfully sued the Thomases for enticement of her from his service and was awarded £50 damages. However, on appeal the verdict was overturned. In December 1870 her father brought a criminal action for perjury against the Thomases at Cardiff police court but did not pursue it. The bulk of press and public opinion supported him throughout. He never saw his daughter again. Much to the Chief Rabbi's regret, a second Orthodox congregation (the New Synagogue or 'foreigners' shul') was created in 1888 by refugees from the Tsarist Empire. Rev. B. J. Rittenberg was its first chazan and shochet and Rev. E. Plaskowsky its first elected minister. In 1896 it established a Talmud Torah School, which evolved into the Talmud Torah and Holy Law Congregation under the spiritual leadership of Rev. S. Katz and for several years operated a Bet Hamedrash. This congregation, which in 1918 moved from Edwards Place to Windsor Place, eventually merged with the original one to form what is now known as the Cardiff United Hebrew Congregation, with its synagogue in Cyncoed Gardens, Penylan. A synagogue, since closed, was consecrated in Penylan in 1955 to serve the Jews who had moved to that area following the Second World War. The Cardiff New Synagogue, a Reform congregation, was established in 1948 and is still active, situated in Moira Terrace. Its ministers have included Rabbi Dr L. Gershon Graf. Cardiff's Orthodox ministers have included Revs. N. Jacobs, L. Minski, J. H. Landau, D. Wasserzug, J. \*Abelson, P. Wolfers, M. Fine, Rabbi B. Rogosnitzky, and Rabbi M. Wollenberg. In 1968 the Jewish population numbered approximately 3500. In the mid-1990s it had fallen to approximately 1200. The 2001 census recorded 941 Jews declaring as such by religion. In the early twenty-first century Cardiff has a range of Jewish institutions, including a Jewish Representative Council. There is a Hillel House at the university.

JE; EJ; Ursula Henriques, ed., *The Jews of South Wales* (1993); idem, 'Lyons versus Thomas: The Jewess

Abduction Case', *Jewish Historical Studies: JHSET*, 29 (1982–6), 267–80; JYB; Jolles; JCR-UK.

**CARLEBACH, ALEXANDER** (26 March 1908–20 November 1992), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Cologne, the son of Rabbi Emanuel Carlebach, he attended the famed Slobodka Yeshivah and universities in Cologne and elsewhere, specialising in law. In 1935 he emigrated to Britain, where he became minister at the Golders Green Beth Hamedrash and the North Hendon Adath Synagogue, as well as Education Officer of the Board of Orthodox Jewish Education. From 1954–65 he was Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Community of Belfast and Northern Ireland. He lived and worked in Israel from 1966. He wrote widely on Jewish religious topics. His works include *Rabbi Judah Ha-Nasi* (1953) and *Men and Ideas* (1982), a selection of his writings with a bibliography.

JC (20 June 1947, 4 Dec. 1992); S. Niemann, ed., *Die Carlebachs: Eine Rabbinerfamilie aus Deutschland* (1995).

**CARLEBACH, FELIX FALK** (15 April 1911–23 January 2008), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Lübeck, the son of a banker and one of six brothers to follow their uncle and grandfather into the rabbinate, he was educated at the Lübeck Katherineum, and studied music and theology at the University of Cologne. In 1934 he became a teacher at a Leipzig school founded by his uncle, and in 1939 arrived in Britain. He officiated at Adass Yisroel Synagogue, Hendon (1939–41), at Palmers Green and Southgate Synagogue (1941–6), and at the South Manchester Synagogue (1947–84). In 1953 the University of Manchester awarded him an MA for his thesis on 'The conception of man in the Old Testament'. He was a member of Manchester's Council of Christians and Jews for 65 years. The Rabbi Felix Carlebach Concert was performed annually by the Hallé Orchestra, playing a programme chosen by him.

JC (1 Feb. 2008).

**CARLEBACH, JULIUS** (28 December 1922–16 April 2001), Orthodox rabbi and academic. Born in Hamburg, the son of Rabbi Joseph Zvi

Carlebach, who perished in the Holocaust, and cousin of F. F. \*Carlebach, he arrived in Britain on a Kindertransport, was interned as an 'enemy alien' on the Isle of Man, and then joined the Pioneer Corps and Royal Naval Intelligence. He studied at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim and the University of London, and obtained a diploma in criminology and an MLitt from the University of Cambridge. From 1948–59 he worked at the Norwood Jewish Orphanage, and from 1959–63 was rabbi to the Nairobi Hebrew Congregation, writing *The Jews of Nairobi, 1903–1962* (1963) and other works. Returning to England, he obtained a doctorate from the University of Sussex, where from 1968–89 he was a lecturer, and later Reader, in Jewish Studies and Sociology. He was also Principal of Brighton and Hove Independent Talmud Torah and served local synagogues. He was a wide-ranging scholar of note, his best known book being *Karl Marx and the Radical Critique of Judaism* (1978). He co-edited the *Leo Baeck Institute Year Book* series, and wrote on child welfare. From 1989 he was an academic in Jewish Studies in Heidelberg. He was closely associated with the establishment of the University of Sussex's Centre for German-Jewish Studies, where he was an honorary professor. His sister Miriam Gillis edited their father's collected works, which appeared in 1982.

JC (11 May 2001); IBDCEE; WWWJ 1965; P. Alter, ed. *Out of the Third Reich: Refugee Historians in Post-War Britain* (1998).

**CARLEBACH, Sir PHILIP** (1873–30 May 1949), businessman and commandant of cadets. The son of a German-born London tobacco merchant, he was educated at University College School. A merchant and DL for the City of London, he was Commandant of the City of London Cadet Brigade, for which he was knighted in 1938, and served as Hon. Colonel in the Royal Signal Corps from 1939 until his death. He was appointed CMG in 1917 and CBE in 1943.

JC (10 June 1949); Jolles; WWW.

**CARLILE (né Falik), ALEXANDER CHARLES (ALEX), BARON CARLILE OF BERRIEW** (12 February 1948–), politician and barrister.

The son of Holocaust survivors, he was born in Wrexham, Wales, where his father was a general practitioner, and on parental advice changed his surname at the age of 20. Educated at Epsom College in Surrey and at KCL, he became a barrister (Gray's Inn, 1970) and a QC, was Recorder of the Crown Court, and in 1996 became a Deputy High Court Judge and Hon. Recorder of Hereford. He was Liberal Democrat MP for Montgomeryshire from 1987–97, serving on the party's front bench, and was given a life peerage in 1999. He is known for his support of homosexual rights and in 2005 served as Independent Reviewer of Britain's anti-terrorist laws.

WW; JC (27 April 1990).

**CARMEL COLLEGE**, a mainstream Orthodox boarding school, coeducational from the late 1960s, founded in 1948 by Rabbi Dr K. \*Rosen, its first Headmaster. Situated originally at Greenham Common near Newbury, it opened with 22 boys, with buildings consisting mainly of huts. In 1953 it moved from these spartan conditions to Mongewell Park, Wallingford, and had an enrolment of about 300 at the time of Rosen's untimely death in 1962. Subsequent headmasters were D. \*Stamler (served 1962–70), J. \*Rosen (1971–84), and P. \*Skelker (1984–97). In 1967 a plan to build a full-scale girls' school nearby out of a munificent sum from the Charles Wolfson Charitable Trust was abandoned owing to an apparent lack of demand, and the money was devoted to building a junior school. But girls were admitted to Carmel on a limited basis, and from 1969 they were accepted from the age of 13, with many applicants that year rejected owing to lack of places. By 1970 Carmel had some 400 pupils, and that same year, with Stamler's election to the prestigious Headmasters' Conference founded a century earlier and representing heads of leading independent schools, it became an officially recognised public school. From 1990, owing to economic recession, enrolments at Carmel fell, and that continuing trend, plus the likelihood that the assisted places scheme affecting 20 per cent of pupils would be phased out, led the Board of Governors to the heartbreaking decision to close the school in 1997, with \*Immanuel College agreeing to take all current pupils. In all, approximately 4000 pupils had attended

Carmel College, almost one-third of them from overseas.

JC (26 Sept. 1969, 22 May 1970, 25 April 1997); online sources.

**CARO, Sir ANTHONY ALFRED** (8 March 1924–), sculptor. Regarded as one of the most influential sculptors of recent decades, he was born in New Malden, Surrey, the son of a stockbroker, and was educated at Charterhouse and at Christ's College, Cambridge in engineering. He served in the Royal Navy to 1946 and then studied sculpture at the Regent Street Polytechnic and at the RA Schools, and became assistant to the famous sculptor Henry Moore. He evolved a characteristic style employing an abstract, self-supporting assembly of metals, often using industrial objects as parts, although he later diversified, introducing more literal elements in the 1980s. He taught at St Martin's School of Art and in the USA, achieving international fame with an exhibition at New York's Jewish Museum in 1966. Major exhibitions of his work have been held at the Tate and, in 1998, at the National Gallery, the first exhibition there devoted to a single sculptor. Appointed CBE in 1969, he was knighted in 1987 and awarded the OM in 2000.

JC (25 June 2004); R. Whelan, *Anthony Caro* (1975); I. Barker, *Anthony Caro: Quest for a New Sculpture* (2004); P. Moorhouse, ed., *Anthony Caro* (2005).

**CARR, MICHAEL** (1904–6 September 1968) songwriter. The son of cabinetmaker and boxer Morris 'Cockney' Cohen and of a non-Jewish Irish mother, he was born Maurice Alfred Cohen in Leeds. Brought up in Dublin where his father opened a restaurant, he ran away to sea in his teens. For a time he was a journalist in the USA, and from 1924–30, as Michael Carr, played small parts in Hollywood films. In 1934 he settled in London and worked for a music company. He wrote or co-wrote songs for Gracie Fields and other popular performers. His collaborative output included the well-known *Hang Out the Washing on the Siegfried Line* (1939). He served in the army during the Second World War, and in 1942 composed *Freedom Concerto*. He

wrote the much-loved *Lonely Ballerina* (1954) for the Mantovani Orchestra and two hits for *The Shadows: Man of Mystery* (1960) and *Kon Tiki* (1961, which reached number one in the *British Hit Parade*). His *White Horses*, a Top Ten hit of 1968, was the theme tune of a BBC children's programme. His *Ole Faithful* became the Hull Rugby League Football Club's supporters' anthem.

ODNB; *Times* (21 May 1942, 17 Sept. 1968, 9 April 1984); JC (20 Sept. 1968).

**CARROLL-MARX, ADOLPH** (27 July 1879–9 October 1960), stockbroker and philanthropist. Born Adolf Marx in Hampstead, the son of a general merchant from Mannheim and his Turin-born wife, he became a member of the London Stock Exchange in 1901, remaining so until his death. He was involved in the early financing of British films. He left £618,000, and established the Carroll-Marx Foundation in his will as a legacy. It donated the Carroll-Marx Hall to UCL.

*Times* (1 Nov. 1960); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**CARVAJAL, ABRAHAM ISRAEL** *see* **CARVAJAL, ANTONIO FERNANDEZ**

**CARVAJAL, ANTONIO FERNANDEZ** (c1599–1659), merchant, shipowner, army purveyor, and principal founder of the modern Anglo-Jewish community. Sometimes referred to as Abraham Israel Carvajal, he is thought to have been born to Marrano parents at Fundão, Portugal, although Lucien \*Wolf suggested that he came from a family in the Canary Islands with no apparent Jewish antecedents and was a convert to Judaism. He certainly resided in the Canaries before moving to Rouen. He settled in London in about 1635 as an agent for a powerful aristocratic Madrid-based contractor, for whom he handled shipments of silver through Dover to pay the Spanish troops in Flanders. Outwardly Catholic, he attended mass at the Spanish Ambassador's chapel. Becoming an important trader with the Levant and the East and West Indies, he imported wine, bullion,

munitions, and gunpowder on an extensive scale. During the Civil War he was a corn contractor for the Roundheads, and employed Marrano intelligence agents in the service of Parliament. After the outbreak of hostilities with Spain he was endenized along with his two teenage sons in 1655. He fitted up a clandestine synagogue at a property he had leased in Creechurch Lane, and was one of the signatories to \*Menasseh ben Israel's petition to Cromwell to allow Jews freedom of religion. In 1657 he and fellow merchant Simon de \*Caceres successfully petitioned the Protector for a Jewish burial ground at Mile End. He died in a lobotomy operation and was buried as Abraham Hiquiau Carvajal. On the day of his funeral the bells of St Katherine Creechurch tolled in tribute. Samuel Pepys, who had survived a lobotomy by the same surgeon, attended the obsequies. At the Restoration in 1660, when some City merchants urged heavy fines on Jews and the expulsion of all Jews domiciled in England without licence, Carvajal's widow **Maria (Esther) Carvajal** (née Rodriguez Nunez) was counter respondent for the Jewish community.

ODNB; JE; EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; L. Wolf, 'The First English Jew', *JHSET*, 2 (1894–5), 14–46; idem, 'Crypto-Jews under the Commonwealth', *JHSET*, 1 (1893–4), 55–88; W. S. Samuel, 'Carvajal and Pepys', *JHSE Miscellanies*, 2 (1935), 24–9; [E. R. Samuel], *The Portuguese Jewish Community in London (1656–1830)* (1992); D. S. Katz, *Philo-Semitism and the Re-admission of the Jews to England, 1603–1655* (1982).

**CARVALHO, ROBERT NUNES** (5 May 1907–3 October 1996), solicitor and communal leader. Born in London to an Ashkenazi mother and a Sephardi father whose ancestors included Haham Moses \*Cohen d'Azevedo, he was educated at UCS and Oriol College, Oxford, becoming a student warden of Oxford's synagogue. A solicitor from 1932 until his retirement, between 1943 and 1984 he held virtually every major lay leadership position within the Sephardi community. He was President of the AJA (1954–63) and of the JHSE (1971–3). He edited *Wherein I Glory: A Series of Jewish Contributions on Moral Leadership* (1948). M. \*Cansino was his brother-in-law.

JC (18 Oct. 1996).

**CASHDAN, ELI YEHUDAH** (1 June 1905–14 November 1998), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in Minsk, he moved as a babe-in-arms to Liverpool, where his father, Rabbi Joseph Dov Cashdan (d. 10 April 1950) was chief shochet. At the Liverpool Yeshivah he obtained semikhah when only 17, proceeding to \*Jews' College and to UCL (MA, Semitics). In 1934 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. During the Second World War he was appointed a Jewish chaplain in the RAF with the rank of squadron leader, and became a wing-commander. After the war he settled in Hove, taught at Aryeh House School, and headed the synagogue cheder. In 1951 he became a lecturer at Jews' College. Long associated with the Hendon United Synagogue, deeply learned, and noted for his translations of Babylonian Talmud tractates (4 vols, 1948), he thoroughly revised Singer's Prayer Book for its centenary edition (1990), contributed to the Soncino edition of the minor prophets, and translated the Psalms (1997). Rev. **Samuel Cashdan** (d. 10 October 1965) of Liverpool was his brother.

JC (18 July 1975, 27 July 1990, 20 Nov., 4 Dec. 1998); *Times* (14 June 1934).

**CASS, FRANK** (11 July 1930–9 August 2007), bookseller and publisher. Born in Stamford Hill, son of a cabinet maker, he was educated at the Grocers' Company's School (now Hackney Downs School) and learned book production at the Regent Street Polytechnic. In 1949 he became an assistant in The Economist Bookshop, near the LSE, and in 1953 opened a tiny shop in Southampton Row specialising in second-hand academic texts. In 1957 he launched Frank Cass and Co., publishing out-of-print academic works whose reprint rights he bought, concentrating on history and the social sciences. On Elie \*Kedourie's suggestion the firm published the journal *Middle Eastern Studies*, and eventually produced over 60 serial titles. In 1971 Cass acquired Vallentine Mitchell, Britain's leading Judaica publisher. He continued its role, never making a profit but giving new authors and Holocaust memoirs an outlet that they might not otherwise have. To *The Jewish Year Book* and *The Jewish Travel Guide* he added 'The Library of Holocaust Testimonies'

series and the 'Parker-Weiner Series on Jewish Studies', as well as works by Israeli writers. When, in 2003, he sold his empire to an American publishing group, he retained control of Vallentine Mitchell and its related journals *Jewish Culture and History* and the *Journal of Holocaust Education*. He also retained the Irish Academic Press, which he had acquired in 1974. His family continues the business. Through the Woburn Press, which he acquired in the 1960s, Cass published many entertainment-oriented books, including *The Goon Show Scripts* (1972).

JC (17 Aug. 2007); *Times* (13 Nov. 2007); G. Black, *Frank's Way: Frank Cass and Fifty Years of Publishing* (2008).

**CASS, RONALD** (23 April 1923–2 June 2006), composer. A jeweller's son, born in Llanelli, South Wales, he attended Llanelli Grammar School and following wartime service in the RAF studied music and economics at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. In 1949 he settled in London, where with Peter Myers (d. 1978) he staged saucy revues, including (1961) *The Lord Chamberlain Regrets*. They wrote the Cliff Richard films *The Young Ones* (1961), *Summer Holiday* (1963) and *Wonderful Life* (1964), the last of which won an Ivor Novello Award. Following his break with Myers, Cass worked on 70 shows for Tom Jones. From 1983–93 he was Musical Director for Sir Harry Secombe's television show *Highway*, receiving a silver disc award for one of his songs. In 1988 he was honoured for services to music by the British Association of Songwriters, Composers and Authors. A member of the New London Synagogue, he performed at Jewish charity events.

JC (28 Jan. 1955, 28 July 2006).

**CASSEL, Sir ERNEST JOSEPH** (3 March 1852–21 September 1921), merchant banker and philanthropist. Truly one of the giants of international finance, he was the son of a banker in Cologne. He was educated at schools there to 14, after which he entered a local banking firm, Eltzbacher. In 1869 he moved to Liverpool to work for a firm of German

grain merchants. He worked for the banking firm Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, becoming a close friend of Henri \*Bischoffsheim and then of the fabulously wealthy independent banker Maurice, Baron \*de Hirsch. From 1884 until 1910 Cassel worked on his own as a merchant banker in London, establishing an incredibly vast web of international finance, stretching from Sweden to North and South America, to Turkey and to South Africa. He was one of the few Anglo-Jewish financiers to have close links with American bankers, in this case with Kuhn, Loeb of New York, and also financed British domestic concerns, especially the armaments manufacturer Vickers. From 1910 he was also a partner in the merchant banking house of S. \*Japhet & Co. He became one of the richest men in Britain and, from the mid-1890s, was probably the closest friend of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), to whom he bore a strong physical resemblance, and was an iconic exemplar of the King's 'Jewish Court'. He was also a friend of many political leaders, including Churchill and Asquith, and was an influential voice in the City. He was elected to the Jockey Club and became a noted horse-breeder. He built Brooke House in Pall Mall, his London mansion with six kitchens and a dining room that seated 100 guests. He also owned four country estates, a flat in Paris, and a villa on the Riviera. In 1878 he married an Anglican woman who shortly afterwards converted to Roman Catholicism. Soon after her death three years later he converted to Catholicism, a fact unknown until he chose to be sworn of the Privy Council in 1902 on a Catholic Bible. Nevertheless, he was a generous supporter of Jewish charities, giving large sums to the relief of persecuted Jews in Russia. One of the most generous philanthropists of his day, he gave away over £1 million, including a £500,000 bequest to found a Department of Commerce at the LSE. He also acquired an important collection of Old Master paintings. Appointed KCMG in 1899, GCMG in 1905, and GCVO in 1906, he was made a Privy Councillor in 1902. His granddaughter Lady Edwina \*Ashley married Lord Louis Mountbatten (later Earl Mountbatten of Burma). He left £7.3 million, the largest estate ever left by a British Jew to the time of his death. Sir Felix \*Cassel was his nephew.

ODNB; DBB; WWW; EJ; Jolles.

**CASSEL, Sir FELIX MAXIMILIAN SCHOENBRUNN, first Baronet** (16 September 1869–22 February 1953), politician and Judge Advocate General. Born in Cologne, a nephew of Sir Ernest \*Cassel, he was educated at Harrow and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (First in Classics and Law) and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1894 (QC, 1906; Bencher, 1912; Treasurer, 1935). He was a member of the LCC from 1907–10, and served in the First World War as an army captain. He was Unionist MP for West St Pancras from December 1910–16, when he was appointed Judge Advocate General, the senior legal advisor and jurist of the armed forces. The appointment of the German-born Cassel during wartime was remarkable, although in July 1918 he was attacked in Parliament for his 'alien' origins. He held the post until 1934. Given a baronetcy in 1920 and made a Privy Councillor in 1937, he served as High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1942–3. He chaired the Cassel Educational Trust and the Cassel Hospital.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**CASSELL, CURTIS** (9 November 1912–8 October 1998), Reform rabbi. Born in Opeln, Germany, he studied under Leo \*Baeck at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums, and in 1936 was ordained. He succeeded Ignaz \*Maybaum as rabbi of Frankfurt an der Oder's Reform congregation, narrowly escaped arrest on Kristallnacht, and arrived in England a week before the outbreak of the Second World War. Following service in the British Army Pioneer Corps he was rabbi (1945–8) of the Glasgow Progressive Synagogue, and afterwards (1948–57) assistant minister at the West London Synagogue, leaving in sympathy with Rabbi Harold \*Reinhardt, who had resigned following a dispute. Cassell was minister to the Reform congregation in Bulawayo (1957–77), and in his retirement in England assisted at several synagogues – both Reform and Liberal. For many years he chaired of the Rabbinic Board of the ULPS (since renamed Liberal Judaism). He belonged to the Westminster Synagogue. He was the first President of the B'nai B'rith Leo Baeck Lodge.

JC (13 Nov. 1998).

**CASTRO, HANANEL DE** *see* DE CASTRO, HANANEL

**CASTRO, JACOB DE** *see* DECASTRO, JACOB

**CASTRO, SARAH JUDITH DE** *see* DE CASTRO, SARAH JUDITH

**CASTRO SARMENTO, JACOB DE** *see* DE CASTRO SARMENTO, JACOB

**CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE**, Great Portland Street, London, was founded in 1855 as a branch of the \*Great Synagogue, which feared that otherwise Jews who had moved westwards out of the City might undermine the Great's authority by founding an independent synagogue or join the \*West London Synagogue, the Reform congregation established in 1840. The branch worshipped in a converted warehouse in Great Portland Street consecrated on 29 March 1855. An enlarged Central Synagogue was consecrated on 7 April 1870, and was one of the five original constituents of the \*United Synagogue. Its members, then and subsequently, included numerous distinguished people, many from \*'Cousinhood' families. The Prince of Wales visited in 1881 for the wedding of Leopold de \*Rothschild, and in 1898 for a memorial service for Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. After the synagogue was destroyed in an air raid on 10 May 1941 services were held in the Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House. A new temporary synagogue was consecrated in 1948, and a spacious new one on 23 March 1958, with the 1960s seeing a surge in activity and membership. Rev. A. L. \*Green was minister 1854–83, and JFS alumnus Rev. David Fay, formerly of Hull and Bristol, held that post 1884–1902. From 1903–34 Rev. Michael \*Adler was minister: Revs. B. N. Michelson and M. Zeffert took over his duties when he was a chaplain on active duty during the First World War. Adler's successor, Rev. Philip \*Cohen, who resigned in 1946, was a serving chaplain during the Second World War, his place being taken temporarily by Rev. E. Nemeth. Rev.



Simeon Isaacs was minister from 1946 until his death in 1954; he was succeeded in 1955 by Rev. Cyril I. Shine, who was chaplain to London's Lord Mayor Sir Bernard \*Waley-Cohen, 1960–1, and received the rabbinical diploma in 1963. Rabbi Shine's successor was Rabbi V. C. Silverman. The present minister is Rabbi Stephen Marcus. Assistant ministers have included the Revs. Samuel Lyons, Emanuel Spero, Aron Stoutzker, and Simon Hass.

JCR-UK; Central Synagogue website history.

**CERVETTO, JACOB BASEVI** (cNovember 1681 or 1682–14 January 1783), cellist and composer. A distant relative of George \*Basevi, he was born Giacobbe Basevi in Verona; his additional surname was inspired by the family crest, which depicted a stag (*cervo*). At first a dealer in cellos as well as a musician, he settled in London in about 1729. He is said to have introduced the cello into Britain, and was the founder of the English school of cello-playing. He composed solos, duets, and trios for the cello, as well as chamber music, and gave regular performances. For many years he played in the orchestra at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, where catcalls from the gallery alluded to his remarkably large nose. He drifted from Judaism and following his death in a Haymarket snuff shop aged 101 or 102 was buried as an Anglican at his request, having left a large fortune to his possibly illegitimate baptised son **James Cervetto** (8 January 1748–5 February 1837), also a distinguished cellist and composer.

ODNB (both); JE; EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**CESARANI, DAVID** (13 November 1956–), historian. A well-known historian of modern Jewry and the Holocaust, he received his BA at Cambridge and his advanced degrees at the universities of New York and Oxford. He has held chairs at the universities of Manchester and Southampton and at Royal Holloway College, London, and from 1993–2000 headed the \*Wiener Library in London. As a youth he lived for some time on an Israeli kibbutz, and has been involved in the Israeli peace movement. He has written or edited more than 15

books, which include controversial biographies of Arthur \*Koestler (1998) and Adolf Eichmann (2004), a history of the \**Jewish Chronicle* newspaper, and an account of British efforts to bring Nazi war criminals to justice, *Justice Delayed* (1992). He has been active in combating Holocaust denial and extreme left anti-Zionism, and in securing the establishment of Holocaust Memorial Day.

*Guardian* (12 Oct. 2004).

**CHAIKIN, [MOSES] AVIGDOR** (11 May 1852–17 June 1928), Orthodox rabbi. Born to Lubavitcher Chasidim in Sklov, in Tsarist Russia, he grew up in St Petersburg where his father was shochet, studied at the Volkovysk and Kovno yeshivot, and received semikhah in 1877. From 1883–8 he was spiritual leader to the Ostjuden of Paris, where he published *Apologie des Juifs* (1887). Having then briefly been rabbi in Rostov-on-Don, he served in Sheffield from 1892–1901 as minister and shochet to the New Hebrew Congregation, which had been founded by recent arrivals in preference to the one already in existence. He established a Talmud Torah and a Sabbath Observance Society. His biographical *The Celebrities of the Jews* appeared in 1899. In December 1901 he was installed as Chief Minister of the \*Federation of Synagogues, a post unfilled since 1894. A gentle scholar much venerated in the East End, he davened, preached, and taught at the Agudat Achim Kahal Chabad ('Society of Brothers') in Old Castle Street. In 1902 Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler, who in characteristic rejection of foreign semikhot forbade him to style himself 'Rabbi' and favoured 'Darshan' (preacher) instead, reluctantly allowed him involvement in the Beth Din, from which he resigned in 1906 at Federation President Sir Samuel \*Montagu's insistence. In 1911 he was at last formally appointed a dayan, and remained as such, much respected for his wisdom and erudition, until his retirement to Tel Aviv in 1926. His many works included *Sefer Kelalei Ha-Poskim* ('Rules of the Codifiers'). A memorial service for him was held at the \*Great Synagogue.

ODNB; JE; JC (19 Jan. 1923, 22, 29 June, 6 July 1928); I. Jung, *Champions of Orthodoxy* (1974); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**CHAIN, Sir ERNEST BORIS** (19 June 1906–12 August 1979), biochemist. Sir Ernest was born in Berlin, the son of a Russian-born industrial chemist. His mother was related to Kurt Eisner, the socialist Prime Minister of Bavaria who was assassinated in 1919. He was educated at the University of Berlin and at the Berlin Institute of Pathology. In 1933 he emigrated to Britain, working initially at the University of Cambridge's Department of Biochemistry. From 1936–48 he joined Howard Florey, Professor of Pathology at Oxford, as lecturer at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. This led to their seminal work on penicillin, discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928 but never successfully developed. During the Second World War the team, with others, began to produce penicillin by chemical synthesis. Chain shared the Nobel Prize in Medicine with Fleming and Florey in 1945. In 1948 he became head of a medical institute in Rome and, from 1961–73, was Professor of Biochemistry at Imperial College, London. He was elected FRS in 1949, and knighted in 1960. A dedicated Zionist, he was associated for many years with the Weizmann Institute in Rehovoth. His wife, **Anne Ethel Beloff-Chain** (née Beloff; 26 June 1921–2 December 1991), biochemist, was the sister of Max \*Beloff and Nora \*Beloff. Educated at UCL, she became a noted biochemist with her husband in Rome and then at Imperial College, London, as Reader (1961–83) and Professor (1983–6), and was later a professor at the University of Buckingham. She was also associated with the Weizmann Institute.

ODNB; WWW; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 29 (1983).

**CHANNEL ISLANDS**, British Crown dependencies off the coast of Normandy. They seem to have had some Jewish residents during the Middle Ages; Edward Brampton was appointed Governor of Guernsey on 1482. There was a tiny Jewish population in the eighteenth century, and during the Napoleonic Wars Alexander and David Solomon of Guernsey were licensed navy agents. Their contemporary, Henry Ezekiel from Exeter, was a silversmith on the island, and future Australian newspaper proprietor and politician Theodore Fink was born on Guernsey in 1855. A synagogue was consecrated in St Helier in 1843 under the presidency of a J. Woolffson or

Woolffson, when Jersey's Jewish population numbered about 45. A Rev. Franklin was minister. Local families apparently included that of a dentist called Crawcour, who reputedly invented the amalgam filling of teeth. Rev. J. L. Hanau was the final minister of the Jersey congregation, which had dissolved prior to 1892, when a few Jews from Poland arrived to find Jewish communal life extinguished. It was not revived. The cemetery at Almorah, however, continued to be used for occasional burials. A number of refugees from the Reich fled to the Channel Islands. During the Nazi occupation Jews who had not evacuated to safety were deported to extermination camps: on Alderney stands a memorial to the victims, bearing inscriptions in English, French, Hebrew, and Russian. Following the war, a revival of Jewish life occurred. Jersey-born **Wilfred Harold Krichefski** OBE (1916–74) was a Jersey senator and served as President of the Jersey congregation, centred in St Brelade and founded in 1962. Jersey's present-day Jewish population is about 120. There are a few Jewish families on Guernsey.

J. M. Rigg, ed., *Select Pleas of the Exchequer of the Jews* (1902); Roth, Rise; F. Cohen, *The Jews in the Channel Islands during the German Occupation* (2nd ed. 2000); JYB (2005).

**CHAPMAN, JOHN** (c1846–15 April 1917), Orthodox minister and educationist. London-born, he was a son of Rev. Lewis Chapman (d. 2 October 1877), chazan of Birmingham Hebrew Congregation for 40 years, and whose age was given in the 1871 census as 67 but in his obituary as 80. Educated at \*Jews' College, which he served for many years as Hon. Secretary, Rev. John Chapman served early in his career as assistant minister at the Western Synagogue, St Alban's Place, and Hon. Superintendent of the Holborn and Langham Sabbath Schools. In 1868 he became Headmaster of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Lower Norwood, joined after their marriage in 1873 by his wife Annie (née Rosenbaum) as resident mistress. The couple resigned in the winter of 1877–8 apparently owing to Annie's state of health, and in 1878 Chapman became Principal of Hillsboro' (sic) College, West Dulwich, with two non-Jewish recent Cambridge graduates as resident masters under him, and advertised for

Jewish pupils. Early that same year Rev. (Sir) Philip \*Magnus, in the JC, advocated a push to establish a Jewish public school on a par with the likes of Harrow, which would be able to offer Jewish boys both an excellent secular education and an excellent Jewish one. Great Ealing School, founded by Chapman, set in six suburban London acres affording 'unrivalled opportunities for recreation and athletics', and consecrated on 25 April 1880 by Rev. M. \*Hast before 'a large and influential' throng, attempted to fulfil that ideal. Had it been a communal venture as Magnus envisaged rather than a private individual's, it might have enjoyed an indefinite lifespan. It closed at the end of 1908 upon Chapman's retirement. His wife and at least three of their daughters were all involved in its running. Its pupils included S. L. \*Bensusan.

JC (9 Oct. 1974, 12 Oct. 1977, 4 Jan. 1878, 30 April 1880, 12 Feb. 1909; 20 April 1917); Berger.

**CHARLEMONT, ELIZABETH JANE (née Somerville) CAULFEILD, COUNTESS OF** (21 June 1834–31 May 1882), proselyte. She was born into, and married within, the Anglo-Irish Protestant aristocracy. Her father was Sir William Meredyth Somerville, of County Meath, Liberal MP for Drogheda (1837–52) and Chief Secretary for Ireland (1847–52), who became first Baron Athlumney and first Baron Meredyth; her mother was the daughter of the first Marquess of Conyngham. In 1856 Elizabeth married James Molyneux Caulfeild (sic), third Earl of Charlemont. She became a friend of the equally philosemitic George Eliot and took the unusual step for the era of converting to Judaism; Sir Moses \*Montefiore, aware of her sincerity, encouraged the move, choosing relevant books to help her. She worshipped regularly at the \*Belfast Synagogue and, when in London, at the \*Bayswater and \*Central synagogues. A talented linguist and musician, she was noted for her recitations for charitable causes and her patronage of young musicians.

JE; JC (2, 30 June, 30 Sept. 1882); Times (1 June 1882).

**CHARLES, GERDA** (pseud.) *see* LIPSON, EDNA

**CHARLES, JONATHAN** (1964–), journalist and broadcaster. Born in Nottingham to parents active in communal organisations, he became national President of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organisation at the age of 18. He worked on local radio during his teens, and after reading PPE at Oriol College, Oxford, joined the BBC. He became European Business Correspondent and, subsequently, Foreign Correspondent, reporting from such theatres of conflict as Afghanistan, and Iraq. He has also presented bulletins on BBC World News and *World News Today*, and in 2008 produced a radio documentary about the worldwide hunt for Nazi war criminals.

JC (15 Oct. 1982, 5 May 1995, 12 Dec. 2008); online sources.

**CHARLESBY, ARTHUR** (12 October 1915–13 June 1996), radiation chemist. Regarded as the father of radiation chemistry, he was born in London to immigrants from Poland. Educated at the Imperial College of Science, he served in the RAF during the Second World War, and was later involved in the planning for the Berlin Airlift. He worked in the AERE at Harwell and, from 1957, at the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham, where he was Professor of Physics and Head of the Department. Noted for his research on the effects of radiation on polymers and on the sterilisation, using radiation, of medical equipment, he also founded and edited the *Journal of Radiation Physics and Chemistry*.

JC (6 Sept. 1996); Times (18 Nov. 1955, 14 March 1956, 24 Oct. 1957, 12 July 1998); *Independent* (25 June 1996); JC (6 Sept. 1996); *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists 1969/70*; *Journal of Radiation, Physics and Chemistry*, 51 (1998), 3–8, 11 (1998).

**CHASIDIC SHTIEBLEKH**, catering for Chasidim from various specific localities, were established in Britain by East Europeans arriving between 1870 and 1914. In 1896 a Dzikover Shtiebl was established in Dunk Street, in London's East End, and another nearby in Fieldgate Street. Subsequently a chasid of Dzikov, Naphtali Oster, had a small shtiebl at his home in Sandringham Road, Dalston. In 1900 Rizhyner chasidim founded a shtiebl in

Buxton Street. Soon afterwards a 'non-denominational' shtiebl, Kehal Chasidim, opened in Black Lion Yard. During the First World War, together with several refugees from Belgium, Oster's brother-in-law, enamelware dealer Moses Samuel \*Schiff (1860–1936), a native of Tarnow who had at first lived in Whitechapel, set up in Sandringham Road the Schiff Bet Hamedrash, which existed until 1946; meanwhile, a disgruntled member, **Judah (Leibish) Rickel** (1860–1928), infuriated with Schiff's autocratic methods, founded a breakaway shtiebl at his home close by in Colvestone Crescent that itself became subject to secession. During the 1920s a Bet Hamedrash associated with the Trisker tradition opened in Sydney Square; it subsequently shifted to Cazenove Road, Stoke Newington. In the same decade Chanoch Heinoch Dov \*Rubin brought the Sassover tradition to London. Rabbi **Schulim Moskowitz** (1878–1958), the Shatzer Rebbe, centred himself in Chicksand Street, Spitalfields, while the Premishlener Rebbe, Israel Arye \*Margulies, was based at first in Whitechapel and then in Cricklewood. Rabbi Yehuda \*Schonfeld (in some sources Szenfeld), from Kielce, established his Bet Hamedrash Kol Yaakov in Fenton Street, Whitechapel, and later Golders Green, but eventually made aliyah. Another pioneer of Chasidim here was Rabbi **Meshullam Zusya Golditch** (1876–1940), popularly known as 'Reb Zusya'; his son became a dayan in Manchester. Then there was the father of Harry \*Rabinowicz, **Nathan (Nosson) David Rabinowicz** (1900–47), from Biala, whose shtieblekh in the East End and later in St Mark's Rise, Dalston, attracted people of all ages, including many originally from outside Chasidism. Although Benzion \*Shemtov is considered the pioneer of the present-day flourishing Lubavitch movement in Britain, he was not the first Lubavitcher Chasid to settle here. Before the First World War a Warsaw native, **Yochanan Moses Shapiro** (1852–1915), had a small Chabad minyan at his Whitechapel home. During the interwar period the Old Castle Street Synagogue, led by Rabbi **Abraham Rappaport** (d. 1973), was associated with the movement; damaged during the war, the shul was not rebuilt. After the war a member of the Chaikin family led a small Chabad shul in Amhurst Road, Shacklewell. Russian-born Rabbi **Yerachmiel Binyaminson** (d. 1955), a Lubavitcher Chasid known as the Zhlobiner Rav who moved to England in 1935 and spent

the war years in Letchworth, Hertfordshire, ran a Beth Hamedrash in Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill before emigrating to Canada, where he died. A Chabad presence was also established in Manchester; notable there was Rabbi **Yitzhak Dubov** (or Dubow; 1876–23 July 1977), a Lubavitcher chasid who arrived in 1929 and became maggid shiur (Talmud instructor) at Manchester Yeshivah as well as rav of the Adass Yisroel Shul. The development of Chasidism in Britain has been comprehensively told by Harry Rabinowicz.

H. Rabinowicz, 'A Religion of Joy', *JC Mainly for Men Supplement* (15 Nov. 1968); idem, *A World Apart*; where these two sources differ, the latter version has been preferred; *Challenge: An Encounter with Lubavitch-Chabad* (1970).

**CHATHAM and ROCHESTER**, neighbouring seaports on the Medway in Kent. Jews settled in Chatham in Georgian times, when it was an important naval base; they worked as slopsellers, moneylenders, and naval agents. A congregation was founded about 1740 and a synagogue about 1760. One of its early officiants was a Rev. Berliner, grandfather of artist Frederick Benjamin Barlin (fl. 1802–7), best-known for his oil portrait of Chief Rabbi S. \*Hirschell. The cemetery dates back to the late eighteenth century and contains tombstones of interest. A new place of worship, the Magnus Memorial Synagogue, in High Street, Rochester, was consecrated in 1870. Its construction, in the then-fashionable Gothic style, was financed by a prominent figure in the congregation, wealthy coal merchant Simon Magnus (1801–75), in memory of his son Lazarus Simon Magnus (1825–65). Lazarus, who died in an accident aged 39, was three times Mayor of Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey. Daniel \*Barnard was a notable Chatham resident. G. H. Leavy was Mayor in 1895, and G. A. Rosenberg from 1925–7. A local branch of the AJA was founded in 1887. In 1900 about 67 Jews lived in Chatham. J. L. \*Levy was Mayor of Rochester in 1860 and 1865, and his son Lewis Levy in 1874 and 1885–6. The Jewish population of Chatham and Rochester combined is now about 50. The synagogue remains active.

Roth, *Rise* (1950); JYB; M. Jolles, *Samuel Isaac, Saul Isaac and Nathaniel Isaacs* (1998); idem, *The Chatham Hebrew Society Synagogue Ledger 1836–1865* (2000).

**CHAYEN, ISRAEL HARRIS** (24 December 1909–1 May 1988), industrial chemist. Born in the East End, he was educated at Stepney Jewish School, at the Technical High School in Southend, and at the University of London. From the 1930s he was employed by British Glues and Chemicals Ltd of Stratford, East London, serving as its Technical Director and, from 1960, as its Managing Director. There, he invented (c1953) 'impulse rendering', a method of extracting oil and fat from bones, fish, and vegetable matter, which became widely used. He also invented a so-called 'mechanical cow' (c1959) to convert vegetable matter into a nutritious edible powder to be added to food. He was an observant Orthodox Jew whose mother descended from the Vilna Gaon. His brother Joseph headed the Cellular Biology Division of the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology of Imperial College, London.

JC (20 May 1988); *Times* (18 Oct. 1952, 8 July 1953, 29 June 1960, 1 July 1965, 1 Nov. 1968); *Time* (28 Sept. 1959); *The Directory of Directors* 1959.

**CHELTENHAM**, Gloucestershire, began to be settled by Jews during the eighteenth century when it was becoming a fashionable spa, one of the earliest of them recorded being pedlar Moses Myer who was based there in 1749. A congregation was established in 1824, and the following year its earliest recorded officiant, Jacob Koppel Hyman, received his authorisation as a shochet from the Chief Rabbi. A synagogue, in St James's Square, was consecrated in 1839. Rev. Isaac Pulver was minister from 1842–9. A cemetery in Elm Street was acquired in 1844. Pulver's successors included the Revs. R. Jacobsohn (1849–54), S. Hoffnung (1855–7), A. Goldsmid (1857–9, 1863–4), J. Levy (1859–63), B. Albu (1864–6), P. Phillips (1866–74), H. Levin (1874–85), and S. Joseph (1885–95). Restored in 1864, the synagogue closed in 1903 owing to a dwindling congregation. However, it reopened in 1939 to serve an influx of refugees and wartime evacuees into the town and remains active. In the mid-1890s there were 17 Jews in Cheltenham, and four a decade later; there are about 130 at present.

Roth, *Rise* (1950); Jolles; JCR-UK; JYB; B. Terode, *The Hebrew Community of Cheltenham, Gloucester and Stroud* (1999).

**CHERMAYEFF, SERGE IVAN** (8 October 1900–6 May 1996), designer and architect. He was born Sergius Ivanovich Issakovitch in Grozny, Chechniya, Russia, the son of a banker and landowner. The family was wealthy from oil production on its lands, and in 1910 he was sent to England, where he was educated at Harrow. But the Bolshevik Revolution impoverished the family, and he spent six years in jobs ranging from a journalist to a ballroom dancer in London and Argentina. He changed his name by deed poll to Chermayeff in 1924 and began working in London as a designer and illustrator. He became known in 1928 for mounting an exhibition of modern furniture and decoration at Waring & Gillows, where he headed the Modern Art Department. He played an important role in introducing modern furniture and design to Britain. In 1933 he became a partner of Erich \*Mendelssohn, building the De La Warr Pavilion in Bexhill, the first work of Modernist architecture in Britain; Chermayeff contributed the interior design. He then practised as an architect, but went bankrupt in 1939 and moved to the USA. There he taught architecture at several universities, including Yale, where he tutored some important future British architects including Richard \*Rogers and Norman Foster, and was a leading figure among architectural academics. He died in Massachusetts.

ODNB; *Times* (14 Aug. 1934, 16 May 1996); A. Powers, *Serge Chermayeff: Designer, Architect, Teacher* (2001); *Thames and Hudson Encyclopaedia of 20th-Century Architecture* (1986); *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*, 1 (1982); M. Emanuel, *Contemporary Architects* (3rd ed. 1993).

**CHESSER (né Chesarkie), EUSTACE** (22 March 1902–5 December 1973), psychiatrist and social reformer. Born Isaac Chesarkie in Edinburgh, the son of a Russian-born jeweller, he was educated at George Watson's School, Edinburgh, and qualified as a physician in 1926. He lived in London from the early 1930s, and became a psychiatrist practising in Harley and Wimpole Streets. In 1941 he published *Love without Fear: A Plain Guide to Sex Techniques for Every Married Adult*. Consequently he was prosecuted for obscenity, but found not guilty, in an important case. From the 1950s he became an outspoken champion of reform of the laws on abortion, homosexuality, and

euthanasia, and, controversially, publicly questioned whether sex within marriage alone should remain the norm.

ODNB; WWW; *Times* (6 Dec. 1973); JC (14 Dec. 1973); BMJ (29 Dec. 1973).

**CHESTER** has had a Jewish community since the late nineteenth century. In its formative years services were held in private homes, and during the 1890s in a room in Union Hall. Later a synagogue was opened in Bollard's Court, Whitefriars, and was in use until at least 1948. During the first half of the twentieth century a local general practitioner, Dr Charles Cyril Morgan (c1863–1940), headed the community. The son-in-law of Rabbi A. \*Amschejewitz, he was a convert to Judaism and served successively as Secretary, Treasurer, and President of the Chester Hebrew Congregation. After the outbreak of the Second World War he and his wife opened their home to the staff of the Liverpool Hebrew School, which had been evacuated to Chester, as well as to Jewish servicemen in the area. In 1946 there were some 30 Jewish residents of Chester. The number rose to 70 in 1965, 90 in 1990, and to about 132 today.

JC (29 Nov. 1940); JYB; JCR-UK.

**CHIEF RABBINATE.** The Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of Great Britain and the Commonwealth is the supreme religious authority over that section of Orthodox, or in many cases nominally Orthodox, British and Commonwealth Jewry belonging to congregations affiliated to the \*United Synagogue organisation. These affiliates pay his salary. He has no authority over constituents of the \*Federation of Synagogues, over the Progressive movement, or over any other section of British and Commonwealth Jewry outside the United Synagogue. Nevertheless, with his office dating to the nineteenth century and having its roots in the eighteenth, he is widely regarded, especially by the media, as the natural spokesman – not merely on matters religious – for the United Kingdom's Jewish community. He is looked upon – if by many Jews bemusedly – as Jewry's answer to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The

early Ashkenazi congregations of London began as schismatic offshoots of the \*Great Synagogue, and when the disputes prompting their foundation had been quelled they generally – the Hambro' Synagogue, established in 1706, being the exception – recognised the Great Synagogue's pre-eminence. Moreover, fledgling provincial communities were, especially in their formative years, too small to sustain their own synagogues. Out of these circumstances the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbinate developed, with the spiritual head of the Great Synagogue becoming gradually acknowledged as the supreme religious authority of the non-Sephardi section of Anglo-Jewry. The Chief Rabbinate's evolution occurred after the tenures of the first two spiritual leaders of the Great Synagogue's pulpit, \*Judah Loeb ben Ephraim Anshel (who led the congregation 1696–1700) and \*Aaron ben Moses the Scribe (1700–4). But during the incumbency of Aaron \*Hart, the Great Synagogue's rabbi 1704–56, the seeds of the office were sown. Those years saw a distinct increase in the Ashkenazi population of England – so much so that Ashkenazim now significantly outnumbered Sephardim – and the establishment of several small communities outside London (mainly in seaports). The leaders of such communities turned to Hart for the authorisation of marriages, habitually referred questions outside their competence to him, and sought his opinion regarding the appointment of *shochetim* (ritual slaughterers providing kosher meat). Further steps towards the Chief Rabbinate occurred with the appointment of Hart \*Lyon as rabbi of the Great Synagogue (tenure 1758–64), for the Hambro' agreed to pay half his salary, and the founders in 1761 of London's third Ashkenazi congregation explicitly recognised his ultimate authority in the regulations of their New Synagogue and sought his approval for the appointment of Rabbi Lipman Speyer of Halberstadt as their spiritual leader. The selection of Lyon's successor was to be a shared undertaking by the Great and the Hambro', but this understanding foundered when they failed to agree upon a candidate. Thus the Great chose Rabbi D. T. \*Schiff (in office 1765–91) to lead it while the Hambro', supported by the New, chose Rabbi [Israel] Meshullam \*Solomon as its spiritual leader. Each appointee claimed rabbinic authority over the whole of Ashkenazi Anglo-Jewry, causing a rift (not completely healed

until 1789) within the Portsmouth community, at that time the largest in the provinces. The Portsmouth congregation voted to accept the authority of the Great Synagogue and of Schiff, and undertook as a gesture of loyalty to send the Great five pounds of wax annually for candles to light its interior each Yom Kippur. However, a group of dissidents established a secessionist congregation in Portsmouth giving allegiance to the Hambro'. Schiff's description of himself as 'Rabbi of London and the Provinces' was justified with Solomon's departure overseas in 1780 and the subsequent return of the Portsmouth dissidents to the mainstream congregation. Following Schiff's death no appointment as rabbi of the Great Synagogue was made until 1802, when Hart Lyon's son Solomon \*Hirschell filled that post, which he retained until his death. It seems fair to say that he can be considered Anglo-Jewry's first universally acknowledged Chief Rabbi, for although his rabbinical appointment was to the Great Synagogue his authority over the entire Ashkenazi community in Britain and the colonies was unchallenged from the outset. Styled 'Chief Rabbi of the German and Polish Jews of England', he was sometimes dubbed by Christians Anglo-Jewry's 'High Priest'. The office of Chief Rabbi was a novel development. Following the collapse of the Roman Empire and the establishment of the Christian State no rabbi, no matter how learned, had automatic authority over other rabbis. Napoleon broke with that tradition and installed official 'Chief Rabbis' in Holland and France, and Central European states appointed their own Jewish hierarchies in order to control the relationship between the Jews and the state. On the Continent district rabbis who held sway over entire provinces were generally appointees of states, not of Jewish communities. Hirschell began the Chief Rabbi's practice of issuing orders of service for national occasions. His authority was far-flung. Thus free settler P. J. Cohen, who arrived in Australia in 1828, was authorised by him to perform Jewish marriages there. One of the London dayanim, Aaron \*Levy, visited Sydney in 1831 especially to grant a couple a religiously valid divorce (and took the opportunity to regulate the affairs of the local community). Londoner Abraham Hort, emigrating to the antipodes, arrived in Wellington, New Zealand with written permission from Hirschell to establish a Jewish

community. As a token of Hirschell's authorisation the Cape Town Jewish community, founded in 1841, received a Torah Scroll carried from London. Hirschell was commonly known as Dr Hirschell, a mere courtesy title enhancing the dignity of his position. The election of his successor, N. M. \*Adler, who held office from 1845–91, innovatively involved the provinces. Representatives of the five London Ashkenazi congregations and 19 provincial ones voted. Reflecting their conception of what Anglo-Jewry's supreme spiritual head should be, Adler held a secular university degree in addition to rabbinical qualifications. The British Chief Rabbinate would, under him and his immediate successor, evolve into the Anglo-Jewish equivalent of the senior archbishopric of the Anglican Church. The fact that he had been elected – and by an overwhelming majority – gave Adler the confidence to claim autocratic powers, bolstered by the results of a survey of Ashkenazi congregations in Britain and the colonies which convinced him that levels of observance, synagogue attendance, and Jewish education were too low to warrant the introduction of a Continental-style autonomous kehillah system. His belief in exercising tight centralised control was shared by the President of the Board of Deputies, Sir Moses \*Montefiore, in whom he consequently found a powerful (albeit Sephardi) ally. Parliamentary legislation of 1836 permitted Jews to contract marriage according to their own rites, providing that both parties were of the Jewish faith and that the registrar's certificate had been obtained. It gave the Board's President unique authority to certify to the Registrar-General the appointment of secretaries of synagogues to act as marriage registrars – which incidentally enabled Montefiore to prevent marriages being solemnised by the Reform congregation established in 1841 – but in the case of Ashkenazi synagogues he in practice deferred this power to Adler. The latter's determination to impose his absolute authority on Ashkenazi congregational affairs is glimpsed in the 'Laws and Regulations for All the Synagogues in the United Kingdom' (1847) which, inter alia, empowered him to veto the establishment of new Ashkenazi synagogues and to stamp his will on the procedures of existing ones. Obsessed with the enhancement of his status and supremacy, he even refused to allow members of his Beth Din to be called to the reading of the Torah by their

rabbinical titles. \*Jews' College, founded during his tenure, could not award the rabbinical diploma to any of its students. Without his approval no Ashkenazi Orthodox congregation within the British Empire could appoint its minister. So wary was he of rival viewpoints and dissent that London synagogues had to seek his approval before inviting speakers to address them. His obsession with the status of his office is seen in the constitution of the United Synagogue, the umbrella organisation of all the congregations owing him allegiance, founded in 1870 by Act of Parliament. Following his virtual retirement in 1879 his son Dr Hermann \*Adler, whom he had groomed for the supreme office, acted as 'delegate' Chief Rabbi and eventually succeeded him. Hermann's period in office (1891–1911) coincided with the continued mass arrival of Jews from Eastern Europe that had begun during his father's lifetime and which had prompted the establishment in 1887 of the rival Federation of Synagogues, outside the Chief Rabbinate's orbit. At the time of the foundation of the United Synagogue there were about 35,000 Jews in Britain; 20 years later there were between 60,000 and 70,000, with most of the increase due to immigration and concentrated in London's East End. In addition to some 3000 Sephardim and 2000 Reform Jews, there now existed a significant number of Jews in Britain who denied the Chief Rabbi's religious authority, and still others who resented his robust condemnation of political Zionism. But Adler's stock in the wider community was high, for he was the very model of the 'Anglo-Jewish gentleman' and enjoyed the esteem of King Edward VII. In imitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury he styled himself 'The Very Reverend'. The 'ministers' of his synagogues wore clerical collars reminiscent of Anglican clergy, a practice abandoned in the latter half of the twentieth century. His successor, Dr J. H. \*Hertz, who held office 1913–46 and through the dignity of his person consolidated the Chief Rabbinate's prestige, undertook in 1920 a pastoral tour of some 42 Jewish communities throughout the Empire – the first such visit by a Chief Rabbi to any of his congregations beyond the British Isles. Israel \*Brodie (Chief Rabbi 1948–65) continued the tradition of pastoral tours, as did his successors in turn. Upon his retirement Brodie was knighted 'for services to British Jewry', becoming the first Chief Rabbi so

honoured. Chief Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits, knighted in 1981, was in 1988 created a life peer by then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who highly valued his opinions on a range of moral and social issues and in so doing made his a household name. Dr Jonathan Sacks, who succeeded Jakobovits in 1991, was knighted in 2005 – an indication once more of the standing of the Chief Rabbi as a national figure. B. J. Elton, *Britain's Chief Rabbis and the Religious Character of Anglo-Jewry 1880–1970* (2009) takes a fresh look at the subject. (Each Chief Rabbi is separately noticed in the present work. See also Rabbi, title of in Anglo-Jewry; United Synagogue.)

**CHILTERN JEWISH COMMUNITY**, Buckinghamshire, was founded as the Amersham United Synagogue Membership Group by evacuees from heavily populated parts of London during the Second World War. It was formally constituted in 1948, when there were about 150 Jews in the area, as the Amersham, Chesham and District Hebrew Congregation. Located in Woodside Road, this congregation lasted into the 1960s. A Progressive congregation, the South Bucks Jewish Community, which holds services on the premises of Chesham High School, was founded in 1990, when there were about 50 Jews in the area, a figure which reached 70 by the turn of the century. It is a constituent of \*Liberal Judaism (formerly the ULPS).

JCR-UK; JYB 2008.

**CHINN, Sir TREVOR** (24 July 1935–), businessman and philanthropist. Educated at Clifton College and at King's College, Cambridge, he was successively Director (from 1959), Managing Director (1968–73), Chief Executive (1973–96), and Chairman (1973–2002) of Lex Services Ltd (later RAC plc), and in 2002 was appointed Chairman of Kwik-Fit Ltd. Since 2004 he has been Chairman of the AA and is Chairman of the Motorists' Forum. Knighted in 1990, he is known for his efforts for charity and is President of the United Jewish Appeal. Formerly a keen Conservative, in 1997 he became a strong supporter of Tony Blair.

WWW; Debrett's People of Today; Jolles.



**CHISSICK (née Fierstenfeld), MILLIE** (c1881–1976), actress. Born Manya Fierstenfeld in Czectochowa, Poland, where her parents kept an inn frequented by Yiddish actors, she eloped with actor Emanuel Chissick and joined his company. In 1911 she was seen on stage in Prague by Franz Kafka, who became smitten with her: she features in his diaries as ‘Madame Chissick’. In 1914, after the break-up of her marriage, she emigrated to London, where her powerful stage presence and ‘rich resonant voice’ made her a favourite with audiences. She appeared in the dramatisation of Louis \*Golding’s *Magnolia Street* at the Adelphi Theatre before the war, and, until ill-health forced her retirement in the 1960s, enjoyed a long career in Yiddish theatre at the Grand Palais in Whitechapel, where her daughter Anne Rodin was for many years Musical Director. Millie’s name was sometimes given in the Jewish press as Manya Chizik.

Mazower; JC (24 Sept. 1937, 17 Sept. 1976).

**CHOTZNER, ALFRED JAMES** (28 March 1873–12 February 1958), judge in India and politician, and **CHOTZNER, JOSEPH** (11 May 1844–30 April 1914), Orthodox rabbi and educationist. Born in Krakow, at that time in the Hapsburg Empire, Joseph studied at the renowned Breslau Rabbinical Seminary and also at the University of Breslau, which awarded him a doctorate for his translation of a German work into Hebrew. In 1864 he published a small anthology of humorous prose and poetry about superstitions. Moderately Orthodox, in 1869 he was appointed inaugural minister of the Belfast Hebrew Congregation, publishing *Modern Judaism* (1876). In 1880 he became teacher of Hebrew to Jewish pupils at Harrow School, and master of its ‘Jewish house’, the first such house in the country. While a housemaster he published *Humour and Irony of the Hebrew Bible* (1883) and an account of his early life, *Zikhronot* (‘Remembrances’). He returned to the Belfast pulpit in 1893. Between 1897 and 1905, when he retired to London, he was Senior Scholar-in-Residence at the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, Ramsgate. He wrote various learned articles and published *Hebrew Humour and Other Essays* (1905) and *Hebrew Satire* (1911). His son Alfred, educated at Harrow and St John’s

College, Cambridge, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1895. He served as District and Sessions Judge in East Bengal and Assam from 1909 and was a judge of the High Court of Calcutta (1924–8). Returning to England, he was elected Conservative MP for West Ham (Upton) in 1931, serving until his resignation in 1934. His first wife was the daughter of Israel \*Davis, proprietor of the JC. In his later years he lived in Hove.

EJ; JE; JC (11 Aug. 1899, 8 May 1914); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**CLARE (né Klaar), GEORGE PETER** (21 December 1920–26 March 2009), writer and publisher. He was born in Vienna, into a bank official’s family that wore its Judaism lightly. Following the Anschluss his parents settled in Paris, and eventually perished in the Holocaust. George, luckier, having found refuge in Ireland, moved to England and in 1940 joined the Pioneer Corps and then the Royal Artillery. Immediately after the war he worked for the British Control Commission in Berlin. He then worked briefly for the *Manchester Guardian* and from 1963–83 was Managing Director of the London branch of the German publishing firm of Axel Springer, adopting the dress and manner of a quintessential upper-class Englishmen. He wrote two elegiac volumes of memoirs, *Last Waltz in Vienna* (1980) and *Berlin Days* (1989).

*Daily Telegraph* (13 April 2009); JC (17 April 2009).

**CLAVERING (né Clozenberg), Sir ALBERT** (17 April 1887–7 June 1972), businessman, communal leader, and Conservative Party figure. He was born in Dalston, London, the son of a Warsaw-born cabinet manufacturer who was living in Hackney in 1901; the family changed its name from Clozenberg by deed poll in 1920. Clavering was a company director and one of the pioneers of the cinema industry. In 1921 he purchased the British rights to Charlie Chaplin’s *The Idle Class* for £15,000. From 1930–45 he was Hon. Organising Director of the Conservative and Unionist Film Association. He served as a member of the LCC for St Pancras from 1931–4. Knighted in 1935, he was Appeals Director for a range of

Jewish charities and was Vice-President of the Jewish Blind Society. His wife May Muriel (née Harris; 7 May 1893–May 1989), was President of the Anglo-Jewish Women's League.

JC (16 June 1972); WWW; Jolles.

**CLEIN, NATALIE** (25 March 1977), cellist. Born in Poole, she studied at the Royal College of Music and won the BBC Young Musician of the Year competition in 1994, as well as other prizes. She made her concert debut in 1997 and has performed around the world. Her recordings of Elgar are particularly admired. Her sister, actress **Louisa Miranda Clein** (1979–), played violin in the National Youth Orchestra when in her teens, and trained in method acting at the Drama Centre, London. She appeared on television in *Judge John Deed*, and won second prize in the Ian Charleston Award for young actors for her performance in *The Lady from the Sea*. The two sisters, whose violinist mother survived the Holocaust living in Amsterdam with a Christian couple, appeared together in a 2002 Holocaust Memorial Day concert reading extracts from their cousin Julia \*Pascal's Holocaust Trilogy.

JC (25 Jan., 15 Nov. 2002, 7 July 2007); *Guardian* (29 April 2009); online sources.

**CLIFF, TONY** (20 May 1917–9 April 2000), Trotskyite activist and author. He was born Yigael Amnon Gluckstein in Ottoman Palestine to parents who had emigrated from Poland in 1902. During the 1930s he became a Marxist in response to the rise of Hitler and what he saw as the mistreatment of Arabs by the Zionist movement, and helped to form the Revolutionary Communist Alliance in Palestine. From 1945–7 he lived in London, where he changed his name, and after spending four years in Dublin returned to England, where he became probably the leading Trotskyite activist in the country. He headed the journal *Socialist Review* and the International Socialist Party, which later produced the *Socialist Worker* newspaper. His party became influential on the extreme left during the period of high unemployment and labour unrest after 1970. He was widely regarded as autocratic, although he and his

party were resolutely opposed to the USSR. He wrote biographies of Lenin and Trotsky, and an autobiography, *A World to Win* (2000).

ODNB; JC (29 Oct. 1978).

**CLIFFE, MICHAEL** (1904–9 August 1964), politician. Born in Sheffield, he attended a local school and afterwards worked in the tailoring industry as a presser. Following his move to London he became Chairman of the Mantle and Costume branch of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. He was elected a member of Finsbury Borough Council in 1948, chaired its Housing Committee, and served as Mayor of Shoreditch, 1956–7; his wife Sophia (née Whitesman) was a councillor. In November 1958, as the result of a by-election, he became MP for Shoreditch and Finsbury. He was active in the Jewish Workers' Friendly Circle and the Jewish Labour Committee for Israel. But for his final illness he would have attended the World Conference of Zionist Socialist Groups as a member of the British delegation.

JC (14 Aug. 1964, which mistakes his death date as 8 Aug.); *Times* (10 Aug. 1964); Stenton; WWW.

**CLIFFORD-ESKELL, ABRAHAM** (c1823–?), dental surgeon and writer on dentistry. Born Abraham Eskell in Edinburgh, he practised as a dentist in London for many years, from premises in Grosvenor Street, Mayfair. He was the author of *A Treatise on Dental Surgery, with Instructions for the Preservation and Restoration of the Teeth* (2nd ed. 1863), *Pure Dentism and What It Does for Us* (1865), and *Dentistry Practically Considered* (1869). He also wrote *Posting Proofs: A Simple and Inexpensive Scheme for the Verification of the Posting of Letters with Profit to the Government* (1879), a pamphlet advocating the issue of receipts or 'posting proofs', costing one farthing, to verify that items had been entrusted to the mail. He was evidently related to London dentist Albert Eskell (c1811–88), President of the Guardian Benefit Society, a Jewish welfare body founded in 1877 to which Abraham's son [Moses] Maurice Clifford-Eskell was Hon. Physician.

JC (1 Aug. 1873, 5 Oct. 1877, 3 Oct. 1879).

**CLORE, Sir CHARLES** (24 December 1904–26 July 1979), businessman and philanthropist. One of the best-known tycoons of his time, he was born in Mile End, London. His father, a Russian immigrant, owned a small textile factory. Clore lived in South Africa for part of the 1920s, where he became a successful property dealer. From the 1930s he lived in London, where he was also a property developer and, after 1945, founded a wide-ranging business empire centred on J. Sears (Tru-Form Boots) Ltd, a footwear chain with 900 branches. In 1955 this was renamed Sears Holdings and, later, the British Shoe Corporation, which had 2000 shops by the late 1960s. Clore's empire expanded still further to include William Hill, the bookmakers, and City and Central Investments, a leading property developer. Clore became a landowner and race-horse owner, and was knighted in 1971. He was also a leading philanthropist of Zionist and Jewish causes, and established Keren Clore (now the Clore Israel Foundation) to give grants to Israeli causes. He also established the Clore Foundation which, after his death, provided the funding for the Clore Gallery at the Tate Gallery (now Tate Britain). Francine Rachel Halphen, Clore's wife, whom he married in 1943 and divorced in 1957, won the Croix de Guerre for her work in the French Resistance. His younger brother **David Clore** (c1906–May 1985) was also a noted philanthropist and was appeals chairman of Nightingale House, the home for the Jewish aged in south London, and a founder of the Marble Arch Synagogue. Sir Charles's daughter, Dame **Vivien Louise Duffield** (29 March 1946–) has, since 1979, been Chairman of the Clore Duffield Foundation (as the Clore Foundation is now known), which has given over £100 million to charity. She was made a DBE in 2000. At his death, Sir Charles Clore was certainly one of the wealthiest men in Britain.

ODNB; JC (3 Aug. 1979, 18 Sept. 2009).WWW; Jolles.

**CLYNE (né Klein), SIMON** (7 December 1903–2 January 2006), Fleet Street picture editor. Born in Hull, the son of a cabinetmaker from Latvia, he began his provincial journalistic career locally as a cub reporter. In 1930 he joined the Manchester office of the *News Chronicle*, of which he became an impressive Picture Editor, and was transferred to

the London office in 1936, in preparation for coverage of the upcoming Coronation. During the war he obtained pictorial scoops relating to the Dieppe evacuation and the D-Day landings. From 1950–68 he was Picture Editor of the *Daily Mirror*. Involved in many Jewish organisations ranging from the \*United Synagogue to Poale Zion, he resolutely avoided work on Sabbaths and festivals. In 1978 he moved to Hove, and when he was 100 to Israel, where he died.

JC (13 Jan. 2006).

**COGAN, ALMA** (19 May 1932–25 October 1966), singer. A costumier's daughter, Whitechapel-born Alma Angela Cogan attended school in Reading. Starting in cabaret, she became resident singer on a popular radio programme and was Britain's leading female popular vocalist of the 1950s. Specialising in novelty songs such as *Whatever Lola Wants*, she enjoyed huge success in Britain and topped the charts in Australia, Germany, Israel, Japan, and Sweden. By the 1960s 'the girl with the giggle in her voice' had her own weekly television show, and kept her career alive by turning to romantic numbers and even rock and roll. Her Kensington flat was the venue for parties attended by show business legends; the melody to *Yesterday* was composed there. Her records of that and three other Beatles songs were released following her untimely death from cancer. A token of her enduring fame came in 1991 with the publication of the Whitbread Award-winning novel *Alma Cogan* by Gordon Burn.

ODNB; S. Caron, *Alma Cogan* (1991); *Record Collector*, 81 (May 1986), 35–9.

**COHAN, EDWARD ASHER** (28 April 1849–12 January 1916), shipbroker. He was born in Liverpool, the son of a coal merchant. In 1865 he joined the firm of shipbrokers headed by his maternal uncle, becoming a partner in 1871. He became one of the leading figures in this trade, and was a pioneer of the oil carrying industry, as well as a shipowner. Based in Liverpool, his firm, H.E. Moss & Co., also had branches in London and Newcastle. His ship *River Clyde* was prominently used to land

troops at Gallipoli. Cohan left £690,000. His son by his non-Jewish wife, William Molyneux Molyneux-Cohan (11 August 1879–12 April 1938), who headed the business after his father's death, left £1,055,000.

Times (17 Jan. 1916, 31 Aug. 1938); online catalogue of the JHSE.

**COHEN, ABRAHAM** (22 March 1887–28 May 1957), Orthodox minister, scholar, and communal leader. Born in Reading and raised in Whitechapel, the son of a tailor from Poland, he attended the JFS and the Central Foundation School. He won an Alfred Louis Cohen Scholarship to Emmanuel College, Cambridge (First in Oriental Languages), and later gained a PhD from the University of London. At Cambridge he was President of the Zionist Society when Selig \*Brodetsky was Treasurer. In 1909 he became a minister at Manchester's Higher Broughton Hebrew Congregation, transferring in 1913 to the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation, which he represented on the \*Board of Deputies, resigning his pulpit in 1949 to succeed Brodetsky as the Board's President, the first minister to occupy that post. Following his retirement from the presidency in 1955 he resided in Brighton, travelling weekly despite poor health to \*Jews' College, where he taught homiletics from 1936–8 and from 1950 until his death. Active in the WJC and the AJA, and a founder in 1942 of the national Council of Christians and Jews, he co-chaired the Tercentenary Council in 1956 and shortly afterwards became Chairman of the Academic Committee of the Friends of Bar Ilan University. His scholarly works include *Everyman's Talmud* (1932) and *The Parting of the Ways: Judaism and the Rise of Christianity* (1954), and he did much editorial and translating work for the Soncino Press. His *An Anglo-Jewish Scrap-Book, 1600–1840* (1968) deserves more attention.

JC (31 May, 7, 14 June 1957).

**COHEN, ALEXANDER MORDECAI (ALEX)** (3 January 1903–14 December 2000), supermarket chain proprietor. He was born in the East End. His father, Victor, was an importer

of toys from Germany until the Nazi era, when he established a grocery shop called Victor Value, in Norbury, south London. In 1952 Alec opened, in Muswell Hill, north London, what was reputedly Britain's first self-service store, pioneering a revolution in food retailing. By 1961, under his leadership, the Victor Value Group, having taken over smaller chains, had 230 supermarkets in southern England, and continued to expand nationally. It competed fiercely for dominance in the field with its chief rival, Tesco, which eventually acquired it, in 1968. Alec Cohen was an active member of the Hendon Synagogue.

JC (19 Jan. 2001); Times (24 June 1946, 5 April 1965, 5 Feb., 5 July 1968).

**COHEN, ALFRED** (9 May 1920–25 January 2001), painter and printmaker. The son of a furniture dealer, he studied at the Art Institute in his native Chicago and after wartime service in his country's Air Force lived in Paris before settling in Britain. His landscapes, portraits, and vibrant flower studies won wide acclaim. His first London exhibition was at the \*Ben Uri Gallery in 1958. He had a sell-out exhibition at the Brook Street Gallery in 1965 of his depictions of characters of the Italian *commedia dell'arte*. In 1964 he moved to rural Kent, where he first took up silkscreen printmaking. From 1978 until his death he resided in Wighton, Norfolk, where he set up a studio, print workshop, and art gallery.

JC (9 March 2001).

**COHEN, ALFRED LOUIS** (9 October 1836–4 December 1903), stockbroker and communal leader. Alfred Louis Cohen was the younger son of Louis \*Cohen (1799–1882), a wealthy stockbroker who was at the centre of the Anglo-Jewish \*'Cousinhood'. He entered the family stockbrokerage firm of Louis Cohen & Sons, becoming its head, and left £567,000. One of the most visible members of the late Victorian Jewish community, he was connected with a wide range of communal institutions. He was Treasurer of the JFS for many years from 1865, President of the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor, and Warden of the \*Bayswater Synagogue. A religious Orthodox

Jew, he published *Prayers for Family Use*, originally compiled for his family, which became widely known. He also served on the LCC as Moderate (i.e., Conservative) member for the City of London. He was the brother of Sir Benjamin L. \*Cohen and the brother-in-law of Sir Samuel \*Montagu, Lord Swaythling.

JC (11 Dec. 1903, 29 Jan. 1904); Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**COHEN, Sir ANDREW BENJAMIN** (7 October 1909–17 June 1968), civil servant and colonial governor. The son of Walter Samuel Cohen (1870–1960), a financier and company director descended from Levi Barent \*Cohen, he was born in Berkhamstead; his mother came from a radical Unitarian family. Educated at Malvern and at Trinity College, Cambridge (Double First in Classical Tripos), he entered the Inland Revenue in 1932 as an Assistant Principal, but transferred the following year to the Colonial Office. During the Second World War he organised supplies for Malta, returning to the Colonial Office in 1943, and became Assistant Under-Secretary of State for its Africa Department in 1947, putting in place the training of the first generation of black African administrators. From 1951–7 he served as Governor of Uganda and from 1957–60 as Britain's Permanent Representative to the UN Trusteeship Council. He was Director-General of the Department of Technical Co-operation (1961–4), and Permanent Under-Secretary of the Department of Overseas Development from 1964 until his death. During his final years he became depressed at black African dictatorships and tribal warfare. Created KCMG in 1952 and KCVO in 1954, he wrote *British Policy in Changing Africa* (1959). He took no active part in Jewish affairs. Ruth L. \*Cohen was his sister.

ODNB; JC (21 June 1968); WWW; Jolles.

**COHEN, ARTHUR** (18 November 1829–3 November 1914), politician, barrister, and communal leader, and **COHEN, Sir BENJAMIN ARTHUR** (1863–22 December 1942), barrister. London-born Arthur Cohen, the son of Benjamin \*Cohen and nephew of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, was educated at the Frankfurt Gymnasium and at UCL, and was

then rejected by two Cambridge colleges owing to his religion. But with Prince Albert's aid he was admitted to Magdalene College. He was President of the Cambridge Union in 1852 and in 1853 appeared as Fifth Wrangler. Thanks to the Cambridge Reform Act of 1856 he became the first practising Jew to graduate from Cambridge. In 1857 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple (QC, 1874) and practised on the Home Circuit. He represented Britain in the Alabama Arbitration at Geneva in 1872 and other cases of an international nature, and was Standing Counsel to the University of Cambridge from 1876 and to the Secretary of State for India from 1893. He was Liberal MP for Southwark (1880–8), and was made Privy Councillor in 1905. Proud to belong to 'a faith at once so ancient and so young', he served as President of the \*Board of Deputies (1880–95) and as Vice-President of \*Jews' College (1892–1901). His son Benjamin was educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford (BA, 1885), and was called to the Bar by Inner Temple in 1887 (KC, 1914; Bencher, 1923). He practised on the South Eastern Circuit. Knighted in 1929, he wrote works on the law of copyright and was Senior Referee under the Contributory Pensions Act. His wife Marguerite Abigail ('Daisy', née Cohen; d. 1942) survived him by only a few hours; married in 1890 at the New West End Synagogue, they had a joint Anglican funeral. C. G. \*Montefiore was Sir Benjamin's cousin.

ODNB (A. Cohen); EJ; JC (6 Nov. 1914); Stenton; I. Finestein, *Jewish Society in Victorian England* (1993); WWW.

**COHEN, BENJAMIN** (1789–2 April 1867), merchant and bill broker. A child of Levi Barent \*Cohen's first marriage, and brother of the wives of Sir Moses \*Montefiore and Baron Nathan M. \*Rothschild, he studied under Solomon \*Lyon in Cambridge. In 1819 he married Sir Moses's sister Justina. Related by marriage to most of the wealthy \*\*Cousinhood' families, he was a successful merchant and bill broker in the City, and was a JP and DL for Surrey. A director of the Alliance Assurance Company and the San Paulo Railway Company, he left £140,000. Arthur \*Cohen and Nathaniel \*Cohen were his sons.

JC (5 April, 3 May 1867).

**COHEN, Sir BENJAMIN LOUIS, first Baronet** (18 November 1844–8 November 1909), politician and communal leader. The son of wealthy stockbroker Louis \*Cohen, he was related to many of the famous \*‘Cousinhood’ families. The brother of Lionel Louis \*Cohen and the father of Hannah Floretta \*Cohen, he was born in Finsbury and privately tutored at home. He became a partner in his father’s firm and served as Unionist MP for Islington East from 1892–1906. He was also a JP and DL, and a member of the LCC. Made a baronet in 1905, he served on many communal charitable and other bodies. He was President of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians and of the Jews’ Hospital, was a vice-president of the \*United Synagogue, and was an early supporter of Jewish settlement in Palestine. In his will he made numerous charitable bequests and left sums to certain individuals outside his family, including Arthur James Balfour MP who received £100 ‘as a token of regard and respect’.

ODNB; JC (12 Nov., 17 Dec. 1909); Alderman, *Modern British Jewry*; Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**COHEN, BERNARD** (28 July 1933– ) and **COHEN, HAROLD** (1 May 1928– ), painters. The London-born brothers studied painting at the Slade School of Fine Art in London. They first came to prominence in the 1960s, and both represented Britain in the 1966 Venice Biennale. The work of both has been widely displayed and acclaimed, and is represented in major collections. Harold designed the ark curtains for the synagogue of \*Jews’ College. Long resident in California, he has been notably involved in developing a computer program to simulate human drawing. In 1988 Bernard, a much-admired abstract expressionist, was appointed Slade Professor and Director of the Slade School of Fine Art at UCL.

EJ; online sources.

**COHEN, CHAPMAN** (1 September 1868–4 February 1954), writer and lecturer. Born in Leicester, the son of a confectioner, he attended a local elementary school. An autodidact whose parents were religiously lax,

his reading as a teenager consisted largely of philosophy. He moved to London in 1889 and soon afterwards joined the National Secular Society. Before long he was one of its most sought-after lecturers. He was its President from 1915–49, and from 1915–51 edited its organ, *The Freethinker*. His many books included *A Grammar of Freethought* (1921), *Materialism Restated* (1927), and *Almost an Autobiography* (1940).

ODNB; EJ.

**COHEN, Sir EDGAR ABRAHAM** (5 December 1908–31 January 1973), civil servant. He was born in Manchester, where his German-born businessman father was Hon. Secretary of the Great Synagogue. He attended Manchester Grammar School and won a scholarship to Balliol College, Oxford (Double First in Greats). He briefly lectured in philosophy at the University of Edinburgh and in 1932 entered the Board of Trade, where he became Under-Secretary in 1947 and Second Secretary in 1952. A specialist in international economic relations, from 1960–5, with ambassadorial rank, he headed Britain’s permanent delegation to the Council of EFTA and to GATT, and from 1965–8 headed this country’s permanent delegation to the Paris-based OECD. Appointed CMG in 1951, he was knighted in 1955.

*Times* (3 Feb. 1973); JC (9 Feb. 1973); Jolles; WWW.

**COHEN, EDGAR ISRAEL** (c1853–29 January 1933), businessman and philanthropist. He was a wealthy London-born sponge merchant who also imported Havana cigars. As an associate of retailer Charles Harrod he helped to convert Harrods into a limited company. He founded the London General Motor Cab Company, which put the first motorised taxis on London’s streets. At one time he had a fleet of about 2000 such vehicles, and was accordingly dubbed ‘The Taxi-cab King’. He helped Bernhard \*Baron to patent the cigarette machine he had invented, but spurned another invention looking for sponsorship – the zip fastener. A well-known patron of the Turf, he was a generous supporter of the JLB, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the

Home for Jewish Incurables. He married the daughter of another philanthropic London businessman, Devon-born jeweller Solomon Beyfus (c1819–93). Hilda \*Brighten was his daughter.

Times (31 Jan. 1933); JC (3 Feb. 1933, 22 July 1949, 4 June 1971, 9 Dec. 1977).

**COHEN, EDITH VERA** (20 April 1908–26 October 1994), barrister and sportswoman. London-born, educated at South Hampstead High School, she became one of the first women barristers in Britain (Lincoln's Inn, 1930) and practised on the Northern Circuit. In 1930 she reached Olympic qualifying standard in diving and represented London in the swimming gala at the World Maccabi Movement games in Antwerp, and in 1949 became Lancashire's champion female golfer. She and her first husband, physician-turned-barrister Jack Tarsh (d. 1956), founded the first Liverpool Jewish Golf Club. For many years she was Treasurer of the Jewish Women's Benevolent Society. She married John B. Marks in 1961. Barnett \*Janner was her sister's husband.

JC (11 July 1911, 19 Oct. 1956, 2 Dec. 1994).

**COHEN, EDWARD** (c1817–4 March 1886), sugar merchant and banker. Born in Islington, he became a partner with the non-Jewish banker Alexander Kleinwort (1815–86) as a sugar merchant in Fenchurch Street (Kleinwort, Cohen & Co.) dealing with Cuba. He was also a foreign banker and a director of insurance companies. Unmarried, he lived in Harley Street and also owned a country house in Windermere. He left £258,000.

ODNB (A. Kleinwort); 1881 Census.

**COHEN, ELLEN GERTRUDE** (1860–?), painter and illustrator. The daughter of a well-known London pencil manufacturer who was a prominent member of the St John's Wood Synagogue, she studied art at the Slade School of Fine Art and the RA Schools, as well as in Paris. In 1891 she held her first

exhibition at the RA, and that September the *English Illustrated Magazine* carried her evocative sketch of destitute Russian immigrants at the \*Poor Jews' Temporary Shelter alongside Simeon \*Singer's article regarding East End Jewry. She illustrated Hall Caine's article 'The Russian Jewry', published in *Pall Mall Magazine* in the autumn of 1893. Her black-and-white work also appeared in such journals as *Pictorial World*, *Queen*, *Strand Magazine*, and *Studio*. Her paintings were shown at the Paris Salon, and she frequently exhibited with the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours.

JE (which mistakenly gives her birth date as 1876); JC (7 Nov. 1890, 4 Sept. 1891, 4 Nov. 1892, 17 March, 11 Aug. 1893, 18 June, 17 Dec. 1897); she may have been the 38-year-old Ellen Cohen who died in London in 1899 (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

**COHEN, FRANCIS LYON** (14 November 1862–26 April 1934), Orthodox rabbi and authority on Jewish liturgical music. He was born in Aldershot, where his father kept a store, and educated at \*Jews' College and UCL. He served congregations in South Hackney (1882–5) and Dublin (1885–6), becoming, in 1886, minister of Borough New Synagogue, London, and a tutor at \*Jews' College. In 1896 he became chaplain to the \*Jewish Lads' Brigade, whose formation was his brainchild. A tireless promoter of the model 'Anglo-Jewish gentleman', one proudly loyal to his ancestral religion yet fully and patriotically integrated into wider society, he considered enrolment of Jews in the armed forces as a logical outcome of civil emancipation, and to encourage enrolment he organised military services at Chanukah at his own and other synagogues. In 1905 he received semikhah and accepted a call to the Great Synagogue, Sydney, which until his death he served with distinction while sparking controversy owing to his unease with Zionism and his opposition, despite his own parental origins, to the immigration of Jews from Eastern Europe. Under his own name, as well as the nom-de-plume Asaph Klesmer, he wrote articles in the Jewish press as well as for the commemorative volume of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition (1887) and the JHSE (1894). He was Music Editor of *The Jewish Encyclopaedia* (1901–6), and edited collections of Jewish sacred music, including that of his father-in-law, Marcus \*Hast.

His arrangements of traditional melodies appeared in *Lyra Anglo-Judaica* (1891). Harriet \*Cohen was his niece.

JE; EJ; I. Porush, *The House of Israel* (1977); H. L. Rubinstein, *The Jews in Australia: A Thematic History ... 1788–1945* (1991); ADB.

**COHEN, GERALD ALLAN (GERRY)** (14 April 1941–5 August 2009), political philosopher. Born in Montreal and educated at McGill University and at Oxford, he taught at UCL from 1963–83 before becoming Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory at All Souls's College, Oxford (1984–2008). An 'analytical Marxist', he wrote *Karl Marx's Theory of History: A Defence* (1978), which won the Isaac Deutscher Prize; *If You're an Egalitarian, How Come You're So Rich?* (2000); and *Rescuing Justice and Equality* (2008).

WW; S. Brown et al., eds., *Biographical Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Philosophers* (1996); online sources.

**COHEN, HANNAH FLORETTA** (25 May 1875–21 November 1946), philanthropist and civil servant. Born in Kensington, the daughter of Sir Benjamin L. \*Cohen, she was educated at Roedean School and Newnham College, Cambridge, where she read for the classical tripos but was prevented by her gender from taking a Cambridge degree. Her work during the First World War in the Factory Department of the Home Office and at the Treasury earned her an OBE. In 1900 she became the first woman elected to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and in 1930 was unanimously elected President. Under her crisply efficient ten-year leadership the body abandoned its rigid traditional policy of total avoidance of financial aid from the public purse and took advantage of whatever welfare benefits the state had to offer. She served on the councils or committees of several institutions, including the Norwood Jewish Orphanage and the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women. She was Treasurer of the University Women's Club. In 1937 she published a biography of her mother, *Changing Faces: A Memoir of Louisa, Lady Cohen*.

ODNB; JC (29 Nov. 1946).

**COHEN, HAROLD LEOPOLD** (23 July 1873–27 July 1936), retailer and philanthropist. Born in Liverpool, the son of Louis Samuel \*Cohen, he was educated at Liverpool College, Clifton College, and at the University of Heidelberg. In 1924 he became chairman of the family retailing firm of Lewis's Ltd. It was the largest department store in Liverpool, and, under his chairmanship, opened large branch stores in other northern cities. He was known for his generous philanthropy, and in 1934 gave £100,000 to build the University of Liverpool's new library. He was Chairman of the Liverpool Lads' Brigade and Boys' Club. He left £1,286,000. For many years a warden of Liverpool's Princes Road Synagogue, he was buried in the Willesden cemetery of the LJS.

JC (31 July 1936); *Times* (17 July 1934, 28 July 1936).

**COHEN, HARRIET PEARL ALICE** (2 December 1895–13 November 1967), pianist. Born in Brixton, south London, the daughter of a businessman, she was the niece of Rabbi F. L. \*Cohen and cousin of Irene \*Scharrer. In 1909 she entered the Royal College of Music as the youngest recipient of the Ada Lewis Scholarship. In 1924 she played at the Salzburg Contemporary Music Festival and in 1930 at the Coolidge Festival, Chicago. In 1933 she gave the first performance of Vaughan Williams's *Concerto*, which was dedicated to her, and in 1947 of Arnold Bax's *Morning Song*, marking Princess Elizabeth's 21st birthday. In 1932 a number of British composers contributed arrangements for *A Bach Book for Harriet Cohen*. In 1936 she published a book, *Music's Handmaid*. Her playing never completely recovered from an injury to her right hand in 1948. Bax, her erstwhile lover, was among the founders of the Harriet Cohen International Music Awards in 1951. She retired in 1960. Her memoir, *A Bundle of Time*, appeared in 1969.

ODNB; R. J. D'A. Hart, ed., *The Samuel Family of Liverpool and London from 1755 onwards* (1958).

**COHEN, HARRY** (25 May 1912–23 June 2000), educationist. Born in Pontypridd to parents from Lithuania, he graduated from the University of Cardiff with a first-class BSc,



and took up teaching. In 1938 he became Headmaster of \*Finnart House School, Weybridge, with his wife Myra (née Cohen), from Swansea, as Matron. To counter locals' resentment at having the approved school in their midst, he opened its facilities to them, and involved himself in a range of neighbourhood activities. In 1970 he was appointed OBE. Following his retirement in 1977 he became an Elmbridge councillor, and in 1989 was mayor there. He was one of the founders of what became the North-West Surrey Reform Synagogue, and in the formative years of the congregation led services. He was a trustee of the Finnart House School Trust, which now helps Jewish children in need worldwide.

JC (26 Aug. 1938, 14 July 2000).

**COHEN, HARRY MICHAEL** (10 December 1949–), politician. Born in Hackney, the son of a taxi driver, he was educated at East Ham Technical College and at Birkbeck College, London, and worked as an accountant and auditor. A member of the Waltham Forest Borough Council from 1972–88, he was Labour MP for Leyton from 1983–97, and then for Leyton and Wanstead until 2010. Known as an irreverent leftist, he has been critical of Israel. In May 2009 he was named by the *Daily Telegraph* as one of the MPs who allegedly made improper claims for expenses.

Jolles; WW; *Daily Telegraph* (14 May 2009).

**COHEN, HENRY** (1921–65), writer. He used the pseudonym Roland Camberton. Born in Manchester, he grew up in London. He attended \*Hackney Downs School, studied modern languages at the University of London, and served in the RAF as a wireless mechanic. His first novel, *Scamp* (1950), panned in the TLS, won the Somerset Maugham Award of £400 for young writers, and was followed by the Jewish-themed *Rain on the Pavements* (1951), which bore autobiographical hallmarks. Both novels were translated into French. But his 'Tango', consisting of a hitchhiker's journal of a journey through England, Ireland, and Mediterranean lands, was rejected for publication. Secretive, and somewhat alienated from his background, he never produced

another major work, confining his writing to literary reviews, specialist journals, and provincial papers. He lectured in creative writing, and worked as a copywriter, translator, and publisher's traveller.

JC (2 March 1951, 23 April 1965, 7 Jan. 1966); TLS (10 Nov. 1950); *Guardian* (30 Aug. 2008); online sources.

**COHEN, HENRY, BARON COHEN OF BIRKENHEAD** (21 February 1900–7 August 1977), physician and communal leader. Born in Birkenhead, the son of a draper from Poland, he qualified in medicine at the University of Liverpool with distinction in 1922, and proceeded with rapid promotions to senior physician, and Professor of Medicine at the University of Liverpool (1934–65). He represented provincial consultants in negotiations with the Department of Health during the challenging period when the NHS was being introduced. In 1949 he became the first Vice-Chairman of the Central Health Services Council, and its Chairman in 1957. His numerous activities included the implementation of the Cohen classification of drugs. He was President of the BMA (1950–2), the General Medical Council (1961–70), and the Royal Society of Medicine (1964–6; gold medal, 1971), which named a medal in his honour. Knighted in 1949, he was raised to the peerage in 1956, and made CH in 1974. He received the Freedom of both Birkenhead and Liverpool, and honorary doctorates from eleven British universities. He became Chancellor of the University of Hull in 1970, and was a governor of the HJ. He was President of the British Friends of Magen David Adom from 1969, and a steadfast supporter of the King David Schools on Merseyside. Jewish causes were remembered in his will.

ODNB; WWW; M. Goodman, 'Henry: A Physician of Distinction – the Rt. Hon. Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, CH', *Jewish Historical Studies*, 39 (2004), 197–214.

**COHEN, HERMAN JOSEPH** (31 October 1860–4 March 1932), barrister and legal writer, and **COHEN, KENNETH HERMAN SALAMAN** (15 March 1900–19 September 1984), intelligence officer. Born in Ramsgate,

the son of Rev. Jacob Herman Cohen (c1838–98), headmaster of Sussex House School in Brighton, Herman was educated at \*Jews' College, at UCL, and at Jesus College, Oxford. In 1891 was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. He served as a private secretary to William E. Gladstone and co-edited two volumes (1892–4) of Gladstone's speeches. Briefly a law lecturer at Oxford, he practised as a barrister in London, and wrote a string of works on aspects of the law, ranging from the law of London taxi cabs to trade union law. He published an annotated 21-volume edition of the Criminal Appeals Act, 1907, and *History of the English Bar and Attornatus to 1450* (1929). A vice-president of the Society for Jewish Jurisprudence, he married the daughter of Myer \*Salaman. His son Kenneth, born in Hampstead, was educated at Eastbourne College and then joined the Royal Navy, serving as a naval officer from 1918–39. Multilingual, in 1935 he was transferred to the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), in charge of the London headquarters of Z, its code-name for an intelligence gathering network throughout Europe which used British firms as cover. In 1940 he became head of the SIS's Vichy branch, and was in charge of disruption activities organised behind German lines, as well as being a key liaison with the Resistance. He remained in the SIS until 1953, when he became European advisor to the European Steel Companies, serving until 1966. From 1967–72 he was head of the Franco-British Society.

ODNB (K. H. S. Cohen); JC (26 Nov. 1880, 11 March 1932, 12 Oct. 1984); *Times* (5, 14 March 1932).

**COHEN, ISAAC** (26 July 1914–30 November 2007), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Llanelli, South Wales, he was educated at \*Aria College and Portsmouth Grammar School before entering \*Jews' College and UCL, where he obtained a degree in Semitics. His initial ministerial post (1935–9) was at the Harrow and Kenton Synagogue. During the war years he served the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation and was an officiating chaplain for Jewish servicemen. He obtained semikhah in 1948, the year following his appointment as minister of the Edinburgh Hebrew Congregation, where he remained until 1959. In 1956 he received a PhD from the University of Edinburgh for his

thesis on Talmudic thought. From 1959–79 he was Chief Rabbi of Dublin. Following his retirement he settled in Jerusalem. His *Acts of the Mind in Jewish Ritual Law: An Insight into Rabbinic Psychology* was published a fortnight before his death.

*Times* (29 Dec. 2007); JC (25 Jan. 2008).

**COHEN, ISRAEL** (24 April 1879–26 November 1961), writer and communal leader, and **COHEN, [LAURENCE] JONATHAN** (7 May 1923–26 September 2006), philosopher and academic. A native Mancunian, the son of a tailor from Poland, Israel was educated at Manchester's Jews' School and Manchester Grammar School. He afterwards studied at \*Jews' College and UCL. In 1909 he became the English-language Secretary of the Zionist Central Office in Cologne, later relocating to Berlin, from where he reported for both the *Manchester Guardian* and *The Times*. In 1917 he joined the London-based WZO, serving as Secretary from 1922–39. On behalf of the Palestine Restoration Fund he visited the Jewish communities of Egypt, India, Australia, and the Far East, as described in his book *The Journal of a Jewish Traveller* (1925) and in his autobiography *A Jewish Pilgrimage* (1956). He sat on the Foreign Affairs Committee of the \*Board of Deputies, and in 1946 headed its delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris. He wrote widely on Zionism, antisemitism, and other Jewish topics. His many books include *Jewish Life in Modern Times* (1914). His London-born son Jonathan was educated at St Paul's School and the University of Oxford. During the Second World War he trained in code-breaking at Bletchley Park, and from 1942–5 served in the Far East in Naval Intelligence. Having lectured at the universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews and spent time at Princeton and Harvard, in 1957 he became a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1973 he was elected FBA. He wrote a number of books, and served as President of the British Society for the Philosophy of Science and of the International Union for History and Philosophy of Science. Following his retirement in 1990 he worked for the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

ODNB; EJ; JC (1 Dec. 1961, 27 Oct. 2006); *Guardian* (30 Sept. 2006).

**COHEN, Sir IVOR HAROLD** (28 April 1931–), businessman. Educated at the Central Foundation School in London and at UCL, he served (1952–4) as a second lieutenant in the Royal Signals, and from 1954–69 was a major in the Territorial Army (TD, 1968). He has been a leading businessman in the engineering industry and was Managing Director of Mullard Ltd (1979–87) and a director of Philips Lighting (1977–9). A member of the IT Advisory Panel from 1981–6, he was knighted in 1992.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**COHEN, Sir JACK** (2 November 1896–7 February 1982), local politician. Born in Blyth, Northumberland, he moved to Sunderland early in life. Following service in the First World War he became involved in the ILP, and later with the Labour Party, chairing the latter's local branch for 14 years and leading it on Sunderland Borough Council, which he joined in 1925. An alderman from 1935–74, he was Mayor of Sunderland, 1949–50. In 1939 he became a JP. His wife Kitty (née Sinclair; d. April 1980), from Glasgow, was mayor in 1961. He helped to improve hospital facilities on Wearside. When the NHS was established in 1948 he was chosen as Chairman of the Sunderland area Hospital Management Committee. A health centre in Springwell, set up in 1957 as the first of its kind in the north-east, was named after him. Appointed OBE in 1951 and knighted in 1965, he was Chairman of the Sunderland Zionist Society, a member of the \*Board of Deputies, and a founder of a Jewish old people's home.

JC (25 April 1980; 19 Feb. 1982).

**COHEN, Sir [JACK BENN] BRUNEL** (5 October 1886–11 May 1965), politician. The son of retailer Louis Samuel \*Cohen, he was born Benn Jack Brunel Cohen in Liverpool. Educated at Cheltenham College, he served as a major in the First World War. Badly wounded at Ypres in 1917, he had both legs amputated above the knee and was thereafter wheelchair-bound. From 1918–31 he served as Conservative MP for Fairfield, Liverpool. He was Vice-Chairman (1930–2) of the British Legion, and from 1950–5 was Chairman of

Remploy Ltd, which began as the Disabled Person's Employment Corporation. Knighted in 1943 (KBE, 1948), he married the daughter of Sir Stuart \*Samuel. He deplored the establishment of AJEX as smacking of 'the ghetto' but he attended many of the Jewish Remembrance services it organised. He was President of the Jewish Fellowship, founded in 1944 on the premise that Jews constitute a religious community, not a politico-national group, and opposed Zionist aims. However, he visited Israel in 1960 and was impressed by its achievements.

JC (14 May 1965); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**COHEN, Sir JOHN EDWARD (JACK)** (6 October 1898–24 March 1979), supermarket chain proprietor. Born Jacob Edward Kohen, he attended an East End school and was then apprenticed to his father, a tailor from Poland. During the First World War he served in the Royal Flying Corps, narrowly escaping death at sea from an enemy torpedo and later from malaria. On demobilisation he became a street trader and, in the 1920s, established the famous Tesco brand name by joining the initials of T. E. Stockwell, his tea wholesalers, to the first letters of his surname. He opened the first two Tesco supermarkets in suburban London in 1931. Like those of other very successful Jewish retailers of the time, his firm grew rapidly through a formula of high turnovers and low profit margins. By 1939 there were 100 Tesco supermarkets. After the Second World War he introduced the American self-service style of shopping. Rapid growth continued: there were 185 Tesco shops by 1959, and no fewer than 834 in 1968. He was an active campaigner against resale price maintenance. Knighted in 1969, he was a notable philanthropist of many charities in Britain and Israel, and was a keen Zionist. By the time of his death he was one of the most famous businessmen in Britain. Dame Shirley \*Porter is his daughter.

ODNB; DBB; JC (30 March 1979); WWW; M. Corina, *Pile It High, Sell It Cheap* (1971); Jolles.

**COHEN, JOHN MICHAEL** (5 February 1903–July 1989), writer and translator. Educated

at St Paul's School, London, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, he worked in publishing for a year and then joined his family's furniture business. He later became a school-teacher, writer, and translator, notably of prose classics by Cervantes, Montaigne, Rabelais, and Boris Pasternak. His works included *The History of Western Literature* (1956), *The Penguin Dictionary of Quotations* (1961), *Latin American Writing Today* (1967), a biography of Ludwig Mond, and anthologies of comic verse.

EJ; JC (4 Aug. 1989).

**COHEN, JOSEPH LEWIS (or LOUIS)** (1890–11 November 1940), economist and communal leader. He was born in Manchester and educated at Manchester Jews' School and at Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, where he was President of the University Zionist Association and with Symon Massil co-edited *The Zionist Banner*. During the First World War he worked for the British army's recruiting office in New York, where he helped to organise the Jewish Legion. He served as a University Extension Lecturer in Economics, wrote works on unemployment insurance and related topics, and was a British representative at the ILO in Geneva. He was also an expert on the economic development of the Yishuv, and directed the political office of the World Union of Poale Zion in London. He was very active in assisting Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi Germany and was a founder and Secretary (from 1935) of the Council for German Jews. From 1930 he was a principal economic advisor to Marks & Spencer. He was killed in an air raid on London.

JC (23 May 1919, 22 Nov. 1940); *Times* (5, 31 Dec. 1940).

**COHEN (née Waley), JULIA MATILDA** (6 September 1853–17 December 1917), author and communal leader. Her father was Jacob Waley and her mother a niece of Sir David Salomons and Sir Moses Montefiore. London-born, she was educated at Queen's College, Harley Street, and in 1873 married Nathaniel Louis Cohen. From 1902 until

her death she was President of the Union of Jewish Women, dedicated to philanthropy and religious education, and was the guiding spirit behind its foundation. Although a member of the Central Synagogue, she conducted children's services at the West London Synagogue (she had received her own early religious instruction from its rabbi) and wrote *The Children's Prayer Book ... with a Prayer-Book for Home Use in Jewish Families* (1907), *Infants' Bible Reader* (1913), and *Addresses to Children* (1922). She supported the work of the Jewish Religious Education Board, the various clubs for working-class Jewish girls in London, and served on the committee of the Society for the Training of Jewish Teachers, which provided opportunities for Jewish girls without the means to qualify as teachers. She was a proponent of vocational training for women in general. Days before her death she criticised the League of British Jews for its belief that a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine would damage the standing of Jews in other countries. Various Jewish charities were remembered in her will; her library, left to the Union of Jewish Women, was housed in the premises of the Jewish War Memorial Council.

ODNB; JC (23 June 1899, 4 Jan., 8 Feb. 1918, 6 Feb. 1925); J. H. Hertz, *A Noble Life: A Sermon* (1918).

**COHEN, JULIUS BEREND** (6 May 1859–14 June 1935), chemist and academic. Born in Manchester, the son of a merchant shipper from Germany, he was educated locally at Owens College, and received a PhD (1884) from the University of Munich. He served as a demonstrator (1884–90) in chemistry at the Victoria University of Manchester, a lecturer (1896–1904) at Yorkshire College, and Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Leeds (1904–24). He made many contributions to organic chemistry, but is best remembered for his pioneering campaigns against air pollution, and was a member of the Local Government Board's committee on smoke abatement. He was also well known for his many textbooks, such as *Practical Organic Chemistry* (1887), the first British textbook in this field, and *Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students* (2 vols, 1907). Elected an FRS in 1911, he received honorary

degrees from the universities of Leeds and Glasgow and was a vice-president of the Chemical Society.

*Times* (17 June 1935); *JC* (21 July 1911); *WWW*; *Obit. Notices FRS*, 1 (1932–5), 503.

**COHEN, Sir KARL CYRIL** (1908–2 June 1973), solicitor and communal leader. He graduated from the university in his native Leeds with a law degree in 1935. A partner in K. C. Cohen and Rhodes, solicitors, he became a Labour councillor in 1945 and an alderman in 1971. From 1955–67 he chaired the Council's Housing Committee, and became Chairman of the Association of Municipal Corporations' Housing Committee. In 1946 'KC', as he was known, was elected Secretary of the Leeds Jewish Representative Council, and also functioned as its defence officer and advisor on Jewish education, among other roles. He was a co-founder and Hon. Secretary of the Kashrus Commission, Hon. Registrar of the Leeds Beth Din, Chairman of Paole Zion and the Workers' Friendship Circle, and headed the Leeds Council of Christians and Jews. In addition, he was an honorary officer of the Zionist Council, joint editor of the *AJEX* periodical *Habimah*, and a provincial vice-president of the WJC. He was appointed CBE in 1963 and knighted in 1968.

*JC* (15 June 1973).

**COHEN, KENNETH HERMAN SALAMAN** (15 March 1900–19 September 1984), intelligence officer. Born in Hampstead, the son of barrister Herman Cohen, he was educated at Eastbourne College. In 1918 he joined the Royal Navy. Multilingual, in 1935 he was transferred to the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), in charge of the London headquarters of Z, its codename for an intelligence gathering network throughout Europe which used British firms as cover. In 1940 he became head of the SIS's Vichy branch, and was in charge of disruption activities organised behind German lines, as well as a key liaison with the Resistance. He remained in the SIS until 1953, when he became European advisor to the European Steel Companies, serving

until 1966. From 1967–72 he was head of the Franco-British Society.

*ODNB*; *JC* (12 Oct. 1984).

**COHEN, Sir LEONARD LIONEL** (17 April 1858–10 April 1938), businessman, communal leader, and philanthropist. Born in London, the son of Louis Lionel \*Cohen, MP, he was educated at King's College School, married the daughter of Sigismund Schloss, and was a partner in the family firm of Louis Cohen & Sons, foreign bankers, founded by his grandfather. He was member of the Stock Exchange and a member of its Committee from 1896–1904. A member of a prominent '\*Cousinhood' family, he served on many communal bodies. He continued his family's involvement with the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and was its President from 1900–20. He was President of the Jewish Colonisation Association (the Baron de Hirsch Fund) and sat on the Council of the AJA. Knighted in 1930, he was also actively involved in many general charitable and medical bodies. Sir Lionel Leonard \*Cohen, Baron Cohen, was his son.

*WWW*; *Times* (11 April 1938); *JC* (15 April 1938).

**COHEN, LEVI BARENT** (1747–1808), merchant and communal leader. The son of a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, he moved in 1770 to London, where he established a lucrative mercantile and financial business, and where two of his sisters had married members of the Goldsmid family. He served as Warden of the \*Great Synagogue and as first President of the \*Jews' Hospital. Probably best known as the 'founder' of the so-called '\*Cousinhood', the interrelated network of great and wealthy families who dominated British Jewish life down to the Second World War, he married twice. Two of his daughters with his second wife, Lydia Diamantschleifer, were Judith, who married Sir Moses \*Montefiore, the leader of Anglo-Jewry for most of the nineteenth century, and Hannah (1783–1850), who married Nathan M. \*Rothschild, the founder of the great banking house in England; Benjamin \*Cohen was their brother. Another daughter, Esther (1782–1859), married the

wealthy merchant Samuel Moses \*Samuel. Cohen's descendants by his first wife, Lydia's sister Fanny Diamantschleifer, married into the Solomons, Keyser, and Wagg families, while other descendants married Sir Samuel \*Montagu (Lord Swaythling) and into the Beddington, Behrens, Mocatta, and Waley families – indeed, into virtually all of the leading wealthy and influential Anglo-Jewish families of the nineteenth century.

EJ; A. Cohen, 'Levi Barent Cohen and Some of His Descendants', *JHSET*, 16 (1952), 11–23; Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**COHEN, LEVI EMANUEL** (1796–1840), newspaper editor. The son of Emanuel Hyam Cohen (1762–1823), who arrived in Brighton from Nederwernn near Munich in 1782, establishing a cheder and serving as the communal shochet, he became Theatre Critic for the *Brighton Herald*. In 1827 he founded and edited the weekly *Brighton Guardian*, and continued to edit it until his death. A crusading, controversial editor, he lost a well-known libel case, *Rex v. Cohen* (1833) and spent six months in prison. He also served as President of the Newspaper Society and was Secretary of the local synagogue. His brother Abraham (c1811–74) emigrated to New South Wales and was the father of Henry Emanuel Cohen (1840–1912), the first Jewish Judge of the High Court of New South Wales.

D. Spector, 'Jewry in Sussex – 1', *The Sussex Genealogist and Local Historian*, 3 (1981), 83 et seq.; online sources.

**COHEN, LEWIS COLEMAN, BARON COHEN OF BRIGHTON** (28 March 1897–21 October 1966), building society chairman and politician. The son of a Hastings jeweller, he was educated there, in Brighton, and in Brussels. He trained as an estate agent and in the 1920s joined the Brighton and Sussex Building Society. It was renamed the Alliance Building Society in 1944, when he became its Managing Director; he was its Chairman from 1959 until his death. Under his direction the Alliance grew into one of the largest and most successful building societies in Britain. He was also a successful property developer.

Although his grandfather and cousins had been Conservative councillors in Brighton, he joined the Labour Party in 1914, unsuccessfully contesting parliamentary seats, all in the Brighton area, at six general elections. His attempt at entering Parliament at the 1931 General Election is noted in the *Guinness Book of Records* for achieving the largest gap in terms of votes between the winning and losing candidates. Unfortunately, he was on the wrong end of the equation. Brighton was then a two-member seat. He received 12,952 votes, the higher of the two Labour candidates. The winning Tory received 75, 205 votes. At the local level Cohen was much more successful, serving on Brighton Town Council from 1930–66 and as Mayor of Brighton in 1956–7. He served as Chairman of the Agrément Board, 1965–6 (concerned with standards in building materials), and was given a life peerage by Harold Wilson in May 1965. One of the earlier successful businessmen to be prominent in the Labour Party, he was influential in winning it to a more positive view of home ownership. He was tireless on behalf of Jewish causes. In 1957 he chaired the inaugural meeting of Labour Friends of Israel, which was formed in Brighton at that year's party conference, and was the body's Joint Treasurer until his death. Some 1500 people from all walks of life attended his memorial service.

ODNB; JC (4, 11 Nov. 1966); DBB; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; Jolles; WWW.

**COHEN, LIONEL FREDERICK WILLIAM** (1875–28 August 1960), decorated war hero. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne, where his German-born father was a shipowner, he joined the Royal Marines at 16, and had a varied career ranging from waiter to stockbroker. He fought in the Matabele War (1894) and as a trooper in the Boer War. In the First World War he held a commission and served in German East Africa, where he won the DSO, and in 1918 was British Liaison Officer to the Portuguese forces. He worked chiefly as a stockbroker in South Africa until 1926, when he returned to farm in Sussex. During the Second World War he served as Air Liaison Officer with the Royal Navy and participated in the attacks (1941) on the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisau*, and in over 70 sorties. He then joined the RAF as a Wing-Commander, and, at 68, is

believed to have been the oldest pilot ever to see active service. In 1944 he was awarded the DSO for gallantry, and was mentioned in despatches five times. His service record of over 51 years in four wars and in three services is believed to be unique.

JC (2 Sept. 1960); *Times* (30 Aug. 1960); M. Sugarman, 'Wing Commander Lionel Cohen', Jewish Virtual Library, online; A. Richardson, *The Crowded Hours* (1952).

**COHEN, Sir LIONEL LEONARD, BARON COHEN** (1 March 1888–9 May 1973), judge and communal leader. He was born in London, the son of banker Sir Leonard Lionel Cohen (d. 1938), from the old \*'Cousinhood' family. His mother Eliza (d. 1935) was the daughter of Sigismund Schloss, and related to prominent Jewish families such as the Waleys. Educated at Eton and at New College, Oxford (First in History and Law), he was called to the Bar in 1913 by the Inner Temple, later joining Lincoln's Inn (Bencher, 1934; Treasurer, 1954). During the Second World War he served as an officer and was wounded in France. He was married to the daughter of Sir Isidore \*Spielman. During the 1920s he was a leading barrister in company law, and became a KC in 1929. He worked in the Ministry of Economic Warfare from 1939–43. Knighted in 1943, he was a Judge of Chancery Division (1943–6), a Judge of the Court of Appeal (1946–51), and a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (1951–60), with a life peerage. He was chiefly responsible for drawing up the Companies Act of 1948, and was in part responsible for awarding compensation for coal nationalisation. He was Chairman (1946–51) of the Royal Commission for Awards to Inventors for their work during the Second World War (which included radar and the jet engine), and was a member (1957–9) of the Council on Prices, Productivity, and Income. In communal life he was President of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians (1940–7) and of the JHSE (1947–9), and in 1963 became Chairman of the English Friends of the HUI. The Lionel Cohen Foundation was established at the HUI in his honour. He also served (1934–9) as Vice-President of the \*Board of Deputies, during the crucial period in which the old leadership of the community was giving way to newer arrivals. In 1968 he unveiled the Jewish

Welfare Board's new West End offices, Lionel Cohen House. His son **Leonard Harold Lionel (Tim) Cohen** (1 January 1922–25 December 2007), was the tenth (and final) President of the Board of Guardians, the sixth member of the family to fill the presidency.

ODNB; WWW; JC (18 May 1973, 4 April 2008).

**COHEN, LIONEL LOUIS** (2 June 1832–26 June 1887), politician and communal leader. The son of the wealthy stockbroker Louis \*Cohen and brother of Sir Benjamin \*Cohen, he was privately tutored and became a stockbroker and foreign banker. He served as Conservative MP for North Paddington from 1885 until his death. He was a DL for the City of London and a trustee of the Stock Exchange from 1870. From 1869 he was President of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and was one of the founders of the \*United Synagogue in 1870. He was a vice-president of the Statistical Society and a member of the Gold and Silver Commission. He was the grandfather of Lord \*Cohen, the judge, and was related to many other \*'Cousinhood' families. His death prompted a long editorial in the JC mourning Anglo-Jewry's 'really irreparable loss'.

JC (1 July 1887); Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**COHEN, LOUIS** (September 1799–15 March 1882), stockbroker and communal leader. Born in London, the son of banker Joseph Cohen (1771–1838) and nephew of Baron Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild, he was a successful stockbroker (Louis Cohen & Sons) in London, and a member of the Stock Exchange from 1819 until his death. He was a major leader of the Anglo-Jewish community. He became Warden of the \*Great Synagogue in 1837 and was later a member of its Committee of Elders. He served on the \*Board of Deputies for 25 years and was the main author of its Constitution. He was known as a close colleague and supporter of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, whose traditional Orthodox outlook he shared. He also served as a vice-president of the JFS and as President of the Board of Shechita. One of the pillars of the \*'Cousinhood', he left the large fortune of

£625,000 when he died. Sir Benjamin L. \*Cohen and Lionel Louis \*Cohen were his sons.

JE; JC (17 March, 14 April 1882); Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**COHEN, LOUIS SAMUEL** (1846–7 September 1922), retailer, local politician, and philanthropist. He was born in Sydney, Australia; his father had settled there in 1834, founding with his brother the successful wholesaling firm of David Cohen & Co., and serving as a member of the New South Wales legislature. George Judah Cohen (1842–1937), one of the wealthiest bankers in Australia, was Louis's brother. Louis arrived in England in 1859 and was educated at H. N. \*Solomon's School in Edmonton and at UCL. In 1869 he married the daughter of David \*Lewis, founder of the major Liverpool department store, Lewis's Ltd. By the time of Lewis's death it had branches in Manchester, Birmingham, and elsewhere. The childless Lewis made Cohen his heir, and he became senior partner in 1885. Cohen served as a Conservative city councillor in Liverpool and as its Lord Mayor in 1899–1900. He endowed (1920) the first British chair in dental surgery, at the University of Liverpool. Active in supporting Jewish charities and in protests against Tsarist pogroms, he was the father of Sir Jack Brunel \*Cohen, Harold Leopold \*Cohen, and Stanley S. G. \*Cohen. Sir Rex \*Cohen was his grandson.

JC (15 Sept. 1922, 12 Jan. 1923); *Times* (19 July 1944); A. Briggs, *Friends of the People: The Centenary History of Lewis's* (1956).

**COHEN, LUCY** (1839–5 November 1906), philanthropist. She was the younger daughter of Isaac Cohen (1791–1846), of the wealthy bullion broking family; Baron Mayer Amschel de \*Rothschild married her sister Juliana (1831–77). Like her other sister Anna Louisa Cohen (1835–1902), she devoted her life and large fortune – she left £564,000 – to helping Jewish and charitable causes, and was particularly associated with the Society for Relieving the Aged Needy. She was also a founding member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the AJA and of other bodies.

JC (9 Nov. 1906); Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**COHEN, MARKS** (1879–1953?), Yiddishist. Apparently London-born, Marks Cohen was a Clapton woodcarver with a fund of Jewish legends and anecdotes who took up writing in his retirement. He published, *Beigel-Seller by the Dnieper* (1951), a collection his Yiddish-language short stories, some of which had already appeared in Yiddish journals. This was followed by *Die ershte piyoniren nokh Erets Yisroel* ('First Pioneers of Israel'; 1952).

JC (22 Aug. 1952).

**COHEN, MORRIS ABRAHAM** (c3 August 1887–7 September 1970), adventurer and army general, popularly referred to as 'Two-Gun' Cohen. Although often said to have been a native East Ender, he was perhaps born in Radzanow, Poland, and taken to London in infancy by his poor Orthodox parents. He attended the JFS sporadically, being a tear-away who in 1900 was brought before magistrates for attempting to pick pockets. His date of birth was given as 1889, probably to ensure lenient treatment. He was sent to the \*Hayes Industrial School for Jewish Boys and on his release in 1905 went to Canada, where he initially worked on a farm. In 1908 he befriended visiting Chinese nationalist revolutionary Dr Sun Yat-Sen, learned Chinese, and became a devoted supporter of the Kuomintang (Chinese National League). In 1922, following wartime military service, he went to China on Dr Sun's invitation, became his aide-de-camp, and joined the Chinese Ministry of War. Commissioned a general in the Chinese army, he was known as Mah Kun; his sobriquet 'Two-Gun' derived from his habit of carrying a brace of pistols. While visiting Britain in 1930 he met Chaim \*Weizmann and Zionist officials, and translated Zionist material into Chinese for distribution to members of the Shanghai community. Following Sun's death he served General Chaing Kai-shek. On Hong Kong's fall in 1941 he was captured by the Japanese and interned for nearly two years. He had no niche in post-1949 China and after some time in Canada his final years were spent in Manchester, but he visited China in 1956, at the instigation of Sun's widow, and again in 1966 as an unheralded guest of the government. As well as the traditional kohanite emblem, his gravestone in Manchester bears a Chinese inscription



penned by Madame Sun. His forename was sometimes misspelled Maurice in the Jewish press.

JC (25 Nov. 1932, 6 Feb. 1942, 18 Sept. 1970); *Times* (12 Sept. 1970); D. S. Levy, *Two-Gun Cohen: A Biography* (1997); P. Frere, *The Pedlar and the Doctor* (1995); C. Drage, *Two-Gun Cohen* (1954).

**COHEN, NATHAN (NAT)** (23 December 1905–10 February 1988), film distributor and producer. Born in the East End, the son of a kosher butcher who was President of the Jubilee Street Synagogue, Nat Cohen was educated at a local LCC school. In 1932 he bought the Savoy Cinema in Teddington and built up a chain of cinemas. He entered into partnership with Stuart \*Levy in 1942, becoming Managing Director of Anglo Amalgamated (Film Distributors) Ltd. He was also a film producer and financier and was responsible, behind the scenes, for promoting a long string of successful British films, including the first 12 Carry On productions, *Billy Liar* (1963), *Darling* (1965), *Murder on the Orient Express* (1974), and *Death on the Nile* (1978). From the 1970s he was Chief Executive Officer of EMI. His horse Kilmore won the 1962 Grand National, and he was closely involved in charitable work, for instance as Chief Barker (President of the Variety Club).

*Times* (11 Feb. 1988); JC (15 Jan. 1960, 19 Feb. 1988); McFarlane, *Encyclopedia of British Film*.

**COHEN, NATHANIEL** (c1827–1 December 1911), foreign banker. The son of Benjamin \*Cohen and grandson of Levi Barent \*Cohen, he was through his mother Sir Moses \*Montefiore's nephew. A wealthy foreign banker and merchant at Bishopsgate in the City of London, he left £661,000, bequeathing funds to various Jewish charities. Arthur \*Cohen was his brother.

JC (29 Dec. 1911).

**COHEN, NATHANIEL LOUIS** (22 May 1844–14 January 1913), governmental advisor

and communal leader. The youngest son of stockbroker Louis \*Cohen, he was educated at home by tutors and became a partner in the family firm, retiring early, and leaving £353,000. He was a founder and Vice-President of the Jewish Religious Education Board, of the Stepney Jewish Schools, and of the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Jewish Knowledge, and was a member of the \*Board of Deputies. From 1907–11 he was a Municipal Reform member of the LCC. He originated the scheme for accumulated consols adopted by George Goschen as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1890. He also originated the concept of labour exchanges, helping to found the earliest, at Egham, in 1895, and advised Winston Churchill on the Labour Exchanges Act of 1909, which established these throughout Britain. He assisted in the creation of the Cambridge Appointments Board in 1899, which advised university graduates on suitable available employment; no such body had hitherto existed. Involved in the foundation of the People's Palace in the East End and other charitable bodies, he was married to Julia \*Cohen. Sir Robert \*Waley-Cohen was their son.

ODNB (wife and son); *Times* (15 Jan. 1913); JC (17, 24 Jan. 1913).

**COHEN, PERCY** (25 December 1891–October 1987), Conservative Party official and communal leader. Born in the East End, the son of a tailor, he was educated at the Central Foundation School. In 1911 he was appointed a publicity staff member at Conservative Central Office, a most remarkable appointment for a 20-year-old from his background. He worked there, except for service in the First World War, until 1959. He served as Head of the Library and Information Department (1928–48) and as Joint Director of the Research Department (1948–59). Noted for his encyclopaedic memory, he wrote *The British System of Social Insurance* (1932) and *Unemployment Insurance and Assistance in Britain* (1938), and was FSS. He edited (1929–39) the *Constitutional Yearbook*, and in retirement wrote *Disraeli's Child* (1964), on the organisation of the Tory Party. He served on the \*Board of Deputies from 1925, and was its 'father' at the time of his death. In 1935 he became Chairman of its Press and Information Committee. He helped

to establish the Association of Jewish Friendly Societies (1915), and was on the Council of the AJA.

*Times* (17 Oct. 1987); *JC* (23 Oct. 1987); *JYB*; *WWW*.

**COHEN, PERCY SAUL** (6 August 1928–15 September 1999), sociologist. Born in Durban, South Africa, and educated at the University of Witwatersrand, he lived in Britain from 1948, receiving a doctorate from the LSE on the subject of Yemenite immigrants to Israel, where he did field studies. An opponent of apartheid, he served as a lecturer (from 1965) and professor (1971–91) at the LSE, and was Dean of Undergraduates during unrest there in the 1960s. He wrote the well-known textbook *Modern Social Theory* (1968) and *Jewish Radicals, Radical Jews* (1980).

*Independent* (24 Sept. 1999); *Times* (28 Sept. 1999); *JC* (8 Oct. 1999); *Guardian* (13 Oct. 1999 gives death date as 22 Sept.).

**COHEN, PHILIP** (6 July 1908–3 November 1985), Orthodox, Liberal, and Reform minister. Believed to be the only Anglo-Jewish minister associated with those three strands of Judaism, he was born in Manchester, studied at \*Jews' College, and then took up an appointment at the Hampstead Synagogue. In 1934 he became minister to the \*Central Synagogue. During the war, when he served as an army chaplain, his attitude to Judaism altered. In 1946 he resigned from the Central Synagogue and accepted a post at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St John's Wood. Nevertheless, he frequently attended the Orthodox \*Bayswater Synagogue on the second days of festivals not marked by the Liberal movement, and as a kohen participated in the *duchan* (pronouncement of the priestly blessing) ceremony. From 1958 until his retirement in 1972 he was minister of the North Western Reform Synagogue, Golders Green.

*JC* (10 May 1946, 8 Nov. 1985).

**COHEN, Sir PHILIP** (22 July 1945–), biochemist. The son of a chemist and printing ink

technologist who invented the ink used in the first *Sunday Times Colour Supplement*, he was educated at Hendon County Grammar School and UCL (PhD, 1969). He served as a lecturer (1971–81), professor (1981–4), and (since 1984) Royal Society Research Professor at the University of Dundee. His work has focused on insulin action and protein kinases, in over 450 scientific papers and several monographs. He is believed to be the third most frequently cited British scientist during the 1990s. Elected an FRS in 1984, he was knighted in 1994. He was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in 2008 and has received many other honours.

*JC* (5 Dec. 2008); *WW*; *The Biochemist* (Feb., 2006), 49.

**COHEN, RAYMOND HYMAN** (27 July 1919–), violinist. Born in Manchester, the son of Henry Cohen, headmaster of the Derby Street Jewish School, Raymond was educated at Manchester Grammar School and won a scholarship to the Manchester College of Music, joining the Hallé Orchestra as its youngest member. After serving for six years in the British army during the Second World War, playing with the Royal Corps of Music Band, he won the first (1945) Carl Flesch International Violin Competition. He served as a professor at the Royal College of Music and, from 1959–65, as leader of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. He gave the world or British premières of works by Shostakovitch, Rubbra, and Kabalevsky. His South African-born wife Anthya Rael is a well-known pianist. Their son **Robert Cohen** (15 June 1959–), cellist and conductor, was born in London and studied at the Guildhall School of Music. He made his debut at 12, and is a well-known concert, recording, and television performer.

*JC* (11 Oct. 1918, 27 Nov. 1936, 5 Jan. 1940, 28 Sept. 1945, 18 Feb. 1949, 9 Oct. 1959); *WW*; *Grove*; *International Who's Who in Classical Music* 2004.

**COHEN, Sir REX ARTHUR LOUIS** (27 November 1906–29 February 1988), businessman and commission chairman. He was the son of Rex David Cohen (1876–1928) of Conover Hall, Shrewsbury, Joint

Managing Director of the retailers Lewis's Ltd of Liverpool, whose own father was Louis S. \*Cohen. Educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he served in the KSLI from 1938–45. He was Joint Managing Director (from 1945) and Chairman (1958–65) of Lewis's Investment Trust Group, Chairman (1966–72) of the building group Higgs & Hill Ltd, and Chairman (1967–72) of the Meat and Livestock Commission. Appointed OBE in 1944, he was created KBE in 1964 on completing two years as Chairman of the Naafi (Navy, Army and Airforce Institutes). He was Hon. Life President of the Merseyside Jewish Welfare Board, of which he had been President for 21 years.

EJ; JC (11 March, 17 June 1988); Jolles; WWW.

**COHEN, Sir RONALD MOURAD** (1 August 1945–), venture capitalist. Born in Egypt to a Sephardi family that fled to Britain in 1957 following the Suez Crisis, he was educated at Orange Hill Grammar School in London, at Exeter College, Oxford (President of the Oxford Union), and at Harvard Business School. After working in the USA, in 1971 he was one of the founders of Apax Partners, Britain's earliest venture capitalist firm, which provided 'seed money' for such companies as AOL and Virgin Radio. Since 2005 he has been Chairman of the Portland Trust and is a trustee of the British Museum. He was knighted in 2001. A former Liberal parliamentary candidate, he became a leading backer of Tony Blair and, more recently, of Gordon Brown. He wrote *The Second Bounce of the Ball: Turning Risk Into Opportunity* (2007).

WW; online sources.

**COHEN, RUTH** (18 April 1921–17 March 1994), broadcaster and author. The daughter of Pinchas Cohen, founder of the Haifa Institute of Biology, she was born in Haifa and educated at the HUC. Moving to Britain in 1946, she studied at UCL. From 1949–68 she served as Senior Programme Assistant in the Hebrew section of the BBC World Service, making the first announcement of its transmission to Israel in October 1949. She remained as a highly respected broadcaster

until the Hebrew service was closed down in 1968. She then adopted the pseudonym Ruth Jordan, under which she wrote a series of biographies including *George Sand* (1976) and *Nocturne: A Life of Chopin* (1978). Her autobiography, *Daughter of the Waves: Memories of Growing Up in Pre-War Palestine*, appeared in 1983. She was married to Israeli sports broadcaster Nissim Kivity.

JC (8 April 1994); *Independent* (12 April 1994).

**COHEN, RUTH LOUISA** (10 November 1906–27 July 1991), Cambridge college head and economist. The sister of Sir Andrew \*Cohen, she was educated at Hayes Court in Kent and at Newnham College, Cambridge (where her mother had studied). She obtained a First in Economics in 1929, winning the Adam Smith Prize and a Commonwealth Fellowship. During most of the 1930s she was a research officer in Oxford, writing several works on food production and pricing, and, from 1939, was Director of Studies in Economics at Newnham College and later Lecturer in Economics. From 1954–72 she was Principal of Newnham College, where she was known for her brisk efficiency. She co-authored *The Effects of Mergers* in 1958. She served as a Labour member of the Cambridge City Council in 1977–87. Her father was Vice-Chairman of the Economic Board for Israel in London, and although her links with Judaism grew increasingly tenuous she was a Governor of the HUC. She was the first Jewish head of an Oxbridge college.

ODNB; JC (29 Jan. 1965, 9 Aug. 1991).

**COHEN, SACHA NOAM BARON** (13 October 1971–), comedian, actor, and writer. He was born in Hammersmith, the son of the owner of a menswear store. Educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School, Elstree, he spent a year in Israel under the auspices of the youth group Habonim Dror before reading history at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he wrote a thesis on Jewish participation in the American civil rights movement. After a brief stint in merchant banking he became a performer, winning fame for his three comedic 'alter egos': the Staines rapper Ali G, the

ostentatiously gay Austrian fashion reporter Bruno, and above all the buffoonish antisemitic Kazakh journalist Borat Sagdiyev. He has won a number of show business industry awards, including several BAFTAs. In 2007 his film *Borat* (2006) was nominated for an Academy Award for best adapted screenplay. **Simon Baron Cohen** (15 August 1958–), Professor of Developmental Psychopathology at Cambridge and Director of the Autism Research Centre, is his cousin.

JC (29 Sept. 2000; 30 Aug. 2004, 3 Nov. 2006, 19 Jan., 19 Oct. 2007, 19 June 2009); online sources.

**COHEN, SAMUEL ISAAC** (22 November 1925–9 September 2004), psychiatrist and communal leader. Born in Cardiff, he took a degree in physiology from the Welsh National School of Medicine (now the University of Wales College of Medicine) there, winning a gold medal in anatomy and qualifying MB, BCH in 1948. He obtained the MD in London in 1953 and trained as a psychiatrist at the Maudsley Hospital (DPM, 1958; FRCPsych, 1971; FRCP, 1994). In 1961 he joined the Royal London Hospital. He developed a particular expertise in the treatment of complex psychosomatic disorders, facilitated the inauguration of the Air Ambulance Service, and was a pioneer of 'liaison psychiatry'. He persuaded ten surgeons and physicians at the hospital to surrender two beds each, thus enabling a psychiatric ward to be opened within the general teaching hospital. From 1984–90 he was Professor of Psychiatry there. During the Six Day War of 1967 he was instrumental in facilitating a contingency plan to ensure that in any future conflict Anglo-Jewry could respond to urgent calls for blood, a plan successfully effected during the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Invited to Israel in 1968, he devoted a year to helping to convert a former women's hospital in Jerusalem into a modern psychiatric unit. A member of the councils of \*Jews' College and the Kerem schools of north-west London, he published papers on the Psalms.

JC (17 Dec. 1994).

**COHEN, STANLEY SAMUEL GILBERT** (1880–16 July 1944), retailer, soldier, and

philanthropist. The son of Alderman Louis \*Cohen (d. 1922) of Liverpool, the head of Lewis's Ltd, the department store chain, he was the brother of Sir Brunel \*Cohen, Harold \*Cohen, and Rex D. \*Cohen. Educated at Cheltenham, he became Chairman of the family firm. He served in the Boer War and was a major in the First World War, when he was twice wounded and suffered from a gas attack. He provided the funds to publish the Singer Prayer Book, and was also a notable benefactor of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, where the Stanley Cohen Laboratory is named for him. Married to the daughter of \*Simeon Lazarus, he left £1,207,000.

JC (21 July 1944); Times (19 July 1944).

**COHEN, SUSMAN** (1841–1907), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. A wealthy merchant's son, born near Bialystok, Poland, he received semikhah from the Kovno Yeshivah. An eminent scholar and rosh yeshivah in Eastern Europe, he was from 1875–93 Rabbi of the Manchester Hebrew Congregation. He then replaced his deceased father-in-law, Dayan Jacob \*Reinowitz, as senior judge on the London Beth Din. His wisdom and tact prevented the \*Machzike Hadath Synagogue seceding from the \*United Synagogue. So steeped was he in the intricacies of Jewish law that his opinions were frequently sought by rabbis in his native Pale. In 1905 he retired owing to failing health. Two of his sons were rabbis, educated at the Manchester Jews' School and at \*Jews' College. Polish-born **Harris Cohen** (1869–17 May 1949), who received semikhah in 1914, served the Nottingham congregation (1890–1903) and the Stoke Newington congregation (1903–34). Early in his career he was minister to the Merthyr congregation and visiting minister at Hanley and Derby. **Barnett Isaac Cohen** (30 August 1880–August 1949), a scholarship-winning London University graduate in Semitics, received semikhah in 1908, and was for 39 years minister to the Sheffield congregation.

JC (1 Dec. 1905, 10 May 1910, 20 May, 22 Aug. 1949).

**COHEN, SYDNEY** (18 September 1921–), expert on parasitic diseases. He was born in

South Africa and educated at the King Edward VIII School, Johannesburg, at Witwatersrand University, and at the University of London (MD, PhD). He was Chairman (1974–6) of the Tropical Medicine Research Board of the Medical Research Council and served on many other bodies concerned with parasitic diseases, especially malaria, and immunology. He served (1965–86) as Professor of Clinical Pathology at Guy's Hospital Medical School. In 1978 he was elected FRS.

WW.

**COHEN D'AZEVEDO, MOSES** (c1720–84), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Amsterdam, in 1749 he married a daughter of Moses \*Gomes de Mesquita. He incurred the hostility of Isaac \*Nieto, from whom he had obtained semikhah, who, apparently resenting him as a professional rival, resigned from the Sephardi Beth Din in 1757 in protest at his appointment to it. Eventually, in 1761, ten years after Haham Gomes de Mesquita's death, Nieto's fears were realised when, despite his strenuous opposition, Cohen d'Azevedo succeeded to the long vacant post, which he held for the rest of his life. Two sermons delivered by him on George III's accession to the throne in 1760 were published in 1776 at the time of the revolt of the American colonies, with an English translation from the Spanish and prayers for the success of British arms. Following his death 22 years elapsed before a new Haham was appointed. His son Daniel was from 1779–1802 chazan of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue. Another son, Benjamin, was briefly chazan in Charleston, South Carolina, and afterwards a teacher in the London community. A relative, **Joseph Cohen d'Azevedo** (d. 1705), was appointed a \*Jew broker in 1674; he was a director of the Scottish East India Company, founded in 1695 but suppressed following the Act of Union. Being excommunicate by \*Bevis Marks at the time of his death, Joseph was interred in the Ashkenazi burial ground.

JE; Gaster, *History of the Bevis Marks Congregation*; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, *JHE* (1994).

**COHEN-LASK, JOSEPH CHAIM** (d. 1937), scholar and educationist. A Polish-born

melamud, he moved to London in 1890 and kept a mill and shop in Aldgate. A noted Yiddishist and stalwart Zionist whose legendarily hospitable home became the centre of lively Jewish intellectual debate attracting future well-known names, he was involved in the Chovevei Zion movement, was President of the Association of Hebrew Teachers, and helped to found the London Jewish Shopkeepers' Protection Association that fought the Shops' Bill of 1911, which, had it passed, would have forced them to close their premises on Sundays. Following his death his family donated his fine collection of Yiddish and Hebrew volumes to the Tel Aviv Municipal Library; his daughter Beth-Zion \*Abrahams later expressed outrage when she found the collection had virtually vanished. His son **Israel Meir Lask**, who settled in Palestine in 1930, became an acclaimed translator of Hebrew poetry.

JC (5 Nov. 1937).

**COHN, ISIDOR** (1856–29 October 1928), pianist. Born in Hamburg, he arrived in Britain in 1879, residing successively in Bradford, London, and Manchester, where he died. He frequently performed with the Joachim Quartet.

JC (5 Nov. 1897, 1 Nov. 1901); *Musical Times* (Dec. 1928), 1138.

**COHN, LEONIE CLARA** (22 June 1917–9 August 2009), radio producer. A lawyer's daughter, born in Königsberg, she was educated at the Lyceum there and briefly studied Arabic and Hebrew at the University of Rome. Having fled to England in 1938, she joined the BBC in 1941, working for its German Service. After the war she was seconded to Hamburg Radio, where she met her husband, Paul Findlay. In 1950 she moved to the BBC's domestic radio networks, becoming a producer in 1952. She produced many memorable discussions on the visual arts involving notable speakers, and following the Home Service's replacement in 1967 by Radio 4 she produced such major series as *This Island Now* and *This Europe Now*. After leaving the BBC in 1977 she produced taped interviews with

architects and artists, the latter through her company, Lecon Arts.

*Daily Telegraph* (2 Sept. 2009).

**COHN, NORMAN RUFUS COLIN** (12 January 1915–31 July 2007), historian. Educated at Gresham's School and at Christ Church, Oxford, he served in the Second World War and was a lecturer and later (1973–80) Professor of History at the University of Sussex. He is best known for his work *Warrant for Genocide: The Myth of the Jewish Conspiracy and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion* (1981), the most comprehensive account of the notorious antisemitic forgery. He has written many other works on European history such as *Europe's Inner Demons* (1975).

**COHN, PAUL MORITZ** (8 January 1924–20 April 2006), mathematician. The son of a Hamburg importer, he emigrated to Britain in 1939 on a Kindertransport and spent the war years on a poultry farm and as a bench-fitter. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge (PhD, 1951), researched overseas, and held academic posts in Manchester and then in London. From 1986–9 he was Astor Professor of Mathematics at UCL. The author of many textbooks on algebra, he specialised in the area of non-commutative rings. Elected FRS in 1980, he was President (1982–4) of the London Mathematical Society, whose monographs he edited for over 20 years, and in 1974 received the Senior Berwick Prize. From 1977–80 he was a member of the Mathematical Committee of the Science Research Council, and chaired the National Committee for Mathematics, 1988–9.

WW; IBDCEE; JC (12 May 2006); online sources.

**COHN, WILLIAM** (c1880–February 1961), art historian. Deprived by the Nazis of his post as curator of the State Museum in his native Berlin, he fled to London and worked for a time at the British Museum. He then became Research Advisor on Indian and Far Eastern Art to the University of Oxford, attached to New College. In 1949 he founded

the Oxford-based Museum of Eastern Art, which he directed until 1955. A branch of the Ashmolean Museum, it was the first museum in Britain of its kind. He also founded the periodical *Oriental Art*. In 1960 he received an honorary DLitt (Oxon.).

JC (3 March 1961); *Times* (6 June 1960, 28 Feb. 1961).

**COHN-SHERBOK, DANIEL MARK (DAN)** (1 February 1945–), academic and author. One of the most prolific contemporary writers on Judaism and related subjects, he was born in Denver, Colorado and educated at Williams College and the University of Cambridge. He lectured at the University of Kent, and from 1997–2009 was Professor of Judaism at the University of Wales-Lampeter. An ordained but non-practising Liberal rabbi, with some controversial views, he has written or co-authored more than 50 books, including *The Blackwell Dictionary of Judaica* (1992), *The Crucified Jew: Twenty Centuries of Christian Anti-Semitism* (1992), and *Judaism: History, Belief, and Practice* (2003). He also authored a revealing autobiography, *Not a Job for a Nice Jewish Boy* (1993).

JC (21 Feb. 1992, 30 July 1993, 15 Jan. 1999, 17 Nov. 2000, 2 March 2004).

**COLLIER, CONSTANCE** (22 January 1878–25 April 1955), actress and playwright. Born Laura Constance Hardie in Windsor to London-born actors August Hardie and Eliza (Lizzie) Collier, whose real surname was Cohen, she made her stage debut in childhood. She achieved her first notable success in *Sweet Nell of Old Drury* at the Theatre Royal Haymarket in 1900. Of 'striking cast of Jewish feature', to quote the JC, she was too physically imposing and deep voiced for many parts, but was a favourite leading lady of Herbert Beerbohm \*Tree. She appeared on stage on both sides of the Atlantic and in 1933 settled in Hollywood. With Ivor Novello she co-wrote two plays, *The Rat* and *Downhill*; they appeared under the pseudonym David L'Estrange, her husband being actor Julian L'Estrange (d. 1918). She coached many leading actors, including Katharine Hepburn, for Shakespearean roles and achieved a star on Hollywood's 'Walk of

Fame'. She wrote a memoir, *Harlequinade: The Story of My Life* (1929).

JC (5 Nov. 1897); *Times* (27 April, 3 May 1955); online sources.

**COLLIER, PATIENCE** (19 August 1910–13 July 1987), actress. Of Austrian-Jewish parentage, she was born Irene M. Ritscher in London, and was sometimes billed as Patience Collyer. Making her debut in 1932 in *Versailles* at the Kingsway Theatre, she blossomed into an acclaimed character actress on the West End stage, on television, and, occasionally, in films including *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1981). She appeared in the musical revue *Living for Pleasure* at the Garrick Theatre in 1958 and on Broadway during 1960–1 in *The Hostage*. From 1961 until her death she was a member of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Although she sometimes played Jewish roles, including grandmother Tzeitel in *Fiddler on the Roof* (1971), she apparently had no association with Jewish communal life.

JC (31 July 1987); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**COLLINS, ALFRED** (25 February 1915–11 May 2007), London's longest-serving cabbie. The youngest child of poor parents in the East End, he was brought up by non-Jews, and did not have a Bar Mitzvah until he was 67. He was a taxi-driver for 70 years, and served in the army during the Second World War. He retired at the age of 89. Two months before his death he was presented by Transport for London with a licence plate bearing the year of his birth in recognition of all his years at the wheel.

JC (29 June 2007).

**COLLINS, CHARLOTTE LOUISA (LOTTIE)** (16 August 1865–1 May 1910), and **COLLINS, JOSEPHINE (JOSÉ)** (23 May 1887–6 December 1958), entertainers. They were mother and daughter; their family, to which Edwin \*Collins and H. H. \*Collins belonged, was originally named Kalisch. Born in London's East End, the daughter of a wood turner and blackface minstrel, Lottie began working on

the stage at the age of 11 with her two sisters. In 1891 at the Tivoli Music Hall, the Strand, she first performed the act that made her famous, singing and dancing to *Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay*. Her high-kicking act became the symbol of the 'Naughty Nineties'; it is often incorrectly assumed to have originated in Paris. Her illegitimate daughter José, whose father was the music teacher Joseph Van den Bergh, also became a famous actress in musical comedies, especially *The Maid of the Mountain*, which ran at Daly's Theatre, London, from 1916–19. Its hit song *Love Will Find a Way* became a special favourite of soldiers on leave. She retired after losing much of her money in unsuccessful theatrical ventures. Her autobiography, *The Maid of the Mountain*, appeared in 1932.

ODNB.

**COLLINS, EDWIN HYMAN SIMEON** (1858–8 June 1936), Hebrew scholar and author. Born in London, the son of a surgeon and nephew of Hyman H. \*Collins, Rev. Edwin Collins was educated at the University of London, where he obtained the Hollier Hebrew Scholarship, and at the universities of Marburg and Paris, where he studied Semitic languages and philosophy. His publications included the first volumes in 'The Wisdom of the East' series published by John Murray: *The Duties of the Heart* (1904) and *The Wisdom of Israel* (1906), which was the earliest English translation of extracts from the Babylonian Talmud. Shortly before his sudden death he was awarded a Civil List pension for his services to the study of medieval philosophy and his contributions to Anglo-Jewish literature. At the time he was engaged on a book about the translation of biblical Hebrew synonyms, and was also preparing an account of his family's involvement with the Western Synagogue, of which his father and both grandfathers had been wardens. His mother **Rose Emma Collins** (née Salaman; 1815–23 December 1898), a sister of Julia \*Goodman and C. K. \*Salaman and sister-in-law of Sir John \*Simon, was a poet and translator of Hebrew and German. A volume of her verse was reportedly the only book accepted by Queen Victoria in the year of mourning following Prince Albert's death.

JC (30 Dec. 1898, 12 June 1936).

**COLLINS, HYMAN HENRY** (c1832–13 December 1905), architect and surveyor. The grandson of a founder in 1826 of the St Albans Place Synagogue and great-grandson of Zvi Hirsch Kalisch, valet-secretary to Samuel \*Falk and the earliest recorded cantor or officiant in Bristol, he was educated at L. \*Neumegen's School and the Arts School, Somerset House. He was one of the few Jewish architects of his time. His designs included Southampton Synagogue (1864–5); Chatham Memorial Synagogue (1865–70); Borough New Synagogue, Walworth (1867); North London Synagogue, Barnsbury (1868); Bristol Synagogue (1870); and St John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road (1880–2). He also designed housing schemes and projects relating to music halls. Elected FRIBA in 1877, he served as Hon. Architect and Surveyor of the Westminster Jews' Free School, and was a member of the councils of the \*United Synagogue and of the AJA. From 1897–1924 his son **Arthur Pelham Collins** (1863–1932) was manager of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

JC (15 Dec. 1905); *Builder* (23 Dec. 1905); Barnett, *Western Synagogue*; *Who's Who in the Theatre* (5th ed. 1925); Samuel, *Jews in Bristol*.

**COLLINS, JOAN** (23 May 1933–), actress and author. Joan Henrietta Collins was born in London, the daughter of a non-Jewish mother and of Joseph William Collins (1902–88), a South African-born Jewish talent agent whose clients included the Beatles and Shirley Bassey. RADA-trained, she made her film debut in 1952, and has starred in numerous racy movies, including *The Stud*, which made her internationally famous, and were enormous box office successes. She became even better known as a star in the American television soap opera *Dynasty* (1981–9). Also a best-selling novelist (*Prime Time*, *Star Quality*), she has written volumes of memoirs. In 1997 she was appointed OBE. Hackney-born actor and songwriter [George] **Anthony Newley** (24 September 1931–14 April 1999), to whom she was once married, is often said to have had a Jewish mother, although this seems unsubstantiated by clear evidence; she herself referred to him as a 'half-Jewish Cockney git'. Her sister, novelist **Jacqueline Jill (Jackie) Collins** (4

October 1937–), has lived much of her adult life in Los Angeles. She is well-known for a long list of steamy best-selling novels, such as *The World Is Full of Married Men* (1968), *The Stud* (1969), and *Chances* (1981). Her books have often been filmed.

J. Collins, *Past Imperfect* (1978); idem, *Second Chance* (1996); ODNB (A. Newley); online sources.

**COLLINS, Sir LAWRENCE ANTONY, BARON COLLINS OF MAPESBURY** (7 May 1941–), judge. Educated at the City of London School and at Downing College, Cambridge (Prizeman and Scholar), he was admitted as a solicitor in 1968, and is the first solicitor to have been appointed a High Court judge. He was a partner in the law firm of Herbert Smith & Partners from 1971–2000, served as a Deputy High Court Judge from 1997–2000, and was made a QC in 1997. He served as a Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, from 2000–7, and was a Lord Justice of Appeal during 2007–9. Knighted in 2000, he became a Privy Councillor in 2007. That same year he was appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and given a life peerage. He is the author or editor of several works on the law and in 2007 was Lionel Cohen Lecturer at the HJ.

WW; JC (4 April 1997, 25 Feb. 2000, 1 May 2009); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice* (2003).

**COLMAN, Sir ANTHONY DAVID** (27 May 1938–), judge. Educated at Harrogate Grammar School and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Scholar; Double First in Law), he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1962 (QC, 1977; Bencher, 1986). He was Chairman of the Commercial Bar Association in 1991–2. From 1986–92 he served as a Recorder, and in 1992 became a Judge of the High Court, Commercial Court. Knighted in 1992, he was Judge in Charge of the Commercial Court List, 1996–7. He conducted the investigation into the loss of *MV Derbyshire* in 1999–2000, and has been a legal advisor to the Czech Republic and to Slovenia. Colman has written on commercial law.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.



**COLMAN, [ELIJAH] ALEC** (7 January 1903–July 1991), businessman and philanthropist. Born and raised in Tipton, Staffordshire, he left school at 13 to work for an estate agent and at 17 branched out on his own. Three years later he moved to Birmingham with the rest of his family. Following the Second World War he became a property developer, one of his better-known projects being Manchester's Piccadilly Hotel. He acquired the old Foundling Hospital Estate in London's Bloomsbury, beating a bid by Jack \*Cotton. In 1964 he and Louis \*Mintz purchased the Round House, a Victorian engine shed in north-west London, which they donated to as an arts centre to a group headed by Arnold \*Wesker. That same year Colman bought 33 Abbey Road, St John's Wood, the former base of the Chief Rabbi, and to the \*United Synagogue's dismay sold it at the purchase price to the \*New London Synagogue, providing Rabbi Louis \*Jacobs with a permanent central venue. A co-founder of the Anglo-Israel (now the British-Israel) Chamber of Commerce, Colman was a benefactor of many communal causes in Britain and Israel.

JC (28 May 1948, 9 Aug. 1991).

**COMER, JACOB ('Jack Spot')** (12 April 1912–12 March 1996), gangster. He acquired his celebrated nickname in childhood, probably owing to a facial mole. Born in Whitechapel to Polish immigrants, he became a bookie's runner at the age of 15 and before long joined a protection racket among the stallholders of Petticoat Lane. Within a few years he had become head of the protection gang, which during the 1930s found a profitable sideline in shielding Jewish shopkeepers from the Blackshirts marching down Brick Lane. He emerged as the leading British underworld figure of the immediate post-war era, making a fortune from illegal gambling, and extending his protection racket to Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow. Eventually he fell out with Billy Hill, his partner as a crime boss, and after his face was slashed in a planned ambush outside his Bayswater home in 1956, he retired leaving a vacuum for the notorious Kray Brothers to fill.

W. Clarkson, *Hit 'Em Hard: Jack Spot, King of the Underworld* (2003); J. Morton, *Gangland Bosses: The Lives of Jack Spot and Billy Hill* (2004).

**COMMUNITY SECURITY TRUST** was founded in 1995, fronted by Michael Whine, Defence Director of the \*Board of Deputies. It assists victims of antisemitism, monitors antisemitic activities and occurrences, advises the Jewish community regarding protection, oversees the security of communal institutions and gatherings, and liaises on relevant issues with the police, government, and media.

JC (26 May, 25 Oct. 1995).

**COMYNS, LOUIS** (17 August 1904–10 February 1962), politician. He qualified as a physician in his native Glasgow, where he was prominently involved in Jewish communal activities. At university he was Secretary of the Labour Club. In 1932 he moved to London, and in 1938 became a member of West Ham Borough Council. During the Blitz he was wounded while treating air raid victims in London's docklands. In 1945 he was elected Labour MP for West Ham, Silvertown, but did not seek re-election in 1950. He was a leading member of the Wanstead and Woodford Synagogue, and had served on the boards of the West Ham and Ilford shuls.

JC (16 Feb. 1962); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**CONWAY, EDWARD SIDNEY** (March 1911–17 April 2000), educationist. He was born Ephraim Cohen to immigrant parents in Llanelli at the end of March 1911; the date was mistakenly recorded as 3 May. After graduating in history from Swansea University he taught for the Workers' Educational Association (WEA). His MA (Liverpool) led to his book *Post-War Employment* (1943). He served during the war in the Royal Armoured Corps. From 1944–51 he was Headmaster of the Liverpool Hebrew Schools (now the King David Schools), and from 1951–8 Principal of the Jewish Orphanage in Norwood, South London. In 1957 he received a doctorate from London University for his thesis on 'The Institutional Care of Children', published that same year. From 1958–76 he was Headmaster of the JFS Comprehensive in Camden Town. He authored the influential *Going Comprehensive* (1970) as well as *Comprehending the Comprehensive* (1983). Following retirement he

worked for the now-superseded Inner London Education Authority, and also served as consultant to the Jewish Educational Development Trust (since renamed Scopus). He was fatally injured by a motor vehicle.

JC (12 Sept. 1941, 28 April 2000).

#### COOKERY BOOKS, EARLY ANGLO-JEWISH.

The earliest Anglo-Jewish cookery book was apparently *The Jewish Manual; or Practical Information in Jewish and Modern Cookery*, with a collection of valuable recipes and hints relating to toilette. Compiled by 'A Lady' – assumed now to be Judith [Lady] \*Montefiore, to whom twentieth-century reprints ascribe it – this work appeared in 1846, 13 years before Isabella Beeton's celebrated *Book of Household Management*, and 25 years before America's first Jewish cookbook (by Esther Levy of Philadelphia). Printed in New Bond Street and obtainable from Samuel Meldola of St Mary Axe, it cost five shillings and was glowingly reviewed in the JC (26 June 1846). Its price and the tone of its preface show that it was aimed at the upper end of the market, seeking to ensure that mistresses of Jewish homes were competent to direct their servants' culinary duties. It follows strictly kosher guidelines, and although most of the dishes are of Sephardi or of German origin there is a faint taste of Eastern Europe among them. In 1872 the significantly cheaper *Aunt Sarah's Cookery Book for a Jewish Kitchen* was published in Liverpool. The JC (13 December 1872), in a generally positive review, noted that 'the proportion of some of the ingredients mentioned are utterly unsuitable to housekeepers of limited incomes' and regretted that the anonymous author had used expressions 'such as mutton-bacon' and 'beef stewed with hare' which 'pander to an unworthy hankering after the flesh pots of Egypt'. In 1889 a second edition was issued, containing additional recipes to boost the number to nearly 400. In 1874 *An Easy and Economical Book of Jewish Cookery upon Strictly Orthodox Principles* appeared, authored by 'Mrs. J[udah] Atrutel' of London. She was the former Estella Benzaquen, daughter of a Sephardi merchant from the Tunis area and wife of another from Gibraltar. Her book, dedicated by permission to Baroness Lionel de \*Rothschild, offers 550 recipes, many of which testify to the author's opening declaration that 'Good Stock and Good Sauces are the foundation of Good

Cookery'. She gives detailed directions for Passover cuisine, dishes appropriate to the nine days preceding the Tisha b'Av fast, and instructions on kitchen-related religious observances. The book attained a second edition in 1880 and a third in 1894, published by Vallentine with an appendix and several pages of advertisements ten years after her death. The *Economical Cook: A Modern Jewish Recipe Book for Young Housekeepers*, aimed at schools, co-written by May Henry and Edith B. Cohen, was first published in 1889. Re-entitled *The Economical Jewish Cook: A Modern Orthodox Recipe Book*, it reached a sixth edition in 1937, largely owing to its lucidity. May Henry also wrote, with Kate Halford, *Dainty Dinners and Dishes for Jewish Families* (1902; reprinted 1951). The most famous Jewish cookery book published in England was that written by Florence Greenberg (née Oppenheimer; 1882–1980). She was for 42 years cookery correspondent of the JC, of which her husband had been editor. In 1934 she brought out the *Jewish Chronicle Cookery Book*, a forerunner of *Florence Greenberg's Cookery Book* (1947) which has passed through many editions.

#### COOKRIDGE, EDWARD HENRY (pseud.) see SPIRO, EDWARD

**COOPER, ALEXANDER** (cDecember 1609–c1660), miniature painter and proselyte. London-born of Christian parents, he lived abroad for many years and gained great distinction in his profession. Notable as an early English convert to Judaism, he probably died in London rather than Stockholm, as is sometimes thought. His conversion probably took place in Amsterdam, and he certainly practised his new faith while living in Sweden.

ODNB; Roth, HJE.

**COOPER, HAROLD** (5 March 1918–7 November 2008), clothing manufacturer. London-born, he trained as a surveyor after leaving Haberdashers' Aske's School, and during the Second World War served in the RAF. In 1945 he took over the business started by his late father, and during the 1950s specialised in denim casual wear for the youth

market. He was the first to position the zip on women's jeans on the front instead of the side, a daring innovation, and produced the iconic Lee Cooper jeans that have become a staple of the fashion industry. The name was inspired by the maiden name of his wife, Daphne (née Leigh; d. 2006). In 1965 she contracted encephalitis, which left her permanently wheelchair-bound, and since his Orthodox synagogue did not admit people in wheelchairs to services he left to join the \*West London Synagogue. The couple's charitable trust fund, formed in 1962, greatly benefited Jewish and medical causes.

JC (12 Dec. 2008).

**COOPER, JOHN** (12 October 1935–), historian and biographer. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, he practised as a solicitor. A member of the Council of the JHSE, he has published a number of wide-ranging works on Jewish history. These include *A Social History of Jewish Food* (1993), *The Child in Jewish History* (1996), *Pride versus Prejudice: Jewish Doctors and Lawyers in England, 1890–1990* (2003), and a biography (2008) of Raphael Lemkin, who coined the term 'genocide'. With his wife Judy Cooper, a psychoanalyst, he wrote *The Life-Cycle of the Baghdadi Jews of India* (2002).

**COPER, HANS JOACHIM** (8 April 1920–16 June 1981), potter. Born in Chemnitz, Saxony, to a prosperous businessman, who committed suicide in 1936 after the Nazi takeover, and a non-Jewish mother, he studied engineering in Dresden and emigrated to England in 1939. He was interned as an enemy alien and joined the Pioneer Corps in 1941. After the Second World War he became an assistant to the distinguished émigrée Viennese potter Lucie \*Rie. He became especially noted for his original designs. From 1959–63 he worked from an arts centre at Digswell, Hertfordshire, and was commissioned to make candlesticks for the new Coventry Cathedral and for the meeting house at the University of Sussex. He later moved to London, teaching at the Camberwell School of Arts and at the Royal College of Arts. From the 1960s he was increasingly recognised internationally as a major contemporary potter.

ODNB; JC (6 July 1984, 29 May 1992, 14 April 1995, 7, 28 March 1997); *Times* (24 June 1981); T. Birks, *Hans Coper* (1983); M. Coatts, *Lucie Rie and Hans Coper: Potters in Parallel* (1997).

**COPISAROW, Sir ALCON CHARLES** (25 June 1920–), civil servant, management consultant, and independent advisor to industry, and **COPISAROW, MAURICE** (16 August 1889–15 April 1959), chemist. Born in Biruch, Russia, the son of a rabbinical scholar, Maurice Copisarow arrived in England in 1908 and was educated at Owens College, Manchester, obtaining an MSc in 1915 and a doctorate in 1925. In 1915 he co-authored a paper on chemistry with Chaim \*Weizmann. During the First World War he worked for the Ministry of Munitions, organising TNT plants, and was an important force in improving plant safety for workers. During the early 1920s he went blind, probably owing to contact with toxic chemicals, but managed to produce many original, highly regarded papers on chemistry in a wide variety of fields, ranging from enzymes, cancer research, and mineralogy to agricultural chemistry. He was awarded a Civil List pension in 1937. His son Alcon was educated at the University of Manchester; Imperial College, London; and the Sorbonne, Paris. He held Civil Service and other governmental posts, including Scientific Counsellor at the British Embassy in Paris (1954–60); Director of Forest Products Research Laboratory (1960–2); Chief Technical Officer, NEDC (1962–4); and Chief Scientific Officer, Ministry of Technology (1964–6). He has served in many organisations, usually connected with technology, industry, scientific policy, education, and economic development, and has held many directorships. He was knighted in 1988.

ODNB (M. Copisarow); *Nature*, 184 (1959), 315; *Times* (24 April 1959, 27 May 1967, 24 Feb. 1969); *WW*.

**COPLANS, MYER** (12 January 1879–9 March 1961), physician and pathologist. The son of Rev. Michael Coplans (1855–27 January 1923), an officiant at the Canterbury Synagogue, he was educated at Simon Langton School, Canterbury; at UCL; and at Guy's Hospital (Senior Scholar; MB, 1901). He became an MD in 1904 and received a Diploma in Public

Health from Cambridge. During the Boer War he served as a Surgeon Captain in the South African Field Force (Queen's Medal) and, in the First World War, as a major in the RAMC, chiefly in Italy (DSO, 1917; OBE, 1919). He did much to improve hygiene standards for British soldiers during that conflict, and was commanding officer of the BEF's first mobile hygiene laboratory. Afterwards he settled in Hendon, where he carried out important bacteriological and pathological research.

BMJ (17 June 1961); *Times* (21 Sept. 1912, 19 Dec. 1913, 10 June 1922, 12 Nov. 1938, 10 March 1961.)

**COPPERMAN, PHILIP** (1931–2010), cantor. Dublin-born, he studied at Dublin Talmud Torah, Gateshead Yeshivah, and \*Jews' College. In 1951 the \*Great Synagogue appointed him chazan, the youngest in its history. His subsequent posts were at the Beth Hamedrash Hagadol in Leeds; at Southport (1955–9); at Giffnock & Newlands Synagogue in Glasgow (1959–63) where he co-founded the Glasgow Jewish Male Choir; and at the \*Western Synagogue in London, where his beautiful lyric tenor voice significantly boosted attendance. After posts in South Manchester (1966–70) and Sale (1970–2), he served in Southern Africa. In 1990 he was appointed minister at Glasgow's Garnethill Synagogue, but swiftly resigned to become minister (1990–2002) with the city's Newton Mearns congregation. In 2000 he refused to call to the Torah a Bar Mitzvah boy's uncle whose wife was a Reform convert. He retired to Netanya, Israel. Rabbi Yehudah Copperman (born 1929), founder and Dean of Michlalah, Jerusalem College for Women, is his brother.

JC passim; personal communication to M. Jolles from David Prager, London (2007).

**CORAL (né Kagalitsky), JOSEPH (JOE)** (11 December 1904–16 December 1996), bookmaker and betting shop owner. He was born in Warsaw, and following his father's early death emigrated, before the First World War, with his mother and brothers to London's East End, where they assumed the surname Coral. He contracted polio, which affected his mobility, and left school at 14. He took a

job with a lamp maker, but became a bookie's runner, placing horse-racing bets on behalf of working-class punters, an activity which was illegal but widespread. He gradually built up an extensive bookmaker's business and a legal betting business based on greyhound racing. He employed as many as 80 men by 1930, and fought off criminal gangs and the police to become a major betting operator. His activities were legalised by the Betting and Gaming Act of 1960, which led his firm to comprise 23 shops by 1962 and 650 by the mid-1970s. Along with William Hill and a number of other chains, Joe Coral became one of the leading British bookmakers. The firm became a limited corporation in 1963. In 1970 Coral sold his business to Bass Ltd, but remained head of its bookmaking operations.

ODNB; JC (7 Feb. 1997).

**COREN, ALAN** (27 June 1938–18 October 2007), writer and satirist. Born in London, the son of a plumber, he was educated at East Barnet Grammar School and Wadham College, Oxford, and also attended Yale and the University of California at Berkeley. He was editor of *Punch* from 1978–87 and of *The Listener* from 1987–9. A writer for *The Times* under his own name and the 'Notebook' column, he has also appeared on television. His books include *The Sanity Inspector* (1974), *Seems Like Old Times* (1989), *More Like Old Times* (1990), *Alan Coren's Sunday Best* (1993), *A Bit on the Side* (1995), *Alan Coren Omnibus* (1996), *Waiting for Jeffrey* (2002), and several with Cricklewood in the title. He was humorously dubbed 'The Sage of Cricklewood'. In 1993 the University of Nottingham awarded him an honorary doctorate for 'outstanding services to modern literature'. Journalists and authors **Giles Coren** (1969–) and **Victoria Coren** (1973–) are his children.

JC (23 April 1993, 26 Oct., 2 Nov. 2007); *Guardian* (19 Oct. 2007).

**CORONEL (or CORONEL-CHACON), Sir AUGUSTINE** (c1600–after 1665), Portuguese merchant and representative at the court of King Charles II. Born in Beira, Portugal, he lived in France from 1640 and arrived in

London, where he had relatives, during the Cromwellian Protectorate as a merchant and perhaps as an agent of English Royalists. He reputedly received and distributed funds for the exiled Charles II, being known on the Exchange as 'the littell Jue'. At the Restoration he became consular and financial agent in London for Portugal, and is credited with being the first to suggest – to his personal friend, General Monck, the Kingmaker – the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza. He converted to Christianity in 1660 in apparent preparation for his knighthood later that year. The marriage that he had advocated increased his influence at Court. But in 1665 he went bankrupt, fell foul of the Portuguese Ambassador, was expelled from the Exchange, and was incarcerated for a time in the Fleet Prison. He spent the close of his life abroad, possibly having returned to Judaism, dependent on the generosity of his Mendes and da Costa relatives. His widow was maintained by London's miniscule Jewish community.

JE; JC (14 March 1902); Roth, HJE; Hyamson, Sephardim; L. Wolf, 'Jewry of the Restoration', JHSET, 5 (1902), 17–18.

**CORTISSOS, JOSEPH (Don JOSÉ)** (1656–1742), army contractor. Originally from Antwerp, a member of a distinguished and wealthy Marrano family, he first had dealings with the British in 1705 during the War of the Spanish Succession, when a Royal Navy fleet carrying allied troops under the Earl of Peterborough's command reached Barcelona. After some wrangling, since he was unwilling to rely upon the word of a Portuguese government that still owed him money, Cortissos agreed to provision those troops in return for British protection and the British government's agreement to guarantee Portugal's share in his payment. To the fury of the Catholic authorities he used the cover of the British flag to declare himself a Jew and have his newborn son circumcised by a Moroccan mohel. However, the British government having defaulted on its financial agreement, he arrived in London to press his claim for payments outstanding by both Britain and Portugal. With the help of his influential relative Ferdinando Moses \*Mendes he managed to obtain £12,000 of the £90,000 owed. He remained in London, joined the \*Bevis

Marks congregation, tried in 1711 to obtain a contract for victualling Gibraltar and Port Mahon, had his portrait painted with a petition for the disputed money in his hand, and died in 1742. His descendants continued to pursue the government for the monies owed, with a claim being presented to Parliament as late as 1867. His son **Abraham de Joseph Cortissos** (1710–54) was a contractor to the troops encamped at Hounslow, Newbury, and Windsor and in 1742 unsuccessfully bid for the bread contract for British forces serving in the Austrian Netherlands.

JE; 'Queen Anne's Army Contractors', JC (28 June 1889); C. Rubens, 'Joseph Cortissos and the War of the Spanish Succession', JHSET, 24 (1975), 114–33; E. Samuel, *At the End of the Earth* (2004).

**COSTA or MENDES DA COSTA FAMILY** was an early Sephardi family in England. Lisbon-born **Alvaro [Jacob] da Costa** (1646–1716), arrived in London about 1662 with his own father, wealthy merchant **Fernão da Costa** (1608–70); both men were 'New Christians' and, probably owing to expediency, neither reverted to Judaism. Fernão had financed Charles II during the Interregnum and may have been involved in handling the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, whose Chamberlain, **Andrea Mendes da Costa**, reverted to Judaism in England, as did his physician brother Antonio, who had earlier cured Catherine of a skin disease. As a professing Christian, Alvaro da Costa was admitted a Freeman of the East India Company in 1668 and became the first person of Jewish family to become a naturalised Englishman and to own an absolute title to land. He was an important diamond merchant, trading additionally in a variety of goods with India and South America. His son **Anthony [Moses] \*da Costa** was one of the wealthiest London merchants of his day; Anthony's wife was the painter **Catherine \*da Costa**, whose father, **Dr Fernando Moses \*Mendes**, was the son of **Antonio Jacob Mendes** (d. 1716), Alvaro da Costa's cousin, who had fled from Portugal to France to escape the Inquisition and then to London. Other members of the family remained notable as financiers and intellectuals, including Anthony Moses da Costa's brothers **John Benjamin da Costa** (1674–1752) and **Fernando Joseph da Costa** (1683–1753),

merchants who provided much of the financial support for Marlborough's campaigns in Flanders. Also related were **Emanuel \*Mendes da Costa** and **Philip \*Mendes da Costa**. Their parents were the nephew of Alvaro da \*Costa (above) and Alvaro's daughter Esther (or Joanna; 1692–1749). Another relative was **Benjamin \*Mendes da Costa**, the son of Luis [Abraham] da Costa (d. 1724), a merchant in Amsterdam, and Theresa [Judith] Salazar. Benjamin's wife, Judith (d. 1736), was the daughter of a Raphael Mendes da Costa. Yet another relative, was **Moses \*Mendez or Mendes**, grandson of Fernando Moses Mendes (above).

ODNB; JE; EJ; Picciotto; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, JHE; Samuel, *At the End of the Earth*; Endelman, *Georgian England*.

**COSTA, ANTHONY DA** *see* **DA COSTA, ANTHONY**

**COSTA, CATHERINE DA** *see* **DA COSTA, CATHERINE**

**COSTA, Sir MICHAEL ANDREW ANGUS** (4 February 1808–29 April 1884), conductor and composer. A Christian of reputed Sephardi descent, he was born Michele Andrea Agniello Costa in Naples and became a pianist and tenor. He arrived in Britain in 1829 and was naturalised in 1839. From 1833–46, and again from 1871–9, he conducted at the King's Theatre (renamed Her Majesty's Theatre). From 1847–69 he was foundation Music Director of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Knighted in 1868, he was Britain's pre-eminent festival conductor. His compositions included the oratorios *Eli* (1855) and *Naaman* (1864).

ODNB; JE; EJ; *Times* (30 April 1884).

**COSTA, SAM** (17 June 1910–23 September 1981), singer, comedian, and disc jockey. The son of journalist Gabriel Costa (3 May 1883–December 1980), he was born in London. For a time he worked in the advertising industry.

He became a popular singer in the 1930s with some of the big dance bands of the day, featuring on many records. He played an office boy in the ITMA ('It's That Man Again') shows with Tommy Handley, and then appeared regularly on the popular radio comedy series *Much Binding in the Marsh*. He worked on the Sunday programmes *Breakfast Time* and *Glamorous Nights* and went on to present *Housewives' Choice*, *Midday Spin*, and various other radio shows until the late 1970s. He appeared on several segments of *Juke Box Jury* on BBC television, instantly recognisable by his impressive moustache – the symbol of his wartime service in the RAF.

*Times* (2 Jan., 24 Sept. 1981); *JC* (2 Oct. 1981).

**COSTA ATHIAS, SOLOMON DA** *see* **DA COSTA ATHIAS, SOLOMON**

**COTTON, JACK** (1 January 1903–21 March 1964), property developer and philanthropist. He was born in Birmingham, where his father ran a successful business exporting silver goods to South Africa. Educated at Birmingham's King Edward VII School and at the Jewish house at Cheltenham College, Jack established his own estate agency on leaving school. In the 1930s it prospered by developing new housing estates and shops on the edge of Birmingham. After the Second World War he became one of the largest of London property developers, heading City Centre Properties. He pioneered the development of property investments with insurance companies and pension funds as long-term, relatively lowly taxed forms of savings, and also expanded overseas. In 1959 he was one of the driving forces behind the construction of the Pan Am Building in New York. His buildings in England, however, were better known for their size than their architectural distinction. He gave generously to Zionist and Israeli charities and universities, and in 1945 was a delegate to the WJC. He donated £300,000 to the London Zoo for a pavilion. He died of a heart attack in the Bahamas, leaving £1,176,000.

ODNB; *JC* (27 March 1964); *Times* (13 March 1964); O. Marriott, *The Property Boom* (1967).

COUR, PHILIP DE LA *see* DELACOUR, PHILIP

**COURLANDER, ALPHONSE** (1881–22 October 1914), journalist and novelist. Born in Kingston upon Thames, the son of a Russian-born South Africa merchant, he worked for the London *Daily Chronicle* before joining the *Daily Express* and serving as its Paris Correspondent for eight years. A fluent German speaker, he was, with R. D. \*Blumenfeld and [James] Ellis \*Barker, the subject of scurrilous insinuations, accompanied by antisemitic and anti-alien overtones, which led to a libel case in 1911 brought by the *Daily Express* against the *Penny Illustrated Paper*. Deeply sensitive and pessimistic by nature, he committed suicide in 1914, shattered by the arrival of war. His publications included the poem *Perseus and Andromeda* (published in 1903) and the novels *Seth of the Cross* (1905), *Henry in Search of a Wife* (1909), and *Uncle Polperro* (1910). His *The Taskmaster* (1904) was described by one reviewer as ‘a novel of exceptional power’, while another novel, *Eve’s Apple* (1908), prompted the comment that his ‘outstanding characteristic is the power of conveying big impressions in few words’. His best novel is arguably *Mightier Than the Sword: A Tale of Fleet Street* (1912).

JC (16 Aug. 1912, 30 Oct. 1914); *Times* (9 March 1911, 16 Dec. 1965).

‘**COUSINHOOD**’ is the term often given to a small, intermarried group of wealthy London Jewish families, chiefly of Sephardi and German Ashkenazi background, who tended to dominate and lead the Anglo-Jewish community from, roughly, 1815 until 1940. Many were engaged as merchant bankers, stock-brokers, and in related financial trades in the City of London. The composition of the ‘Cousinhood’ is open to dispute, but in the mid-nineteenth century it clearly included Sir Moses \*Montefiore and the \*Rothschild family at its heart, with the Rothschilds continuing in that role for many decades. Chaim Bermant’s classic anatomy of this group, *The Cousinhood* (1971), examined such families as the \*Cohens, \*Mocattas, \*Samuels (originally of Liverpool), and the \*Sassoons, who were later additions, as was the family of Marcus

\*Samuel, Lord Bearsted. The ‘Cousinhood’ was increasingly divided over a range of issues, including religion (with, for example, Sir Samuel \*Montagu and his daughter Lily on opposite ends of the spectrum), over Zionism, and over politics, as many deserted their traditional adherence to the Liberals for the Tories after the 1880s. These divisions are described in most histories of the modern Anglo-Jewish community and in such works as David Feldman’s *Englishmen and Jews: Social Relations and Political Culture, 1880–1914* (1994). The influence of the ‘Cousinhood’ clearly waned after 1918. New men, and such families as those of \*Marks and \*Sieff, gained more influence. The importance of the traditional merchant banks declined, and the older families increasingly lost their Jewish identities. The election to the presidency of the \*Board of Deputies in 1940 of the Orthodox Zionist Professor Selig \*Brodetsky, who was born in Russia and grew up in the East End, is often regarded as the moment when the power of the ‘Cousinhood’ decisively waned. The post-war community has been dominated by East European migrants and their descendants, traditionally keenly Zionist and often more overt in fighting antisemitism. Other minority groups in Britain have also developed a similar small wealthy leadership elite, most notably the ‘Quaker Cousinhood’ of such families as the Gurneys, Peases, and Barclays, and the ‘Greek Cousinhood’ of such families as the Rallis and Vlastos.

**COVENTRY**, near Birmingham, has had a Jewish community since the eighteenth century. Reputedly, in about 1750, a non-Jewish family of Coventry converted to Judaism in London, becoming strictly observant. But the first trace of Jewish settlers in Coventry dates from 1775. Henry Harris, one of the earliest Anglo-Jewish lawyers whose name is on record, was born there in the late eighteenth century. Israel Cohen, who founded the congregation around 1800, is said to have resided there for about 60 years, dying in 1835 aged 108; his wife had predeceased him in 1833 aged 101. Initial services were apparently held at Cohen’s home, and later, by the mid-century, services took place at a venue in Spon Street. The earliest records of the congregation date to 1868, and the present synagogue, in Barras Lane, was dedicated in 1870. Ministers have

included Revs. M. H. Hollander, S. Cohen, J. Roth, I. Sunlight, S. Katz, D. I. Devons, P. Isaacs, D. L. Landy, H. Z. Greenberg, M. A. Kibel, S. I. Lubin, S. Greenstein, and N. Rockman. The watch-making industry attracted Jews to Coventry during the nineteenth century, but waned before the end of the 1880s owing to a trade depression, making it difficult to gather a minyan at the synagogue. Since membership fell to an unfeasible level, the synagogue closed towards the end of 1890. It managed to reopen in 1906, and despite a precarious start the number of members gradually grew as more Jews settled in Coventry. The Jewish population of the city is today about 140, having fallen steadily from a peak of 240 in the 1960s. In addition to the Orthodox congregation there is a Reform community. Siegfried \*Bettmann was Mayor of Coventry, 1913–14.

Roth, *Rise*; JC (27 Jan. 1899, 5 June 1936); Jolles; *Coventry Telegraph* (23 March 2001); JYB; JCR-UK.

**COWAN, PHINEAS** (1832–22 October 1899), businessman, military officer, and sheriff. He was born in Chatham. Like two of his brothers he became a partner in the family firm of soap makers and sugar refiners founded by their father. An accomplished horseman and a member of the Hon. Artillery Company, he in 1863 joined the Third London Rifles with three companies raised from his workforce. In 1874 he was promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel. From 1883–4 he served as Sheriff of the City of London, and from 1885–92 as an alderman. Having suffered severe losses through his connection with the sugar trade, he resigned as an alderman just as London's lord mayoralty came within his grasp, feeling that he lacked sufficient funds fully to perform all the hospitable and philanthropic traditions associated with that office. He stood unsuccessfully as Conservative parliamentary candidate for Whitechapel in 1885, opposing (Sir) Samuel \*Montagu MP, who happened to be his second cousin. From 1895–8 he was Master of the Gold and Silver Wyre-Drawers Company. He sat on the Council of the AJA and was closely associated with the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum.

JE; JC (5 July 1867, 23 July 1874, 27 Jan. 1899).

**COWELL, SIMON** (7 October 1959–), impresario and music publisher. Born in Brighton to a Jewish father, a property developer and music publishing executive, and to a non-Jewish mother, he was educated at Dover College and has become one of the wealthiest and most influential people in the music and entertainment industry. Familiar to television viewers as the brutally candid member of the judging panel on such hit talent shows as *Pop Idol*, *The X Factor*, and *American Idol*, he owns the television production and music publishing house Syco.

JC (8 June 2007, 8 Nov. 2008); online sources.

**COWEN, Sir FREDERIC HYMEN** (29 January 1852–6 October 1935), conductor and composer. He was born Hyman Frederick Cowen in Kingston, Jamaica. His father returned to England, where he was Private Secretary to the Earl of Dudley and to the Treasurer of Her Majesty's Theatre. Cowen was a child prodigy who wrote an operetta, *Garibaldi*, at eight and a symphony at 17. He was educated in London, Berlin, and elsewhere in Germany. A prolific composer, he wrote six symphonies, many operas, and lighter pieces. He conducted the Philharmonic Society from 1888–92, with both Tchaikovsky and Grieg performing under his baton. He later headed the Liverpool Philharmonic and other orchestras. He lived long enough to perform on the BBC, and is regarded as an important influence on the 'renaissance of English music', although his works are seldom performed today. Knighted in 1911, he wrote an autobiography, *My Art and Friends* (1913). His brother **Lionel Cowen** (1846–95) was a member of the Society of British Artists and initially attracted attention for his painting *Cronies and Crotchets*, depicting a trio of violinists wearing old-fashioned costumes, exhibited in 1885 at the RA and very favourably noticed in *The Times*. Another of his paintings, *The Old Strad*, was issued as an engraving in 1894. For some years he resided and painted in Hobart, Tasmania, dying of nephritis on board ship while returning to England.

ODNB; Jolles; JE; *Times* (25 May 1885, 5 May 1894, 9 Aug. 1895); JC (16 Aug. 1895, 11 Oct 1935).



**COWEN (né Cohen), JOSEPH** (1868–25 May 1932), communal leader. Born in Devonport, the son of a Russian-born pawnbroker, he was by the time of the 1901 Census a London-based blouse manufacturer. In 1897 he attended the first Zionist Congress at the invitation of his friend and relative Israel \*Zangwill. Herzl's magnetism and oratory instantly won him to the cause, which he publicised in 1898 in a letter to the JC that galvanised its British sympathisers into action. He was one of a small band of volunteers who toured the main centres of Anglo-Jewry spreading the Zionist message, and he played a pivotal part in the establishment early in 1899 of the \*Zionist Federation, of which he first became President in 1911. He accompanied Herzl during the latter's audience with the Sultan in 1901, and appears in Herzl's novel *Altneuland* (1902) as Joe-Joseph Levy. Known for his blunt, terse speeches and emphasis on the practical aspects of Zionism, he was a director of the Jewish Colonial Trust from its foundation in 1899 until his death. He subscribed £5000 to the Keren Hayesod on its creation in 1920 and headed its operations in Britain. In 1918 he was a member of the Zionist Commission to Palestine. He resigned from the executive of the WZO in 1927, when he lost the presidency of the Zionist Federation to Philip \*Guedalla in a stormy factional dispute. He was an active member of the Council of the AJA for 30 years and at one time represented Sheffield Hebrew Congregation on the \*Board of Deputies.

EJ; JC (27 May, 3, 17 June 1932); P. Goodman, *Zionism in England 1899–1949* (1949); S. A. Cohen, *English Zionists and British Jews: The Communal Policies of Anglo-Jewry, 1895–1920* (1982); D. Vital, *Zionism: The Formative Years* (1988).

**COWEN, LAURENCE** (1865–1942), journal proprietor, editor, and playwright. Born in Hull, he lived for some years in Newcastle on Tyne, where his father was chazan. In 1888 he moved to London, where he joined the staff of Israel Zangwill's paper *Ariel*. Eventually, as head of his own publishing firm, the Columbus Company, he founded and edited the journals *Commerce* and *Finance* and also owned the *The Topical Times*. He founded the Article Club, to which most of the chief manufacturing firms in Britain belonged, and was

its Hon. Secretary. In 1900 he stood unsuccessfully as Liberal parliamentary candidate for Coventry. In 1893 he married Héléne \*Gingold, with whom he co-wrote the farce *Looking for Trouble* (1913). His first play, *The World, the Flesh, and the Devil*, was produced in 1909 at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, of which (1907–11) he was lessee. His other plays included *The Jones*, *The Hidden Hand*, *The Pity of It*, *Tricked*, and *Wake Up! A Dream of To-morrow*. He built the Fortune Theatre, Drury Lane, which opened in 1924 with his play *The Sinners*. His brother, **Louis Cowen**, was a journalist who with Israel \*Zangwill, under the joint pseudonym J. Freeman Bell, authored the novel *The Premier and the Painter* (1889).

JE; JC (28 Sept. 1900; 16 Dec. 1942, the latter as 'Lawrence Cowen').

**CREDITOR, LEON SHOLEM** (1975–22 December 1966), journalist and scholar. Emigrating to London in 1903 from his native Lithuania, he joined the staff of the Redman's Road Talmud Torah. To supplement his meagre income he contributed to Isaak \*Suwalski's Hebrew journal *Ha-Yehudi*, and to London's Yiddish language press. He became a regular writer for the *Yidishe Ekspres* and the *Yidishe Zhurnal*; was a close friend and associate of Morris \*Myer, who founded the *Zeit*; and for three years edited the *Vochenzeitung*. In 1951 he was one of Ben-A \*Sochachewsky's supporters in establishing the *Yidishe Shtimme*, which from 1958, following Sochachewsky's death, he edited together with Yehuda \*Lisky, retiring in 1964. Many of his articles and essays dealt with Jewish history and religion, and he also wrote short stories and was an editor of the bilingual *Theatre Mirror: Illustirter Theater Shpigl* issued by the New Yiddish Theatre, 1946–7. Dora \*Gaitskell was his daughter.

JC (38 Dec. 1966).

**CREEGOR, VIVIEN** (1955–), newsreader and actress. Born in Hendon, she joined the BBC as a secretary on leaving the City of London Polytechnic, working her way up to various roles within the organisation. From 1988–2006 she was a regular presenter on Sky News.

She appeared in the films *Stormbreaker* (2006) and *Round Ireland with a Fridge* (2009).

JC (12 Aug. 1983, 24 July 1984, 22 May 1992, 7 April 1995, 9 Nov. 2007, 12 June 2009); online sources.

**CREME, LOL** (19 September 1947–), pop musician. Born Laurence Neil Creme in Prestwich, Manchester, and educated there, in 1969 he became the partner of Kevin \*Godley and others in the pop band 10cc. It was among the most popular bands of the 1970s, with hits such as *The Things We Do for Love* and *I'm Not in Love*. Creme later formed the group Godley & Creme. A guitarist and keyboard player, he also produced early pop television videos.

JC (31 August 2007).

**CREWE, Sir IVOR MARTIN** (15 December 1945–), political scientist. A native Mancunian, the son of refugees from Czechoslovakia and Germany, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, Exeter College, Oxford (MA; Fellow, 1998), and the LSE (MSc Econ). He held posts at Lancaster University (1967–9), Nuffield College, Oxford (1969–71), and then at the University of Essex, where he rose to be Professor of Government (1982–2007) and Vice-Chancellor (1995–2007). Knighted in 2006, he was appointed Master of University College, Oxford in 2008. From 1977–82 he edited the *British Journal of Political Science* (Co-Editor, 1984–92). He has written or co-written many works on British politics including general elections. His honours include the Political Studies Association's Sir Isaiah Berlin Award (2004). He was appointed DL for Essex in 2002 and High Steward of Colchester in 2003. He has represented the Colchester Synagogue on the \*Board of Deputies, whose demographic unit he has chaired.

JC (15 Dec. 1995); *WW*; online sources.

**CROOLL, JOSEPH** (1760–1829), Hebrew scholar. Often (perhaps justifiably) styled 'Rabbi', he was born in Hungary and arrived in Britain at around the close of the eighteenth century. During the opening years of the

nineteenth century he served the Manchester and Nottingham Hebrew Congregations, but by 1808 had settled in Cambridge as a Hebrew teacher, where his habit of wearing a parchment girdle inscribed with passages from the Torah and Talmud gave the impression of eccentricity. Among his writings on eschatology were *The Restoration of Israel* (1824) and *The Last Generation* (1829). His belief in the return of Jews to Palestine in order to achieve the divine purpose made him outspokenly hostile to emancipation. His stance on the latter issue was eagerly cited by British non-Jews who opposed the admission of Jews to Parliament and made him a thorn in the side of Jewish campaigners against civil disabilities.

JC (30 June 1848); Katz, *JHE*; Salbstein, *Emancipation*.

**CROSSE (né Krauss), COLIN STANLEY** (d. 8 December 1946), local politician. Born in Paddington, he anglicised his name during the First World War. A solicitor, he was Mayor of Paddington during 1924–5. He later represented Cheap ward on the Common Council in the City of London. He was a manager of the Bayswater Jewish Schools. Sir John \*Golding was his nephew.

JC (21 Nov. 1924, 4 Feb. 1938, 20 Dec. 1946, 12 Nov. 1982); *Times* (17 May 1915, 28 Jan. 1928, 10 Oct. 1931).

**CRYER, BARRY CHARLES** (23 March 1935–), comedian and comedy writer. Born in Leeds, he was educated at Leeds Grammar School and read English for a year at the University of Leeds. He joined the cast of *Expresso Bongo* (1957) and as a comedian became well known for one-line gags. During a long career as both performer and scriptwriter he has written jokes for virtually every leading British comedian, and has also appeared on popular panel shows on radio such as *I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue*. The author of the autobiographical *You Won't Believe This But* (1996) and of *Pigs Can Fly* (2004), he was appointed OBE in 2001.

Online sources.

**CUFFE (née Bischoffsheim), ELLEN ODETTE** *see* **DESART, ELLEN ODETTE CUFFE, COUNTESS OF**

■ **CUMBERLAND, RICHARD** (10 February 1732–7 May 1811), playwright and author. An Anglican clergyman's son, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and began a career as a novelist and playwright in 1759. His importance for Anglo-Jewish history flows from the fact that he offered the first clearly favourable portrayals of Jews in English literature, and the first depiction of Jewish characters since the Elizabethan period. His earliest Jewish character, Naphtali, in *The Fashionable Lover* (1772), was unflattering. But in his play *The Jew* (1794) he depicts Sheva, a Jewish usurer, as being compassionate and worthy of respect. He also wrote a comic opera, *The Jew of Mogadore* (1808).

ODNB; EJ; Rubinstein, *Philosemitism*.

**CUNLIFFE (né Kundle), Sir JONATHAN STEPHEN** (2 June 1953–), civil servant. London-born Sir Jonathan Cunliffe was educated at St Marylebone Grammar School and at the University of Manchester. He was a lecturer in English Literature at a Canadian university before joining the Civil Service in 1980. He has worked at the Department of Transport and at the Treasury, and in 2007 became Head of International Economic Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office. He was knighted in 2010.

WW; JC (12 June 1953).

**CUNLIFFE (née Solomon), MITZI** (1 January 1918–30 December 2006), sculptor. Born in New York, the daughter of a manufacturer of glass products, she received an MA from Columbia University and in 1949 married Marcus Cunliffe (1922–90), a distinguished non-Jewish British historian, who became Professor of American Studies at the University of Sussex. She subsequently lived in Britain for much of the rest of her life, even after her divorce in 1971, and became a well-known sculptor. She is probably best known for

designing (1958) the golden theatrical masks used for BAFTA awards. She also designed (1957) the largest bronze pierced screen in the world, depicting the War of the Roses, and pioneered techniques for the mass production of 'Sculpture by the Yard'. Forced by arthritis to abandon sculpture for teaching, she taught from 1971–6 at the Thames Polytechnic, and later in North America. She died in Oxford.

ODNB; JC (15 March 1957).

**CURRIE (née Cohen), EDWINA** (13 October 1946–), politician and writer. She was born and educated in Liverpool and at the University of Oxford and the LSE. Her Orthodox parents disowned her when she married a non-Jewish accountant. After a career in teaching, she served as a member of the Birmingham City Council from 1975–86 and a Conservative MP from 1983–97. Under Margaret Thatcher she enjoyed a high-profile career as under-Secretary of State for Health from 1986–8. Her ministerial career, however, came to an abrupt end in December 1988 when she was forced to resign after a safety scare ensued when she unwisely declared that Britain's eggs were infected with salmonella. She subsequently became a writer, producing six novels, mainly thrillers. In 2002 she again became headline news when she published her *Diaries, 1987–92*, in which she revealed that in the mid-1980s she had had a four-year affair with future Prime Minister John Major before he himself had become a well-known public figure. Currie and Major reportedly spent much of their time discussing Jews and Jewish identity. Since her defeat in May 1997, she has remained in the public eye through her appearances on radio and television. In May 2004 she won the *Celebrity Mastermind* contest, her topic being 'The Life of Marie Curie'. Now married to John Jones, a retired detective, she has stated that she is Jewish 'culturally and genetically' but not in a religious sense.

EJ; JC (10 Nov. 1989, 26 Sept. 1997); WW; online sources.

**CUTLER, IVOR** (15 January 1923–3 March 2006), humorist and singer. Born Isadore Cutler in Glasgow, the son of a draper and

jeweller originally named Kushner, he was educated at Shawlands Academy, Glasgow. During the Second World War he served briefly in the RAF. He spent much of his career as a schoolteacher, but then became a songwriter and singer, appearing in The Beatles' film *Magical Mystery Tour* (1967). He recorded his own songs in *Ludo* (1967), and emerged as an offbeat poet with a large following.

ODNB; JC (24 July 1992, 23 June 2001, 12 May 2006).

**CUTNER, SOLOMON** (9 August 1902–22 February 1988), pianist, billed as 'Solomon'. Born in London's East End into a tailor's family originally surnamed Schneiderman, he made his public debut when a child prodigy, and in 1912 played at Buckingham Palace. In 1914 he gave his first performance at the London Proms, and in 1919 went to Paris to further his musical studies. Following his return to Britain in 1921 he enjoyed an illustrious concert and recording career, becoming widely regarded as one of the three greatest British pianists of the twentieth century (along with Myra \*Hess and Sir Clifford Curzon). He made acclaimed visits to the USA in 1926 and 1949. During the Second World War he gave many concerts for British troops and in 1946 was appointed CBE. In 1956 he suffered a stroke, which effectively ended his career. He received honorary doctorates from the universities of Cambridge and St Andrews.

ODNB; EJ; *Jewish Chronicle*. (4 March 1988); *Times* (24 March 1988); B. Crimp, *Solo: The Biography of Solomon* (1994).

**CYMERMAN, YAAKOV HENECH** (1887–17 September 1965), Chasidic rabbi and educator. A follower of the Gerer tradition, he was born in Serock, near Warsaw. Arriving in London in 1929, he became rabbi of the East End's only Aguda shul, the Jewish Centre Synagogue, Whitechapel, and established, nearby, the first Beth Yaakov school and the Merkaz Hatorah, a hostel for young refugees from Vienna. A constituent of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations, the shul moved during the war to Ashfield Street. He then became rabbi

of the Philpot Street Sephardishe Shul and served as Secretary and later Chairman of the \*Federation of Synagogues' rabbinical council, the Vaad Harabbanim. He authored two significant works, published in 1944 and 1955 respectively. His son **Joseph Leizer Cymerman** (1913–September 1988), also a Gerer chasid, was Vice-President of the Federation of Synagogues and served as President of the Nelson Street Sephardishe Synagogue. He was connected with Mizrahi, and a delegate to the \*Board of Deputies. Another son, **Baruch Moishe Cymerman** (1915–89), born in Ostrolenka, studied at the Novaredok Yeshivah, moving to London in 1937; he helped to acquire premises in Lampard Grove, Stamford Hill, as a Ger centre, edited the Aguda periodical *Jewish Tribune*, and was Treasurer of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. Yet another son, Rabbi **Yitzhok Meir Cymerman** (1920–), born in Serock and educated at London's \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim as well as the Mir Yeshivah in Poland, officiated at the \*Sandys Row Synagogue, kept the Carmel Hotel in Brighton, and has been a leading figure in British Aguda.

JC (24 Sept. 1965, 30 Sept. 1988, 7 July 1989); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**CZARNIKOW, [JULIUS] CAESAR** (1838–17 April 1909), sugar and coffee broker. He was born in Sondershausen, Germany, the son of the 'Court Agent to the Prince of Sondershausen'. Both parents were of Jewish origin, although they and certainly their son had no apparent connections with the Jewish community: he married the daughter of a Scottish Nonconformist minister. Arriving in London in around 1854, he established Czarnikow & Co., colonial brokers in the City, dealing especially with sugar cane imports from the West Indies and later with coffee. He became a naturalised British subject and helped to establish the London Produce Clearing House. He occasionally gave to charities reported in the JC, including the fund set up for Russian Jewry in 1891. He left £774,000. Czarnikow & Co. continues to be one of the largest commodity brokerage firms in the world.

ODNB; DBB; JC (9 May 1873, 28 Feb. 1890, 4 Dec. 1891).

# D

**DACORUM**, a local government district and borough in Hertfordshire which incorporates the towns of Berkhamsted and Hemel Hempstead, has a Jewish community of about 300 people. Medieval Berkhamsted had an archa and a Jewish community, which was banished in 1242. In 1941 evacuees from London founded the Berkhamsted United Synagogue Membership Group, with its headquarters at the Elvyne Hall, Chesham Road. It held regular Sabbath services and Hebrew classes under the direction of Rabbi M. Katz and appears to have disbanded in the immediate post-war years. At Hemel Hempstead, designated a 'New Town' in 1946, a \*United Synagogue Membership Group was founded by wartime evacuees, and held High Holyday services at the Methodist Hall, London Road. It was succeeded by the Hemel Hempstead Hebrew Congregation (sometimes referred to as the Hemel Hempstead and District Affiliated Synagogue), which was founded in 1956 and is still active.

Roth, HJE; JC (7 Feb., 12 Sept. 1941); JCR-UK.

**DA COSTA, ANTHONY [MOSES]** (c1669–3 March 1747), merchant and communal leader. He has erroneously been credited with being the first Jewish Director of the Bank of England; he did, however, own bank stock. The London-born son and business successor of Alvaro [Jacob] da Costa (*see* Costa or Mendes da Costa Family), he was baptised in infancy. But, with the Hebrew name Moses, he became a leading member of the \*Bevis Marks Congregation and was its Parnas Presidente (presiding warden) in 1735. He was part of a delegation that vainly requested an increase in the number of Sephardi brokers permitted by the City. Active in the coral and diamond trades, especially with the East Indies, he was also one of the three Jewish sub-commissioners appointed for the colonisation of Georgia and was a member of the Royal Society. In 1727 his application for membership of the Russia Company was rejected on the grounds

that he was a Jew; he mounted a legal challenge that failed the following year after the company had altered its charter to provide for such exclusion. Catherine \*da Costa was his wife. The da Costas were interconnected with the Mendes family, some of whom styled themselves Mendes da Costa.

ODNB (under Costa); EJ; JE; Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**DA COSTA (née Mendes), CATHERINE [RACHEL]** (1679–11 December 1756), painter. Apparently the first British-born Jewish portraitist, she was born in London and named in honour of Catherine of Braganza, to whom her father, Fernando Moses \*Mendes, was physician; her Hebrew name was Rachel. In 1698 she married her second cousin, Anthony [Moses] \*da Costa. From 1712–30 she was a pupil of royal miniaturist Bernard Lens the younger. Her full-length watercolour portrait of her father, made in 1721, hangs in the synagogue of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation, Ashworth Road, London. She specialised in depicting her relatives and friends and was a pioneer of watercolour painting on ivory. Her miniatures on ivory of her small son Abraham and of a cousin are in London's Jewish Museum, and a miniature by her of Mary Stuart (probably copied from a Lens original) is in Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.

ODNB (under Costa); JE; EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; J. Weiner, 'Jewish Women Artists in Britain 1700–1940', in M. Bohm-Duchen and V. Grodzinski, eds., *Rubies and Rebels: Jewish Female Identity in Contemporary British Art* (1996).

**DA COSTA ATHIAS, SOLOMON** (1690–1769), founder of the Hebrew collection at the British Museum (now at the British Library). From Amsterdam's Sephardi community, he settled in London as a young man, becoming a wealthy broker. Pious and philanthropic, he was charitable to needy Jews and non-Jews alike, and of some influence with certain leading MPs whom he had assisted financially. On its opening to the public in 1759 the British Museum possessed only one Hebrew book, a Talmud that had once belonged to George II. However, da Costa immediately presented it with a large collection of Hebraica that he had

purchased in his youth. In addition to three manuscripts it comprised 180 Hebrew books collected and rebound by order of Charles II; da Costa donated them 'that they may stand as a Witness for me, that I have the Love of this Nation always present in my Mind, and that I am not ungrateful for the Favours I have received'.

JE; EJ; Katz, JHE.

**D'AGUILAR, Sir GEORGE CHARLES** (January 1784–21 May 1855), army officer. He was of Jewish descent, the son of Captain Joseph D'Aguiar of the Second Dragoon Guards, who must have professed Anglicanism in order to secure a commission. Born in Winchester, George entered the army in 1799, and until 1807 served in India, where he saw much service and was wounded. Commissioned lieutenant in 1802, he was a brigade major from 1806–8. He served in Spain from 1813, where he was highly regarded and was made a major in 1813 and promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the same year. Transferred to Wellington's forces in Belgium, he arrived just too late for Waterloo. After the Napoleonic Wars he continued to serve with distinction. He was Deputy Adjutant General at Dublin for many years, and later served in China from 1843–8, where he commanded Britain's land forces, and was Commander of the army's Southern District at Portsmouth, 1851–2. Promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1851 and made a KCB in 1852, he was the author of the standard work on courts-martial and of *The Officers' Manual* (1831). His son by a non-Jewish mother, **Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguiar** (14 May 1821–2 November 1912), was educated at the RMA, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1838. He was Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in China (1843–8), and served with distinction in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. He was General Commanding the Woolwich District, 1874–9, and was made a lieutenant-general in 1877. He received a KCB in 1877 and a GCB in 1887.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**DAGUT (né Dagutski), HARRY** (1887–18 December 1944), educationist. He was born

Harris Dagutski in Manchester: the registrar misspelled his surname as Dagutsky. His father was Russian-born Rabbi Mendel B. Dagutski (the name frequently appeared as Dagutsky), minister of the Holy Law Beth Aaron Synagogue and Beth Hamedrash, Cheetham; a much-loved figure, he was a member of the Manchester Beth Din, headed shechitah arrangements in the city, and founded the yeshivah there. Harry attended Manchester Jews' School and Manchester Grammar School, where he won prizes for Classics and Hebrew. A scholarship then took him to Merton College, Oxford. He shortened his surname some years after his marriage in 1915 to the sister of his close friend and fellow Zionist Sir Leon \*Simon. A member of several Jewish organisations, he lectured widely on Jewish topics. He became Senior English Master at The Perse School, Cambridge, where from 1929 until his death he was in charge of \*Hillel House, its Jewish house. He was the principal founder in 1919 of the Inter-University Jewish Federation, forerunner of the \*Union of Jewish Students, which instituted a travelling scholarship in memory of him and his lifelong friend [**Sabbato**] **Louis Besso** (c1882–28 February 1945).

JC (10 Aug. 1906, 29 Nov. 1918, 29 Dec. 1944, 6 Sept. 1946, 18, 25 June 1948); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**DAICHES FAMILY** of scholars, Orthodox rabbis, and communal leaders. **Israel Chayim Daiches** (1850–23 June 1937), rabbi and scholar, was born in Druschnischok, Lithuania, the son of the head of the Kovno Yeshivah. He studied in Lithuania, and published notable works on the Palestinian Talmud. He served as rabbi (1901–37) at the Beth Hamedrash Hagadol Synagogue in Leeds, and was regarded as the most learned provincial rabbi of his day. He presided at the Rabbinical Conference held at Leeds in 1911, was a founder of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of England, and served as President of the Association for Furthering Traditional Judaism in Great Britain. He wrote *Mikveh Yisrael* (1912) and other important works, and was an ardent Zionist. He produced (c1902–4) the Hebrew periodical *Bet Va'ad la Hakhamin*. His son **Samuel Daiches** (1 July 1878–21 March 1940) – rabbi, scholar, and communal leader – was born in Vilna and studied in Germany (PhD, University of

Leipzig), becoming an authority on Assyrian philology. In 1903 he came to Britain, where he was minister in Sunderland (1905–8) and from 1908–45 lectured in Bible, Talmud, and Midrash at \*Jews' College. He was the first British rabbi to become a barrister (Lincoln's Inn, 1920). He became President of the B'nai B'rith First Lodge of England, was Vice-President of the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations, translated (1925) parts of the Babylonian Talmud, and wrote other works on Babylonian Jewry. He attended several Zionist congresses. *Ye Are My Witnesses* (1936), edited by Jacob Israelstam and Louis Weiwow, contains sermons and essays by his former students. *Essays and Addresses by S. Daiches* (1955), edited by Maurice Simon and Isaac Levy, is a memorial volume, and contains a memoir of Daiches by George J. Webber. Daiches' daughter Ruth married Maurice \*Sorsby. His brother **Salis (Bezalel) Daiches** (10 March 1880–2 May 1945), rabbi and communal leader, was also born in Vilna and educated in Germany, receiving a PhD from the University of Leipzig in 1903 on David Hume's philosophy. He too came to Britain in 1903 and served as minister at the Old Hebrew Congregation in Hull (1904–7), obtained his rabbinical diploma in 1905, and was rabbi in Sunderland (1908–18) and in Edinburgh (from 1918). He served as Vice-President of the \*Zionist Federation and of the Conference of Anglo-Jewish Preachers. He was regarded as a leading spokesman for Scottish Jewry and was the first Chairman of the Scottish Area Committee for Jewish Education. He wrote *Aspects of Judaism: Selected Essays* (1928) and other works. Salis's son **David Daiches** (2 September 1912–15 July 2005), wrote *Promised Lands: A Portrait of My Father* (1997). A well-known literary scholar, David was born in Sunderland and educated at George Watson's School, Edinburgh, at the University of Edinburgh, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He taught at Edinburgh and Oxford, and in 1937 left for the University of Chicago, serving during the war as Second Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, and afterwards lecturing at Cornell. Returning to Britain in 1951, he taught at Cambridge and was Professor of English (1961–77) and Dean of the School of English Studies (1961–8) at the University of Sussex. From 1980–6 he was Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies in the Humanities at the University of Edinburgh. The author of numerous books including studies of Scottish culture, he was

a frequent broadcaster on *The Brains Trust* and was appointed CBE in 1991. His works cover many aspects of English literature. He is credited with reviving interest in Scottish literature with such works as *Robert Burns* (1952), and he wrote studies of Joseph Conrad, D. H. Lawrence, and Virginia Woolf. He authored three volumes of autobiography: *Two Worlds: An Edinburgh Jewish Childhood* (1956), *A Third World* (1971), and *Was: A Pastime from Time Past* (1975). Well-versed in Hebrew, he wrote *Moses: Man in the Wilderness* (1975). He was offered, but declined, the Chair of Literature at the HUJ. His brother **Lionel Daiches** (8 March 1911–11 November 1999), who was educated at George Watson's School and at the University of Edinburgh, was a prominent solicitor and barrister (QC, 1956) in Edinburgh and a leader of the local Jewish community.

ODNB (Salis Daiches); EJ; JYB 1910; JC (22 April 1904, 3 Feb. 1905, 10 Nov. 1907, 25 June, 3 Sept. 1937, 4, 11 May 1945, 21 May 1948, 25 March 1949, 5 Aug. 2005); *Times* (25 June 1937); *Guardian* 18 July 2005; *Daily Telegraph* (19 July 2005); Gartner, *Jewish Immigrant*; JHSET, 18 (1958), 143 *et seq.*

**DAINOW, HIRSCH (ZVI)** (c1831–6 March 1877), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Slutsk, he became an itinerant preacher (magid) of considerable charisma and oratorical powers, urging his fellow-Jews in the Tsarist Empire to accommodate themselves to the challenge of modernity by embracing secular knowledge, participating in physical labour, and forsaking the traditional cheder in favour of state schools. Believing that he was in danger from diehard opponents, 'The Slutsker Magid' moved in 1874 to England, where he became known as known as 'The Polish Magid' or, more accurately, 'The Russian Magid'. But at first a rumour circulated that he was a converted emissary from the \*London Jews' Society, and he was continually accosted and threatened. In the East End, where he was associated in particular with the Chevrat Ain Ya'akov ('Well of Jacob' congregation) operating at Zetland Hall, Mansell Street, his preaching became legendary among Yiddish-speaking immigrants and his influence over them extraordinary. The Chief Rabbi was initially antagonistic towards him. However, Dainow helped to counter the influence of the Hebrew Socialist Union, founded by fellow-immigrant

Aaron \*Lieberman in 1876. His brother **Israel Dainow** (c1834–13 May 1922), also a travelling preacher in the Pale, arrived in London in 1877 to preach at the Ein Ya'akov and other East End chevras. Subsequently he became rabbi of the Kalischer Synagogue, Great Alie Street, a post he held for 35 years. Israel was the father of **Nathan Dainow** (c1858–11 June 1934), a well-known Hebrew teacher, Rev. **Hyam Jacob Dainow** (1864–April 1951), the long-serving Second Reader to Birmingham's Singers Hill Synagogue; **David Dainow** (c1884–31 January 1961), who edited the *Zionist Record* in South Africa for many years; and **Morley Dainow** (c1885–3 July 1961), Director of Research at the Pelman Laboratory of Applied Psychology, London.

ODNB (as Zvi Hirsch Dainov); JE; EJ; JC (15 March 1877, 17 March 1922, 10 Nov. 1944, 3 Feb., 9 July 1961).

**DALEY (née Klatskin), JANET R.** (c1944–), journalist and broadcaster. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, Janet Daley grew up in New York and California, and was educated at the University of California, Berkeley. Arriving in Britain in 1965, she was a teacher and lecturer before becoming a full-time journalist in 1987. She wrote for a number of national newspapers, but rose to prominence as a *Daily Telegraph* columnist. A leading right-wing commentator, she has often been on radio and television, and has published two novels.

Online sources.

**DALLOS, JOSEF** (1905–27 June 1979), contact lens pioneer. Born in Budapest, the son of a secondary school headmaster, he was educated at the University of Budapest (MD, 1928). In 1930 he published, in a German medical journal, an important article on contact lenses, which were then not yet fully perfected. In Hungary he designed advanced contact lenses with original features. He became internationally known for these innovations, and moved to England in 1937. In London, he established a contact lens clinic at Cavendish Square, where he achieved several important advances in their technology. Between 1938 and 1948 he worked at Moorfields Eye

Hospital, and fitted many servicemen with advanced contact lenses. The British Contact Lens Association established a Dallos Research Award in his honour.

*Lancet* (4 Dec. 1937); *BMJ* (21 July 1979); *Times* (3 Dec. 1937); online sources.

**DANIEL, ABRAHAM** (d. 11 March 1806), **DANIEL, JOSEPH** (c1760–1803), and **DANIEL, PHINEAS** (d. 1805), miniature painters, engravers, and jewellers. The sons of a Jewish couple in Bridgwater, Somerset, they were taught to paint by their mother. Abraham was based mainly in Plymouth, Joseph mainly in Bath, and Phineas mainly in Bristol before emigrating to Philadelphia. The earliest known Jewish artists in the West Country, all three brothers worked, at various times, in both Bath and Exeter, and did not sufficiently differentiate between themselves in their signatures to make specific attribution of their work mostly possible. It is believed that either Abraham or Joseph, who vied with each other for sitters during 'the Season' at Bath, painted the earliest known portrait of Sir Walter Scott, a miniature watercolour on ivory showing the future author in profile as a child during a visit to the spa. Abraham's only known signed work is a portrait of Rabbi Moses Ephraim of Plymouth.

JE; S. Redgrave, *Dictionary of Artists* (1878); D. Foskett, *A Dictionary of British Miniature Painters* (1972); Alfred Rubens, 'Early Anglo-Jewish Artists', *JHSET*, 14 (1937); idem, 'Francis Town of Bond Street (1738–1826) and His Family', *ibid.*, 18 (1953–5), 105–8.

**DANIELS, HARRY ELLIS** (2 October 1912–16 April 2000), statistician and academic. London-born, the son of a salesman, he was brought up in Edinburgh, where after leaving George Heriot's School he read mathematics at the University of Edinburgh (PhD, 1943) and pursued further studies at Cambridge. From 1935–45, excepting a period during the war when he was seconded to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, he worked for the Wool Industries Research Association investigating mathematical and statistical aspects of the wool industry. He contributed



in particular to the field of textile physics. In 1947 he became a lecturer at Cambridge attached to the newly established statistical laboratory there, and from 1957–78 held a chair at Birmingham. He served as President of the Royal Statistical Society, and in 1980 was elected FRS. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of the British Humanist Association.

ODNB; *Statistical Science*, 8 (1993), 342–53; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 49 (2003), 133–46; *Guardian* (4 May 2000).

**DAREWSKI, HERMAN** (17 April 1883–2 June 1947), songwriter and musical publisher and director, and **DAREWSKI, MAXIMILIAN ARNOLD (MAX)** (3 November 1894–26 September 1929), pianist and composer. Their father, ‘Professor’ Edouard Darewski (d. c.1920), was a cantor and vocal coach from Poland who became well-known in Jewish and musical circles in England. Their older brother, Julius Darewski, was a variety agent who represented vaudeville, film stars, and radio stars. Educated at the JFS and in Vienna, Minsk-born Herman became a composer of musical comedies and a music publisher in London. He was also Music Director for Bridlington Corporation and for the Blackpool Winter Gardens. He was a pioneering composer for British light orchestras, and wrote an autobiography, *Musical Memories* (1937). His popular compositions included *K-K-K-Katy*, *Ours Is a Nice 'Ouse*, *Ours Is*, and *Where Do Flies Go in the Winter Time?* His Manchester-born brother Max was a famous child prodigy who, in 1905, composed *Nelson's Victory* in honour of the Trafalgar centenary and conducted pieces before an audience of 60,000 at the Brass Band Festival at Crystal Palace. He later became a performer of jazz and in music halls, and wrote the hit *The Dawn of Love*. He was married to the famous Gaiety Girl and actress Ruby Miller (1889–2 April 1976), who may have been of Jewish descent through her mother; she wrote an autobiography, *Champagne for My Slipper* (1962).

JC (1 Jan. 1904, 28 May, 2 June, 6 Oct. 1905, 4 Oct. 1929, 6 June 1947); *WWW*; *Times* (16 Nov. 1922, 27 Sept. 1929, 3 June 1947, 3 April 1976); *Musical Times* (1 Nov. 1929); *Who's Who in the Theatre* (5th ed. 1925); *Grove* (2001).

■ **DARK, SIDNEY ERNEST** (14 January 1872–11 October 1947), philo-semitic journalist and author. Born in London, he became in 1924 the first layman to be appointed Editor of the *High Anglican Church Times*, founded in 1863. He served until 1941. Promoting what he called ‘the Christian case for radical social changes’ he steered the paper in a leftist political direction, and strongly condemned fascism and Jew-hatred. He wrote both fiction and non-fiction, including *The Folly of Anti-Semitism* (1939), co-authored with Herbert \*Sidebotham. His granddaughter married Geza \*Vermes.

ODNB; S. Dark, *Not Such a Bad Life* (1941); B. Palmer, *Gadfly for God: A History of the Church Times* (1991).

**DARVAS, SIMON** (c1891–30 October 1969), publisher and editor. Born in Budapest, he obtained a doctorate and entered journalism, editing the Hungarian liberal daily *Keleti Ujsag* and serving as a correspondent of the Romanian-based Zionist paper *Uj Kelet*. He arrived in Britain in 1939 and set up the Pallas Publishing Company. He authored a number of plays, and was a founder of the Federation of Hungarian Jews in Great Britain, serving for 14 years as its Vice-Chairman and editing its organ, *Hirado*.

JC (14 Nov. 1969); *Times* (3 Nov. 1969).

**DA SILVA, JOSHUA** (d. May 1679), \*Haham. In 1670 he left his native Amsterdam, where he received rabbinical training, to become Haham of London's Sephardi community, which had been without a rabbi since Jacob \*Sasportas left in 1665. Like his predecessor, da Silva, who preached in Spanish but wrote on Jewish topics in Hebrew, he acted as chazan to the London congregation and taught in its Talmud Torah. His yearly salary was substantially less than that negotiated by Sasportas, but he was assisted in his duties by Benjamin Levy, probably from the Levant, who had been appointed shochet and chazan in the interlude following Sasportas's departure. Following da Silva's death in office the congregation lacked a rabbi for over two years. In 1688 his widow published, in Amsterdam, *Discursos Predycaveys*, a collection

of his sermons. These, the first sermons in an English synagogue to appear in print, shed light on the social history of London Jewry.

EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**DAUBE, DAVID** (8 February 1909–24 February 1999), scholar and academic. Born in Freiburg im Breisgau, Baden, where his Orthodox father was a wine merchant, he received a sound Jewish education and studied at the universities of Freiburg and Göttingen. In 1932 he obtained a doctorate in Biblical law, and arrived in England the following year. Having obtained a doctorate in 1936 from Cambridge he taught Roman law there from 1938–51, initially as Fellow of Gonville & Caius College, and latterly as a university lecturer. During 1940 he was briefly interned as a so-called ‘enemy alien’, and afterwards did humanitarian war work in London and was naturalised. In 1947 he published his first book, *Studies in Biblical Law*. From 1951–5 he was Professor of Jurisprudence at Aberdeen, and from 1955–71 Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford. His books include *The New Testament and Rabbinic Judaism* (1956), *Collaboration with Tyranny in Rabbinic Law* (1965), and *Roman Law: Linguistic, Social, and Philosophical Aspects* (1969). His later career was spent in the USA. He was elected FBA and received other academic honours.

ODNB; EJ; D. Daube, ‘A Jewish Prayer’, in *Gown and Tallith* (1989), 105–23.

**DAVEY, JOCELYN** *see* **RAPHAEL, CHAIM**

**DAVID, CRAIG ASHLEY** (5 May 1981–), singer-songwriter. The son of a Jewish mother and a non-Jewish father from Grenada, he was born and raised in Southampton. In 1996 he won the British rhythm and blues group Damage’s songwriting contest with *I’m Ready*, which he recorded as the flip-side to a single. At the age of 19, with *Fill Me In*, he became the youngest solo male artist to reach number one in the British charts. He has since made highly successful albums, and has won several Mobo (Music of Black Origin) awards.

JC (26 Jan. 2001, 1 Feb. 2008); online sources.

**DAVID, Sir PERCIVAL VICTOR DAVID EZEKIEL, second Baronet** (21 July 1892–9 October 1964), banker and art collector. His father was Sir Sassoon Jacob David, first Baronet (11 December 1849–27 September 1926), mill owner and Chairman of the Bank of India, who spent his entire career in India, receiving a knighthood in 1905 and a baronetcy in 1911. Sir Percival David, whose mother was a member of the celebrated Sassoon family, was educated in Bombay at Elphinstone College and the university, becoming one of the heads of his father’s bank. He lived for long periods in China, and became probably the foremost collector of Chinese art in the world. In 1932 he established a Chair in Chinese Art at the University of London and was chiefly responsible for sponsoring the International Exhibition of Chinese Art in London in 1935–6, which greatly enhanced its popularity. He is best remembered for establishing the Percival David Collection of Chinese Art in Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, which he founded in 1950 to house his collection, possibly the best in the Western world. In 1941 he spent nine months in Japanese captivity, which affected his health. He wrote works on Chinese art.

ODNB; JC (16 Oct. 1964); *WWW*; Jolles.

**DAVIDS, ARTHUR LUMLEY** (1811–32), Jewish rights campaigner and orientalist. A native Londoner who as a professing Jew could not fulfil his ambition to become a barrister, he campaigned in the correspondence column of *The Times* for civil emancipation. He began an intensive study of Turkish in his teens, in preparation for a planned encyclopaedia of the Bible. His widely admired and highly commended *A Grammar of the Turkish Language* appeared in the year of his untimely death from cholera. A lecture on Jewish philosophy that he gave in 1830 at the London Tavern to the Society for the Cultivation of Hebrew Literature was published in 1833.

JE; GM, 102 (1832), 443–5; A. L. Davids, *Lecture on the Philosophy of the Jews* (1833); Roth, *Great Synagogue*.

**DAVIDSON, ARTHUR** (7 November 1928–), politician and barrister. Born in Liverpool, he was educated at King George V Grammar School, Southport, at Liverpool College, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He did his National Service in the Merchant Navy and in 1953 was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple (QC, 1978). He was Labour MP for Accrington from 1966–83, and was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Attorney-General (March–July 1974) and Parliamentary Secretary to the Law Officers (July 1974–9). In Parliament he was concerned with human rights and consumer issues. During the 1980s he served on the Opposition front bench, and was Shadow Attorney-General, 1982–3. After leaving Parliament he was Legal Director of Associated Newspaper Holdings, 1987–90, and of the Mirror Group, 1991–3.

JC (8 April 1966); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**DAVIDSON, BENJAMIN** (c1807–71), missionary and scholar. A Prussian-born convert to Christianity, he worked for the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews. Established in Blackfriars in 1842, it had aims similar to those of the notorious \*London Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews, but unlike the latter was not exclusively Anglican. When the society founded a training college for missionaries in 1847 he was appointed President. He authored several works on Semitic languages. His major one, *Concordance of the Hebrew and Chaldee Scriptures*, was published posthumously in 1876. In the 1851 Census his age appears as 44, but in the 1871 Census, when his address was 'Jews Christian Home', Leyton, it appears as 60.

JE.

**DAVIDSON, ELLIS ABRAHAM** (1828–9 March 1878), educationist and author. Born in Hull, he lived in London from the age of ten. He attended the London School of Design, where he won a major prize for botanical illustration, and the South Kensington School of Art. He was appointed Master of the Government School of Arts and Crafts at Chester, and in 1866 became Principal Art Master at London's newly founded City Middle Class School,

subsequently resigning to devote more time to writing. His output, some of it aimed at children, included a companion to the Bible, books on drawing such as *Orthographics and Isometrical Projection* (1868), and technical monographs for specific groups such as carpenters, engineers, and stonemasons, as well as works on buildings, architecture, and carpentry. He produced a series of technical models for use in drawing classes, which were used in state schools. He was active in the Association for Providing Free Lectures to Jewish Working Men and similar groups, as well as the Deaf and Dumb Institution. In his elementary textbook *The Animal Kingdom* (1870) he remarked that ill-usage of any creature outraged 'the Divine plan', and he strove to promote respect for animals. He was in wide demand as a speaker, from bodies as diverse as the Stationers' Company, the Horological Society, and the RSPCA. Abraham \*Benisch was his brother-in-law.

JE; JC (15 March 1878); Berger, *The Jewish Victorian* (both vols).

**DAVIDSON, JACOB** (3 February 1887–3 April 1952), publisher. Born in Leeds, the son of Russian-born Solomon Davidson (c1852–5 September 1921), minister of the Great Synagogue there, he founded, in about 1930, the Soncino Press (named for the Italian family that, in 1483, produced the first printed work in Hebrew). The Soncino Press has produced many high-quality, finely printed volumes of Jewish religious works, specialising in editions of the Talmud and the Hebrew Bible. Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz's *Pentateuch and Haftorah* (1937) was possibly its most widely distributed work, and a 34-volume translation and commentary of the Babylonian Talmud, completed in 1949, was arguably its finest. Earlier, it published books by such secular figures as Albert \*Einstein and Israel \*Zangwill. The press is still popular with Modern Orthodox and Conservative synagogues. Notable typographers who worked for it included Marcus Rueff (d. 1942) and Oliver \*Simon.

JC (11 April 1952).

**DAVIDSON, LIONEL** (31 March 1922–21 October 2009), novelist. Born in Hull, the son

of a tailor, he was brought up in Streatham, south London, from the age of six. At 14 he started work as an office boy for the *Spectator*, which published a short story he submitted under a pseudonym. He later joined the Keystone Press Agency as a reporter, served on Royal Naval submarines during the war, and afterwards resumed work with Keystone. For his first thriller, *The Night of Wenceslas* (1960), which was made into the film *Hot Enough for June* starring Dirk Bogarde, he won the Gold Dagger Award of the Crime Writers' Association. He achieved a record by winning it twice more: for *A Long Way to Shiloh* (1966), one of four novels by him with Jewish themes, and for *The Chelsea Murders* (1978), which was adapted for television. In 2001 he was awarded the Association's Cartier Diamond Dagger for his lifetime contribution to crime fiction. Between 1968 and 1978 he lived and wrote in Israel. A longtime FRSL, he was described by Graham Greene as the first contemporary storyteller to reflect the high adventure genre of Rider Haggard. *Under Plum Lake* (1980) was a children's novel, and using the pseudonym David Line he wrote three others.

JC (6 Nov. 2009); *Daily Telegraph* (1 Dec. 2009); online sources.

**DAVIES, DAVID LEWIS** (16 April 1911–24 October 1982), psychiatrist. Born in Manchester, the son of a tailor's machinist, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and won a scholarship to St John's College, Cambridge (First in Animal Physiology). He later received the MB (1933) and MD (1948) degrees from Oxford and a diploma in psychology in 1943. During the Second World War he served as an officer in the RAMC. From about 1948 he worked at the Maudsley Hospital under Sir Aubrey \*Lewis, and from 1950–66 was Dean of its Institute of Psychiatry, where he trained many leading psychiatrists. He was known for his research into alcoholism, especially for his claim that reformed alcoholics can successfully return to 'normal drinking'. From its establishment by him in 1972 he headed the Alcohol Education Centre in London. In 1982 he was appointed CBE.

ODNB; WW; *Times* (30 Oct 1982); *BMJ* (13 Nov. 1982); *Lancet* (20 Nov. 1982); *Munk's Roll*, 7 (1984), 139.

**D'AVIGDOR, ELIM HENRY** (9 March 1841–9 February 1895), engineer and communal leader. Born in Provence, the eldest son of Rachel, Countess \*D'Avigdor and her husband, he was educated at UCL and the University of London (BA, 1861), where he won the German Prize. After working in Hull he engaged in engineering and railway projects overseas and became a director of the New Zealand Midland Railway Company. He was a member of the \*West London Synagogue, and later of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue. Active in the AJA, he was a founder and enthusiastic leader of the Chovevei Zion movement in Britain, designing its banner and framing the rules of its central committee. He contributed to, and published, various periodicals. His pseudonym was 'Wanderer'. Sir Osmond \*D'Avigdor-Goldsmid was his son. Bethel \*Jacobs was his father-in-law. His daughter **Sylvie D'Avigdor** (Mrs C. B. Clapcott; 1873–10 June 1954), translated into English *Der Judenstaat* (1896), as well as many of Herzl's speeches. Her sister **Berenice d'Avigdor** (1884–28 August 1941), who became Chairman of the Old Roedeanians' Council, was in charge of all London's ambulance drivers from the WRNS during the First World War; afterwards she headed the Sea Rangers, and worked tirelessly on behalf of refugees from Nazism.

UJE; JC (15 Feb. 1895, 19 Sept. 1941); *Times* (11 Feb. 1895, 14 May 1954); Kadish, *A Good Jew and a Good Englishman* (1995).

**D'AVIGDOR, RACHEL, COUNTESS D'AVIGDOR** (19 September 1816–5 November 1896), philanthropist and communal leader. The daughter of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid, she was educated at home by private tutors, including the poet Thomas Campbell. In 1840 she married Count Salomon Henri D'Avigdor (d. 1871) of Paris, a relative. She was the mother of Elim \*D'Avigdor and the grandmother of Sir Osmond \*D'Avigdor-Goldsmid. She and her husband separated, and she lived in London after 1858. There, she was associated with many charitable institutions in the Jewish community. She was President of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, and a member of the committee of the workhouse committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Jewish Convalescent Home, and other institutions.

JE; EJ; JC (13 Nov. 1896).

**D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, Sir HENRY JOSEPH, second Baronet** (10 June 1909–11 December 1976), politician and communal leader. The son of wealthy bullion broker Sir Osmond \*D'Avigdor-Goldsmid, he was educated at Harrow School and at Balliol College, Oxford, and entered the long-established family bullion broking firm, Mocatta & Goldsmid, where he worked until 1955. He was also a large landowner in Kent. During the Second World War he rose to the rank of major, being awarded the MC and DSO for leading a reconnaissance unit in enemy-occupied Europe. He served as Conservative MP for Walsall from 1955–February 1974, and was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Housing in 1955–6. He chaired the Commons select committees on Nationalised Industries (1970–2) and on Public Expenditure (1972–4). He was also a member (1946–53) and Chairman of Kent County Council and High Sheriff of Kent (1953). As one of the last scions of a great Anglo-Jewish 'grandee' family active in public life, he participated in a range of Jewish bodies. He was President of the Jewish Colonisation Association, reorienting its activities from Latin America to Israel, and was Chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce as well as of the Bank Leumi (UK) and of the Anglo-Israel Bank. Also instrumental in defeating attempts in Parliament to outlaw shechitah, he was a noted art collector and cultured book reviewer.

ODNB; JC (17 Dec. 1976, 11 Feb. 1977); Jolles; Stenton.

**D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, Sir JAMES ARTHUR (JACK), third Baronet** (19 December 1912–6 September 1987), politician and soldier. The younger brother of Sir Henry \*D'Avigdor-Goldsmid, he was educated at Harrow and at the RMC, Sandhurst. He served as an officer in the army from 1932, when he was commissioned into the Royal Dragoon Guards, until 1961, when he retired as a major-general. During the Second World War he was wounded, and in 1944 received the MC. He commanded the 4/7 Royal Dragoon Guards (1950–3) and 20 Armoured Brigade Group (1958–61), and was Director of the Territorial Army from 1965–8. He was elected Conservative MP for Lichfield and Tamworth in 1970, serving until he was defeated in February 1974. He was appointed OBE in 1955 and CB in 1975, the year before

he succeeded his brother as third Baronet. He was later Chairman of Racecourse Security Services Ltd.

JC (18 Sept., 20 Nov. 1987); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, Sir OSMOND ELIM, first Baronet** (9 August 1877–14 April 1940), local politician and communal leader. The son of Elim Henry \*D'Avigdor, of a prominent banking family in London, he suffixed his mother's family name to his surname when he succeeded to the property of Sir Julian \*Goldsmid, third Baronet, in 1896. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he served in the First World War as a lieutenant-colonel (despatches twice) and in 1929 was Vice-Chairman of the Kent County Territorial Forces Association. A member of Kent County Council from 1910–36 (Alderman from 1916), he was Vice-Chairman of the Tonbridge Conservative and Unionist Association from 1909. He was President of the AJA from 1921–6 and President of the \*Board of Deputies from 1926–33, the last \*'Cousinhood' figure to hold that presidency. He was also President of the Jewish Colonisation Association and of the British Section of the Jewish Agency. In 1912 he was High Sheriff of Kent, and was given a baronetcy in 1934. Sir Henry \*D'Avigdor-Goldsmid was his son.

JC (19 April 1940); WWW; Jolles; ODNB (for son).

**DAVIS, ALFRED** (c1806–7 January 1870), toy importer and philanthropist. He was described as 'our own Jewish Peabody' and 'the great friend of education'. Born in Aldgate into an affluent family, he was left fatherless in childhood. He and his brother John, who predeceased him, became wealthy importers of toys and fancy merchandise in Houndsditch, with branches in Birmingham and Sheffield. A bachelor, Alfred Davis funded many educational institutions, and endowed an art scholarship at the City of London Middle Class School. His pet project was the JFS, with his donations to it increasing as his personal fortune grew. Close to its Headmaster, Moses \*Angel, he paid for its library, museum, and gymnasium, and bore the university tuition fees of its trainee teachers. He left £180,000,

of which £30,000 went to the JFS and £3000 to Angel. Samuel Lyon \*De Symons was his uncle.

JC (2 July 1869, 14 (mistakes death date as 6 Jan.), 21 Jan. 1870); Berger, *The Jewish Victorian ... 1861–1870*; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**DAVIS, ARTHUR** (1846–10 April 1906), mining engineer and Biblical scholar. Born in Derby, son of a maker of precision instruments used in collieries, he attended local schools and then worked in the family business until about 1898. He wrote *The Hebrew Accents of the Twenty-One Books of the Bible* (1892), and with Herbert M. \*Adler edited *The New Machzor*, a set of six festival prayer books, published during 1904–9. Although he wrote most of the prose text, he died after only two volumes were completed. Israel \*Zangwill and Davis's daughters Nina \*Salaman and Elsie \*Schryver helped with the translations. He had associations with the St John's Wood Synagogue (where he held a Talmud class), and with the \*New West End Synagogue. He was a member of the Council of \*Jews' College, and of the Jewish Religious Education Board. In 1917 the Arthur Davis Lectures of the JHSE were founded in his memory. Shackville \*Davis was his first cousin. His Cheltenham-born brother **Frederick Davis** FSA (1843–14 July 1900), a partner in the Phoenix Foundry and Engineering Works at Derby, wrote *The Romano-British City of Silchester* (1898) and on the etymology of Derbyshire place names.

JC (7 Feb. 1873, 13 April 1906, 20 July 1900); JE; *The Engineer* (6, 13 Aug. 1880, for another brother, Alfred); H. M. Adler, *Service of the Synagogue ... Pentecost* (1909); *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society* (Jan. 1880).

**DAVIS, CARL** (28 October 1936–), composer and conductor. Born in New York, he was educated at Bard College and the New England Conservatory of Music, settling in London in 1960. He is best known for his much-praised title music for television programmes and films. Probably the most famous is his magnificent score for *The World at War* (1974). He composed the scores for *The French Lieutenant's*

*Woman* (1981), *The Far Pavilions* (1984), and *Pride and Prejudice* (1995), and has also written ballet scores and music for readapted silent films. He has conducted the London Philharmonic Orchestra and the Royal Liverpool Orchestra. In 2004 he was appointed CBE.

WW; online sources.

**DAVIS, CHARLES** (1849–23 May 1914) and **DAVIS, FREDERICK** (c1825–18 February 1899), art dealers and communal leaders. The son of a member of the Board of the \*Western Synagogue, Frederick was a prominent fine art dealer and importer of antique china and art works in Knightsbridge, and then in Pall Mall and New Bond Street, leaving the substantial fortune of £255,000. He was very prominent in the Jewish community, serving as Warden of the Western and \*Central Synagogues, as a member of the \*Board of Deputies, and as a member of the councils of the AJA and the JFS. He was also noted as a communal benefactor, and was a JP for Middlesex. In 1865 his eldest son Charles accompanied him on a special mission to Russia to obtain valuable art works for the Marquis of Hertford's heir, Sir Richard Wallace, donor of the Wallace Collection to the nation. Charles, who took over the New Bond Street business, was subsequently at the heart of many international art transactions connected with notable collectors including the Rothschilds. One of the first British dealers to explore the richness of Russian art treasures, his expertise was such that when the Tsar wanted an assessment of the art collection of one of the Romanov grand dukes he insisted that Davis was 'the only man in Europe' for the job. In 1903 Charles was appointed 'art expert' to Edward VII (who in 1907 created him MVO), and in 1910 to George V. He was for many years on the Council of the AJA and was a long-serving member of the Board of Management of the Middlesex Hospital. He married a niece of Isaac \*Falcke. His brother **Edward Pinder Davis** (1861–11 August 1936) was a warden of the Central Synagogue, and his brother **Felix Arthur Davis** (1863–1916) was a vice-president of the \*United Synagogue; both were solicitors.

JC (12 Nov. 1897, 24 Feb. 1899, 29 May 1914, 27 Oct. 1916, 14 Aug. 1936); *Times* (25 May 1914).

**DAVIS, DAVID** (c1820–5 February 1901), stockbroker and communal leader. The son of stockbroker Mark Davis, who lived in Lambeth, he was a prominent member of the Jewish community, serving as Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue for 21 years from 1875. He represented the New Synagogue on the United Synagogue's Council. He was one of the originators of the Four Per Cent Dwellings Company to provide housing for the Jewish poor. A successful City stockbroker, he left £125,000.

JC (6 Feb. 1901); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**DAVIS, Sir DAVID** (1859–11 June 1938), solicitor and local politician. He was born in Birmingham, the son of Michael Davis, a pawnbroker and financier, who served on the Birmingham City Council in the later nineteenth century. He was educated at King Edward VI School, Birmingham, and at UCS, London. Admitted as a solicitor in 1882, he served as a member of Birmingham City Council from 1901–24 and was an alderman from 1913. During 1921–3 he was Lord Mayor of Birmingham, and was knighted in 1923. He served on many Birmingham civic bodies, and was a Life Governor of the University of Birmingham and Chairman of the Birmingham Unionist Association. At one time he was a member of the Legal Aid Service of the Jewish United Benevolent Board and a manager of the Hebrew School, but towards the end of his life he resigned from the Singers Hill Hebrew Congregation and took no further part in his city's Jewish life. His wife Lottie (née Platner) was a local JP.

JC (21 Dec. 1934, 17 June 1938); WWW; Jolles.

**DAVIS, DAVID MONTAGUE** (c1853–30 November 1932), music teacher and choir-master. Born in London and educated privately, he taught at the Stepney Jewish Schools, at the Croydon Conservatoire of Music, and at the Hampstead Conservatoire. He founded the Hebrew Choral Association and served as Choirmaster at the East London, New West End, and St John's Wood synagogues. He chaired the \*United Synagogue's Committee of Choirmasters. With Rev. F. L. \*Cohen he

edited *The Voice of Prayer and Praise* (1899), which contained some of his compositions and arrangements.

JC (20 July 1877, 5 Dec. 1884, 9 Dec. 1932, 3 Sept. 1886).

**DAVIS, Sir EDMUND GABRIEL** (3 August 1861–20 February 1939), mining magnate and art collector. Born into a mercantile family in Melbourne, Australia, he was brought up in Paris from the age of eight, and studied art. In 1879 he left for the Cape Colony to take up a position with his maternal uncle's company, launching him on the path to power and fortune in the South African mining industry. He was based in London from 1889. In 1898 he accompanied Cecil Rhodes on the latter's visit to the Kaiser to discuss the Cape-Cairo cable. During the First World War he worked closely with the Admiralty and Ministry of Munitions, and was instrumental in securing supplies of vital minerals for Britain and France. A passionate collector of art, in 1915 he presented a selection of modern British works to the Luxembourg Museum, Paris. After the war he played a key part in the development of the copperfields of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), and joined the Board of the British South Africa Company; he sat on the boards of 42 companies. He was knighted in 1927, and became High Sheriff of Kent in 1930. Most of his collection of works by Old Masters resided at his home, Chilham Castle, near Canterbury. Later he gave part of his art collection to the South African Art Gallery in Cape Town and established scholarships at the University of London. He belonged to the New West End Synagogue but took no part in Jewish communal affairs.

ODNB; EJ; JC (24 Feb. 1939).

**DAVIS, EDWARD** (c1807–4 September 1895), businessman and antiquary. When resident in Shrewsbury, he delivered lectures on Jewish history, Jewish coins, and other subjects, and is believed to have participated in excavating Roman relics in nearby Wroxeter. He was for several years President of Shrewsbury's Literary and Scientific Institution, and on his departure for Leeds to take over his uncle's

business manufacturing mining and scientific instruments, Shrewsbury Town Council presented him with a silver tea service. In Leeds he played a prominent part in Jewish communal affairs and was a founder of the first synagogue there.

JC (13 Sept. 1895).

**DAVIS (née Davis), ELIZA** (c1816–May 1903), philanthropist and campaigner against antisemitism. Born in Kingston, Jamaica, she married her cousin, London solicitor James Phineas Davis (c1811–19 March 1886); Ellis James \*Davis was their son. She was known for her munificence to charitable causes. Slightly acquainted with Charles Dickens, she wrote to him in 1863 protesting at the character Fagin, which ‘has encouraged a vile prejudice against the despised Hebrew’; she urged Dickens to ‘justify himself or atone for a great wrong on a whole but scattered nation’. Finding his conciliatory reply unsatisfactory, she replied that while, as he had explained, ‘at the time to which *Oliver Twist* refers there were some Jews, receivers of stolen goods’ there were surely none ‘so base as to train young thieves in the manner described in that work’. She believed authors should ‘examine more closely into the manners and character of the British Jews and to represent them as they really are’. It was almost certainly owing to her riposte that Dickens’ novel *Our Mutual Friend* (1864) contains a sympathetic Jewish character, Mr Riah, who laments the public tendency to ‘take the worst of us as samples of the best...they say “All Jews are alike”’. Despite seeing some stereotyping in Riah, Eliza gave Dickens a Hebrew and English Bible ‘in grateful and admiring recognition of his... atoning for an injury as soon as conscious of having inflicted it’. Significantly, many references to Fagin as ‘the Jew’ were missing from the 1867 edition of *Oliver Twist*.

JC (29 May 1903); E. Johnson, ‘Dickens, Fagin and Mr. Riah’, *Commentary*, 9 (1950), 47–50.

**DAVIS, ELLIS JAMES** (1850–4 February 1905), barrister, journalist, and novelist. He was born in London, the fourth son of Eliza

\*Davis. Educated privately by Louis \*Loewe and at the University of London, he was in 1871 called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. He at first combined law practice with writing novels, producing *Pyrna* (1875), *Coralia* (1876), *Annie’s Pantomime Dream*, and *A Palace of Crystal* (both 1877). Later he wrote *Whose Fault?* (1892) and *His Little Bill of Sale* (1898) – humorous works with legal themes. For some time he edited the *Bath Argus*. During the last decade of his life he was connected with Dalziel’s News Agency. He belonged to the \*Maccabæans and the Chess Club, Whitehall.

JC (10 Feb. 1905).

**DAVIS, ERIC MICHAEL (MOSHE)** (19 June 1926–May 1987), communal leader. Born near Doncaster, and known later in life as Moshe, he was brought up in Leeds, receiving his Jewish education from his maternal grandfather, Rabbi H. Hurwitz. He joined the British army in 1943, was transferred to the Jewish Brigade in 1945, serving in Italy, and having subsequently served with the Cameron Highlanders in the East was demobilised in 1948 as a sergeant. After spending some time on a hachsharah (training farm) operated by the religious Zionist youth group Bachad, he taught at the Bachad Merkaz Limmud in Manchester. Moving to London in 1950, he continued to work for Bachad and edited its magazine before joining an uncle in business arranging charter flights to Israel. Later, from 1954–60, he was a British army chaplain, serving mainly in Germany. He then became Director of the JNF’s Youth and Education Department, going on to head the \*Zionist Federation’s Information Department. From 1973–84 he was Executive Director of the Office of the Chief Rabbi and of the Jewish Educational Trust.

JC (15 May 1987).

**DAVIS, Sir GODFREY** (23 October 1890–7 August 1968), civil servant and judge in India. Educated at UCS and at UCL, he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1914, and became Chief Judge of the Chief Court at Sind. He was also Secretary to the Committee of the Bombay



Stock Exchange and a member of the Indian Legislative Council. He was knighted in 1941. He retired to a fruit farm in Essex and also became an ornithologist of some note. From 1949 he served as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the AJA.

JC (23 Aug. 1968); WWW; Jolles.

**DAVIS, HENRY DAVID** (1 June 1839–30 June 1915) and **EMANUEL, BARROW** (4 February 1842–14 February 1904), architects. Davis was born in London and Emanuel, a graduate of Dublin's Trinity College, in Portsmouth, the son of Emanuel \*Emanuel. Before their collaboration began in about 1867, Davis designed the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College in Ramsgate. Early commissions for their London-based professional partnership were for various projects in Portsmouth, and they went on to design offices, banks, warehouses, flats, and other buildings in the capital. These included the \*West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley Square (1870), for the Reform movement, to which both architects belonged, the East London Synagogue, Stepney Green (1876–7), and the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Maida Vale (1896).

ODNB.

**DAVIS, HENRY EDWARD** (9 August 1841–26 June 1933), theatrical impresario and local politician. After working for his father, Moses Davis, a wholesale silk merchant in the City of London, he became the owner of the Pier Hotel in Margate and then, as a leading theatrical impresario and manager, directing a string of music halls and theatres. He is credited with giving Marie Lloyd and her sisters their first stage appearance, in 1884. While resident in Margate he greatly improved fire fighting techniques there; he represented Britain at the Fire Brigades' Congress in Paris in 1889. He then moved to Gravesend, where he served as mayor six times between 1902 and 1924 and became Chief Magistrate. His nephew **Cyril Jacobs** became Vice-Chairman of the LCC.

JC (30 June 1933); M. Brown, 'The Jews of Gravesend before 1915', *JHSET*, 35, 134, 139.

**DAVIS, ISAAC** (22 May 1830–27 March 1913), feather merchant, communal leader, and philanthropist. He was born in Bishopsgate, the son of Abraham Davis, feather merchant and the beadle of the Great Synagogue. At ten he was apprenticed to a cigar manufacturer, and lived in the USA from 1853–8. On returning to London he opened Davis's Feather Mills, the first firm to purify feathers (used chiefly in feather beds) by steam. He devoted his life to Jewish causes. A founder and Vice-President of the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, he was a member of the Jewish \*Board of Deputies, and was chiefly responsible for building the East London Synagogue. He presented a gold medal to the JFS, awarded annually to its leading student. He was involved, as well, in many non-Jewish charitable causes, and left £168,000.

JC (4 April 1913).

**DAVIS, ISRAEL** (29 March 1847–21 January 1927), barrister and journalist. Born in Woolwich, he was educated at the City of London School and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was Tancred Scholar for 1866 (the first Jew to win an open entrance scholarship to either of the two ancient universities). He obtained his BA in 1870, and his MA in 1873, the year that he was called to the Bar. For some years, while practising as a barrister, he contributed articles on financial legislation to *The Times*. He became a coproprietor of the JC, serving as chairman of its board of directors until his death. He was a member of the executives of the AJA and of the JHSE.

JC (19 June 1908); Cesarani, JC; Jolles.

**DAVIS, JAMES** (1853–10 April 1907), playwright and journalist. His pseudonym, Owen Hall, reflected the gambling losses that left him 'owing all'. He was born in London, the brother of Eliza \*Aria and Julia \*Frankau, who dedicated her 1906 novel *The Sphinx's Lawyer* to him because 'you "hate and loathe" my book and its subject'. A graduate of UCL, he practised as a solicitor from 1874–86, during which time he took up journalism and was from

1876–8 a lieutenant in the Tower Hamlets Engineers. He owned *The Bat*, a society newspaper (1885–7), was Assistant Editor of the Paris-based, English-language *Galignani's Messenger* (1885–90), and in 1899 edited the short-lived *The Phoenix*. He wrote successful musical comedies, including *A Gaiety Girl* (1894), *The Geisha* (1897), and *Floradora* (1899). At the time of his death in Harrogate he was at work on another, due to be staged at London's Adelphi Theatre. In 1890 he stood as Conservative parliamentary candidate for Dundalk.

JE; EJ; JC (4 May 1906, 12 April 1907).

**DAVIS, MARK** (c1875–1956), blacksmith, the first of the few Jewish blacksmiths in Britain. Having moved to London's East End from Kiev at the age of 15 to escape conscription, he first set up a smithy in Varden Street and then in Old Montague Street. In 1885 he relocated the smithy to Dunk Street, between Hanbury Street and Old Montague Street, where he carried on business for the rest of his life. It was surrounded, incongruously for the district, by a picturesque garden. Latterly he seldom shoed horses but was kept busy making iron articles including the railings of a synagogue in Fieldgate Street. He crafted the ornaments for the first Sefer Torah at the Philpot Street Synagogue. In 1900 his Polish-born former employee **Barnett Mishkon** (d. 1947) set up a smithy in nearby Woodseer Street, which was continued by Mishkon's son.

JC (11 June, 9 July 1954, 21 Sept. 1956).

**DAVIS, MIRIAM ISABEL** *see* **IMANO, MIRIAM ISABEL**

**DAVIS, MYER DAVID** (19 November 1830–12 January 1912), historian and educationist. The son of a tailor, he perhaps inherited his scholarly inclination from his paternal grandfather Jacob Myer, a Hebraist who taught at a school in Whitechapel run by a John Levy. Educated at the Talmud Torah of the JIF, and privately by Moses \*Angel and Rev. Myer Rintel, Myer Davis was appointed Hebrew Master at the JFS

in 1847, and Headmaster of the Shaare Tikveh School of London's Sephardi congregation in 1871. He married, in 1853, Frances Wolfson, Headmistress of the Westminster Jews' Free School. His interest in England's pre-1290 Jewish community was awakened in his youth when he acquired a copy of d'Blossiers \*Tovey's fascinating if flawed work, and he became the first person to make a special study of legal documents in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and the Chapter House in Westminster Abbey pertaining to medieval Anglo-Jewry. He described them in his pioneering monograph *Shetaroth: Hebrew Deeds of English Jews before 1290*, published in 1888 for the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition. He appears to have been the first to draw attention to references to English Jews in the Tosafot. From 1873–5 he edited the *Jewish World*. His published research and his persistent advocacy of such a move helped to inspire the foundation of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England in 1893. He received a testimonial in 1900 from his many admirers, in recognition of his services to Anglo-Jewish history.

JC (27 April 1900, 15 Jan. 1912); C. Newall, 'Myer Davis – The Father of Anglo-Jewish History', *Shemot*, 13 (June 2005), 3–5.

**DAVIS, [NAPHTALI] ERNEST** (10 June 1876–10 March 1957), insurance broker. Ernest Davis was born in Brighton, the son of a Polish-born jeweller and furniture dealer, Wolff Davis. As a member of the local congregation he generously aided Jewish causes in Brighton. Little, however, is known of his career apart from the fact that he became a very successful insurance broker in London and Brighton, and left £641,000 when he died.

JC (5 April 1938, 12 April 1996).

**DAVIS, NATHAN** (1812–6 January 1882), traveller and archaeologist. An American who converted to Christianity in his youth, he edited, in 1852, the *Hebrew Christian Magazine* and published his book *Israel's True Emancipator* that same year. With fellow-apostate Benjamin \*Davidson he authored *Arabic Reading Lessons* (1854). He spent many years in

North Africa, and during the late 1850s was involved on behalf of the British Museum in excavations at Carthage and Utica, unearthing Roman mosaics and Phoenician inscriptions. He wrote several works pertaining to his travels, as well as *Carthage and Her Remains* (1861) and *Ruined Cities within Numidian and Carthaginian Territories* (1862).

ODNB; JE.

**DAVIS, SACKVILLE** (c1830–27 July 1913), barrister. The first professing Jew to graduate from Oxford, he was born in Bath, the son of a pawnbroker who later moved to Cheltenham. He was admitted to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn before becoming an undergraduate at Worcester College, Oxford. He was admitted to the degree of BA in December 1862, without having been required to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England. He omitted to mention that he was Jewish until he sought exclusion from divinity examinations, provoking a furore at the college. In June 1869 he received the Oxford degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. In 1871 he became the first Jew to obtain the MA from Oxford, following passage that year of the University Tests Act. He practised as a barrister in India, and in May 1877 became the first Jew to receive the DCL degree from Oxford. He retired to Leatherhead, Surrey. He was a member of the Central Synagogue, London, but otherwise had no involvement with the Jewish community. His Oxfordshire-born brother **Maurice Davis** (8 October 1821–29 September 1898), who married the sister of Sir George Henry \*Lewis, was a prominent physician and a magistrate. Educated at KCL and the University of St Andrews (MD), he served on the Council of the Metropolitan Branch of the BMA, and was a director of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

JC (2 Jan. 1863, 11 June, 15 Oct. 1869, 21 July, 15 Sept. 1871, 8 June 1877, 30 Sept. 1898, 1 Aug. 1913); C. Roth, 'The Jews in the English Universities', *JHSE Miscellanies*, 4 (1942), 112; Lewis, *Oxford*.

**DAVIS, SAMUEL** (1868–29 December 1944), educationist and author. For many years

he taught at the JFS, his alma mater, and edited its magazine. From 1910–29 he was Headmaster of the Bayswater Jewish Schools. His published adaptations, for children, of many of Shakespeare's plays were used in the LCC's schools and were popular in India. He co-authored *The Golden Thread* (1922), an illustrated reader on Jewish history and Judaism written for the Jewish Council for Education. He served as General Secretary of the Jewish Athletic Association and as Vice-President of the Toynbee Hall Chess Club. Later in life he became a councillor in Guildford, where he was killed in a motoring accident. D. B. \*Spiers was his daughter.

JC (22 July 1910, 8 Nov. 1929, 5 Jan. 1945).

**DAVIS, STANLEY CLINTON, BARON CLINTON-DAVIS** (6 December 1928–), politician. The son of a manufacturer in London, he was educated at Hackney Downs School, Mercer's School, and at KCL, where he took a degree in law. Admitted as a solicitor in 1953, he was senior partner in his own firm. A member of Hackney Borough Council from 1959, he was Mayor of Hackney in 1968–9. He served as Labour MP for Hackney Central from 1970–83, and was Under-Secretary to the Minister of Trade from 1974–9. In 1990 he was given a life peerage to act as a Labour spokesman in the Lords, and served as Minister for Trade during 1997–8. He was a member of the European Commission from 1985–9, and helped to found the Brussels branch of the law firm S. J. Berwin, for which he acted as a consultant until 2003. He has been President of the British Airline Pilots' Association and of the Society of Labour Lawyers, and was Chairman of the Refugee Council from 1990–5. He has also served on the \*Board of Deputies.

Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**DAY, HARRY** (16 September 1880–16 September 1939), politician. Born in Stepney to a poor family, he sold circus tickets as a boy and was later a bill sticker at the Empire Theatre, Bristol. Eventually he owned that theatre; the King's Hall, Dover; and the Bedford Music Hall, together with other properties, and was once Houdini's manager. He also chaired two

small insurance companies. In 1901 he married non-Jewish dancer/comedienne Kitty Colyer (Katherine Amelia Rea). He served as a member of the LCC and was Labour MP for Central Southwark from 1924–31 (when he was defeated) and again from 1935 until his death, which occurred in Quebec on his birthday. Known for asking more questions of ministers than any other MP, he was a member of the Palestine Parliamentary Group but seems to have played no part in Jewish communal affairs. His title of Colonel was often used in the JC and elsewhere, but it is unclear how he acquired it.

JC (7 Nov. 1924, 8 Aug. 1930, 22 Sept. 1922); Times (18 Sept. 1939); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**DE BEER, ESMOND SAMUEL** (15 September 1895–3 October 1990), historian and collector. He was born in Dunedin, New Zealand, the son of a merchant. His mother's family, the Hallensteins, owned a prosperous chain of clothing shops in Australasia, and he was independently wealthy. He worked throughout his life as an independent scholar and historian, and never held a paid academic position, although he received many academic honours. He was educated at Mill Hill School in London and at New College, Oxford (BA, 1920; MA, 1925), and served as a lieutenant in the Indian army during the First World War. Afterwards he obtained an MA at UCL, and devoted much of his life to two enormous historical projects. From the 1930s he produced a six-volume edition of John Evelyn's diaries, published in 1955, which included 12,000 footnotes. From 1956 he edited John Locke's correspondence (8 vols, 1976–89). He also published important works on the life of Captain James Cook. He built up an extensive library and art collection, which he left in the 1980s to public institutions in Dunedin. He was also a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Although he had few ties to the Jewish community, he established a fund at the Warburg Institute in memory of Fritz \*Saxl.

ODNB (under Beer, De).

**DE BOTTON, GILBERT** (16 February 1935–27 August 2000), investment banker and arts

patron. He was born in Alexandria to a well-established Sephardi family, the son of an oil company representative. He was educated in Alexandria, at the HUJ, and at Columbia University. After working in Zurich for the investment firm Ufitech from 1960–8, he was invited by Jacob, Lord \*Rothschild to join his new merchant bank, Rothschild Bank AG, in Zurich. De Botton served as its Managing Director from 1968–82. In 1983 he established his own investment firm, Global Assets Management (GAM), which he headed until 1999. It was one of the first to use local experts to advise on investments on a worldwide basis, and grew into one of the largest investment banks in the world. De Botton was also an expert on French philosopher Michel de Montaigne, and a great patron of the arts. He served as a Trustee (1988–92) of the Tate Gallery and formed the Tate Gallery Foundation. A floor is named in his honour at the Tate Modern. He was also the only person to have his portrait painted by both Lucian \*Freud and Francis Bacon, and was a supporter of the Weizmann Institute. His son **Alain De Botton** (20 December 1969–), author and media presenter, was born in Zurich and educated at Harrow and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge (Double First in History). He is the author of well-known popular books on 'meaning of life' subjects, such as *The Consolations of Philosophy* (2000) and *Status Anxieties* (2004), and is a television presenter and founder of London's School of Life.

Times (30 Aug. 2000); JC (8 Sept. 2000); WW; online sources.

**DE CASTRO, HANANEL** (c1795–23 March 1849), communal leader. A respected City merchant from a family prominent in the coral trade with India, he was President (1840–1) of the \*Board of Deputies. As a leading member of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue (President of its Elders at the time of his death) he tried strenuously to have the excommunication on Sephardim belonging to the Reform \*West London Synagogue lifted. A man of deep integrity and religiosity whose bountiful generosity benefited many communal causes, he was a life governor and President of the Jews' Hospital, Mile End, and of the Sephardi hospital known

as Beth Holim. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the \*Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution, and its first President. The JC, in a black-bordered obituary that began with the entire front page, described him as 'among those Jews who are the glory and the pride of British Judaism' and noted that none except Sir Moses \*Montefiore 'devoted so much time to the affairs of our Jewish community'.

JC (30 March 1849); Hyamson, *Sephardim*, mistakes 1849 for 1863.

**DECASTRO, JACOB** (1758–1824), comedian. Educated at the school of London's Sephardi congregation where his father taught, he displayed comedic skills in childhood during Purim plays, when a talent for mimicry became evident, and in 1779 he made his stage debut. In 1786 he began a professional association with Britain's leading showman, Philip Astley, the equestrian performer and circus proprietor whose troupe contained so many Jews that it was dubbed 'Astley's Jews'. In 1803 Decastro became Manager of London's Royalty Theatre but subsequently rejoined the troupe, remaining with Astley until the latter's death in 1814. In later life he lived mainly in Dublin.

EJ; R. Humphreys, ed., *The Memoirs of J. De Castro*, Comedian (1824); Alfred Rubens, *Anglo-Jewish Portraits* (1935); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**DE CASTRO (née de Castro), SARAH JUDITH** (c1752–1824), artist. The daughter of a London coral merchant with links to India, she married another, her uncle Daniel de Castro, in 1766. She drew and painted, and is on record as exhibiting at the RA in 1777 and 1778. She is known to have painted flowers and to have sketched other subjects, but if any of her work remains extant its whereabouts seems unknown. Portraits of her and her husband by Tilly Kettle are housed in London's Jewish Museum.

Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Alfred Rubens, 'Francis Town of Bond Street (1738–1926) and His Family', *JHSET*, 18 (1953–5), 108; G. Yogev, *Diamonds and Coral* (1978).

**DE CASTRO SARMENTO, JACOB** (c1692–1762), physician, scientific writer, and poet. He was born Henrique de Castro to Marrano parents in Braganza, Portugal. Having graduated in philosophy and in medicine, he moved in 1721 with his wife to London, where they openly embraced Judaism. He published a pamphlet regarding smallpox, had a short-lived appointment to the poor of the Great Synagogue, and in 1725 was admitted LRCP. In 1726 he published a treatise on drinking mineral waters, and in 1728, having introduced a new anti-fever medicine, he was admitted FRS despite a campaign against him by M. L. \*Schomberg. He kept in close touch with scholars and statesmen in Portugal, and may have been instrumental in persuading Portugal to cease persecuting New Christians. In 1738 he was appointed physician to the Portuguese Embassy. The following year he was awarded the MD degree by Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1747 founded the Beth Holim, a small infirmary for London's Sephardim. Following his wife's death he married his mistress and, with his faith undermined by Newtonian physics, abandoned Judaism.

ODNB; EJ; JE; R. D. Barnett, 'Dr. Jacob de Castro Sarmento and Sephardim in Medical Practice in 18th Century London', *JHSET*, 27 (1978–80), 84–114.

**DE COSTA (née Benjamin), ETHEL REBECCA** (19 January 1875–14 October 1943), barrister and bank manager. Born in Dunedin, New Zealand, where her father was a moneylender, she was the first woman to read law at the University of Otago, the earliest Australasian university to admit women to its law course. In 1897 she graduated LLB and was admitted as a barrister and solicitor of New Zealand's Supreme Court, the first female barrister in the British Empire. Despite the overt misogyny of the Otago District Law Society she established a successful practice, living in Wellington after her marriage in 1907. In 1910 she and her husband, stockbroker A. M. R. De Costa, relocated to England, where she may have worked in a legal firm. During the First World War she managed a branch of the City and Midland Bank in Sheffield, and is believed to have been the first female bank manager in Britain. She died in Northwood, Middlesex, having been run over by a motor

vehicle. She had published papers on 'Women and Workers' and 'Women and the Study and Practice of Law'.

DNZB (1993); JC (26 Nov. 1897, 29 Oct. 1943); L. M. Goldman, *The History of the Jews in New Zealand* (1958).

**DEECH (née Fraenkel), Dame RUTH LYNN, BARONESS DEECH** (29 April 1943–), university educationist and communal leader. The daughter of Josef \*Fraenkel, she was educated at Christ's Hospital, Hertfordshire, St Anne's College, Oxford (she served as President of the university Jewish Society), and Brandeis University. In 1967 she was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and from 1970–91 she was Fellow and Tutor in Law at the University of Oxford. She served as Vice-Principal (1988–91) and Principal (1991–2004) of St Anne's College. She was Senior Proctor of the University of Oxford during 1985–6 and its Pro-Vice-Chancellor from 2001–4. She has served as a governor of the BBC since 2002 and as Independent Adjudicator for Higher Education since 2004. From 1994–2002 she was Chairman of the UK Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority. She was awarded a DBE in 2001 and a life peerage in 2005. From 1980–90 she was a governor of Carmel College, and from 1994–2000 of the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies. She was a governor of the United Israel Appeal, 1997–9.

Dod; WW.

**DEEDES, W. F. and DEEDES, Sir WYNDHAM** see **BARROW, LOUSADA**

**DE FOREST, Baron MAURICE ARNOLD** (9 January 1879–6 October 1968), politician. A colourful Edwardian figure, Baron De Forest was probably the illegitimate son of Baron Maurice De \*Hirsch, whose widow legally adopted him. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, he married the daughter of the second Baron Gerard. In 1903 he won the land speed record in Dublin in his car at 84.09 mph. In 1910 he offered the Baron De Forest Aviation Prize of £4000 to the airman who could fly the

furthest distance from England into France using a British built aeroplane, thus enabling the winner, (Sir) Thomas Sopwith, to set up the Sopwith Aviation Company. He served on the LCC and, despite his great wealth, was a radical Liberal, sitting as MP for North West Ham from July 1911 until 1918. In 1920 he relinquished the hereditary Austrian barony granted to him in 1899 by the Hapsburg Emperor. Since he had a somewhat controversial reputation, his application to join the Reform Club in 1913 was blackballed, leading to the resignation from the Club of his proposers, Winston Churchill and David Lloyd George. Later in his career, he sued his mother-in-law for slander. He became a naturalised citizen of Lichtenstein in 1932 and was created Count de Bendern in 1936. He died in Biarritz, one of the last survivors of Edwardian high society. His son **Count John de Bendern** became the British Amateur Golf Champion in 1932. John's daughter Emma married (1971) the doyen of newspaper gossip columnists, Nigel Dempster.

*Times* (8 Oct. 1968, under Count de Bedern); WWW; Stenton; WWW; Jolles; idem, *Jews and the Carlton Club with Notes on Benjamin Disraeli*, Henri Louis Bischoffsheim and Saul Isaac, M.P. (2002).

**DE FRECE, Sir [ABRAHAM] WALTER** (7 October 1870–7 January 1935), music hall entrepreneur and politician. Born in Liverpool, and educated at the Liverpool High School and in Brussels, he followed his father, a music hall manager, and his brothers into the music hall business. He was a songwriter of some note and in 1890 married Vesta Tilley (Matilda Powles; 1864–1952), the celebrated (non-Jewish) actress noted for her male roles including 'Burlington Bertie'. By 1909 he had become a major force in the music hall world, owning 15 theatres, and was one of the first to develop music halls in seaside resorts. He was also joint partner in VTCC, one of the major firms in the industry. During the First World War he organised entertainment for troops and, in recognition, was knighted in 1919. In February 1920 he was elected Unionist MP for Ashton-under-Lyne, serving until 1931. In the Commons he was Chairman of the Entertainment Industry Committee. He was also a DL for Berkshire. In his last years he lived with his wife in Monte Carlo, where he died. He seems to have had no involvement in Jewish affairs.

ODNB; JC (7 Nov. 1924); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**DEFRIES, JONAS** (c1805–22 August 1860), merchant and communal leader. Dutch-born, he founded a Houndsditch firm of chandelier manufacturers and gas lighting specialists that became famous in Victorian London, supplying high society and government departments with their lighting needs, and providing the illuminations at outdoor events, not only in the capital. It established representation overseas, fitting gas lighting in far-flung locations including India. Jonas Defries was President of the New Synagogue (1852–5) and its honorary Baal Tekiah, blowing the shofar on the High Holydays. He was a major financial supporter of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire Square, off Bishopsgate; the children's ward at its new premises further east in Kingsland Road was named in his honour. After his death his sons **Coleman Defries** (1829–17 March 1901) and **Moss Defries** (c1833–8 June 1899), both of whom were involved in Jewish communal affairs, headed the firm. Moss, for many years an officer in the Honourable Artillery Company, founded the Volunteer Service Benevolent Association.

JC (24 Aug. 1860, 6 Feb. 1863, 9, 16 June 1899, 22 March 1901, 28 Jan. 1910); Berger, *The Jewish Victorian* (both vols).

**DE GROOT, DAVID** (c1880–22 May 1933), violinist. Born in the Netherlands, he was from 1908–28 Director of the Piccadilly Hotel Orchestra, gave solo performances, and formed the De Groot Trio, whose pianist was the father of Hilda \*Bor. He was the first to broadcast from a hotel, made recordings, and following his retirement toured abroad. His compositions include the *The Piccadilly Grill* (1916) and *The Land of Happy Memories* (1918). He died relatively young, of heart disease.

*Times* (29 March 1928, 23 May 1933); JC (26 May 1933).

**DE HAAS, JACOB (JACK)** (13 August 1872–1937), journalist, author, and communal

leader. Born in Mile End to Dutch parents, and educated at the Stepney Jewish School, he trained as a journalist and became an advocate of the Chovevei Zion movement and a Fabian. Following Herzl's address to the \*Maccabæans in 1896, he became Herzl's publicist in this country. He arranged Herzl's talk in 1896 in Whitechapel, and in 1897 was a delegate to the first Zionist Congress. With Herbert \*Bentwich he arranged the Clerkenwell Conference of 1898 from which the \*Zionist Federation arose. He organised the fourth Zionist Congress (London, 1900). From 1896–1900 he edited the *Jewish World*, making it a voice of Zionism in contrast to the JC. He described himself, Jacob \*Cowen, and L. J. \*Greenberg, as the 'Three Musketeers' of the Zionist movement in Britain. From 1900–2, when he moved to the USA at Herzl's request to advance the Zionist cause there, he wrote for various major journals including the Jewish press at home and abroad. He played a pivotal part in the world Zionist movement and published several books, including a two-volume biography of Herzl and, with American Zionist leader Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, *The Great Betrayal* (1930), a trenchant attack on the British administration in Palestine. He joined Jabotinsky's Revisionists in 1935.

EJ; JC (10, 17 July 1896, 26 March, 2 April 1937); R. L. Deech, 'Jacob de Haas: A Biography', *Herzl Year Book*, 7 (1971), 321–53.

**DE HIRSCH, BARON MAURICE** *see* **HIRSCH, MAURICE, BARON DE**

**DELACOUR, PHILIP** (c1710–21 November 1780), physician. Known at \*Bevis Marks Synagogue as Abraham Gomes Ergas, he was born in London, qualifying in medicine in 1733 at Leiden. Admitted LCP in June 1771, he was a part-time member of the medical staff of the Beth Holim. In 1772 he moved to Bath, where he built up a fashionable practice. Married to a niece of Sampson \*Gideon, he was an uncle of Isaac Henriques \*Sequeira. His forename sometimes appeared as Philippe.

Munk's Roll, 2; JHSET, 27 (1982), 111; Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**DELAMERE FOREST SCHOOL, THE**, for Jewish children with special needs was founded in 1921 as the Jewish Fresh Air Home and School. It was the brainchild of Margaret Langdon (1891–80), the daughter of a shipping merchant, who was a volunteer social worker among the Jewish children of Manchester and Salford and active in many Jewish welfare causes in Manchester. The school, on land chosen by her at Norley in the Delamere Forest, Cheshire, was built (and decades later remodelled) to her design. It opened for children aged from five to 13. Until shortly after the Second World War its intake comprised mainly children from poor backgrounds who suffered from such maladies as rickets, tuberculosis, and rickets. After the Second World War asthma was the prevalent physical ailment from which children admitted to the school suffered, and there were also children affected with emotional stress and behavioural problems. In 1978 the school's name was changed and the age limit was raised to 16. Whitechapel-born **Helena Peninnah Landau** (1892–1979) headed the school from 1921–60. Subsequent heads have included Stuart Lewis and Harvey Burman.

JC (16 Feb. 1979, 15 Aug. 1980, 19 July 1981, 14 July 1996).

**DE LANCEY, OLIVER** (c1749–3 September 1822), army officer and politician. Born in New York and raised as a Christian, he was a Jew according to halakhah. His father was a general of Huguenot descent and his mother was the daughter of New York merchant Jacob Franks (1688–1769), who had emigrated from England. Oliver began his British army career as a cornet in the dragoons. As a captain he commanded battalions of loyalists in the American War of Independence, becoming Adjutant-General to the British forces at New York. At war's end, as a lieutenant-colonel, he retired to England with his parents. In 1790 he became a colonel, and in 1794 was appointed Barrack-Master-General with a yearly income of £1500. From September 1796–June 1802 he was Whig MP for Maidstone. In 1801 he reached lieutenant-general's rank, but in 1804 irregularities were discovered in his barrack accounts, and although he was not prosecuted (and in 1812 became a general), he lost his post. In 1806 his Surrey home was seized

to meet his liabilities, and he later moved to Edinburgh.

ODNB.

**DE LANGE, NICHOLAS MICHAEL ROBERT** (7 August 1944–), Reform rabbi and academic. Born in Nottingham, he studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and at \*Leo Baeck College. He received the former's James Mew Rabbinic Hebrew Prize, and later obtained doctorates from Oxford and Cambridge. He is Professor of Hebrew and Jewish Studies at Cambridge, and has published widely. He has also translated many works of fiction from Modern Hebrew and has been closely involved in Jewish-Christian dialogue.

JYB; online sources.

**DE LARA, DAVID** *see* **LAURENT DE LARA, DAVID**

**DE LARA (né de Lara Cohen), ISIDORE** (9 August 1858–2 September 1935), baritone and composer. Born to Sephardi parents in Islington, he grew up bilingual in Boulogne. He studied at Milan's Royal Conservatory of Music from 1874–7. There, aged only 17, he won the gold medal for composition. He taught singing at the Guildhall School of Music, 1880–92, and was hired as a singer-pianist at private soirées. Although he composed a few operettas, recognition came with his popular ballad *The Garden of Sleep* (1886). Following the brief staging in 1893 of his first proper opera, *Amy Robsart*, he moved to Paris. Owing to the patronage of his adulterous mistress, the Princess of Monaco (1858–1925; born [Marie] Alice Heine in New Orleans to Franco-German Jewish parents), his works were frequently performed in Monte Carlo until she and her husband separated in 1902. De Lara's opera *Messaline* (1899) was a huge international success, and later works were well received by continental audiences. During the First World War he and Alice lived at Claridge's Hotel in London. In 1914 he founded War Emergency Entertainments, which staged innumerable



concerts in barracks and hospitals and promoted works by British composers. In 1924 he launched the National Opera Trust to campaign (unsuccessfully) for state subsidies. He died in Paris. His brother Lieutenant-Colonel **David de Lara Cohen** (1860–37), of the Tower Hamlets Volunteers and the 10th London Regiment, headed the JFS Company of the Jewish Lads' Brigade.

ODNB; I. de Lara, *Many Tales of Many Cities* (1928); JC (24 Sept. 1875, 6 Sept. 1935, 3 Sept. 1937).

**DE LÁSZLÓ, PHILIP** *see* **LÁSZLÓ DE LOMBOS, PHILIP ALEXIUS**

**DE LEON, JACK** (12 August 1902–16 February 1956), theatre manager and impresario, and **DE LEON (née Lewisohn) BEATRICE AUGUSTA (BEATIE)** (22 November 1900–16 February 1991), theatre manager and drama coach. Born in Colón, Peru (some sources say Panama), the son of a Sephardi merchant, Jack was brought up in London from 1911 and educated at UCS, Hampstead. After brief stints in the import trade and publishing, he was articled to a solicitor. In 1921 he married Hackney-born Beatie, the daughter of a boot manufacturer. Originally a shorthand typist, she had trained at Herbert Beerbohm \*Tree's Academy of Dramatic Art (later the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art), and in 1923, with her husband's actress sister **Delia de Leon** (10 February 1901–21 January 1993), she founded the London Academy of Dramatic Art. In 1924 Jack de Leon founded the Q Theatre in Brentwood, where Beatie made her professional debut and where Jack's first play (*The Man at Six*, written under the pseudonym Noel Doon in collaboration with another playwright) was produced in 1928. In 1931 Beatie took charge of the Q, immediately staging a season of plays in which her drama school students appeared, while Jack concentrated on writing plays and developed his role as a West End impresario. Many actors whose careers began at the Q achieved lasting stardom, and it was also a training ground for others involved in stagecraft as well as being, as Jack de Leon intended, a showcase for new plays by writers hoping to catch the attention of West End managers.

ODNB (under Leon, Jack de); JC (28 Sept. 1956, 3 Aug. 1962).

**DE LEON, SOLOMON** (fl. late eighteenth century), physician. Born into a Sephardi family on St Kitts, West Indies, he studied at the University of Edinburgh (1786–8), and qualified in medicine at Leiden in 1790 with a thesis on inflammation. He was admitted LCP in 1791.

Munk's Roll, 2, 48; JHSET, 27 (1982), 112; JHSET, 29 (1987), 80.

**DELFONT (né Winogradsky), Sir BERNARD, BARON DELFONT** (5 September 1909–28 July 1994), impresario. Born Boruch Winogradsky in Tokmak, Russia, he was the son of Isaac Winogradsky (1879–1935), a presser in a clothing factory and cinema exhibitor who migrated to London in 1911, and the brother of Lord \*Grade and Leslie \*Grade. He took the name Delfont in 1929 to distinguish himself from Leslie, a professional dancer. Educated to the age of 12 at Rochelle Street School, Hackney, he became a professional dancer and actor and, from 1937, a theatrical impresario and theatre manager. In his career he presented over 200 shows in London and New York, including 21 Royal Variety Performances from 1958–78. He was Chief Executive (1979–80) of EMI Ltd, which owned 300 cinemas and four West End theatres, and from 1980 of First Leisure Corporation. Knighted in 1974, he was given a life peerage in Harold Wilson's Resignation Honours List in June 1976. He sat as a crossbencher. With Barry Turner he wrote his autobiography, *East End, West End* (1990).

ODNB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**DELGADO, ISAAC** (fl. late eighteenth century), Hebraist. A Sephardi teacher of Hebrew, he was the first person to provide a new and improved translation of the Tanakh from Hebrew into English for Anglo-Jewry that differed from the King James Version of the Bible. His annotated *A New English Translation of the Pentateuch* was printed in 1789. It was not a continuous translation, however, but a revision of passages.

*Exodus: Being The Second Of The Five Books Of Moses, With The Hapthoroth And Five Megilloth ... Containing Critical, Grammatical And Explanatory Notes By The Late Isaac Delgado* was published in 1876 (by Ann Abrahams and Son).

JC (28 March 1919); L. Greenspoon, 'Jewish Bible Translation', in *The Biblical World*, 2, ed. J. Barton (2002), 397–412; idem, 'Jewish Translations of the Bible', in *The Jewish Study Bible*, ed. A. Berlin and M. Brettler (2003); D. B. Ruderman, *Jewish Enlightenment in an English Key: Anglo-Jewry's Construction of Modern Jewish Thought* (2000).

**DELL, EDMUND EMANUEL** (15 August 1921–31 October 1999), politician, businessman, and author. Born in Hackney, the son of a manufacturer of carnival goods originally surnamed Deligitsch who was a stalwart of the Anglo-Palestine (later the Anglo-Israel) Club, Dell was educated at Owen's School, London, and Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated with a First in History. He enjoyed a highly unusual career in several different fields. Originally, he held a history lectureship at Oxford and co-authored a book on the English Civil War with Christopher Hill. In 1949, remarkably, he joined ICI as a junior executive and was earmarked for high promotion when, instead, he became a full-time Labour politician. From 1964–79 he was Labour MP for Birkenhead. He held junior office from 1964–8, and was Minister of State at the Board of Trade (1968–9) and at the Department of Employment (1969–70). He served as Paymaster-General from 1974–6, and sat in the Cabinet as Trade Secretary from 1974–8. When Labour veered to the left, Dell again entered business life, becoming Chairman of Guinness Peat, the merchant bank, from 1978–82. During 1991–2 he was President of the London Chamber of Commerce. He joined the Social Democratic Party in 1981. In 1966 he declared that he was not a Zionist, and in 1993 he publicly objected to the creation of an eruv in Barnet. He authored ten books, including *A Hard Pounding* (1991), about the economic crises of 1974–9, and *The Chancellors: A History of the Chancellors of the Exchequer, 1945–90* (1996). He was highly regarded for his honesty and clarity of thought.

ODNB; JC (15 April 1966, 3 Dec. 1976, 7 Feb. 1969, 10 Dec. 1993); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**DEL MAR, NORMAN RENÉ** (31 July 1919–6 February 1994), conductor. Born Norman R. Levi in Hampstead, he studied at the Royal College of Music and took his mother's maiden name for professional purposes. After war service in the RAF, he joined the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra first as a horn player and then as an assistant under Beecham, and was briefly Assistant Conductor at Sadler's Wells. From 1949–56 he was Principal Conductor of the English Opera Group, and then conducted other orchestras including (1960–5) the BBC Scottish Orchestra (1960–5). He was Professor of Conducting at the Guildhall School of Music (1953–60), and was Instructor of Conducting at the Royal College of Music, London (1972). He made many recordings of contemporary British music, wrote on the music of Richard Strauss and Hindemith, and was appointed CBE (1975).

ODNB (under Mar); Slonimsky (1988); Grove (2001); J. L. Holmes, *Conductors on Record* (1982).

**DELPINI, CARLO ANTONIO** (c1740–1828), pantomimist and stage manager. Born in Rome to Sephardi parents, he seems to have performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane in 1774, although his official London debut was at Covent Garden in 1776, playing in *Harlequin's Frolics*. While continuing to act he also worked behind the scenes, and is regarded as the inventor of the Regency pantomime. In 1789 he was seriously injured in an accident at the Theatre Royal Haymarket. During his improvident final years he relied on a grant of £200 made to him by George IV, for whom he had organised entertainments.

ODNB; JE; Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**DELVALLE, REBECCA ELIZA** *see* **LOWRY, REBECCA ELIZA**

**DEMOGRAPHY, ANGLO-JEWISH.** Jews have never constituted as much as one per cent of the British population. Many estimates have been made of the total Jewish population in Britain at various dates in the past and

present. One must, however, bear in mind that, prior to the 2001 Census, no official census of religious adherence was ever made, and that all such figures are estimates. One must also bear in mind that there would be no agreed definition of 'Who is a Jew?', with some definitions differing markedly from others. In his *The Jews in Britain: A Chronology* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2005, 107, which contains source references for these figures), Raphael Langham has summarised the various estimates of Jewish numbers in Britain that have been made by historians:

Year	Number
1200	4000–6000
1290	2500–3000
1700	1000
1730	6000
1750	8000
1800	20,000
1830	30,000
1850	37,000
1880	65,000
1900	240,000
1914	300,000
1921	300,000
1931	300,000
1948	345,000
1955	450,000 (with another estimate being 420,000)
1960–5	410,000
1975–9	336,000
1984–8	308,000
1995	300,000
2001	267,000
2001	296,000–341,000 (revised range of likely population from the 2001 Census taking ethnicity and non-responses into account)

The most striking conclusions to be drawn from this table are, first, the very small size of the Jewish population in Britain before 1880, and, second, the enormous increase in its size which occurred as a result of post-1881 immigration from Russia and Eastern Europe. This increase was so large as to transform the community fundamentally. It is also worth noting that the very high estimate of 450,000 Jews in Britain in the mid-1950s is almost certainly an exaggeration. It was given by the demographer Hannah Neustatter in her essay 'Demographic and Other Statistical Aspects of Anglo-Jewry', in Maurice Freedman, ed., *A Minority in Britain*

(1955), and included an arbitrary addition of 15 per cent to a statistically based figure for 'Jews not accounted for'. It seems likely that the actual figure in the mid-1950s was no greater than 380,000–400,000 (or even less), given that all estimates of the size of the Anglo-Jewish population in 1930 gave 300,000 as the figure at the time, and no more than 75,000 refugees from Nazism, many of whom had no connection with the Jewish community, arrived in the 1930s. There were no other sources of significant immigration, but a steady stream of emigrants to the Commonwealth, Israel, and elsewhere. There is general agreement – based on statistics of Jewish marriages, burials, and ritual circumcisions – that the Jewish population of Britain has declined since the 1950s, in part because of continuing emigration and in part because of intermarriage and assimilation. The exact dimensions of this decline are problematical. The 2001 Census asked the religious affiliation of all respondents for the first time, and found that 266,740 persons identified themselves as Jewish by religion. This figure is regarded by demographers as an underestimate, with the best estimate of the range of upward adjustment to take into account 'missing' Jews being to 296,000–341,000. (*Long-Term Planning for British Jewry: Final Report and Recommendations*, Institute for Jewish Policy Research, 2003, p. 51). The number of Charedi Jews is, in particular, rapidly increasing and is responsible for the fact that some demographers believe that Anglo-Jewish numbers are rising again. The centre of Anglo-Jewish life has always been London, the home of most of Anglo-Jewry. One of the striking features of recent decades has been the decline of provincial Jewry, with only a handful of places outside Greater London having significant Jewish populations. According to the 2001 Census, the following places outside Greater London had more than 3000 declared Jews by religion: Greater Manchester, 21,733; West Yorkshire, 9052; East Sussex, 4379; Merseyside, 3803; West Midlands, 3310; and East Renfrewshire 3126 (with Glasgow having an additional 1,098). Most of these are old-established centres of Jewish life, with Brighton presumably constituting a large part of the East Sussex figure.

**DENNIS, [KENNETH] JOHN** (1929–December 1990), obstetrician and academic. Born in

Czechoslovakia, he arrived in Britain in 1939 without his parents. Qualifying MB and ChB in Edinburgh, he trained in his speciality at the University of Aberdeen. In 1972, having been Senior Lecturer there, he became Professor of Human Reproduction and Obstetrics at the University of Southampton. He was FRCSE and FRCOG, and refereed many papers submitted to the *Journal of Biosocial Science and Biology and Society*, publications of the Galton Institute.

JC (16 March 1990); *Biology and Society* (June 1990).

**DEPASS FAMILY**, a prominent Sephardi mercantile family descended from **Elias [de] Paz**, who was among the original \*'Twelve Jew Brokers' of 1697. The name often appears as De Pass. One of the six sons of a footwear manufacturer, **Elias DePass** (1829–9 March 1913) was born in King's Lynn, Norfolk, and educated at the Holland House Academy, a boarding school in Hammersmith run by Isaac Cohen, becoming school captain. With his oldest brother **Aaron DePass** (c1815–29 August 1877) he went to the Cape Colony. For many years they were the largest ship-owners in Cape Town, and were leaders in the sealing, whaling, and fishing industries. They were successfully engaged as guano exporters (guano being bird droppings, used as fertiliser). The family began the sugar cane industry in Natal and built the first synagogue in Durban. Owing to their initiative the patent slips at Simon's Town and Table Bay that proved so beneficial to shipping were laid down. Returning to England, Elias de Pass settled in London, and in 1859 married the daughter of Jacob Henry \*Moses. He became a prominent member of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue, which he served as Warden, and for some 30 years was President of its Shaare Tikva School. Following the death of Dr Benjamin \*Artom he vainly proposed changes to the congregation's ritual. His nephew **Daniel DePass** (c1838–5 April 1921), who was Aaron's son, left King's Lynn to join the family firm in South Africa, but then lived in London from the 1870s, where he headed DePass & Co. of Fenchurch Street in the City of London, guano and shipping merchants. He served as an Elder of the Sephardi Synagogue from 1876 until his death. He left £769,000, including substantial legacies to Jewish charities. His son **Alfred Aaron**

**DePass** (2 July 1861–17 December 1952), born in Cape Town, was taken to England in 1867. Educated in Ramsgate, at Gothenburg, and at the Kensington School of Mines, he lived in Natal from 1879–84, assisting with his father's estate, where he introduced a disease resistant variety of sugar. He then moved to Falmouth. A serious collector of art, he made donations to a number of major British galleries and museums. In 1939 he returned to South Africa for good.

JE; JC (30 Aug. 1867, 16 May 1913, 8 April 1921, 26 Dec. 1952); *Times* (20 June 1921); K. Pearce and H. Fry, *The Lost Jews of Cornwall* (2000).

**DEPASS, Sir ELIOT ARTHUR** (16 March 1851–11 July 1937), West India merchant. He was the son of Abraham Daniel DePass of London, a member of the well-known mercantile \*DePass Family. His mother's family were engaged in the West Indies trade. Educated at Brighton, he became a prominent West India merchant in London. He served as Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Association and was Chairman (1928–36) and President (1936) of the West Indies Committee in London. He was knighted in 1930 and received a KBE in 1937. One of his three sons, Lieutenant **Frank Alexander DePass** (26 April 1887–25 November 1914), educated at Rugby, became a lieutenant in the 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. He was awarded a posthumous VC for conspicuous bravery near Festubert, France, on 24 November 1914, the day before his death in battle.

JC (16 July 1937); WWW; Jolles; online sources.

**DE PAUL, LYNSEY** (11 June 1948–), singer-songwriter. A property developer's daughter, she was born Lynsey M. Rubin in London, and educated at South Hampstead High School and Hornsey College of Art. She soared to prominence in the 1970s with such songs as *Won't Somebody Dance With Me?* (1973) and *No Honestly* (1974); both of those won Ivor Novello Awards. She represented Britain at the Eurovision Song Contest in 1977, and has written a number of hit songs and television signature tunes. She has also been a television presenter and won a Royal Television Society

Award for a documentary dealing with self-defence for women.

JC (24 May 1985, 5 Sept. 2008); online sources.

**DERBY**, in the East Midlands, had a few Jewish residents by the 1830s, and several Jews from Germany settled there following the failed liberal revolution of 1848. Some of those early Jews seem to have travelled to Nottingham for festivals. Derby's Jewish residents included businessman John Davis, father of \*Arthur Davis. In 1887, when there were about half a dozen Jewish families in Derby, another of his sons, Henry, was instrumental in founding a formal congregation, and in 1888 was elected its first President. The congregation held services at the Corn Exchange until 1899, when it fitted out a loft above a butcher's yard as a synagogue. By 1909 the Jewish population was over 100, and although it slumped during the interwar period it reached 150 by the end of the Second World War and over 200 ten years later. Subsequently it declined, and the synagogue closed in 1986. In the nearby Staffordshire town of Burton-upon-Trent a tiny Jewish community existed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1885 Welsh-born Barnett Berstein (or Bierstein) began to organise services at his home. No synagogue appears to have existed in Burton-upon-Trent, but Derby's minister acted as visiting teacher and shochet, and there were close relations between the two communities. Derby's ministers included Revs A. Mishcon, M. Dinnerstein, S. Olwenstein (Olive), S. Wolfe, M. D. Hershman, S. Bresloff, B. Kersh, R. Restan, A. M. Rose, and H. J. Levy. One of the community's noteworthy personalities was Annie Rosetta Hollander (née Fineberg; 1845–22 December 1918), latterly of Birmingham, who was informally styled the Derby congregation's 'lady parnass' in recognition of the dominant role that by force of character she played in the community's affairs: 'No meeting was ever held without her, no measure adopted without her wise counsel'. The Derbyshire spa town of Buxton, gateway to the Peak District, had a Jewish congregation during the 1940s. The 2005 Census showed 63 Jews in the Derbyshire dales.

JC (5 Nov. 1886, 5 May 1889, 26 Dec. 1919, 12 Aug. 2005); JCR-UK; JYB; Jolles.

**D'ERLANGER FAMILY**, merchant bankers. Rafael Erlanger was a Jewish banker in Frankfurt. His son **Baron Frederick Emile D'Erlanger** (1832–22 May 1911) was a successful private banker in Paris, who was awarded the title of Baron by Napoleon III in 1864. The year before, he negotiated a large loan for the Confederate States of America and married Matilda, the daughter of James Slidell, a prominent non-Jewish Southern lawyer and politician. Her sister was married to August Belmont, the Jewish American financier who acted as the Rothschilds' agent in New York. In 1873 D'Erlanger established the merchant bank Erlanger & Co. in London, which dealt chiefly in American railways. He lived chiefly in London during the rest of his life, although he died in Paris. His son **Baron Emile Beaumont D'Erlanger** (4 July 1866–4 June 1939), merchant banker, was a significant figure in the financing of the railways of South Africa and Rhodesia. He married into the French aristocracy, and left £518,000. His brother **Baron Frederick Alfred D'Erlanger** (29 May 1868–23 April 1943) operated the City headquarters of the family merchant bank, which was involved in financing electric tramways as well as foreign loans. He was a composer of some note under the pseudonym Frederick Regnal, and left £601,000. Their nephew **Leo Frederick Alfred D'Erlanger** (2 July 1898–25 October 1978), whose non-Jewish mother was the daughter of the Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII, was an important figure in the manufacture of British aircraft after the First World War, and did much to lobby for the construction of the Channel Tunnel. He was a devout Roman Catholic. Baron Emile's son **Sir Gerard John Regis Leo D'Erlanger** (1 June 1906–15 December 1962) served as Chairman of BOAC from 1956 until 1960. He was knighted in 1958. The D'Erlanger family had no direct links to the Jewish community after the first generation, although they were often still regarded as Jewish.

ODNB.

**DE ROTHSCHILD** *see* **ROTHSCHILD**

**DESART, ELLEN ODETTE CUFFE (née Bischoffsheim), COUNTESS OF** (1 September

1857–29 June 1933), politician and philanthropist. The elder daughter of H. L. \*Bischoffsheim, she married, in 1881 as his second wife, an Irish peer, the fourth Earl of Desart (d. 1898), and thereafter took an active interest in Irish affairs and in the social welfare of Kilkenny and district. In 1882 her sister Amelia Catherine (d. 12 November 1947) married an Irish baronet, Sir Maurice FitzGerald. In 1911 at a ‘Mistresses and Maids’ rally at the Albert Hall, London, Lady Desart made a rousing speech denouncing Lloyd George’s National Insurance Bill that established compulsory health and unemployment schemes. A Unionist who opposed female suffrage, she nevertheless became, in December 1922, one of the first female members of the Irish Senate (dissolved 1936), sitting until her death, when tributes to her ‘loyalty’ to the Irish Free State were made in the chamber. Despite her out-marriage, she shared her parents’ devotion to Jewish charitable causes, was active in several Anglo-Jewish organisations, belonged to the \*West London Synagogue, and was a ready champion of her people.

JC (7 July 1933); *Seanad Eireann* (5 July 1933); Ellen Desart, ‘Tsar vs. Jew’, *Nineteenth Century*, 29 (1891), 969–78.

**DE SOLA FAMILY**, a Sephardi family prominent in Spain, Portugal, Holland, the West Indies, and later in Canada. **Isaac de Sola (1675–October 1734)**, from Holland, was a preacher in London from 1675–1700; he died there, having spent the remainder of his career abroad. His son **Abraham de Sola** (d. 1753) was a minister of \*Bevis Marks from 1722–49 and a dayan. An Amsterdam-born relative, **Joseph Mendes de Sola**, officiated at Bevis Marks from 1749–70. A cousin of Isaac, **Aaron de Sola**, a Portuguese Marrano, fled from the Inquisition to London in 1749, and immediately professed Judaism openly. He later lived in Holland, becoming the patriarch of the existing branches of the family. His great-grandson **David [de] Aaron de Sola** (1796–20 October 1860) was born in Amsterdam and received a rabbinical diploma there. In 1818 he became a minister at Bevis Marks in London, and was later senior minister. On 26 March 1831 he preached the first sermon in English at that historic synagogue. He published widely on

Jewish matters, including *The Proper Names in Scripture* (1837) and *Moses the Prophet, Moses Maimonides, and Moses Mendelssohn* (c1837). During 1839–40 he collaborated with M. J. \*Raphall in translations of the Mishnah and in other works, and he helped to found the Society for the Cultivation of Hebrew Literature. His best-known work is probably *The Ancient Melodies of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews* (1857), in which he received some assistance from Emanuel \*Aguilar. De Sola was married to the daughter of Haham Raphael \*Meldola. One of his many children, **Samuel de Sola** (1839–6 September 1866), succeeded him as minister of Bevis Marks but died at the age of 27; he also composed Hebrew melodies. A member of another branch of the family in Holland, **Isaac de Sola** (1675–October 1734), was a preacher in London from 1675–1700; he died there, having spent the remainder of his career abroad. His son **Abraham de Sola** (d. 1753) was a minister of Bevis Marks from 1722–49 and a dayan. An Amsterdam-born relative, **Joseph Mendes de Sola**, officiated at Bevis Marks from 1749–70.

JE; EJ; JC (2 Nov. 1860, 14 Sept. 1866).

**DESSLER, ELIYAHU ELIEZER** (1891–1954), Orthodox rabbi. An adherent of the Musar movement who in his teachings combined its precepts with Jewish religious philosophy, the Kabbalah, and Chasidism, he was born in Homel (or Gomel), Belarus, then part of the Tsarist Empire. Arriving in London in 1928, he became rabbi of a small and impoverished East End congregation called Ein Yaakov, supplementing his meagre income by tutoring the children of the wealthy Sassoon family. He continued this tutoring following his move to the Montagu Road Beth Medrash in Dalston, and a circle of private students formed around him. In 1941 he answered a call by Rabbi Dovid Dryan of Gateshead to establish a kollel in that city. By 1942 its initial membership was in place, and by both teaching and example he exerted a profound influence, contributing considerably to the growth of the Gateshead Yeshivah. In 1947 he became spiritual advisor to the Ponevezh Yeshivah in Eretz Israel, and remained there for the rest of his life. A London-based periodical named after him has appeared at irregular intervals.

EJ; Mechtav Me'Elizahu (1955–64); J. Rosenblum, 'Rabbi Elizahu Eliezer Dessler', *London Jewish Tribune* (15 Jan. 2004).

**DE STERN, DAVID, VISCOUNT DE STERN** (1807–19 January 1877), merchant banker. The son of a leading wine merchant and banker of Frankfurt whose sister married Baron Salomon de Rothschild of Vienna, he was the brother of Herman, Baron \*de Stern. David de Stern arrived in London in 1833 and founded Stern Brothers, which became one of the leading London merchant banks. By 1887 it had a capital of £5 million. It was heavily engaged in financing Portuguese government loans, and in 1869 de Stern was created a viscount of Portugal. He was also a director of the Imperial Bank Ltd. He married the daughter of Aaron Asher \*Goldsmid, contributed generously to Jewish charities, and left £1 million. He was the father of Sydney \*Stern, first Viscount Wandsworth (1845–1912).

ODNB; DBB; EJ; JC (26 Jan., 13 June 1977).

**DE STERN, HERMAN, BARON DE STERN** (1815–20 October 1887), merchant banker. One of the very wealthiest businessmen of nineteenth-century Britain, he was born in Frankfurt, the brother of David, Viscount \*de Stern. The fact that their aunt married Baron Salomon de Rothschild of Vienna, significantly helped the family's success. He came to London in about 1840, and went into business with his brother as Stern Brothers, a leading merchant bank specialising in part in Portuguese loans. Herman was created Baron de Stern of the Portuguese nobility in 1864. The family's success was further consolidated when, in 1845, Herman married Julia Goldsmid, the niece of \*Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, Bt. Although much less well known than other wealthy families, the Sterns, whose bank dealt as well in bond issues and company promotions, appears to have been as successful as any other in the Victorian City. Herman de Stern purchased Strawberry Hill, the former home of Horace Walpole, and left the extraordinary fortune of £3,545,000 when he died, one of the very largest estates of the Victorian period. Sir Herbert \*Stern, first Baron Michelham, was his son.

ODNB; JC (28 Oct. 1887).

**DE SYMONS, SAMUEL LYON** (c1788–4 May 1860), stockbroker and philanthropist. From a pious family – an immigrant forebear had fitted up a room in a rented Bedford Row apartment as a synagogue but was evicted following complaints from non-Jewish neighbours disturbed by the shofar – he was of scholarly inclination. The son of Lyon de Symons (1743–1813), who had married Sir I. L. \*Goldsmid's sister Polly, and brother-in-law of Simon \*Barrow, he became a stockbroker, but managed to retire early and was a major benefactor of the JFS (of which he became Treasurer), the Western Jews' Free School, the Jews' Infant School, and of educational projects generally. Alfred \*Davis was his nephew.

JC (11 May 1860).

**DE THAME (née Cohen; formerly Colover), RACHEL** (13 October 1961–), horticulturalist. Born in London, she lived in Haifa as a baby. She attended the Royal Ballet School and became a model and actress. She later graduated from the English Gardening School in Chelsea, and became a well-known television gardener and gardening writer.

JC (21 Dec. 2001); online sources.

**DEUTSCH, ANDRÉ** (15 November 1917–1 April 2000), publisher. Born in Budapest, the son of a dental surgeon, he was educated there and in Vienna, whence he fled to Zurich in 1938, making his way to Britain. Following internment as an 'enemy alien' he joined the publishing trade. In 1945, backed by private investors, he founded the firm of Allan Wingate, and following a coup against him, in 1951 he founded, with the aid of Stanley \*Rubinstein, a prominent solicitor specialising in matters literary, that of André Deutsch. In 1952 that firm published the memoirs of the Nazi diplomat Franz von Papen, the serial rights of which it sold for £30,000 to a Sunday newspaper. André Deutsch became well known in continental book trade circles, but

dealt largely with American writers, introducing the works of Jack Kerouac, Norman Mailer, Philip Roth, and John Updike to the British fiction-reading public, as well as those of Trinidadian-born Briton V. S. Naipaul. Deutsch was appointed OBE in 1989.

ODNB.

**DEUTSCH, DAVID ELIESER** (b. 1953), physicist. Born in Haifa and educated at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, he has since 1999 been a non-stipendiary Visiting Professor in the Department of Atomic and Laser Physics at the Centre for Quantum Computation, Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford. He pioneered the field of quantum computation, and wrote *The Fabric of Reality* (1997). He was awarded the Dirac Prize of the Institute of Physics in 1998, the Edge of Computation Science Prize in 2005, and in 2008 was elected FRS.

Online sources.

**DEUTSCH, EMANUEL OSCAR MENAHEM** (8 October 1829–12 May 1873), orientalist. Born in Neisse, Silesia, he was educated by his uncle, a distinguished rabbi and Talmudic scholar, and at the University of Berlin, where he studied Classics. In 1855 he was appointed to the staff of the British Museum. He combined his cataloguing work with research as an independent scholar, contributing learned pieces to a variety of journals and scholarly volumes, and was in demand as a lecturer. His essay on the Talmud in the *Quarterly Review* (October 1867), in which he implied its relevance to comprehending the life of Jesus, aroused enormous interest in Britain and overseas. He followed it, in 1869, with an article on Islam, which made less impact. He wrote nearly 200 unsigned articles for *Chambers' Cyclopaedia*, and in 1863 was instrumental in deciphering the Phoenician inscriptions on the Moabite Stone. In 1869 he acted as Special Correspondent for *The Times* during the Ecumenical Council at the Vatican. His death, in Alexandria, meant that his life's great work, a study of the Talmud, went uncompleted. Among the numerous non-Jews who had been exposed to Jewish

culture through his writings was George Eliot, who took Hebrew lessons from him and was inspired to write *Daniel Deronda* (1876, dedicated to his memory) as a result of their friendship. His executor, Lady Strangford, published a tribute.

ODNB; JE; EJ; Viscountess Strangford, *Literary Remains of Emanuel Deutsch, with a Brief Memoir* (1874); B-Z. L. Abrahams, 'Emanuel Deutsch of "the Talmud" Fame', *JHSET*, 23 (1969–70), 53–63; Jane Irwin, ed., *George Eliot's Daniel Deronda Notebooks* (1996).

**DEUTSCH, OSCAR** (12 August 1893–5 December 1941), cinema owner and film exhibitor. Born in Birmingham, the son of a scrap metal dealer, he was educated at the King Edward VI Grammar School there. In 1920, with former fellow-pupils Michael \*Balcon and Victor \*Saville, he formed a local film distribution company, which acted as the Midlands agency for Charles Moss \*Woolf's output. Within a few years Deutsch moved into cinema ownership. By 1936 he and two partners had a chain of 142 Odeon cinemas across the country; by the time of his death there were 258, many of them in buildings exemplifying the very latest in contemporary European design, including the chain's architecturally distinctive black marble flagship cinema in Leicester Square. To ensure a supply of first-rate British films, particularly those of \*Alexander Korda, Deutsch accorded American distributor United Artists a substantial holding in the Odeon group. Since Odeon's head office was in London Deutsch lived during the week at the Dorchester Hotel, returning to Birmingham for Shabbat. He was President of Singers Hill Synagogue and aided refugees from Nazism.

ODNB; Allen Eyles, *Odeon Cinemas: Oscar Deutsch Entertains Our Nation* (2002); *JC* (26 Dec. 1941, 30 Sept. 1983).

**DEUTSCH, OTTO ERICH** (5 September 1883–23 November 1967), musicologist. He was born in Vienna and educated there and in Graz. He worked as an art critic and wrote biographical works about Franz Schubert. Following military service during the First



World War, he worked in Vienna as a bookseller and as librarian to the Anthony van Hoboken Collection. He moved to England in 1939, and was the earliest Editor (1946–50) of the British Union Catalogue for music printed before 1800 held in this country's libraries. He returned to Austria in 1952. Among his writings were biographies in English of Handel and Mozart.

EJ; *Times* (27 Nov. 1967); *Grove*; O. Deutsch, Franz Schubert (1978).

**DE VILLIERS, Sir JOHN ABRAHAM JACOB** (23 September 1863–2 April 1931), author and map curator. He was born in The Minorities. His Jewish mother, Hanna Groen, came from Holland, and his non-Jewish father, of French Huguenot ancestry, from South Africa, where a relative was Chief Justice Baron de Villiers. Brought up in his mother's religion, he received his Jewish education from Dayan B. \*Spiers at the Beth Hamedrash and Rev. S. M. \*Gollancz at the Hambro' Synagogue, which from 1893–6 he represented on the Council of the \*United Synagogue. He attended the City of London School, to which, being fluent in Dutch and French, he returned to teach languages. Having been coached in Latin by Israel \*Zangwill, he then successfully applied, in 1887, for a post at the British Museum. He acquired considerable expertise in geography and cartography, and in 1909 was placed in charge of its Map Room, the Foreign Office having often consulted him concerning international boundaries. From 1914–16, when he resigned in frustration, he was Temporary Attaché to the British Legation at The Hague. Knighted in 1927, he wrote works on travel, translated French novels, lectured widely, and co-authored a history of British Guiana. From 1909–23 he was Hon. Secretary of the Hakluyt Society. He apparently had some association with the LJS before returning to the familiarity of Anglo-Orthodoxy. His memoir *My Memories* (1931), containing vignettes of the Jewish East End, appeared shortly before his death.

JC (1 Aug. 1924, 13 April, 15 May 1931).

**DEVONS, ELY** (29 July 1913–28 December 1967), economist and statistician, and

**DEVONS, SAMUEL** (30 September 1914–6 December 2006), physicist. The sons of Rev. David Isaac Devons (c1879–13 December 1926), from Lithuania, who died while minister of the Hanley Hebrew Congregation, they were born in Bangor, North Wales. Ely was educated at North Manchester Municipal High School and at the University of Manchester (First in Economics; MA, 1935). He worked for the Joint Cotton Trades Organisation from 1935–40. During the Second World War he worked for the Cabinet's Statistical Office and for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, where he played a major role, especially in the publication of statistics. From 1945–59 he was Reader in (later Professor of) Economics at the University of Manchester, and from 1959–65 was Professor of Commerce (later Economics) at the LSE, and finally, from 1965 until his premature death, at the University of London. He was known for his contributions to applied economics and statistics in such works as *Planning in Practice* (1950) and *An Introduction to British Economic Statistics* (1956). His brother Samuel won a scholarship aged 16 to Trinity College, Cambridge (PhD, 1939). During the Second World War he was involved in aerial defence and radar. From 1950–5 he was Professor of Physics at Imperial College, London (where a chair in nuclear physics is named for him) and from 1955–60 at the University of Manchester, before moving to Columbia University in New York. He was elected an FRS in 1955 and received the Rutherford Medal and Prize of the Institute of Physics in 1970.

ODNB (Ely Devons); EJ; WWW; *Times* (29 Dec. 1967, 4 Jan. 1968); *Longman Who's Who of British Scientists* 1969/70; *Independent* (3 Jan. 2007).

**DE WOHL, LOUIS** *see* **WOHL, LOUIS DE**

**DE WORMS, Baron GEORGE** (16 February 1829–26 November 1912), banker and communal leader. His father was Baron Solomon Benedict \*de Worms, with links to the Rothschilds, and his mother was the daughter of the wealthy Brazil merchant Samuel Moses\*Samuel. Like his brother Baron Henry \*de Worms, Lord Pirbright, he was thus from the heart of the Anglo-Jewish \*'Cousinhood'.

He was educated at the University of London and the College of Brussels. He headed the family firm of G. & A. Worms of London, which appears to have been engaged in the commodity trade, but he was described in the 1871 Census as a 'banker'. He left £198,000 at his death. From 1868–78 he was the Austrian Consul for Edinburgh and Leith. He held the usual range of high positions in the Jewish community for someone of his background: he was a member of the Council of the AJA and of the Committee of the Jews' Hospital. He was a JP for London, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex, a member of Hove Town Council, and a prominent local Conservative. From 1896–1900 he was Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. He was FSA and FRGS. In 1920 the de Worms family lost permission to use their Austrian baronial title in England.

JC (29 Nov. 1912); *Times* (28 Nov. 1912); WWW; M. Jolles, *Jews and the Carlton Club* (2002).

**DE WORMS, Baron HENRY, first BARON PIRBRIGHT** (20 October 1840–9 January 1903), politician and the first professing Jew to hold a ministerial position in Britain. The brother of Baron George \*de Worms, he was educated at KCL, was called to the Bar in 1863 by the Inner Temple, and practised for a few years in Kent. In 1868, at the behest of \*Disraeli, he contested Sandwich, becoming the first professing Jew to stand for Parliament as a Conservative. He served as Conservative MP for Greenwich (1880–5) and Liverpool, East Toxteth (1885–95). In Lord Salisbury's 1885–6 government, he was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Board of Trade, the first professing Jew to hold a ministerial post in any government, evidence of how far the acceptance of Jews in British society had advanced in even a single generation. He was reappointed to this post when the Conservatives resumed office in August 1886, and served as Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office from August 1888 until the government lost office in 1892. He wrote *The Earth and Its Magnetism* (1862), *England's Policy in the East* (1877), and other works. He was elected FGS, FRAS, Fellow of the Statistical Society, and FRS. Originally, he was a leading member of the Jewish community, serving as Vice-President of the \*United Synagogue (1880–2) and President (1872–86)

of the AJA, and was active in opposing the persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe. But from the mid-1880s he felt increasingly alienated from the Jewish community, possibly because he believed it had slighted him on a number of important occasions, and was buried as an Anglican. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1889, and in 1895 was awarded a peerage as Baron Pirbright. The award was unusual: not only was he one of the first Jewish peers, but he was one of the first divorced men to be awarded one. In 1886 he obtained a divorce from his first wife, Fanny, daughter of Baron von Todesco of Vienna, and in 1887 married Sarah (d. 1914), the daughter of Sir Benjamin S. \*Phillips. He left £369,000. The sculptor Michael \*Werner was his grandson.

ODNB; JC (16, 23 Jan. 1903); Bermant, *Cousinhood*; WWW.

**DE WORMS, SOLOMON BENEDICT** (5 February 1801–20 October 1882), businessman and communal leader. He was born in Frankfurt, the son of Benedict de Worms (d. 1824) and Jeanette de Rothschild, the daughter of Meyer Anselm Rothschild and the sister of Nathan \*Rothschild, founder of the London branch of the Rothschilds. Solomon de Worms went to London and then to Ceylon (Sri Lanka), where he built up one of the largest tea plantations on the island, known as the Rothschild estate. He established this in conjunction with his two brothers, **Maurice Benedict de Worms** (1805–June 1867) and **Gabriel Benedict de Worms** (1802–17 October 1881). Solomon lived in London after 1865, where he was a stockbroker. He was a life member of the Council of the \*United Synagogue, a warden of the \*Great Synagogue, and a noted philanthropist. In 1871 he was created a baron of the Austrian Empire, and in 1874 Queen Victoria allowed him to use his Austrian title in Britain. He left £430,000. He was the father of barons George \*de Worms and of Henry \*de Worms, Lord Pirbright.

EJ; JE; JC (14 June 1867, 21 Oct. 1881, 27 Oct. 1882).

**DIAMOND, CLAUDE** (c1898–1988), textile and plastics consultant. The son of a Bethnal Green timber merchant who

became Chairman of Southend's Alexandra Road Synagogue, he worked at a factory making batteries and submarines during the First World War before joining the 40th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (The Judeans) and serving in Egypt and Palestine. In 1918 he resumed his studies at Birkbeck College, London, graduating BSc. In 1919 he joined Courtaulds, researching on viscose and acetate fibres, and later headed the company's acetate and staple division. In 1945 he was appointed a member of the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee and compiled reports on the German cellulose acetate industry. He eventually established his own textiles and plastics consultancy in Royal Leamington Spa. He was active in Liberal Judaism in both Birmingham and London, dying aged 90.

JC (1 April 1988).

**DIAMOND (née Beckerman), HENRIETTA** (1876–18 July 1958), communal leader who played a part in the foundation of the Israeli Navy. Born in Frankfurt, she settled in Leeds with her husband, Odessa-born Rev. Solomon Diamond (c1874–1 March 1939), chazan at Leeds Great Synagogue from 1896 until his death aged 64. With the wife of Moses \*Umanski, she founded the Leeds Ladies' Zionist Association, the first women's Zionist society in Britain, forerunner of what became the Women's International Zionist Organisation (WIZO). Realising that a Jewish State would require a merchant marine, she founded, in 1929, the Zebulon Israel Seafaring Society in order to provide a thorough training in all branches of seamanship. In 1932, at a meeting in London, she was instrumental in forming a committee, of which she was elected Chairman, to support the work of the Zebulon Marine High School (later the Zebulon Training School for Naval Cadets) in Tel Aviv. In 1949 she made aliyah to Israel. She hoped eventually to open a naval college at Bat Yam. But owing to bad health she returned to England three years before her death, living first at Harrogate and latterly in London.

JC (28 Oct. 1932, 27 April 1934, 25 Nov. 1938, 6 Aug. 1948, 25 July, 8 Aug. 1958); M. Freedman, 25 *Characters in Leeds Jewish History* (2004).

**DIAMOND, JOHN** (10 May 1953–2 March 2001), journalist. Born in Hackney, the son of a biochemist, he was educated at the City of London School and Trent Park College of Education, and was a teacher before entering journalism. From 1992, the year he married Nigella \*Lawson, he was a regular weekend columnist for *The Times*. He also wrote for the JC. Diagnosed in 1997 with the throat cancer that killed him, he candidly described his experience of the disease in his columns as well as in his book *C: Because Cowards Get Cancer Too* (1999). His second book, *Snake Oil and Other Preoccupations* (2001), edited by Dominic \*Lawson, appeared posthumously.

JC (9 March, 13, 20 July 2001); online sources.

**DIAMOND, JOHN, BARON DIAMOND** (30 April 1907–3 April 2004), politician. The son of Henrietta \*Diamond, he was educated at Leeds Grammar School and became a chartered accountant. As a young man he helped to purchase a disused Bethnal Green pub for use as the headquarters of the local Jewish Boys' Club, and seeing East End poverty first hand propelled him into socialism. He served as Labour MP for Blackley, Manchester, from 1945–51 and for Gloucester from September 1957 until 1970. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Works in 1947, and Chief Secretary to the Treasury from 1964–70, with a seat in Harold Wilson's Cabinet from 1968–70. Following his defeat in the 1970 General Election he was given a life peerage. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth (1974–9). In 1981 he joined the Social Democratic Party, and served as its leader in the House of Lords from 1982–8. Known for his toughness, dogmatism, sharp tongue, and interest in high culture, he was Treasurer of the Sadler's Wells Operatic Trust. His brother **Arthur Sigismund Diamond** (23 December 1897–1 March 1978), also educated at Leeds Grammar School, obtained the Military Medal for bravery during the First World War and then went up to Trinity College, Cambridge (MA, LL.D.). He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1921 and from 1952–69 served as Master of the Supreme Court, Queen's Bench Division, the first Jew so appointed. He wrote books on the history of law and of language. Active in the AJA and

the \*Board of Deputies, he was a leading member of the \*West London Synagogue, served as Chairman of British ORT (1955–60) and later of \*Leo Baeck College, and was President of the JHSE (1963–4).

JC (25 Oct. 1968, 15 Aug. 1969, 10 March 1978, 23 April 2004); Jolles; Stenton; *WWW*; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; M. Freedman, 25 *Characters in Leeds Jewish History* (2004); I. Finestein, 'Arthur Sigismund Diamond, 1897–1978', *JHSET*, 26 (1974–8), 111–12.

**DIGHT, MAURICE LOUIS** (c1835–4 May 1901), optician and communal leader. He was born in Cheltenham (some sources say Gloucester), the son of a quill manufacturer, and later settled in Birmingham. There, he was a pedlar of spectacles and later an optician. As a descendant of David Moses \*Dyte, he was accorded the right to use the Royal Coat of Arms in his business. He helped to persuade Joseph Chamberlain to repeal some sections of the Pedlars Act of 1871. He was a founder of a Beth Hamedrash for poor Strictly Orthodox Jews at Holloway Head, Birmingham, in 1897, and served as its President. Active in other ways in assisting immigrant Jews, he was a founder of the Birmingham Orphan Aid Society, a prominent Freemason, and a leader of the local Liberal Party.

JC (10 May 1901, 21 Nov. 1941, 22 March 1957); Z. Josephs, *Birmingham Jewry More Aspects 1740–1930* (1984).

**DIMSON, ZECHARIA** (c1884–9 January 1924), wine merchant and communal leader. The son of Rabbi Yaakov Dimson (Dimovitch), for many years spiritual leader of the Ain Ya'akov ('Well of Jacob') Chevra in Artillery Lane, Spitalfields, he was born in Poland, studied at the Suwalk and Mir yeshivot, and trained as a shochet. He arrived in London in 1904, and in 1907 married the daughter of Rabbi [Aryeh] Leib \*Frumkin, becoming a partner in the latter's East End wine business. A keen Zionist from childhood, he became Vice-Chairman of the Mizrahi Organisation in the United Kingdom and was very active on the Shechitah Committee of the Board of Deputies. From 1919 he lived in Clapton, where his home was a hub of Jewish communal activity. In

1923 he visited Palestine, where his parents lived, and inspected land in the north of that country for the JNF, which just a week before his death from typhoid read his report at its conference.

JC (18 Jan. 1924).

**DIÓSY, ARTHUR** (1856–2 January 1923), writer, and **DIÓSY, MARTIN** (c1819–21 March 1892), Hungarian nationalist and émigré. Martin, Arthur's father, was a magyarised Jew who edited the Budapest journal *Magyar-Zsidó*, served as Louis Kossuth's Private Secretary during 1848–9, and accompanied Kossuth on his flight to Turkey as far as Transylvania. Having arrived in England later in 1849 he oversaw the embarkation at Liverpool in 1851 of Hungarian and Polish political refugees travelling to the USA under the auspices of the Universal Emigration and Colonisation Company. He spent the rest of his life in London as a general merchant and provisions importer, with his support for Kossuth undimmed. His French-born widow Léonie married a wealthy Austrian-born stockbroker, Maximilian Biederman. Diósy had two children, both highly assimilated like himself and both married to Christians. His son Arthur, who ran the family business, served for several years in the Royal Naval Auxiliary Volunteers, and in 1891 founded the Japan Society and edited its *Transactions*. His efforts led to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1902, and he received the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun. Well known as a writer on the Far East, he tried to solve the case of Jack the Ripper. In 1910 he visited the ruined Maya cities of Yucatan. An energetic lecturer, he gave talks on his travels to the London Beth Hamedrash and Jewish Institute in the East End.

*Times* (23 March 1892, 21 March 1916, 3 Jan. 1923); JC (4 Jan. 1850, 25 Dec. 1903, 11 Nov. 1921, 24 Nov. 1922); John Adlard, *A Biography of Arthur Diósy* (1991).

**DIRINGER, DAVID** (16 June 1900–13 February 1975), academic and expert on ancient writing. Born in Tłumacz, Galicia, he studied in Vienna and later in Florence. During the First World War he served in the Austrian army. From 1934–8 he held academic posts at the

University of Florence, and was Professor of Ancient History there when he moved to Britain. He had already written noted works on early Hebrew inscriptions and ancient alphabets. From 1948–65 he taught at Cambridge, where he was Reader in Semitic Epigraphy. He published many books, including *The Alphabet Throughout the Ages* (1953) and *A History of the Alphabet* (1977), and wrote more than 200 learned articles. He later lived in Tel Aviv.

JC (21 Feb. 1975); *Times* (19 Feb. 1975); *Daily Telegraph* (19 Feb. 1975); JYB 1975.

**DISRAELI, BENJAMIN, first EARL OF BEACONSFIELD** (21 December 1804–19 April 1881), prime minister and novelist. Unquestionably the most famous of all British Jews in public life, he had a life story almost too familiar to be retold here. Born at 6 King's Road, Bedford Row, London, he was the son of Isaac \*D'Israeli and of the aunt of architect George \*Basevi. Educated at private schools in London, including Higham Hall in Epping Forest, he was famously baptised as an Anglican at the age of 12, thus making possible his parliamentary career before professing Jews could take their seats in the House of Commons. Articled for three years to a London solicitor, he travelled on the Continent before engaging in highly unsuccessful ventures in the finance of South American mines and in newspapers. In 1826 he found his niche as a major novelist with *Vivian Gray*. During 1830–1 he toured the Ottoman Empire, including Jerusalem. He published several other novels, including *Contarini Fleming* (1832) and the better-known *Coningsby* (1843–4), *Sybil* (1844–5), and *Endymion* (1880). He unsuccessfully contested three elections before being returned to Parliament as Conservative MP for Maidstone (1837–41), Shrewsbury (1841–7), and Buckinghamshire from 1847 until he was given an earldom in 1876. Originally a radical, he became an important philosopher of Conservatism, and one of the main leaders of the Conservative Party after the Peelite-Tory split over the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in minority Conservative governments in March–December 1852, March 1858–June 1859, and July 1866–February 1868. He served as Prime Minister in February–December 1868 and from 1874–80. He was

made a Privy Councillor in 1852, was created Earl of Beaconsfield in 1876, and was made a Knight of the Garter in 1878 after achieving 'peace with honour' at the Congress of Berlin. He received several honorary degrees, and was a trustee of the British Museum and the National Portrait Gallery. His rivalry with Gladstone is legendary, as were his friendship with Queen Victoria, his formulation of 'One Nation Toryism', and his journey to 'the top of the greasy pole'. He met considerable antisemitism along the way (although how much may be disputed), and his career as leader and icon of Britain's right-wing party is surely the greatest *tour de force* of nineteenth-century politics. Although an Anglican, he was acutely conscious of his Jewish origins and once described himself as 'the blank page between the Old and New Testaments'. In the last year of his life he lived in London in a Rothschild mansion, and was regarded by the Rothschild family as a virtual relative. He viewed the Jews as an ancient elite who could appropriately provide leadership for the British nation. More importantly, he was universally regarded as a Jew, making his political success all the more striking. The standard biography of him, by W. F. Monypenny and G. E. Buckle, appeared in six volumes in 1910–20. The standard modern biography remains Robert Blake's *Disraeli* (1966). *Disraeli's Jewishness* (2002), edited by Todd Endelman and Tony Kushner, contains (arguably too negative) academic essays on this subject. Disraeli's brother **Ralph (né Raphael) Disraeli** (9 May 1809–18 October 1898) was Deputy Chief Clerk of Parliament. Ralph's son **Coningsby Ralph Disraeli** (1867–30 September 1936), who inherited Disraeli's mansion, Hughenden Manor, in Buckinghamshire, was educated at Charterhouse and at New College, Oxford, and was Conservative MP for Altrincham (1892–1906) and High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire (1931–2). Another of Disraeli's brothers, **James (né Jacob) Disraeli** (24 June 1813–23 December 1868) was a Commissioner of the Inland Revenue from 1858 until his death.

ODNB; Jolles; Stenton.

**D'ISRAELI, ISAAC** (11 May 1766–19 January 1848), author and father of Benjamin \*Disraeli. He was born in London, the son of Benjamin

D'Israeli (1730–1816), an Italian-born straw hat merchant who had moved to London in 1748 and later become a stockbroker and affluent. Isaac's mother also came from an affluent Sephardi family. He entered business life, but retired as soon as he had inherited enough to live without working. In 1791 he published the first volume of his *Curiosities of Literature* (later volumes appeared in 1793, 1817, and 1823), which made him famous and one of the first Jews to have achieved literary success in Britain. He published many other works, such as *Amenities of Literature* (1840). In 1802 he married Maria Basevi, from another acculturated Sephardi family. He was a member of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue, but famously quarrelled with it in 1813–21 over his refusal to serve as an Elder or to pay a fine in lieu. In 1817 he had his children baptised as Anglicans (although he himself was never formally baptised), a decision with profound long-term consequences. In 1858, when practising Jews could at last take their seats in the House of Commons, his son Benjamin was already Chancellor of the Exchequer. Intriguingly, in 1842 D'Israeli attended a banquet celebrating the opening of the \*West London Synagogue, reportedly telling minister D. W. \*Marks that had a Reform congregation existed earlier 'I and all my family would have continued to profess Judaism at this day'. D'Israeli's view was that Jewish youth ought to become modern Europeans. His estrangement from Judaism was evident in his novel *Vaurien* (1797). He also propounded a pro-Tory view of English history, for instance championing the Stuart kings against the Whigs, which prefigured the philosophy espoused by his son and may have influenced the orientation of the Conservative Party for a century. The point that the D'Israelis were already well-known figures in English society before Benjamin became an MP has been made by recent historians, but ought certainly to be better known than it is. James Ogden's *Isaac D'Israeli* (1969) is a modern biography.

ODNB; Katz, *Jews in England*; Robert Blake, *Disraeli* (1966); JC (7 May 1909).

**DJANGOLY, Sir HARRY ARI SIMON** (1 August 1938–), textile manufacturer. Sir Harry Djangoly is Chairman and Managing Director of Vantona Viyella and was Chairman

(1999–2003) of Coats Viyella (later Coats PLC), and was a director of that firm in 1997–2003. He is a large-scale textile manufacturer, chiefly in the Nottingham area. He was also Chairman of Singer & Friedlander bank, 1994–2003. Noted for his philanthropy, he was knighted in 1993. Jonathan \*Djangoly is his son.

WW; Jolles.

**DJANGOLY, JONATHAN SIMON** (3 June 1965–), politician. The son of Sir Harry Djangoly, he was educated at UCS, Oxford Polytechnic, and the Guildford College of Law. A solicitor, he was a member of Westminster City Council from 1994–2001, and has been Conservative MP for Huntingdon (in succession to John Major) since 2001. In 2005 he was Shadow Solicitor-General. In 2009 the *Daily Telegraph* named him as one of the MPs who had allegedly made improper claims for expenses.

WW; Jolles; *Daily Telegraph* (23 May, 9, 10 July 2009).

**DOBRIN, SAMUEL** (1885–11 September 1959), jurist and academic. Born in Shklov, Russia, he read law at the University of St Petersburg and in 1910 was admitted to the Russian Bar. He settled in England after the 1917 Revolution, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. An authority on Soviet law, he published a number of related articles in learned periodicals. From an academic position at the University of Birmingham he was appointed to the Chair of Russian Studies at the University of Manchester. Following his retirement he moved to Oxford, where he taught and examined in connection with the Diploma in Soviet Studies. His daughter was married to Lord \*Beloff.

JC (18 Sept. 1959).

**DOLARO (née Simmonds), SELINA** (1849–89), soprano and writer. London-born, she studied at the Paris Conservatoire, married watchmaker Isaac Dolaro Belasco at \*Bevis Marks in 1865, and made her London stage debut

in 1870 in *Chilperic*. She specialised in light rather than grand opera. In 1875 she became Directress of the Royalty Theatre, of which Richard D'Oyley Carte was General Manager and, through her influence, her Worcester-born father Benjamin Simmonds (1826–1910) Musical Director. In 1880 she and her husband divorced. Her career thereafter centred upon New York, where she starred in much comic opera and vaudeville, and where she died. As well as the memoir *Mes Amours* (1888) she wrote two plays, *Justice and Fashion*, and the novels *Bella Demonica* and *The Vengeance of Maurice Denalquez*, which were allegedly ghost-written by Edward Heron-Allen (pseudonym of Christopher Blayre), with whom she co-authored the novel *The Princess Daphne*.

JE; JC (14 May 1880); *New York Herald and New York Tribune* (24 Jan. 1889); online sources.

**DOMB, CYRIL** (9 December 1920–), physicist. Born into a family from Galicia, he was educated at Hackney Downs School and at Pembroke College, Cambridge. During the Second World War he worked on radar research in Portsmouth. From 1952–4 he lectured in mathematics at Cambridge and from 1964–81 was Professor of Theoretical Physics at KCL. An expert on phase transitions and on critical phenomena in fluids, he was elected an FRS in 1977. From 1981–9 he was Professor of Physics at Bar-Ilan University. He is internationally known as the President of the Association of Orthodox Jewish Scientists, and was asked by the Lubavitcher Rebbe to compile articles reconciling science and religion, which he published in several volumes. He edited and contributed to *Memories of Kopul Rosen* (1970).

WW; online sources.

**DOMB (née Prizner), RISA** (16 March 1937–11 January 2007), academic. Born in Rehovot, Israel, the daughter of an international football referee, she arrived in Britain in 1958 to study English, married in 1960, and remained. Having obtained a BA in Hebrew Studies from UCL, she was awarded a PhD in 1978 for her thesis entitled 'The Literary and Historical Portrayal of the Arab in Modern Hebrew

Literature 1911–1948'. In 1979 she began teaching Modern Hebrew at Cambridge, and in 1986 was appointed to a lectureship in that subject, the first such in the university's history. From 1989 onwards she held fellowships at Girton College, where she was Director of Studies in Oriental Studies and Tutor, and in 1993 she founded the Cambridge Centre for Modern Hebrew Studies, remaining its Director until her death. She authored *The Arab in Hebrew Prose* (1982), *Home Thoughts from Abroad* (1985), *New Women's Writing from Israel* (2 vols, 1996 and 2007), and *Identity and Modern Israeli Literature* (2006).

JC (20 Feb. 1987, 10 Feb., 16 March 2007).

**DOMNITZ, MYER** (1909–89), educationist and writer on Jewish themes. Born in Abertillery, South Wales, where his father was minister to the dwindling Jewish congregation, he moved to Londonderry in childhood and attended Magee College. In 1943, having graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, and taken a Dip Ed at the University of London, he was appointed Headmaster of the Amhurst Park Yesodey Hatorah Day School, which was newly founded by Rabbi Shmuel \*Pinter. In 1946 he joined the staff of the \*Board of Deputies as Secretary and Education Officer of what developed into the Central Jewish Lecture Committee. He retired from the Board in 1974 but continued – through lectures, articles, books, and booklets – to promote Jews and Judaism to the wider community and thus foster tolerance and understanding.

JC (15 Dec. 1989, 9 Aug. 1991).

**DONIACH, AARON SELIG** (c1879–1959), Hebraist and academic, and **DONIACH (née Chaikin), RACHEL** (1884–16 October 1976), writer, educationist, and librarian. A formidable scholar of Hebrew and Arabic, Russian-born Aaron Doniach, who studied at the Vilna Yeshivah and similar institutions, was directly descended from the illustrious Sephardi Ibn Yahya (later Don Yahya) family, some members of which had settled in Eastern Europe. In 1904 he married, in Samara where he founded a Hebrew-language kindergarten, Kazan University graduate Rachel Chaikin,

from Riga, a trained teacher, and in 1905 they moved to London, where with (Sir) Leon \*Simon, they formed part of an intellectual discussion group speaking Hebrew. About 1910 Aaron established in Stepney a Talmud Torah for Girls, with Rachel as Headmistress. It taught Hebrew by the Ivrit b'Ivrit method then in its infancy – as a vital, current language. At its peak over 200 girls were enrolled there. In 1917 Rachel wrote a Hebrew play, *Im Shahar* ('With the Dawn'), followed by another, *Nitzhonot* ('Conquest'); she also wrote poetry and is regarded as the first woman in Britain to publish literary works in Hebrew. Aaron obtained in 1921 a BLitt from Wadham College, Oxford, for his thesis on an important Jewish manuscript in the Bodleian. That same year he was appointed to the Ahad Ha'am Lecturership at the University of London's School of Oriental Studies (now SOAS), where he had studied Arabic, Persian, and Ethiopic; funded by such communal figures as James de \*Rothschild, this was the first academic post in Modern Hebrew in Britain. The success of his classes led to the recognition of that subject as an option for matriculation, but no degree in the subject was offered until after 1926, when Isidore \*Wartski assumed the lecturership. Doniach, who made the official translation of the \*Balfour Declaration into Hebrew, constantly stressed the importance among Jews of a knowledge of Arabic literature and the need for Jewish-Muslim understanding both within and without Eretz Israel, and received the honour of lecturing at the Woking Mosque. From 1926–9 Rachel was Organising Secretary of WIZO, visiting Eretz Israel, and from 1929–62 was librarian of the Jewish Free Reading Room in London's East End. The couple's son **Nakdimon Shabbetai Doniach** (8 May 1907–16 April 1994), philologist and lexicographer, was born in London and educated at the universities of Oxford and London. He ran a bookshop, which was destroyed in the Blitz; served as an RAF squadron leader during the Second World War; headed the technical language section at the Government Communications Headquarters (Foreign Office); and, based in Oxford, edited Arabic-English and Hebrew-English dictionaries for OUP. In 1967 he was appointed OBE. His French-born wife **Thea Doniach** (d. 1986), the daughter of Leopold \*Pilichowski, was a book illustrator and painter educated at the Lycée Française de London and trained at the St John's Wood and St Martin's schools of art.

His sister **Shulamit (Shula) Doniach** (1905–96) was a noted pianist. His brother **Israel Doniach** (9 March 1919–11 February 2001), educated at UCL and at University Hospital, London (MD, 1938), was Professor of Morbid Anatomy at the University of London from 1960–76. Israel's wife **Deborah Abileah Doniach** (née Niswizki-Abileah; 6 April 1912–1 January 2004), the daughter of a music professor at the Jerusalem Conservatoire, was born in Geneva and educated at the Sorbonne and at the Royal Free Hospital, London (MD, 1956). She was Professor of Chemical Immunology at the Middlesex Hospital and made significant discoveries about the blood composition of thyroid glands that led to the concept of organ-specific antibodies.

JC (18 Dec. 1959, 2 Nov. 1962, 29 Oct. 1976, 22 June 1984, 11 April 1986, 13 May 1994, 9 March 2001, 6 Feb. 2004); *Lancet* (20 Oct. 1956, 20 March 2004).

**DONNER, CLIVE** (21 January 1926–7 September 2010), film director. Born in West Hampstead, the son of a concert violinist, he was educated at Kilburn Grammar School. His film industry career began in the cutting rooms at Denham Studios. Following wartime army service he became an assistant editor at Pinewood Studios, and by 1956 was a Rank contract director. Especially prominent during the 1960s, he directed such films as *The Caretaker* (1963), *What's New Pussycat?* (1965), *Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush* (1967), *Vampira* (1974), *The Thief of Bagdad* (1978), *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, and *Oliver Twist* (both 1982), *A Christmas Carol* (1984), and *Stealing Heaven* (1988). He also directed plays, series, and advertisements for television. In 1961 he was voted Best TV Commercials Director.

JC (28 Aug. 1964); online sources.

**DORFLER, ARYEH S.** (1898–26 December 1968), scholar and educationist. By birth an East European, he obtained the rabbinical diploma and a doctorate in Germany, arriving in London from Israel in 1954. He was one of the non-Orthodox refugee scholars who comprised the initial teaching staff at \*Leo Baeck College, where his wife [Sara] Jenny (d. 30 June 1987) served as librarian. He taught



Talmud and Codes, becoming Principal Lecturer. He published little, but was a revered teacher, and advocated the training of women as rabbis.

*Times* (28 Dec. 1969); *JC* (17 Jan. 1969, 1 Feb. 1985, 10 July 1987); H. Avidan, 'My Student Years at Leo Baeck College', *European Judaism*, 39 (2006), 50.

**DORFMAN, CHARLES** (2 May 1906–6 January 2000) and **DORFMAN, RAPHAEL** (29 October 1909–1 December 2005), craftsmen and choir-masters. The Liverpoolian brothers learned cabinet-making from their father, who came from Vitebsk. Examples of their fine workmanship in Liverpool shuls include the Ark at the Princes Road Synagogue. During the Second World War they did manufacturing and repair work on airplanes. Both sang in the choir at Princes Road, where Raphael was later Choirmaster for 70 years, and Charles was Assistant Choirmaster. During the 1940s, owing to the number of members on active service, it was opened to women, becoming one of Anglo-Jewry's few mixed synagogue choirs.

*JC* (25 Dec. 1959, 24 July 1981, 3 March 2000, 13 Jan. 2006).

**DORMIDO, DAVID ABRABANEL** (d. 1667), merchant and communal leader. Born a Marrano in Spain, where he was known as Manuel Martinez Dormido, he was a civic official and tax collector in Andalusia until arrested in 1627 by the Inquisition. Imprisoned and tortured, he moved to Bordeaux on his release in 1632, and in 1640 to Amsterdam, joining the synagogue and engaging in the Brazilian trade. Ruined by the Portuguese reconquest of Brazil in 1654, he went to London that same year to present to Cromwell the petition for the readmission of the Jews by \*Menassah ben Israel, whose son he accompanied. In 1655 Cromwell wrote a personal letter to the Portuguese king supporting Dormido's hopes of recovering what he had lost in Brazil; the royal response is unknown. In 1656 Dormido, as David Abrabanel, was among the signatories to the petition of the London Marranos requesting the Lord Protector to give them the freedom to live and worship

openly as Jews. He was probably the earliest formal lay leader of the congregation thus formed in 1657; he certainly was in 1663 when a constitution was framed. He was buried in the congregational cemetery at Mile End. His son, **Solomon Dormido** (1622–1700), known in early life as Antonio Dormido, became in 1657 the first Jew admitted to membership of the Royal Exchange. He was spared the necessity of taking the usual Christian oath, and when he was finally sworn in 1668 it was modified for him.

EJ; JE; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, *JHE*.

**DORMIDO, MANUEL MARTINEZ** *see* **DORMIDO, DAVID ABRABANEL**

**DOVER**, the English seaport nearest to the Continent, had a Jewish community in the eighteenth century. One of the earliest known Jewish residents was Hirsch ben Moses Dover (1734–79), otherwise known as Henry Moses, who married a daughter of Meir Polack, Secretary of London's \*Great Synagogue, and joined that congregation. Henry's son Elias (or Edward) ultimately changed his name to Goldsmid. With Samuel Moses and Elias Polack, who like him both spent their summers at Dover (and were almost certainly his relatives), Elias established a congregation in about 1770. Moses Moses, a licensed navy agent based at Dover during the Napoleonic Wars, was also probably a relative. From 1768–1818 a Rabbi Ash travelled to Kent, including Dover, performing circumcisions. Barnett Nathan and Jacob Reuben or Rubens, both described as 'chappmen', were local Freemasons in around 1800. Moses Levy, from Frankfort, was authorised as Dover's shochet in 1825. Reuben was among the Dover Jews who in 1833 successfully petitioned the Harbour Board for a piece of land on which to build a synagogue, which opened in 1835. Only about eight Jewish families lived in Dover at the time, but from the 1840s the number of Jewish residents was swelled by the presence of a boarding school, Sussex House, kept by the chazan and shochet, Prussian-born Rev. Raphael Isaac Cohen (né Freundlich; c1803–65). In 1851 it was reported that during term time

the synagogue, situated in Hawkesbury Street, was not big enough to hold his pupils in addition to its regular congregation, so services for the pupils were held in a school-room. From 1862 the synagogue was located in Northampton Street. Cohen's successors as minister were Prussian-born Heim (*sic*) Neumann (who transferred to Norwich in 1874) and Dutch-born Isidor Barnstein (d. 22 December 1925). At the beginning of the twentieth century there were about 130 Jews in Dover; by the mid-1930s there were 40. No congregation presently exists.

Roth, Rise; Jolles; England & Wales censuses, <http://www.ancestry.com>; JYB.

**DRACH, SOLOMON MOSES** (c1815–8 February 1879), Hebrew scholar, orientalist, and mathematician. Born in Aldgate, London, the nephew of Lipman Woolf Drach, who served as Treasurer of the Great Synagogue, he married, in 1841, Rebecca Levy, his senior by 15 years, whose brother married Henry \*Russell's sister. He was at one time the guardian of Matthias \*Levy, his wife's nephew. In business he became wealthy enough to live on his assets and pursue his many intellectual interests. An able Talmudist, he sought 'interesting hidden meanings and curious coincidences' in Scripture. At the JC's request in 1841 he compiled, in tabular form, statistics of Jewish charities. His diverse publications included *Mathematical Essays* (1840), *Occasional Poems and Rhythmical Translations in Various Languages* (1843), and *On the Statistics of Marriages in England* (1859). An FRAS, he was a committee member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, to which he contributed several papers; the Society's President, the Keeper of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, paid tribute to his profound learning on hearing of his death.

JC (4, 18 May 1860, 7, 14 Jan., 4 Feb. 1870, 2 April 1872, 13 June 1879, 9 Dec. 1904, 18 Nov. 1918, 27 April 1934); *Jewish World* (8 Feb. 1874, 21 Feb., 28 March 1879), cited in Berger, *The Jewish Victorian ... 1871–1880*; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**DRAGE (né Cohen), Sir BENJAMIN** (c1878–14 November 1952), furniture retailer and

communal leader. Little is known about his early life. In 1912 he changed his name by deed poll from Benjamin Cohen, and may have been the son of Mark Cohen, a furniture dealer of Spitalfields, listed in the 1881 Census. The founder of the well-known Oxford Street house furnishers, Drage's, he was a pioneer of 'easy payment' on credit. A noted philanthropist, he was knighted in 1932 for his contributions to the Imperial Institute in London and his services to the Empire Marketing Fund. He was one of the founders of the Golders Green Synagogue, serving as its presiding Warden from 1915–24, and was also a member of the Council of the West London Synagogue. He and his wife Etta donated an annual prize for proficiency in Hebrew and knowledge of the Jewish religion for children of the Golders Green Synagogue.

JC (21 Nov. 1952, 8 July 1912, 19 Dec. 1930; Jolles; WWW.

**DREEN, SAM** (1885–1979), garment worker and trade unionist. Born in Vitebsk, Belarus, which was then in the Tsarist Empire, he settled in London's East End in 1900. There he became a trouser maker and at 17 was driven by the harsh realities of piecework, labouring into the early hours, to become one of the youngest members of Rudolf \*Rocker's Arbeter Frait group. In 1916 he became Chairman of the Jewish Mantle and Costume Makers' Trade Union, which had about 8000 members by the time it joined the Amalgamated Society of Tailors. From 1917 Dreen was active in the Poale Zion movement, which to mark his 70th birthday planted 15 trees in Israel in his name, and in 1928 he and his children founded Young Poale Zion and established a club in Bethnal Green with 100 members. Dreen was also involved in the Workers' Circle Friendly Society, which he at one time chaired, and connected with the YIVO Institute of Jewish Research. He ultimately moved to the USA, dying in Milwaukee.

JC (16 Feb. 1979); Fishman, *East End Jewish Radicals*.

**DRESCHFELD, JULIUS** (13 October 1845–13 June 1807), pathologist and physician. Julius

Dreschfeld was born in Niederwerrn, Bavaria, the son of a successful merchant. He was educated at the Bamberg Gymnasium and came to Britain to live with his brother Leopold (1824–97), a dentist in Manchester. Julius attended Owens College, Manchester, winning at least four prizes and a major scholarship, and briefly attended the Manchester Royal School of Mines. He then served in the Bavarian army and received an MD degree (1867) from the University of Wurzburg, with a specialty in pathology. From 1869 he lived in Manchester, becoming Hon. Consulting Physician at the Royal Infirmary. He was Professor of Pathology at Owens College (1881–91), training many students and increasing the importance of pathology in the medical curriculum. From 1891 he served as Professor of Medicine there. His 1876 paper describing the use of eosin dye to stain tissue samples under a microscope led to its standard use, and he was a pioneer of the treatment of rabies. He wrote over 120 learned papers, and was a leading figure in Manchester's cultural life. Although connected with the Manchester Jewish Hospital and a supporter of the Manchester Society for Aiding Distressed Foreigners, in later life he became an Anglican.

ODNB; E. M. Brockbank, ed., *Dreschfeld Memorial Volume* (1908); *Times* (15 June 1907); *BMJ* (22 June 1907); *Lancet* (29 June 1907); *Munk's Roll*.

**DRESDEN, EDWARD ZADOK** (c1813–15 March 1899), merchant. Born in the Netherlands, he headed a very successful firm of merchants at Lime Square and then at Gracechurch Street in the City of London, and left the very substantial fortune of £609,000 when he died. He bequeathed significant amounts to Jewish charities, including the \*Jews' Hospital. Although he was related by marriage to a number of very prominent Anglo-Jewish families, including the Montefiores, Michollses, and Van Raaltes, very little is known of his life and career, which probably included banking as well as mercantile interests. His son **Edmond Dresden** (1843–17 December 1903), who left £344,000, served as DL for Suffolk and was known for his charitable bequests.

JC (14 April 1899, 12 Feb. 1904).

**DREYFUS, CHARLES** (7 October 1848–1935), chemist and communal leader. He was especially notable as being the person who introduced Chaim \*Weizmann to Arthur Balfour. Distantly related to Alfred Dreyfus, he was born in Rizheim, Alsace, and obtained a doctorate in chemistry from the University of Strasbourg. He arrived in Lancashire in 1869 to work as a research chemist with a textile printing company at Radcliffe, and in 1876 established the Clayton Aniline Dye Company to produce aniline oil and salt for calico printers and dyers. He was President of the Manchester Zionist Association (founded 1902) and of the \*Zionist Federation. For about ten years he was a Conservative councillor in Manchester, and a JP for 35. Joseph \*Massil introduced him to Weizmann, who became a consultant chemist for Dreyfus's company, with his work resulting in the company's eight patents for camphor products (1905–8). In 1906, while Chairman of the local Conservatives, Dreyfus set up a meeting between Weizmann and Balfour, who was parliamentary candidate for the Clayton division of North Manchester, which enabled Weizmann to explain at length to the receptive politician his vision of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. Dreyfus retired as Managing Director of his company in 1913, but on the outbreak of the First World War set up works in Manchester's Trafford Park for the manufacture of war munitions. In 1904 he founded the Manchester Jewish Hospital, of which he was inaugural Chairman. He died in France.

JC (25 Nov. 1904, 13 Dec. 1935, 28 Jan., 4 Feb. 1949, 2 Sept., 21 Oct. 1988); *WWW*; *Times* (31 Oct. 1910); P. Emden, *Jews of Britain* (1943).

**DREYFUS (né Dreyfus-Wahl), HENRY** (7 January 1882–30 December 1944), rayon manufacturer and chemist. Born in Basle, Switzerland, he studied there and in Paris. He received a doctorate in chemistry from the University of Basle, and in 1912 co-founded a firm that manufactured cellulose. Moving to Britain in 1916, he established the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company Ltd near Derby, which manufactured important chemicals for the British government during the First World War. After the war his company manufactured Celanese, its

trade term for rayon, which became a household name. He was involved in a long series of disputes over patents and other matters. In 1938 he received the Perkin Gold Medal. A benefactor of the JNF in Palestine, he left £2,499,000.

ODNB; JC (5 and 26 Jan. 1945).

**DRIELSMAN, EMANUEL MENACHEM** (c1844–26 March 1920), educationist and communal leader. Born in Leeuwarden, Holland, he moved to England in his youth. He became a teacher at Northwick College, headed by the Rev. A. P. \*Mendes, where Rufus \*Isaacs was among his pupils, and later at a school in Maida Vale. In 1895 he was appointed Secretary to Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler, who bequeathed him £100, and continued in that capacity to Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz. He died three months before his planned retirement, and was widely lauded as a deeply Orthodox communal figure of the ‘old school’.

JC (18 Aug. 1911, 2 April 1920).

**DRUCKER, AMY JULIA** (1873–November 1951), artist. The London-born daughter of a wine merchant from Germany, she was brought up in Hampstead. In 1908 she gave a four-day showing of her work at her studio in St John’s Wood; in addition to paintings it consisted of lithographs, miniatures, sketches, coloured drawings (mainly portraits), and a few landscapes, testifying to her versatility. In 1921 the Mendoza Galleries, Regent Street, held an exhibition of the paintings and drawings she had recently made on location in Palestine and India. After her death two portfolios of her watercolours and pastels were presented to the Royal Anthropological Institute. In 1952 paintings, watercolours, pastels, and lithographs by her were displayed at the Ben Uri \*Gallery, where a prize in her name was instituted. Her paintings included *The Aliens, Wentworth Street at Night*, and *Arab Water Carriers*.

JC (9 Nov. 1906, 11 Dec. 1908, 21 Oct. 1921, 28 March 1952, 6 Dec. 1991).

**DRUCKER, HENRY MATTHEW** (29 April 1942–30 October 2002), political scientist and academic fund-raiser. Born in Paterson, New Jersey, the son of a department store owner, he was educated at Allegheny College in Pennsylvania and received a doctoral degree from the LSE. From 1967 he lectured in politics at the University of Edinburgh. He became an influential figure as a political scientist and in the local Labour Party. He co-authored *The Politics of Nationalism and Devolution* (1980) with future Prime Minister Gordon Brown, who was at the time also an Edinburgh academic, and served as constituency chairman for Robin Cook, MP. From 1983 Drucker edited the influential ‘Developments in British Politics’ series that he had founded. In 1986 he was appointed, in a highly unusual move, as development officer at the University of Oxford, where, with Vice-Chancellor Sir Patrick Neill, he intended to raise £220 million from private donors for the institution. While fundraising from alumni and private sources is an everyday part of American academic life, it was previously little known in Britain, and widely mistrusted. He managed to raise £341 million, and made academic fundraising respectable in this country. He later formed his own private fundraising business, Oxford Philanthropic. He suffered from chronic heart disease, of which he died at a relatively young age.

ODNB; JC (22 Nov. 2002).

**DRYAN, MOSES D.** (d. 1978), Orthodox rabbi. He was born in Radun, Poland, and studied at the yeshivah there founded by the famed Chofetz Chaim; he also studied at the Baranowitz Yeshivah. Having spent a period as a rabbi in Poland he arrived in England in 1933 and joined the staff of the \*Gateshead Yeshivah. In 1935 he became minister of the fledgling Crosshill Hebrew Congregation, Glasgow, which he served until his death, when he was acting head of the Glasgow Beth Din, a body he joined in 1943. By his twenty-fifth year of service with the congregation there were almost 500 members. He authored *The Laws of Tephillin* and *The Holy Sabbath*, was President of the \*Glasgow Yeshivah, President of Glasgow Mizrahi, Hon. Vice-President of the Mizrahi Federation of Great Britain, and

Chairman of Glasgow's Sabbath Observance Organisation, which he founded in 1941. He was buried in Israel.

JC (18 Aug. 1961, 7 July 1978).

**DUBLIN**, capital of Eire, and formerly of Ireland under British rule. Since the medieval Exchequer of Jews at Westminster had an Irish branch, there may have been Jews there in the Middle Ages. During the Cromwellian Protectorate several Sephardi merchants from Holland settled there. In about 1660 they opened a synagogue, in Crane Lane. During military operations in Ireland after William III's accession more Sephardim settled there in the wake of Isaac \*Pereira, Commissary-General to the Expeditionary Force, and in 1718 a cemetery was acquired. During the first half of the eighteenth century an Ashkenazi community, consisting of arrivals from England and the Continent, replaced the diminished formative one. Its breadwinners were mainly goldsmiths and jewellers, with a few pencil-makers. A cemetery, at Ballybough, was obtained in 1748. By the 1790s the congregation worshipped in Marlborough Street, in the 'yard of the glass-works'. But the congregation dwindled and fell on hard times, its effects being seized and sold off for rent. In 1822 it was revived by a few remaining families, including that of Dublin-born L. Phillips (1774–1865), arguably the 'grand old man' of the community at the time of his death, and more Ashkenazi newcomers. They worshipped at the Stafford Street home of member J. W. Cohen, who with his brother had rescued the old congregation's Torah scrolls from sale by its creditors. In 1835 the congregation moved into a converted meeting-house in Mary's Abbey. In 1892 it removed to the synagogue in Adelaide Road that served it until 1999. Owing to migration from the Russian Empire between 1881 and 1914 several alternative places of worship opened. A Jewish Board of Guardians was founded in 1882 and the National and Hebrew School in 1893. Isaac \*Herzog, later Chief Rabbi of Israel, was Chief Rabbi of Dublin 1919–36. Immanuel \*Jakobovits was Chief Rabbi from 1949 and Isaac \*Cohen from 1959–79. Robert \*Briscoe was Lord Mayor (1956–7 and 1961–2), and

his son held that office in the 1980s. Israeli diplomat Max Nurock OBE (c1892–1978) was a native of Dublin and a graduate of Trinity College. In 1968 the Jewish population numbered approximately 3600; it is today about 1790. There are three Orthodox synagogues and a Progressive one, with other communal institutions. Many literary-minded visitors to the city follow the route taken on 'Bloomsday' (16 June 1904) by the fictional protagonist Leopold Bloom in James Joyce's *Ulysses*.

JE; EJ; Roth, *Rise*; Bernard Shillman, *A Short History of the Jews in Ireland* (1945), Louis Hyman, *Jews of Ireland* (1972); Dermot Keogh, *Jews in Twentieth Century Ireland* (1998); Ray Rivlin, *Shalom Ireland: A Social History of the Jews in Modern Ireland* (2003).

**DUBOWITZ, VICTOR** (6 August 1931–), paediatric neurologist. Born in Beaufort West, South Africa, he qualified in medicine (1954) at the University of Cape Town. Subsequently emigrating to Britain, he took a PhD degree (1965) at the University of Sheffield. He served as Professor of Paediatrics (1972–96) at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School and was Director (1975–96) of its Muscle Research Centre. An expert on neuromuscular disorders in children, he described (1965) a rare genetic affliction that has become known as 'Dubowitz Syndrome'. He was the first President of the European Paediatric Neurology Society (1994–7) and the founding Editor (1990) of *Neuromuscular Disorders* and (1996) of the *European Journal of Paediatric Neurology*, as well as the author of many works on paediatric neurology. He wrote an autobiography, *Ramblings of a Peripatetic Paediatrician* (2005).

WW; online sources.

**DUBS, ALFRED, BARON DUBS** (5 December 1932–), politician. Born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, he came to Britain in 1939 on a Kindertransport. Educated at the LSE, he was a local government officer, and served as Labour MP for Battersea South (1979–83) and for Battersea (1983–7). He was given a life peerage in 1994 as a Labour Working Peer. He served as an Opposition Whip in the Lords

(1994–7) and as an Opposition Front Bench Spokesman in the Lords (1995–7). From 1997–9 he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Northern Ireland Office. From 1971–8 he was a member of Westminster City Council. He was Director of the British Refugee Council (1988–95), and a deputy chairman of the Fabian Society and of the Independent Television Commission. He was Joint Deputy Chairman (1997–2001) and Chairman (2001–3) of the Broadcasting Standards Tribunal; since 2000 he has chaired the All-Party Group on European Enlargement.

JC (13 March, 3 April 1981; Dod; WW).

**DUDLEY, ALFRED** *see* PORTER, SARAH

**DUFFIELD, Dame VIVIEN LOUISE** *see* CLORE, Sir CHARLES

**DUKES, LEOPOLD** (1810–3 August 1891), Hebraist and scholar. Born at Pressburg (Bratislava), where he had a traditional yeshivah education, he afterwards acquired secular learning, becoming a maskil. His researches in the important libraries of Europe led him in 1849 to Oxford, where, funded for about three months by Anglo-Jewish supporters of scholarship on the initiative of the son of the English Hebraist Michael \*Josephs, he delved among the Hebrew manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. His findings were reported to the JC in a series entitled 'Letters from Oxford'. Along with parallel discoveries by Z. H. \*Edelmann these were later incorporated into *Ginzei Oksford* (1850), which, translated by M. H. \*Bresslau, was published in 1852 as *Treasures of Oxford*. Following his sojourn at Oxford Dukes lived solitarily for 20 years in London, producing works of great erudition in a rented room in Clifton Street, Finsbury, in an atmosphere choked with the fumes of the small clay pipe which he constantly puffed. From there he wrote a weekly column for a Jewish periodical in Hungary, writing almost illegibly on tiny pieces of paper which he posted without stamps, making the recipient pay. During his years in England he laid the foundation for a number of his distinguished

works, notably *Nachal Kedumim* (Hanover, 1858).

JE, EJ, JC (16 Feb., 27 April 1849, 14 Feb. 1890, 14 Aug., 13 Nov. 1891).

**DULCKEN (née David), [MARIE] LOUISE** (29 March 1811–12 April 1850), pianist. She was born in Hamburg, the daughter of a businessman. Her brother Ferdinand David (1810–77) gave the first performance of Mendelssohn's *Violin Concerto* (1845), which was dedicated to him, and toured England. Louise Dulcken married in 1828 and moved to London, where she became a leading pianist. In 1844 she gave a performance of a duo piano piece by Mozart with Mendelssohn; Offenbach was an instrumentalist. In 1843 she gave the English premier of Chopin's Second Piano Concerto. By 1845 she was pianiste to Queen Victoria, whom she taught. She died tragically at 39 from complications of an abscess.

Times (12 June 1844, 16 June 1846, 15 April 1850); Grove; Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians (2001).

**DUMOULIN, VICTOR** (1836–30 March 1921), businessman and local official. Born in Lille, France, he settled when young in Hull, where he founded the well-known firm of Dumoulin and Gosschalk, hide and woollen merchants. He was the city's Sheriff in 1903, a post filled in 1910 by his son Edward. Active in the social and philanthropic life of Hull, he was President of the College of Music and the Philharmonic Society. He also served as President of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping and as, successively, the local Ottoman Vice-Consul and Consul. He left a legacy to Hull's Western Synagogue.

JC (27 Feb. 1903, 18 Nov. 1910, 8 April 1921).

**DUNDEE**, Scotland's fourth largest city, on the north coast of the Firth of Tay, has a small Jewish community, dating from 1874. In 1889 a burial ground was acquired, in Parker Street. By the early twentieth century there was a Jewish population of about 110. It

had a Hebrew Benevolent Loan Society. From 1895–1920 the synagogue was in Murraygate Street. Afterwards the congregation moved to Meadow Street. The present synagogue, in St Mary's Place, opened in 1978. Communal numbers peaked between the wars but gradually dwindled after 1945. By 2001 they had fallen to 22. The Dundee University Students' Jewish Society is based at the synagogue. Ministers have included Revs. S. Rosenzweig, G. Zacutta, A. Eidlin, M. Glaser, S. Michelson, M. Levine, S. King, L. A. Falk, A. Miller, S. Bresslof, M. Franks, M. Isaacs, M. Segal, and Rabbi Dr G. Pfingst.

JE; EJ; JYB; JCR-UK; Jolles.

**DUNITZ, ALFRED ABRAHAM** (15 May 1917–), Jewish architectural heritage advocate. Born in Stepney, a cousin of Jack \*Dunnett, he was appointed JP, and served on the Court of Common Council (1984–2004) at the City of London, representing Portsoken ward. During the 1970s, aware of various threats to British Jewry's historic buildings through decay, dilapidation, and planning encroachments, he decided to inspect regularly all the older synagogues and cemeteries. He brought about regular cemetery maintenance and wall repairs at minimal expense and raised around £400,000 from the Department of the Environment, English Heritage, local authorities and other conservation bodies. Apart from preservation initiatives on various London sites, he has assisted in the restoration or preservation of threatened synagogues and cemeteries in the provinces. He has held high office in the Jewish Committee for HM Forces, the Friends of Jewish Servicemen, and the \*United Synagogue Burial Society.

JYB.

**DUNKELS (né Dunkelsbühler), ANTON** (c1846–8 January 1911), diamond merchant. Born in Fürth, Bavaria, he emigrated during the 1870s to the Rand diamond fields of South Africa, where he was originally an agent for the \*Mosenthal family but then became a prominent diamond appraiser and merchant on his own account. He was a cousin of the famous Oppenheimer family, and having

established himself in London, where A. Dunkelsbühler & Co. was one of the largest dealers in rough diamonds, he employed the South African diamond magnate and financier Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (1880–1957) as a clerk in his London office. He changed his name to Dunkels in 1895. He had close ties to DeBeers and owned ten per cent of the original Diamond Syndicate. Leaving £1,589,000 in England, he bequeathed legacies to Jewish charities. His son **Walter Dunkels** (d. 1956), a British intelligence officer in both World Wars, was also a prominent diamond merchant.

JC (10 Feb. 1911); Wheatcroft, *Randlords*.

**DUNNER, JOSEPH HIRSCH (JOSEF ZVI)** (4 January 1913–1 April 2007), Orthodox rabbi. Born and brought up in Cologne, he studied at the famed Hildesheimer's Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin, and was at first an adherent of German neo-Orthodoxy. Receiving his rabbinical diploma in 1936, he was appointed Chief Rabbi of East Prussia, based in Königsberg, and married the daughter of a founder of Agudath Yisrael, in which movement he himself became a leading figure. Following Kristallnacht he was brought to England as a refugee by Rabbi Dr Solomon \*Schonfeld. He conducted services for a small refugee minyan at Westcliff-on-Sea, was interned as an 'enemy alien' on the Isle of Man, ran Leicester's Beth Hamedresh for five years, and at Southampton took charge of a reception centre for refugee orphaned children. In 1946 he became Principal of the Beth Yaakov girls' seminary newly founded by Rabbi Schonfeld, initially commuting from Leicester on his motorbike. He remained Principal until the mid-1990s. In 1960 he succeeded Schonfeld as rabbi of Agudath Yisrael Synagogue, and became head of the Beth Din of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. His Königsberg-born son, Rabbi **Abraham Moses Dunner** (13 November 1937–) has been prominently associated with the Agudath Yisrael and Beth Yaakov schools movements, the Simon Wiesenthal Centre (UK), and the Russian Jews' Congress; he edited Agudath Israel's organ *Jewish Tribune* (1967–71) and *Haderech* (1962–70). He is Executive Director of the Conference of European Rabbis and a Barnet councillor. His son, property tycoon

**Benzion Dunner** (4 May 1962–22 March 2008), was a philanthropist of extraordinary generosity to individuals and institutions, describing himself as ‘God’s postman’. He was killed in a car crash near Bournemouth shortly after signing cheques totalling £2 million at one of the ‘open houses’ for dispensing charity that he regularly held at his Golders Green home, signing into the early hours to ensure that no deserving case was excluded. His funeral was attended by 3000 mourners. Another son, Rabbi **Pinchas Eliezer Dunner** (25 September 1970–) became rabbi of the Saatchi Synagogue on its opening in 1998.

JC (8 Jan. 1960, 18 Sept. 1998, 27 April 2007, 4 April, 8 Aug. 2008, 6 Feb. 2009); *Jewish Tribune* (19 April 2007, Supplement); *Guardian* (3 July 2007); *Observer* (30 March 2008).

**DUNNETT (né Dunitz), JACK** (24 June 1922–), politician and football official. Born Jacob Dunitz, he was educated at the Whitgift School and at Downing College, Cambridge, where he graduated with a law degree and worked as a solicitor. During the Second World War he was an army captain. He served on the Enfield and Middlesex local councils from 1958–63 and on the GLC from 1964–7. He was Labour MP for Nottingham Central in 1964–February 1974 and for Nottingham East, February 1974–May 1983, and served as a Parliamentary Private Secretary in 1964–70. He was also a well-known figure in the world of football administration, serving as Chairman of Nottinghamshire County Football Club (1968–87), of the Football League Management Committee (1977–89), and as Vice-President of the Football Association in 1988–9. A. A. \*Dunitz is his cousin.

Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**DUNSTABLE** *see* **LUTON and DUNSTABLE**

**DUPARC, MORRIS** (1852–2 December 1942), journalist and communal leader. Born in Leeuwarden, Holland, he arrived in London in infancy and was educated at the JFS, where he afterwards taught for several years. He

later became a sub-editor on the *Jewish World*, and in 1873 joined the JC as reporter, covering most of the early Zionist Congresses for the paper and, owing to his command of languages, extending its coverage of foreign news. In 1878 he married the sister of Asher I. \*Myers and effectively edited the paper from 1902–7, during Israel \*Davis’s tenure. He remained with the paper until his retirement in 1925. He became a clerk to the AJA in 1875 and was subsequently its Secretary until 1939. From 1887–1903 he served as Secretary of the JFS. A founder of Brondesbury Synagogue, he was its Warden from 1905–11 and represented it on the Council of the \*United Synagogue. He was for many years a member of the \*Board of Deputies, and active on several of its committees. His son, J. M. Duparc, was Secretary of the LJS.

JC (4 Dec. 1942); Cesarani, JC.

**DU PRÉ, JACQUELINE MARY** (26 January 1945–19 October 1987), cellist. She converted to Judaism ahead of her marriage at the Western Wall in June 1967 to the celebrated Argentinian-born Israeli pianist Daniel Barenboim (15 November 1942–), who directed the South Bank Summer Festival (1968–70) and conducted several London orchestras. Born in Oxford, the daughter of a financial writer and editor, she attended Croydon High School. A child prodigy on the cello, taught by William \*Pleeth, she won in 1960 the Gold Medal of the Guildhall School of Music and the Queen’s Prize for British musicians. She gave her formal debut recital in 1961, and became one of the greatest cellists in the world. Her career and life were tragically cut short by multiple sclerosis, diagnosed in 1973, the year she gave her last public concert. She received numerous awards for her musicianship, including honorary doctorates and, in 1976, an OBE. Rabbi Albert \*Friedlander conducted her funeral.

ODNB.

**DURLACHER, Sir ESMOND OTHO** (8 October 1901–28 June 1982), stockjobber. The son of Frederick Henry Durlacher (1859–1936), a stockjobber in the City of London of



German-Jewish origin, and of the daughter of Sir Reginald Hanson, a prominent non-Jewish City businessman, he was educated at Repton and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and became a partner (later senior partner) in the family firm of F. & N. Durlacher. After the Second World War, in which he served in the Intelligence Corps, he presided over the merger of many small stockjobbing firms into large ones to deal with the growth of great pension funds and the decline, at the time, of wealthy private investors. His firm, Durlacher Oldham Mordaunt Godson, became the most important in the City. In 1972 he was knighted for his charitable work. During the premiership of Edward Heath (1970–4) he helped to raise £2 million for the Conservative Party. His brother Admiral Sir **Laurence George Durlacher** (24 July 1902–16 January 1986) was educated at RNC Osborne and RNC Dartmouth. He joined the Royal Navy in 1927, and was promoted captain in 1945, rear-admiral in 1955, vice-admiral in 1958, and admiral in 1961. During the war he served in the Mediterranean (despatches; DSC, 1945), and from 1959–62 held the posts of Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord. He was knighted in 1961.

ODNB; WWW.

**DURLACHER, LEWIS** (1792–3 March 1864), chiropodist. Born in Warwickshire, he was the son of chiropodist and dentist [Solomon] Abraham Durlacher (1757–1845), from whom, in Bath, he learned his craft. In about 1816 he commenced practice in St James's Street, London, and was fortunate enough to be accepted by the medical establishment at a time when chiropody struggled for recognition as a valid branch of medicine. From 1823 until his death he was surgeon-chiropodist to three successive monarchs, one of whom, William IV, presented him with an inscribed snuffbox. In 1826 *The Lancet* praised his treatment for embedded toenails, as demonstrated at the Hospital of Surgery in Panton Square. He attempted to establish a free dispensary for people with foot ailments. His *A Treatise on Corns, Bunions, the Diseases of Nails, and the General Management of the Feet* (1845) was the earliest medical text on footcare. Well versed in Hebrew and Jewish knowledge, he was active in the affairs of the \*Western Synagogue.

ODNB; W. Seelig, 'Durlacher, Four Generations of a Family in English Chiropody', *The Chiropodist*, 11 (1956), 76–83; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**DUVEEN, Sir GEOFFREY** (4 July 1883–15 November 1975), hospital chairman. His father, Henry J. Duveen (d. 1919), the brother of Sir Joseph Joel \*Duveen and the uncle of Lord \*Duveen, was chiefly responsible for running the famous art dealer's offices in New York. The father's shares in the firm were sold after his death, and Sir Geoffrey does not appear to have had any active connection with the firm. He was educated at Bath College and at Merton College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. He served in the First World War and as a Commander in the RNVR during the Second World War. He was Chairman of the Royal Ear Hospital and was instrumental in building its new home near University College Hospital. He received a knighthood for his work for the Royal Ear Hospital in 1948, and wrote works on stamps and coins.

WWW; Jolles; Meryle Secrest, *Duveen* (2004).

**DUVEEN, Sir JOSEPH JOEL** (8 May 1843–9 November 1908) and **DUVEEN, Sir JOSEPH, first Baronet, first BARON DUVEEN** (14 October 1869–25 May 1939) art dealers. A blacksmith's son, born Joel Joseph Duveen in Meppel, Holland, the elder Duveen migrated to Hull in 1866 to deal in pottery, about which he became an expert. With his brother Henry he moved to London, opening an art gallery and salesroom on Oxford Street in 1879 which then relocated to Old Bond Street. He was the first of his family to specialise in selling art to wealthy Americans, and became one of the most famous and successful British art dealers. He gave generously to art museums and built the Turner Wing at the Tate Gallery (now Tate Britain), for which he was knighted in 1908. He left £622,000. His eldest son Joseph, with whom he is frequently confused, is often known as Lord Duveen of Millbank. Entering the firm at the age of 17, he became its effective head after about 1900. He further developed its speciality of selling the collections of distressed European aristocrats to nouveau-

riche American millionaires, most famously, perhaps, selling Gainsborough's *Blue Boy* to Henry Huntington, the California railway king, in 1921. Lord Duveen often employed the famous American-born art expert Bernard Berenson to authenticate questioned works. Like his father, Duveen was a great philanthropist of British art. His most famous contribution was building at the British Museum the Duveen Gallery that houses the Elgin Marbles. He was a trustee of the Wallace Collection, the National Portrait Gallery, and other museums. The apparent conflict of interest entailed in a full-time art dealer acting as a museum trustee, a role in which he would necessarily be involved in questions of art purchase, gave rise to much disquiet, and he was eventually forced to resign from his museum posts. He was knighted in 1919, given a baronetcy in 1927, and made a peer in 1933, the first art dealer to be ennobled. A dynamic personality, he has been the subject of several biographies, most recently Meryle Secrest, *Duveen: A Life in Art* (2004). Sir Arthur \*Abrahams was his sister's son.

ODNB; Jolles; WWW.

**DWEK, RAYMOND ALLEN** (10 November 1941–), biochemist. Born in Manchester, he was educated at Carmel College and at the University of Manchester (BSc; First in Chemistry), at Lincoln College, Oxford (DPhil, 1966), and at Exeter College, Oxford (DSc, 1985). Since 1988 he has been Professor of Glycobiology at Oxford University and Director of its Glycobiology Unit. (Glycobiology is the chemical study of saccharides or sugar chains.) The author of numerous works on physical chemistry and nuclear magnetic resonance, he has taught at the Weizmann Institute and received an honorary degree from the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

WW.

**DYSON, Sir JOHN ANTHONY** (31 July 1943–), judge. Educated at Leeds Grammar School and at Wadham College, Oxford (Harmsworth Law Scholar, 1968), he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1968 (QC, 1982; Bencher, 1990). He served as a recorder from 1986–93, was a judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division (1993–2001), and has been a Lord of Appeal since 2001. Since 2003 he has been Deputy Head of Civil Justice, and was Presiding Judge of the Technology and Construction Court from 1998–2001. He is an hon. fellow of the HJ, and a former chairman of the Legal Group of its British Friends. Knighted in 1993, he was made a Privy Councillor in 2001.

JC (10 May 1996); WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**DYTE, DAVID MOSES** (fl. 1800), Georgian hero. He came from a family of quill merchants originally surnamed Dietz and saved George III from an assassination attempt at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on 15 May 1800 where a comedy by Colly Cibber was being performed *As the King*, in the Royal Box, was acknowledging the salutations of the audience, a psychotic dragoon private, James Hadfield, fired a horse-pistol at him at point blank range. But as Hadfield took aim Dyte jostled his arm and deflected the shot, which thereupon struck a pillar 14 inches from the King's head. The incident was immortalised in *Jew Dyte*, a play by Dyte's relative Harold \*Rubinstein. It is said that as his sole reward Dyte requested the monopolistic right to sell opera tickets, which was in the King's gift. In 1802 he was appointed 'Purveyor of Pens and Quills to the Royal Household'. Dyte's son Henry served as Hon. Secretary to the Jewish Blind Society, while Dyte's London-born grandson Charles (1818–93) was a parliamentarian in the colony (subsequently state) of Victoria, Australia.

JE (which mistakes the number of shots); H. F. Rubinstein, *Israel Set Free: Five One Act Plays* (1936); additional information from Rabbi J. S. Levi, Melbourne.

# E

**EASTERMAN, ALEXANDER LEVVEY** (25 December 1890–26 August 1983), journalist and communal leader. Born in Dundee, the son of a picture framer from the Tsarist Empire, he was raised in Glasgow. He graduated from the University of Glasgow (MA; LLB) and in 1913 organised a meeting at Glasgow's City Hall to protest about Russia's Beilis Affair. He was the *Daily Express's* Foreign Editor from 1926–33, resigning over the paper's attitude to Hitler. In 1934 he joined the *Daily Herald* as Literary Editor and became Chief Foreign Correspondent. He became Political Director of the WJC's British Section, and later Director of the WJC's Department for International Affairs. With Sydney \*Silverman he represented the WJC at the Nuremberg Trials. He served as a WJC delegate at the UN San Francisco Conference (1945) and the Paris Peace Conference (1946). He was a vice-president of the \*Zionist Federation and of the WJC. His son Leslie David Easterman (1920–), a noted Israeli Air Force instructor and expert in emergency aerial situations, served in RAF Bomber Command (DFC, 1945) and later with El Al.

*Times* (29 Aug. 1983); *JC* (26 March 1915, 23 Dec. 1960, 2 Sept. 1983).

**EBAN, ABBA** (2 February 1915–17 November 2002), diplomat and statesman. He was born Aubrey Solomon in Cape Town. Following the death in 1917 of his father, a merchant, his mother, sister of Dr Samuel Sacks (see Landau, Muriel Elsie), married London radiologist Dr Isaac Eban. Aubrey, a Zionist from his youth, was educated at St Olave's School, Southwark, and read Classics and Oriental Languages at Queens' College, Cambridge (Triple First). In 1938 he was appointed Research Fellow and Tutor in Oriental Literature at Pembroke College, Cambridge. During wartime army service he was Liaison Officer between the SOE and the Jewish Agency for Palestine. From 1944–6 he was Vice-Principal of the Middle East Centre for Arab Studies in

Jerusalem. He participated in the final talks with the Mandate Government in London, and in 1947 served as Liaison Officer with the UN Special Commission on Palestine and was a member of the Jewish Agency delegation to the UN General Assembly. At about this time he adopted the forename Abba. On 18 May 1948 Israel's provisional government appointed him as its representative in the UN. His mellifluous eloquence and conciliatory persuasiveness, assisted by his urbanity and command of many languages, proved highly effective at critical moments in Israel's formative and subsequent history. His career as a statesman is well known. His publications included *Zionism and the Arab World* (1947), *The New Diplomacy* (1983), and *Heritage: Civilization and the Jews* (1985). His wife's sister married Chaim \*Herzog.

*Who's Who in Israel 1952, 2001*; A. Eban, *An Autobiography* (1977); idem, *Israel through My Eyes* (1993); idem, *Voice of Israel* (1957).

**EDELMAN, HIRSCH** see **EDELMANN, ZEVI HIRSCH**

**EDELMAN, [ISRAEL] MAURICE** (2 March 1911–14 December 1975), politician, journalist, and author. Born in Cardiff, the son of an immigrant painter/photographer and synagogue shamash, he was educated at Cardiff High School and Trinity College, Cambridge. After graduating, he worked for his father-in-law, a timber merchant. In the late 1930s he visited Russia and wrote a number of unfortunate works whitewashing Stalin. During the Second World War he was a war correspondent for *Picture Post* and was later a leading political journalist. He served as Labour MP for Coventry West from 1945–50, for Coventry North from 1950–February 1974, and for Coventry North-West from February 1974 until his death. During the 1950s he was on the anti-nuclear left of the party, but later became an enthusiast for British entry into the EEC. He was perhaps most famous as a novelist, writing the best-selling detective novel *Who Goes Home* (1953) and two fictionalised accounts of \*Disraeli's life: *Disraeli in Love* (1972) and *Disraeli Rising* (1975). Despite their apparent political differences, Edelman's

regard for Disraeli was so great that he rented and lived in a wing of Hughenden Manor, Disraeli's country house. His admiration for Disraeli is indicative of the fact that, by the 1970s, he had abandoned his youthful leftism, serving as President of the AJA (1963–6) and campaigning on behalf of Soviet Jewry. Edelman was mistrusted by Harold Wilson, who never appointed him to any ministerial post despite his ability. His other books included a political biography of Ben-Gurion (1964).

ODNB; JC (19 Dec. 1975); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**EDELMANN, ZEVI HIRSCH** (1805–58), Hebraist and scholar. Born in White Russia, he lived for a few years from 1849 in England, where he was known as Hirsch Edelman. He performed invaluable service to Jewish scholarship by investigating the holdings of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. His labours, and those made concurrently by Leopold \*Dukes, resulted in *Ginzei Oksford*, which, edited and translated by M. H. \*Bresslau, was published in 1850 as *Treasures of Oxford*. Edelman[n]'s *Derekh Tovim: The Path of Good Men*, a compilation of writings by Judah ibn Tibbon and Maimonides along with Arabic and Greek proverbs in Hebrew, was published in 1852. Upon request free copies of this highly praised work were distributed to Jewish schools in Britain. Also based upon his discoveries in the Bodleian was his much lauded compilation *Kaftor va-Ferakh* by the medieval Sephardi scholar Moses Farchi (1851). He also immersed himself in a transcription of a manuscript commentary on Genesis by another medieval Sephardi scholar, Abraham ibn Ezra. His *Gedulat Shaul* ('The Elevation of Saul'), concerning the famous Saul Wahl, Poland's reputed 'King for a Day' in 1586, was published in London in 1854. From London he moved to Berlin, and eventually to Paris.

JE; EJ; JC (29 June, 26 Oct. 1849, 1 March 1850, 16 April 1852, 15 Sept. 1854, 23 May 1884, 13 Nov. 1891).

**EDER, [MONTAGUE] DAVID** (12 August 1865–30 March 1936), psychoanalyst and communal leader. A City shipping merchant's son, he graduated BSc at UCL and qualified

in medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1908 he became Medical Officer to the London School Clinic, Bow, and in 1910 to the Nursery School, Deptford, founding and jointly editing the journal *School Hygiene*. His address to the BMA Congress in 1911, 'A case of obsession and hysteria treated by the Freud psycho-analytic method', was the earliest public contribution in Britain to clinical psychoanalysis, and he translated into English works by Freud and Jung. Freud's claim that Eder was the first doctor to practise psychoanalysis here was disputed by eminent Welsh-born psychoanalyst Ernest Jones, who had some professional antipathy towards Eder. In 1913 Eder helped to found the London Psycho-Analytical Society, acting as its inaugural Secretary, and later chaired the Psychological Society's Medical Section. He belonged to the ILP, the Bloomsbury Socialist League, and the Fabian Society, and contributed to the radical literary journal *New Age*. A wartime captain in the RAMC, he published *War-Shock* (1917). He was a prominent member of the Jewish Health Organisation, established in 1922. In 1905 he joined the Council of ITO, and in 1908 participated in its expedition to North Africa investigating the feasibility of Jewish settlement there. He was Deputy Acting Chairman of the Zionist Commission in Jerusalem (1918–21), and was on the WZO's Executive (1925–8), succeeding his brother-in-law Joseph \*Cowan. In 1931 he became President of the \*Zionist Federation. With his ex-schoolteacher wife **Edith Clara Eder** (née Low; formerly Haden-Guest; 1872–21 October 1944), he co-authored the book *Child Study*. She was an executive member of WIZO and Vice-President of the Federation of Women Zionists. Barbara \*Low was her sister.

ODNB; JC (3, 24 April, 28 Aug. 1936, 27 Oct., 17 Nov. 1944); J. B. Hobman, *David Eder* (1945).

**EDERSHEIM, ALFRED** (7 March 1825–16 March 1889), Biblical scholar and Christian clergyman. A banker's son, he attended university in his native Vienna and was converted from Judaism to Christianity in Hungary by a Scottish Presbyterian minister. In 1846, having studied theology in Edinburgh and Berlin, he became a minister himself and spent some time afterwards in Jassy, Romania, as a missionary targeting Jews. He later served

Presbyterian congregations in Aberdeen and Torquay. In 1875 he was ordained an Anglican clergyman, and worked for some years at a village near Bridport, Dorset. A skilled preacher, he edited *Israel's Watchman: A Hebrew Christian Magazine* (1877–8), and wrote a life of Jesus, histories of ancient Israel, and related works including *A History of the Jewish Nation from the Fall of Jerusalem to the Reign of Constantine the Great* (1856).

ODNB; EJ.

**EDGAR, LESLIE ISIDORE** (1905–21 February 1984), Liberal rabbi. Born in England to German immigrant parents, he had a brilliant academic career at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was awarded a named prize in Hebrew and obtained a First, and then studied Philosophy and Rabbinics at the University of London. In 1931 he was invited to assist Israel \*Mattuck at the LJS, and subsequently married Mattuck's daughter. In 1948 he succeeded Mattuck as Senior Minister of the LJS. He served as Jewish chaplain to the armed forces during the Second World War and was present at the liberation of Belsen. He founded a club for unemployed men during the Great Depression of the 1930s, and helped to form the Federation of Liberal and Progressive Jewish Youth Groups in 1947. He was active also in the affairs of the WUPJ (of which he became co-Chairman in 1954), and in inter-faith work, jointly chairing the London Society of Jews and Christians (1951–78). In 1951 the HUC awarded him the honorary title of rabbi and in 1958 the honorary degree of DD. He retired as Minister of the LJS in 1956 owing to ill health, and later served as President of the ULPS (1962–5).

L. Edgar, *Some Memories of My Ministry* (1985); JC (2 March 1984).

**EDREHI, MOSES** (c1771–c1842), kabbalist and teacher of oriental languages. Born in Agadir, Morocco, he began as an itinerant preacher in North Africa. Accounts differ as to when he first set foot in Britain, with one source claiming 1791 and another about 1820. He settled in Holland in 1802, and was certainly in Britain in 1825, receiving charitable

assistance from the Sephardi community on condition that he departed the country. If he left, he soon returned, for the writer John Wilson ('Christopher North') encountered him in Edinburgh and described his appearance and idiosyncrasies in *Blackwood's Magazine* (June 1829). An English edition of a ludicrous work by Edrehi, published earlier in Holland, appeared in 1834, and an expanded version, *An Historical Account of the Ten Tribes Settled Beyond the River Sambatyon in the East*, in 1836. Following his death, in London, his son edited his account of Turkish life and customs.

JE; EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**EDWARDS, BERT** *see* **SWAEBE, ALBERT VICTOR**

**EHRENBERG, ALEXANDRA LEAH** (c1863–2 September 1896) and **EHRENBERG, JULIA** (1857–13 July 1904), singers. The London-born sisters were daughters of a tailor from Poland and his Bristol-born musical wife. At the RAM, mezzo-soprano Alexandra gained a bronze medal for piano and bronze, silver, and gold medals for singing. She became an Associate of the institution, sang at many leading venues in London and the provinces, and later became a professor of singing at the Guildhall School of Music. Julia chose the stage name Giulia Warwick, after their childhood home, Warwick Street, Soho. She played piano regularly at St George's Hall from an early age, and then studied singing under well-known teachers. A soprano, she sang with both Carl Rosa's Opera Company and Richard D'Oyly Carte's Comedy Opera Company, enjoying a successful career. On Alexandra's death she took over her teaching position, leaving in 1902 to open her own singing school.

JC (4 Sept., 9 Oct. 1896, 15 July 1904); *Musical Times* (1 Aug. 1904).

**EHRENBERG, VICTOR LEOPOLD** (22 November 1891–25 January 1976), historian. The father of Geoffrey \*Elton and grandfather of Ben

\*Elton, he was born in Altona, Hamburg, the son of a banker. He studied at several German universities, obtaining a PhD at Frankfurt in 1922. He taught ancient history at the German University of Prague from 1929–39, when he emigrated to Britain. Over the next six years he taught at University College in Dublin, King's College in Newcastle upon Tyne, and Bootham School in York. From 1946–57 he was an academic at Bedford College, London, becoming Reader. He researched Greek and Hellenic studies, the history of political theory and religious ideas, and Greek culture and society. His extensive writings include *Alexander and the Greeks* (1938), *Aspects of the Ancient World* (1946), *The Greek State* (1960), *Society and Civilisation in Greece and Rome* (1964), and *From Solon to Socrates* (1968). He co-founded and co-edited *Historia*, and in 1966 received an honorary DLitt from Cambridge.

UJE; Times (4 Feb. 1976).

**EHRENBERG, WERNER** (20 July 1901–19 November 1975), physicist. Born in Berlin, he studied there and at Heidelberg (PhD, 1924), and arrived in Britain in 1933. He researched at Birkbeck College, London (DSc, 1950), where from 1962–8 he was Professor of Experimental Physics and of which he was a governor (1965–7). During the war he worked in radar research. He specialised in X-ray physics, electron diffraction, cosmic radiation, and neutron physics. He designed a microfocus X-ray generator, and in 1949, co-discovered a quantum mechanical effect, the Ehrenberg-Siday effect, which when rediscovered in 1959 was called the Ehrenberg-Siday-Aharonov-Bohm effect. He wrote *Electric Conduction in Semiconductors and Metals* (1958) and *Dice of the Gods: Cause Necessity and Chance* (1977), and co-authored *Electron Bombardment Induced Conductivity* (posthumously published in 1981).

Times (2 Dec. 1975); JC (5 Dec. 1975); Longman's *Who's Who of British Scientists 1969/70*; IBDCSEE.

**EHRENTREU, CHANUCH** (27 December 1932–), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. He was born in Frankfurt, the son of Rabbi Yisroel Ehrentreu, who escaped to Britain with his family in 1938 and became Principal of the

Prestwich Jewish Day School. Educated at the \*Hasmonean Schools in London, Dayan Ehrentreu was Principal of the Sunderland Kolel before becoming (1979–84) Communal Rabbi in Manchester and head of its Beth Din. From 1984–2006 he headed the London Beth Din. In 2003, not without opposition, he helped to establish an eruv in north-west London. That same year he drew condemnation from many quarters for preventing, with the Chief Rabbi's support, Rabbi Dr Louis \*Jacobs from being called to the Torah on the Sabbath preceding a family wedding. His brother, Rabbi **Yonah Ehrentreu** (c1936–October 1989), educated at the Gateshead Yeshivah, succeeded their father as rav of the Adass Yeshurun in Bnei Brak, Israel.

JC (29 Dec. 1979, 27 July 1984, 13 Feb. 1989, 6, 20 Oct. 2006); JYB; online sources.

**EHRlich, CYRIL** (13 September 1925–29 May 2004), economic and social historian. Born in London's East End to parents who were both skilled tailors, he studied at the LSE (PhD, 1958) and taught economics in Uganda (1952–61) and then at Queen's University, Belfast, where he held a chair (1974–86). He made pioneering inroads into the economic history of colonial East Africa, but redirected his attention to the social history of western music, a subject rarely scrutinised. His books included *The Piano: A History* (1976), *The Music Profession in Britain since the Eighteenth Century* (1985), and works on the Royal Philharmonic Society and the Performing Right Society. From 1995–7 he was Visiting Professor of Music at Royal Holloway College, London.

Grove; Guardian (19 June 2004).

**EICHHOLZ, ALFRED** (26 November 1869–6 February 1933), medical inspector of schools. The son of a Manchester cotton manufacturer, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (Fellow, 1893), qualifying in medicine in 1895. He became a school inspector in 1898, rising to Chief Medical Inspector at the Board of Education (1919–30). He wrote reports on child wage-earners, children with learning difficulties, and aspects of childhood health.

In the early 1930s he reported for the Ministry of Health on conditions affecting the deaf and dumb. In 1919 he was appointed CBE for his contribution to the health of munitions workers and to education. He was a council member of the National Institute for the Blind, and chaired the Joint Committee on Research into Education of the Blind as well as the Central Committee for Jewish Education. Chief Rabbi H. \*Adler was his father-in-law.

ODNB; BMJ (18 Feb. 1933); JC (10, 17 Feb. 1933); WWW.

**EICHHOLZ, WILLIAM** (c1849–18 November 1943), merchant and philanthropist. Born in Hamburg, the son of Louis Eichholz, who became a 'general merchant' in London, he headed a firm of merchants in Golden Square, London, and also had links with Manchester. In 1934 he established a Memorial Institute in honour of his cousin Dr Alfred \*Eichholz, which was opened by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII). William Eichholz left legacies to Jewish charities in his estate of £571,000.

JC (13 July 1934, 3 July 1944).

**EINSTEIN IN BRITAIN.** Widely regarded as the most important scientist since Newton, Albert Einstein (1879–1955) visited Britain on a number of occasions, and was often championed by British supporters. The crucial 1919 experiment plotting the deflection of starlight by the sun during an eclipse, which decisively proved the accuracy of his Theory of General Relativity, was organised by two famous British scientists, Sir Arthur Eddington and Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal. Its outcome made headlines around the world, and greatly increased Einstein's fame and visibility. Einstein visited Britain in 1921, staying at Lord Haldane's London house. A dinner in his honour was attended by a range of leading figures, including George Bernard Shaw, Harold \*Laski, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who asked what implications Relativity had for religion, to which Einstein replied 'None'. His visit is often seen as the first occasion after the 1918 Armistice when a leading German – as Einstein, German-born but a Swiss citizen since 1901, was perceived

to be – addressed a major British audience. In his 1921 visit, Einstein also delivered lectures in Manchester and at the Royal Society in London, and laid flowers on the grave of Sir Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey. He visited Britain several times during 1931–3, just before he emigrated to the USA, and was offered, but declined, a professorship at Oxford. He received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1925, and was awarded honorary degrees by the universities of Oxford, London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and was honoured by many scientific bodies.

Based on information supplied by Michael Jolles; W. Isaacson, *Einstein: His Life and Universe* (2007).

**EINZIG, PAUL** (25 August 1897–8 May 1973), journalist and author. Born in Brasov, Transylvania, within the Hapsburg Empire, the son of a forwarding agent, he was educated at the Oriental Academy of Budapest. In 1919 he settled in London, where his knowledge of East European economic conditions, especially Hungary's new Communist experiment, ensured the publication of his articles in leading journals. In 1923 he obtained a doctorate in Paris, where he had been acting as correspondent for the *Financial News*, which on his return to London that year appointed him Foreign Editor. From 1926 he wrote its 'Lombard Street' column, continuing to do so after his appointment in 1939 as Political Correspondent. When the paper merged with the *Financial Times* in 1945 he stayed on in the latter role until retiring in 1956 owing to ill health. His book *Appeasement: Before, during and after the War* (1941) involved his publisher, Macmillan, in a libel suit. He wrote numerous other works, including an autobiography, *In the Centre of Things* (1960), and *The Case against Joining the Common Market* (1971). In 1971 he organised at the Reform Club a gathering of people who, like himself, had been among the Nazis' immediate targets for liquidation, had Britain been invaded.

ODNB; EJ; JC (18 May 1973).

**EISENSTADT, JACOB** (d. 1772), scholar. Born in Poland, he was a grandson of the illustrious Rabbi Meir Eisenstadt. His little book *Toledot*

Yaakov (1770), consisting of homilies based on passages from the Bible and Talmud, was apparently the first offering from the press of a group of Hebrew language printers headed by Moses ben Gershom (Hyams) who lived behind London's \*Great Synagogue, in Little Duke's Place. The press published, soon afterwards, a liturgy with Yiddish translation. It also had plans for a Yiddish history of England, but the projected work never materialised.

JE; Roth, *Great Synagogue*.

**EISLER, PAUL** (5 May 1907–26 October 1992), engineer and inventor. He graduated from the Technical University in his native Vienna with a doctorate in engineering. In 1935 he invented the printed circuit, which he patented after moving to Britain in 1936. Soon engaged by Oscar \*Deutsch, he invented a continuous film projector and a differential mirror drum. With the outbreak of the Second World War he was briefly interned as an 'enemy alien'. Following his release he pioneered the application of photolithography to electrical and electronics manufacture. He incorporated his printed circuit (foil technique) into a radio set, and during the war demonstrated it to the British government, which astonishingly rejected it, leaving the Americans to develop a less refined version that was used in proximity-fused anti-aircraft shells. The printed circuit's applications were later applied to guided missiles, radios, televisions, and computers. Eisler invented Hotfoil, and Foil Heating Film used for electric surface heating. In the early 1950s, his de-icing mats were used by Rolls-Royce, Armstrong-Siddeley, and the British Airplane Co. Elected FIEE, he was awarded the Nuffield Silver Medal for Industry. Frieda \*Goldman-Eisler was his wife.

Personal communication from Professor David M. Jacobson to Michael Jolles, 2006; JC (13 Nov. 1992); P. Eisler, 'Reflections of My Life as an Inventor', *Circuit World*, 11 (1984–5); idem, *The Technology of Printed Circuits: The Foil Technique in Electronic Production* (1959); idem, *My Life with the Printed Circuit* (1989).

**ELFAND, AARON** (c1896–8 February 1965), cantor. A native of Russia, he studied at

the Odessa Consistoire, and served as a chazan in Odessa, Kremenchug, Kishinev, Grodno, Vilna, and Warsaw. Much admired as an exponent of the traditional chazanut of Eastern Europe and for his courteous kindly nature, he was Reader at the New Synagogue, Manchester (1926–32) and at London's Brondesbury Synagogue (1932–65). In 1929 he won a silver cup and a diploma at the \*Jewish Chronicle Music Festival.

JC (31 May 1957, 12 Feb. 1962).

**ELIAKIM BEN AVRAHAM** *see* HART, JACOB

**ELIAS, BRIAN DAVID** (30 August 1948–), composer. Born in Bombay to Iraqi Jewish parents, he arrived in Britain at the age of 13 and was educated at St Christopher's School in Letchworth and at the Royal College of Music. His many compositions include *Song* (1986), based on the Song of Songs; *The Judas Tree* (1991), a one act ballet which the following year was choreographed by for the Royal Ballet; *The House That Jack Built* (2001), an orchestral piece; *Three Songs* (2003) based on poems by Christina Rossetti; and *Birds Practise Songs in Their Dreams* (2004). His *L'Eylah* (1983) is based on the Kaddish, and includes strains of an old Iraqi lullaby. The Hebrew text to his *Talisman* (2004) was found on an amulet and is based on Psalm 91.

JC (22 June, 31 Aug., 7 Sept. 1984); *International WW in Music*; online sources.

**ELIAS, JULIUS SALTER, first VISCOUNT SOUTHWOOD** (5 January 1873–10 April 1946), newspaper proprietor and publisher. The son of immigrants from Poland, he was born in Birmingham; his father was a Whitby jet merchant. Educated at St Thomas's School in Clerkenwell to the age of 14, he joined Odhams, a family-run printing company, at 21. By the late 1890s he had established a profitable printing business, especially among trade papers, and from 1906 made a fortune by printing Horatio Bottomley's popular weekly *John Bull*. In 1923 he began printing the *Sunday People* newspaper, buying it in 1925.



By 1929 it had a circulation of 2,000,000. In the same year he became chief proprietor of the *Daily Herald*, the only pro-Labour national daily, increasing its circulation eight-fold, in part by campaigns of 'giveaways' and competitions. Given a peerage in 1937, he served as a Labour Whip and (in 1945) Deputy Chairman in the Lords. He was made a viscount in 1946. He was the only pro-Labour 'presslord' and the only Jewish newspaper proprietor of his time. Buried as an Anglican, he concealed his Jewish origins, which are mentioned neither in Minney's biography of him nor in his entry in the ODNB. The JC noted that he was 'a Jew, universally renowned for his generous and philanthropic nature', and that despite this fact the slang definition of 'Jew' in *Odham's English Dictionary* was the damaging, stereotypical 'a shameless extortionate bargainer'.

ODNB; JC (12 April, 27 Sept. 1946); Jolles; WWW; R. J. Minney, *Viscount Southwood* (1954).

**ELIAS, NEY** (10 February 1844–31 May 1897), explorer and colonial administrator. He was born at Widmore, Kent, the son of a London merchant. At some stage his parents left Judaism, raising him as a Christian. He was educated in London, Paris, and Dresden, and studied at the Royal Geographical Society, which later awarded him its Gold Medal. In 1866 he went to Shanghai to work for the mercantile firm of Barnet & Co., which was owned by relatives of his mother. Over the ensuing three years he undertook three expeditions on the Huang He or Yellow River and, in 1872, explored the Gobi Desert and Siberia. From 1874 he was employed by the Indian government to open trade routes and also as an administrator of border areas. In 1877 he was joint Commissioner of Ladakh and then carried out further explorations in Kashgar and the Pamirs. In 1888 he helped to expel the Tibetans from Sikkim, and from 1888–90 assisted in drawing the boundary between Burma and Thailand. Appointed CIE in 1888, he died in London.

ODNB; EJ; Jolles; G. R. Morgan, *Elias Ney: Explorer and Envoy Extraordinary* (1971).

**ELIAS, NORBERT** (22 June 1897–1 August 1990), sociologist. Born in Breslau, the son

of a textile merchant, he was an active Zionist during his youth. He served in the German army during the First World War, afterwards obtaining a PhD at the University of Breslau and researching at Heidelberg. He held a junior teaching post in Frankfurt when the Nazis took power, moved to Paris, and arrived in Britain as a refugee in 1935. He researched briefly at the LSE, was interned as an 'enemy alien' in 1940, helped Sigmund Freud set up the Group Analytic Society, and from 1954–62 lectured at the University of Leicester. The title of his most influential book, *The Civilizing Process* (2 vols, 1978–82), first published in German at Basle in 1939, reflected his view of the evolution of Western European society since the Middle Ages, with an ever-increasing 'threshold of shame' moulded by a sort of societal super-ego, although he acknowledged the fragility of the process and its vulnerability in the face of de-civilising forces, a theme he explored in a subsequent work. Most of his books were written in old age, establishing his international reputation. He developed a sociological theory of power, and was a pioneer in the sociology of sport. From 1962–4 he was Professor of Sociology at the University of Ghana. In 1984 he settled in Amsterdam, where he died. A selection of his poems appeared in 1987.

ODNB; Times (4 Aug. 1990); N. Elias, *Reflections on a Life* (1994); R. van Krieken, *Norbert Elias: Key Sociologist* (1998); T. Salumets, ed., *Norbert Elias and Human Interdependence* (2001).

**ELIAS, SAMUEL** (4 April 1775–3 July 1816), boxer, known as 'Dutch Sam'. Born in London's East End, he is reckoned second only to Daniel Mendoza as the greatest of the pioneering Anglo-Jewish boxers. A lightweight, he was considered the hardest-hitting of the English bare-knuckled prize-fighters who fought during the era when boxing was governed by 'Broughton's Rules', and was accordingly dubbed 'The Man with the Iron Hand'. His career began in 1801, with a victory over a much larger opponent, and another in only 15 minutes over an undoubted heavyweight boosted his reputation. During his hard-won triumph in 1804 over the hitherto undefeated Caleb Baldwin he introduced what is known as 'the upper cut' into the sport. His health impaired by boxing and gin, he retired in

1814. He intervened several times with his fists on behalf of Jews suffering harassment and insult on the streets. Like Mendoza, he was hero-worshipped by his East End co-religionists and he died poverty-stricken. Both men are in the International Boxing Hall of Fame and the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, as is Sam's son 'Young Dutch Sam' (c1801–4 November 1843), born to a non-Jewish mother and eventually known as **Samuel Evans**.

JE; JC (20 Aug. 1886); Endelman, *Georgian Britain; Fistiiana, or, The Oracle of the Ring* (1867); P. Egan, *Boxiana or Sketches of Ancient and Modern Pugilism* (1812, repr. 1976); B. Postal et al., *Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (1965); B. Mee, *Bare Fists* (2001).

**ELIASON, DANIEL** (d. 1824), bill broker, diamond merchant, and communal leader. Probably born in Amsterdam, he was a dealer in bills of exchange with Hamburg and other German cities, and in 1790 became a partner of Abraham and Benjamin \*Goldsmid; he married their sister Sarah, who following his death sank into 'lunacy'. In 1812 he acquired the spectacular deep blue diamond later known, from the name of a subsequent owner, as 'The Hope Diamond'. One of the French crown jewels, it had been stolen in 1792. He seems to have sold it to King George IV. He was a prominent member of the \*Great Synagogue, which he presented with a Sefer Torah, its mantle and accessories, and a pointer set with a large ruby and many rose diamonds. In 1788, with his Goldsmid brothers-in-law, Levi Barent \*Cohen, and others, he was responsible for the modification of the curriculum of Ashkenazi Talmud Torah (established in 1732) to include less Hebrew and to incorporate basic secular subjects. He was also one of the ten founders in 1807 of the \*Jews' Hospital.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*; Endelman, *Georgian England*; JC (18 Jan. 1901, 28 Aug. 1992); *Times* (25 Jan. 1825).

**ELKAN, BENNO** (2 December 1877–10 January 1960), sculptor, printmaker, and book illustrator. Born in Dortmund, Germany, he studied art in Munich and Karlsruhe. From 1905–11 he lived in Paris, where he took up

sculpting, and Rome. Back in Germany he sculpted important memorials and other works. In 1933 he settled in London, spending the war years in Oxford. He produced bronze busts of, among others, Keynes and Churchill and several Jewish notables including Chaim \*Weizmann. He created a bronze menorah with biblical scenes for the Knesset; large bronze candelabra engraved with Biblical figures for King's College, Cambridge; New College, Oxford; and Buckfast Abbey, Devon; and the two so-called great Biblical candelabra in Westminster Abbey. He completed many other commissioned works and exhibited widely in Britain and abroad. Naturalised in 1946, he was appointed OBE in 1957.

ODNB; EJ.

**ELKINS, MICHAEL** (22 January 1917–10 March 2001), journalist and author. Born in New York, he served in the American army and was present at the liberation of Dachau in 1945. He moved to Israel in 1948, where he took up journalism in 1956, and where in 1965 he began freelancing for the BBC. Having eavesdropped on Israeli leaders, he scooped the world by announcing Israel's impending victory on the 1967 Six Day War's first day! He retired as the BBC's Jerusalem Correspondent in 1983. His scripts and tapes are deposited in the World Zionist Archive. His book *Forged in Fury* was first published in 1971.

JC (23 May, 7 Sept. 2001).

**ELLINGTON, RAY** (17 March 1916–25 February 1985), drummer, singer, and bandleader. He was born Harry Pitts Brown in Kennington, London; with her parents his Jewish mother had fled St Petersburg for Paris, where she met his father, a black American music hall comedian who died in 1920. Sent first to a Church of England primary school, Harry from 1924–30 attended the South London Jewish School, which was attached to the Borough Synagogue. Following his Bar Mitzvah his widowed Orthodox mother ensured that he laid tefillin daily and that he made up a minyan whenever Kaddish needed to be recited. Initially apprenticed to his cabinetmaker uncle and then to a hairdresser, he entered

show business in 1933. Starting out in Soho nightclubs as a drummer, he worked with top bands. He served as a flight-sergeant in the RAF during the war. Influenced by bebop, the emergent black music then in vogue, in 1947 he formed his own jazz band, the Ray Ellington Quartet. It became nationally known, particularly owing to its participation in *The Goon Show* on radio from 1951–60, which often featured Ellington in a variety of comedic sketches. The quartet twice won *Melody Maker's* top small band title, and played an important role in showcasing black talent and in smoothing the path for rock and roll. It survived into the 1980s, playing at exclusive London restaurants and on cruise ships.

ODNB; JC (20 July 1984, 15 March 1985).

**ELLIOT (né Blumenfeld), Sir JOHN** (6 May 1898–18 April 1988), railway executive and transport administrator. Born John Elliot Blumenfeld in London, the son of R. D. \*Blumenfeld, he was educated at Marlborough and the RMC, Sandhurst, and served as an officer in France during 1917–19. He then spent three years in New York as a journalist, and served as Assistant Editor of the *London Evening Standard* from 1922–4, changing his surname when he assumed the post. In 1924 he was sacked by the paper's owner, Lord Beaverbrook, and the following year became the Southern Railway's Public Relations Director. He was promoted to Deputy General Manager in 1937 and General Manager in 1947. With railway nationalisation he became Chief Regional Officer of British Rail's southern region, and then (1951–3) Chairman of the Railway Executive. He was Chairman of London Transport (1953–9), Chairman of Thomas Cook Ltd. (1959–67), and a director of the British Airports Authority (1965–9). Knighted in 1954, he wrote an autobiography, *On and Off the Rails* (1982), and historical works.

ODNB; WWW.

**ELLIS, Sir BARROW HELBERT** (24 January 1823–20 June 1887), colonial administrator. Born in London, where his father (originally surnamed Israel) was Treasurer of

the \*Great Synagogue, he was educated at UCS, UCL, and (1841–3) Haileybury, the East India Company's college, which excused him from attending Christian services and from which he graduated with a range of academic prizes. Appointed to the Bombay Civil Service, he became Third Assistant Collector at Ratnagiri, to whose poor he would leave a trust fund in his will. In 1851 he was made Deputy Commissioner of Sind, and in 1860 Chief Secretary to the government of Bombay. From 1865–70 he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and from 1870–5 of the Executive Council. In 1875, having returned to London, he was knighted and appointed to the Council of India. He retired in 1885. He sat on the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society from 1878 until his death. Following his return to London he was Vice-President of the AJA and of the \*United Synagogue, Chairman and Vice-President of the Council of \*Jews' College, President of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, and inaugural Warden of the \*New West End Synagogue.

ODNB; JC (24 June, 1 July 1887, 19 Oct. 1888).

**ELLIS, HAROLD** (13 January 1926–), surgeon and medical educationist. Born in east London, he was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and trained in medicine at the Radcliffe Infirmary, qualifying in 1948. From 1950–1 he served in the RAMC, and then worked in hospitals, becoming (1955–60) Senior Registrar at the Radcliffe. He was a consultant surgeon at London's Westminster Hospital (1960–89) and Professor of Surgery at the University of London (1962–89). He afterwards taught at Cambridge, and since 1993 has taught clinical anatomy at Guy's Hospital. His publications include *Clinical Anatomy* (1960), *A History of Surgery* (2001), and the co-authored *Lecture Notes on General Surgery* (1965), well-known to successive generations of medical students. In 1987 he was appointed CBE.

WW; online sources.

**ELLIS, ISRAEL** (c1873–31 October 1946), educationist. Born in Liverpool, he was brought up in London and attended the JFS, where he

commenced his teaching career. In 1894 he assumed the supervision and religious instruction of Jewish boys undergoing training at the East London Industrial School, Lewisham, and in 1901 he became 'Superintendent' (Headmaster) of the newly established \*Hayes Industrial School for Jewish Boys, Middlesex, with his wife Ethel (née Cohen, d. 11 September 1965) as Matron. He had a genuine sympathy for the children under his care, and Hayes gained a well-deserved reputation for its innovatively progressive methods of coping with delinquent youngsters, for which Ellis was awarded the OBE. Devoted to Judaism, and gifted with eloquence and a fine singing voice, he conducted synagogue services at the school. He chaired the Hayes and Harlington Urban District Council and was a prominent Freemason. For many years he was President of the Association of Head Teachers of Approved Schools. In 1937 the school moved to Weybridge, Surrey, becoming known as Finnart House School. Ellis retired in 1938, serving regularly thereafter as a magistrate at Ealing.

JC (22 Feb. 1901, 8 Nov. 1946, 17 Sept. 1965).

**ELLIS, JOSEPH JOEL** (c1807–10 July 1885), businessman. He was born in Vienna, and although resident in London became a colliery proprietor in south Leicestershire, developing the mining community named Ellistown. He was also Chairman of the Ellistown Brick & Pipe Company, and a colonel in the local militia. In 1875 Colonel Ellis, as he was generally styled, became Consul-General in London for the Shah of Persia. That same year he presented the \*Central Synagogue with ark curtains in memory of his son. He attended the Prince of Wales when the latter met the Crown Prince of Austria in 1878 at a dinner held at Baron Ferdinand \*de Rothschild's Piccadilly home.

JC (20 Nov., 1874, 27 Aug., 22 Oct. 1875, 15 Feb. 1878); A. Barnett, *The Western Synagogue Through Two Centuries* (1961); Pollins, *Economic History*; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**ELLIS, RAYMOND ISAAC** (21 August 1890–October 1976), baritone. Minsk-born and

Leeds-raised, he received his early tuition in singing in Leeds, coming to the notice of the Jewish Education Aid Society, and then won the Westmoreland Scholarship at the RAM, where he won the Operatic Gold Medal. He joined the British National Opera Company and enjoyed a long operatic career, appearing at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and being noted for his roles in works by Mozart. In 1923, shortly after broadcasting a repertoire of Yiddish songs, he toured Australia and New Zealand in operas by Gilbert and Sullivan, becoming the first singer to broadcast from Australia to England, and including a Yiddish aria in that event. He also performed in the USA. He was President of the B'nai B'rith Lodge in Brighton and later of that in Leeds, where following his retirement from the operatic stage he became a textile merchant and for 15 years was a city councillor, ending as an honorary alderman. He was foundation President of the Leeds branch of Children and Youth Aliyah, represented the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation on the \*Board of Deputies and was an executive member of the Leeds Jewish Representative Council.

JC (20 Dec. 1912, 17 April 1914, 5 Feb. 1923, 24 March 1924, 8 Nov. 1935, 5 May 1939, 16 June 1950, 30 Jan. 1953, 21 Aug. 1970, 23 May 1975, 5 Nov. 1976, 20 May 1977).

**ELLIS, VIVIAN JOHN HERMAN** (29 October 1903–19 June 1996), composer and lyricist. Born in London's Hampstead, son of a well-to-do tailor, he was educated at Cheltenham College. He inherited his musical talent from his maternal grandmother, Julia \*Woolf, and studied piano with Myra \*Hess and at the RAM. His initial break as a musical theatre composer came in 1928, when following a song-writing contract he wrote for the show *Mr. Cinders*. During the 1930s he became as celebrated as Noel Coward, with such successes as the shows *Jill Darling* (1933) and *Hide and Seek* (1937); he also composed for dance bands. Following war service in the RNVR he wrote a series of light operas, including *Bless the Bride* (1947), which yielded such enduring songs as *This Is My Lovely Day*, and *The Water Gypsies* (1955). He composed the signature tunes to several well-known radio series. He also wrote novels, as well as humorous non-

fiction works. He won Ivor Novello awards for outstanding services to British music (1973) and a Lifetime Achievement Award (1984). From 1983–96 he was President of the Performing Right Society. An annual prize for young British composers of musicals bears his name. *I'm on a See-Saw*, his 1953 autobiography, took its title from that of one of his popular songs. He was appointed CBE in 1984.

ODNB; *Who's Who in Music*; New Grove, 8.

**ELLISSEN, Sir HERBERT** (29 September 1876–20 June 1952), stockbroker and War Graves Commissioner. He was born in London and educated at Clifton College. Although called to the Bar, he did not practice, instead becoming a prominent stockbroker. He was a member of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange in 1910–15 and 1929–45, and a member of its Council from 1945–52. He served during the First World War as a lieutenant-colonel, and was Controller and Financial Advisor to the Imperial War Graves Commission from 1920–7. He was knighted in 1923.

WWW; Jolles.

**ELLMAN (née Rosenberg), LOUISE JOYCE** (14 November 1945–), politician. Born in Manchester, she was educated at Manchester High School for Girls, at the University of Hull (BA, 1967), and at the University of York, where she received an MPhil in Social Administration in 1972. She worked as a lecturer at the Open University. She sat on Lancashire County Council from 1970–97, was leader of its Labour group in 1977–81, and leader of the Council in 1981–97. Since 1997 she has been Labour MP for Liverpool Riverside. An outspoken champion of Israel's cause, since 2004 she has been Vice-Chair of the Labour Friends of Israel and Chair of the Jewish Labour Movement; she has also been prominently involved with the All Party Parliamentary Committee against Antisemitism.

JC (30 June, 30 Sept. 2005, 23 Jan. 2007); online sources.

**ELTON, Sir ARNOLD** (14 February 1920–), surgeon. The son of a farmer from Poland, he qualified in medicine at UCH, London (1943), and was appointed consultant surgeon in 1951. From 1970–85 he was consultant surgeon at Northwick Park Hospital and Clinical Research Centre. He was President of the Conservative Medical Society (1992–7), and chairman of the International Medical and Science fundraising committee for the British Red Cross Committee (1998). He is an active member of several private medical companies, international medical and educational organisations, and charities. Appointed CBE in 1982, he was knighted in 1987.

WW.

**ELTON, BENJAMIN CHARLES (BEN)** (3 May 1959–), comedian, writer, and film director. Born in south London to Sir Geoffrey \*Elton's physicist brother and a non-Jewish mother, he was educated at Godalming Grammar School and the University of Manchester. He rose to prominence during the alternative comedy movement of the 1980s, poking fun at Thatcherism. In 1989 he won the Royal Television Society's Writer's Award. His comedic writing includes the *Blackadder* series of television sitcoms, and *The Thin Blue Line*, for which won the 1995 British Comedy Award. He was the star of the BBC television comedy series *The Man from Auntie* and *The Ben Elton Show*. His many novels include *Popcorn* (1996), which won the Crime Writers' Association of Great Britain Gold Dagger Award. His film-directing debut came with *Maybe Baby* (2000), based on his novel *Inconceivable* (1999). He became an Australian citizen in 2004.

JC (4 April 2008); online sources.

**ELTON (né Ehrenberg), Sir GEOFFREY RUDOLPH** (21 August 1921–4 December 1994), historian. He was born Gottfried Ehrenberg in Tübingen, Germany; his father was Victor \*Ehrenberg. His mother's father, a Jewish judge, was a childhood friend of the future Kaiser Wilhelm II. The family came to Britain as refugees in 1939. He was educated at the Rydal School in Colwyn Bay and at UCL, changing his name to Elton when serving in

the British army during the Second World War. After the war he conducted important and groundbreaking research into Tudor history, especially the career of Thomas Cromwell. He held teaching posts at the universities of Glasgow and, from 1949, Cambridge, becoming Professor of History in 1967 and, from 1983, Regius Professor of History. He became internationally known with his many books, especially *The Tudor Revolution in Government* (1953) and *England Under the Tudors* (1955). He was knighted in 1986 and was the subject of no fewer than five festschrifts on his retirement. Ben \*Elton is his nephew.

ODNB.

**EMANCIPATION OF ANGLO-JEWRY.** By the early nineteenth century there were about 25,000 Jews in England. In contrast to Jews in most of Europe, they did not suffer from disabling legislation aimed specifically at them that required formal abolition before Jews could assume their place in national life. It took the principles of the French Revolution to emancipate many continental Jewries; the Jews of France had to satisfy Napoleon that they were worthy of citizenship in order to receive it. But in England Jews were denied certain rights – most significantly the right to sit in Parliament, to take degrees at Oxford and Cambridge, and to hold commissioned rank in the armed forces – not because they were Jews but because they were not Anglicans. By the terms of the Test and Corporation Acts (repealed in 1829) such exclusion was the penalty paid by all who did not subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles of the established Church of England; thus Nonconformists and Roman Catholics were also affected. It should be borne in mind that the vestigial medieval anti-Jewish legislation remaining on the statute book and awaiting formal repeal was either ignored or circumvented. During the span of over three centuries between the Expulsion of 1290 and the \*Readmission of 1656 a vital change had occurred in England that impacted on the way in which Jews were perceived and treated. The Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century laid the groundwork for toleration by suppressing old Romanist superstitions and cults, such as that of Little Hugh of Lincoln which was so damaging to the image of Jewry, and had

introduced into parish churches a vernacular translation of the Bible which made both Old and New Testaments accessible to everyone who could read or could listen, and tended to foster among sects such as the Puritans a generally sympathetic attitude towards the descendants of the ancient Israelites. The old restrictive archa system had fallen into desuetude during the Jews' long absence from the realm, and in contrast to many parts of the Continent there were no compulsory ghettos and no mandatory badge or distinctive clothing still imposed upon Jews. Whereas on the Continent Jews were regarded by Enlightenment figures such as Voltaire as anachronistic survivors of the Middle Ages who must be modernised in order to be fit for equality, Jews in post-Expulsion England appeared to the general public much like anyone else: while almost everybody would doubtless like to see them acknowledge Jesus as their redeemer they were certainly not regarded as strange and undesirable relics of medievalism. As early as 1657 a professing Jew had been admitted to the Royal Exchange. Jews could vote (providing they fulfilled the necessary criteria to do so in the days before universal suffrage), reside wherever they pleased, and own property like other British subjects – although until the 1840s some doubt existed as to whether they could own freehold land. The term 'Jewish emancipation' is thus in a sense misleading. It refers mainly to the fight to alter the oaths required to be sworn by persons elected to public office; these normally entailed an avowal of Christianity. Following the parliamentary emancipation of Nonconformists (1828) and Roman Catholics (1829), the issue of comparable rights for Jews became a pressing one both in principle and practice. Many Jewish leaders, notably Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid (who in 1841 became the first Jew to receive a baronetcy), were affronted by the fact that, despite their wealth and social standing they were in this regard second-class citizens. Not all Jews were united in supporting the campaign for admission to Parliament. Such leaders as Chief Rabbis Solomon \*Hirschell and N. M. \*Adler as well as Sir Moses \*Montefiore, while not opposed, felt that communal priorities lay elsewhere. There were fears that involvement in the civil polity would cause many Jews to become lax in observance of Judaism. The struggle for a total end to disabilities based on religion was played out, amid an increasingly tolerant

climate, against the backdrop of individual achievement by a number of Jews of talent and tenacity in the political and educational spheres – men such as Sir David \*Salomons and James Joseph \*Sylvester. In 1830 Robert Grant, Liberal MP for Inverness, introduced a bill to remove the civil and political disabilities of the Jews. As expected, it was rejected at the second reading, and during 1831 and 1832 the great question of Parliamentary Reform preoccupied legislators. In 1833 Grant introduced another such bill into the reformed House of Commons. It passed, but was defeated in the Lords. A third bill, introduced into the Commons in 1834, shared its fate. Opponents, mainly Tories and High Anglicans exemplified by Sir Robert Inglis, Bt, MP, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by the Bishop of London, protested that the presence of Jewish legislators would imperil the Christian nature of the state. Such opponents balked at the prospect of Jews voting on matters affecting the Church of England. Some also feared that Jews would spearhead Parliamentary Reform. Many people felt that granting the right to sit in Parliament to non-Anglican Christians was just and justified, but that it would be a step too far to allow non-Christians to do so. It was claimed in some quarters that Jews bore more loyalty to foreign Jews than to other Englishmen, and that since Jews anticipated their eventual restoration to the Holy Land they did not form deep and meaningful attachments to their country of residence. Supporting Jewish emancipation were liberal-minded members of the middle classes, large numbers of whom signed petitions in its favour that were presented to Parliament during the long years of struggle; the non-Tory press in London and the provinces; and Whig peers spiritual and temporal including the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Chichester, the philosemitic Duke of Sussex, and Lord Chancellor Brougham. Nobody put the case for Jewish emancipation more eloquently than the historian Thomas Babington (Lord) Macaulay, who stated, *inter alia*:

The points of difference between Christianity and Judaism have very much to do with a man's fitness to be a bishop or a rabbi. But they have no more to do with his fitness to be a magistrate or a legislator, or a minister of finance, than with his fitness to be a cobbler. Nobody has ever thought of

compelling cobblers to make any declaration on the true faith of a Christian.

Meanwhile, in December 1830 the Common Council of the City of London decided that any person admitted to the Freedom of the City could take an oath appropriate to his conscience. This enabled David Salomons to take his place, in 1831, as a freeman and liveryman of the City. In 1835 he became the first Jew to be elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex: the Sheriff's Declaration Bill was consequently enacted on 21 August that year, allowing the words 'on the true faith of a Christian' to be omitted and thus enabling him to assume office. In 1837 Moses Montefiore was elected to that same post, and received a knighthood, and in 1844 he was appointed a magistrate for the Cinque Ports. Two years later he and Baron Anthony de \*Rothschild received baronetcies. Salomons (created a baronet in 1869) was the first Jew to be appointed a magistrate for Kent (1838) and High Sheriff of that county (1839–40). In 1835 and again in 1844 he was elected a City of London alderman, but since he could not take the oath as worded ('on the true faith of a Christian') the Court of Aldermen declared the office vacant and a non-Jew was elected in his stead. In 1841 a bill to enable Jews to fill corporation offices was rejected by the Lords at its third reading, which meant that when Salomons was re-elected an alderman in 1844 he was still unable to assume office. But the Municipal and Corporation Act passed later that same year relieved Jews from the obligation to take the Christian oath, and so in 1847, when Salomons was elected yet again, he was at last able to take his place as an alderman. In 1855 he became the first Jewish Lord Mayor of London and, by virtue of that office, the first Jewish Privy Councillor. In 1846 Sir Benjamin S. \*Phillips was elected a common councilman (to use the correct term) of the City of London, the first Jew to be so, and in 1859 was elected an alderman. In 1859 he became Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in 1865 London's Lord Mayor. In 1836 and 1841 bills aimed at Jewish parliamentary emancipation met the fate of their predecessors. The Parliamentary Elections Act (1835) relieved voters of the obligation to take oaths, and the Religious Opinions Relief Act (1846) removed certain minor disabilities affecting Jews and other non-Anglicans. Meanwhile, in 1833 (Sir) Francis H. \*Goldsmid (Isaac Lyon Goldsmid's

son, appointed in 1858 the first Jewish QC) became the country's first Jewish barrister when he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. Sir John \*Simon became the second, called to the Bar by Middle Temple in 1842, a fortnight before Augustus \*Goldsmid was called by Inner Temple. The first Jew called by Gray's Inn was apparently Jonas \*Levy (1854). In 1844 Emanuel Barrow [Baruh] \*Lousada was appointed High Sheriff of Devon and Barrow Herbert \*Ellis became the first Jewish entrant into the Indian Civil Service. Meanwhile Salomons was, in 1837, the first Jew to stand for Parliament, when he unsuccessfully contested Shoreham in the Liberal interest; he stood unsuccessfully for Maidstone (1841) and in 1847 for Shoreham again. However, in 1847, Baron Lionel de \*Rothschild was elected Liberal MP for the City of London. But a bill introduced later that year to enable Jews to become MPs was defeated by the Lords in 1848. In 1851 David Salomons was elected Liberal MP for Greenwich. He entered the parliamentary chamber, swore upon the Old Testament the oaths of supremacy, allegiance, and abjuration, substituting 'So help me God' for 'on the true faith of a Christian', took his seat, and before withdrawing as requested spoke three times and voted in three divisions (thereby incurring three penalties of £500 each) in order to make his point. Like their predecessors, bills of 1848, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1856, and 1857 aimed at enabling practising Jews to sit in Parliament were defeated in the Lords. Early in 1858, following Lionel de Rothschild's latest re-election to Parliament for the City of London (1857), an Oaths Bill applying only to Jews was carried in the Commons. It was referred to the Lords, and was passed, but with certain amendments unacceptable to the lower House. To highlight the ludicrous situation that pertained, de Rothschild was appointed one of the Commons' representatives at the conference of both houses that ensued. A Tory peer, the Earl of Lucan, solved the situation by introducing a bill in the Lords authorising either House to admit Jews by resolution, without the obligation to subscribe to the words 'On the true faith of a Christian'. His bill passed its third reading in the Lords on 3 July 1858 and its third reading in the Commons on 21 July, receiving the royal assent two days later. On 26 July de Rothschild took his seat as Westminster's first serving Jewish MP, having covered his head with a top hat and

sworn the oaths in a manner binding on his conscience. The following year he was joined by David Salomons as member for Greenwich and Baron Mayer de \*Rothschild for Hythe in Kent, and in 1860 by Sir Francis H. Goldsmid for Reading. In 1860 the Lords passed a bill making the Commons' resolution to admit Jews to its chamber a standing order. At the 1865 General Election Jewish candidates were re-returned for Greenwich, Hythe, London, and Reading, while Aylesbury, Honiton, and Tavistock also elected Jews as Liberal MPs. A Jew stood unsuccessfully for the Conservative Party at the 1868 election, and another Jewish Conservative was returned for Nottingham in 1874. In 1885 Liberal MP Sir Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild, elevated to the baronage, became Britain's first Jewish peer. University College, Gower Street, the nucleus of the University of London and founded in 1825 largely owing to the munificence of staunch emancipation campaigner Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, filled a need long felt in the Jewish and Nonconformist communities by awarding degrees without regard to religion. In 1835 James Joseph Sylvester, the first practising Jew to enter the University of Cambridge, obtained the academic distinction of Second Wrangler, but was debarred as a non-Anglican from taking his degree. However, in 1841 Trinity College, Dublin, which had long held reciprocal arrangements with Oxford and Cambridge for the granting of *ad eundem* degrees, conferred the BA and MA on him. In 1869 Numa \*Hartog graduated Senior Wrangler at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was able to take his degree through a special dispensation on the part of the university senate. By the University Tests Act of 1871 Jews and Nonconformists were at last admitted to degrees at Oxford and Cambridge. In 1890 all restrictions for every position in the British Empire, except that of monarch, were removed.

C. K. Salomon, *Jews as They Are* (1882); H. S. Q. Henriques, *The Jews and the English Law* (1908, repr. 1984); *JC* (4 July 1873); A. Gilam, *The Emancipation of the Jews in England, 1830–1860* (1982); M. C. N. Salbstein, *The Emancipation of the Jews in Britain* (1982); D. Cesarani, 'British Jews' in *The Emancipation of Catholics, Jews, and Protestants: Minorities and the Nation State in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (1999); D. Feldman, *Englishmen and Jews: Social Relations and Political Culture, 1840–1914* (1994); I. Fineststein, *Jewish Society in Victorian England* (1993).



**EMANUEL, [ABRAHAM] LEON** (11 February 1848–24 February 1909), jeweller and local politician. Born in Portsmouth, son of jeweller and silversmith Henry Michael Emanuel, who became an alderman and took a leading part in congregational affairs, he was educated locally at the Esplanade Academy School. Himself a jeweller, he served two terms as mayor, 1893–4 and 1900–01, and was elected alderman. In his will he left £10,500 for charitable and municipal causes, including £1000 to Portsmouth Corporation to buy silver watches annually for presentation as prizes to pupils of council elementary schools and £1000 to Portsmouth Grammar School to endow scholarships. He left £15,000 to the Corporation to provide wedding gifts for not fewer than three deserving brides annually irrespective of creed, £1000 to the Corporation for the relief of poor Jews, and £1000 to the Portsmouth Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was a trustee of \*Aria College, was at one time President of the local Hebrew Congregation, and took a special interest in the welfare of Jewish inmates of Portsmouth gaol and Parkhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight. He left £2000 to the \*United Synagogue for the relief of discharged Jewish prisoners, and £1000 each to the \*Hayes Industrial School for Jewish Boys, Middlesex, and the Home for Aged Jews, Wandsworth.

JC (26 Feb., 9 April 1909).

**EMANUEL, CHARLES HERBERT LEWIS** (10 January 1868–29 July 1962), solicitor and communal leader. London-born, he was educated at Harrow and at Wadham College, Oxford, and became a solicitor like his father Lewis \*Emanuel, joining the family firm of Emanuel & Simmonds in the City of London. In 1898, he succeeded his father as both Hon. Solicitor and Hon. Secretary to the \*Board of Deputies. He held the post of Hon. Secretary from then until 1927, and of Hon. Solicitor until 1962, a remarkable period of 64 years. He also acted in many divorce cases. In 1910 he wrote *A Century and a Half of Jewish History*, an account of the history of the \*Board of Deputies. He served as Chairman of the London Salon of Photography. Frank and Walter \*Emanuel were his brothers.

JC (3, 17 Aug. 1962); Cooper, *Pride Versus Prejudice*; information from Raphael Langham.

**EMANUEL (née Weiner), ELIZABETH FLORENCE** (5 July 1953–), fashion designer. Born in London and educated at the City of London School for Girls and at the Royal College of Art Fashion School, she married Welsh (non-Jewish) fellow designer David Emanuel in 1975. At their Mayfair salon the couple built up a prestigious clientele, and shot to fame in 1981 when they designed the sumptuous ivory silk gown worn by Lady Diana Spencer at her wedding to Prince Charles. They also designed other gowns for the princess. More recently, Elizabeth Emanuel, going solo, has traded under her 'Art of Being' label. She is the author, with her now-separated husband, of *Style For All Seasons* (1983).

JC (13 March 1981); WW.

**EMANUEL, EMANUEL** (c1801–29 December 1888), jeweller and local politician. The son of Moses Emanuel, from Steinhardt, Bavaria, he was born in London's Soho and lived from the age of 11 in Portsmouth, where he and his brother Ezekiel Emanuel (1804–30 October 1860) set up in partnership as manufacturing jewellers and goldsmiths; he subsequently fashioned a new set of regalia for the Corporation. Highly esteemed and hugely popular, he was elected to the Town Council in 1841, the mayor and Corporation turning a blind eye to the law (repealed in 1845) requiring everyone admitted to municipal office to swear 'on the true faith of a Christian'. But in 1843 Emanuel unexpectedly lost his seat, since many supporters had been deterred from voting for him by a rumour that since he had not taken the requisite oath he risked a fine of £50 for every vote in which he participated. When he was decisively returned in 1844 church bells pealed in approval. He was the first Jewish Mayor of Portsmouth (1866–7), after which, reputedly, he modestly declined a knighthood. He inaugurated many civic improvements, including the construction of Victoria Park, the Clarence Pier, and the seafront esplanade; he began the development of Southsea as a desirable resort, and he promoted the railway link to London. So many mourners, Jewish and non-Jewish, attended his funeral that only a quarter of them could fit into the burial ground. His brother Ezekiel also served on the Town Council. Both brothers were active in Jewish communal and congregational

affairs and contributed with handsome generosity towards the relocation in the 1850s of Portsmouth's synagogue. Emanuel Emanuel's children Barrow \*Emanuel (*see* Davis, Henry David) and Katie, Lady \*Magnus, jointly in his memory presented to the town a specially commissioned drinking fountain that now stands in public gardens at Southsea.

JC (4 Jan. 1889); W. G. Gates, *Illustrated History of Portsmouth* (1900); Portsmouth Corporation, *Records of the Corporation, 1835–1927*, comp. W. G. Gates (1928); Rubinstein, *Philosemitism*.

**EMANUEL, FRANK LEWIS** (1865–1948), painter and etcher, and **EMANUEL, WALTER LEWIS** (1869–1915), lawyer and writer. The eldest son of Lewis \*Emanuel, Frank was educated at UCS, the Slade School of Art (Medallist, 1884), and St Julien's in Paris. A frequent exhibitor at the RA, the Paris Salon, and leading galleries in Britain and overseas, he illustrated periodicals and was for some years special artist to the *Manchester Guardian*. For a time he taught etching at the LCC's Central School of Arts and Crafts. In 1912 his picture *A Kensington Interior* was bought for the nation under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest; other works of his were purchased from time to time for national and municipal collections. He served as President of the Art Lovers' League, the Limners' Art Club, and the Society of Graphic Art. He was once actively associated with the \*Jewish Lads' Brigade, and designed its badge. Abhorring what he called the 'modern art swindle', he founded the British League for the Rescue of Art to combat its influence. In this he was supported by his brother Charles \*Emanuel. Although often in ill health, their brother Walter was a bon-vivant with a sharp wit and keen sense of the absurd. A London lawyer, he contributed to *Punch* and wrote humorous works such as *A Dog Day* (his most popular, first published 1902), *The Snob* (1904), *The Dog World and Anti-Cat Review* (1909), and *One Hundred Years Hence* (1911). He contributed 'The London Charivari' column to the JC.

JC (4 Oct. 1912, 13 Aug. 1915, 14, 21 May 1948).

**EMANUEL, GEORGE JOSEPH** (1837–8 August 1914), educationist and Orthodox

minister. Born in London, son of the collector for the \*Jews' Orphan Asylum, he was educated at the JFS, and subsequently became a senior master there. In 1864 he was appointed Minister of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation, serving until January 1912 when ill health prompted his retirement. Known affectionately as 'Rev. G. J.', he was renowned for his exceptional qualities as a preacher, with his force, eloquence, and lucidity enhanced by the remarkable beauty of his voice. He was inaugural President of the Conference of Anglo-Jewish Ministers. In 1897 he participated in the \*Maccabæan Pilgrimage. For many years he was Professor of Hebrew at Birmingham's Queen's College. A lifelong radical in politics, he was equally 'progressive' regarding Judaism, it being an open secret that a series of articles in the *Jewish World* advocating Reform were by him. He took an active part in the life of his city, serving on the Committee of the Queen's Hospital for 40 years, and was a prominent Freemason.

JC (19 Jan. 1912, 8 Aug. 1914, 11 Feb. 1927).

**EMANUEL, HARRY** (1831–17 January 1898), merchant and gemmologist, and **EMANUEL, JOEL** (1765–2 March 1853) merchant and philanthropist. Born in Steinhardt, Bavaria, Joel arrived in London in about 1782, was naturalised in 1801, and established a business in Bevis Marks specialising in jewellery and silver items. He was noted for his substantial yet unostentatious generosity, particularly his benefactions to the Jewish poor. He paid for the erection of ten almshouses (each capable of accommodating five people) in Wellclose Square in London's East End, along with an associated small synagogue opened in 1849 in the presence of the Chief Rabbi. The residents were provided with two tons of coal annually and an allowance of one shilling and sixpence a week. In his will Emanuel generously endowed the almshouses and left each resident a weekly stipend. As well as donating to Jewish communal projects in both London and the provinces, he benefited, in 1842, the Jewish and non-Jewish poor of his birthplace. His grandson Harry expanded the business, which eventually moved to Hanover Square and then to New Bond Street. It exhibited at the 1862 International

Exhibition and at the 1867 Paris Exhibition, and was patronised by Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales. In 1862 its owner was elected FGS. He wrote *Diamonds and Precious Stones* (1865), which ran into several editions. He retired in 1873, and then travelled abroad. From 1880–93 and 1896–8 he was Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris for the Republic of San Domingo (now the Dominican Republic). He was awarded the Légion d'Honneur, and in 1875 was given a life barony by Portugal. He belonged to the \*West London Synagogue.

JC (9 Dec. 1842, 4 May, 29 June 1849, 4, 11 March 1853); J. Culme, *The Directory of Gold and Silversmiths, Jewellers and Allied Trades 1838–1914*, 1 (repr. 1996); P. Streeter, *Streeter of Bond Street*. (1993); *Resenha das Familias Titulares e Grandes de Portugal*, 1 (1883).

**EMANUEL, JULIUS** (25 October 1916–18 May 1994), optician, playwright, songwriter, and impresario. Known to friends as 'Julie', he was a lifelong resident of Manchester and a legend in the world of Jewish theatre there. He formed a drama group, the Links Players, and was renowned for the 'haimishe pantomimes' he wrote and produced, such as *Cinderella* and *Aladdin Mit His Magic Lamp*. His best-known song was *Never Mix Milchik With Your Fleishik*. His plays were widely performed; notably *The Letter* was shown on Scottish television. One of the plays he produced was *The Vestibule*, by a fellow Mancunian, Graham \*Gouldman's father Hymie; it was the first Jewish group entry chosen to represent England in the British Drama League Festival. An accomplished stand-up comic, he wrote material for such stars as Dora Bryan, and appeared on television on the same bill as The Beatles early in their career. He broadcast regularly, often on *Woman's Hour*. One of his sons, **Philip I. Emanuel** (c1946–), who became a film producer in Australia, was acclaimed for his work at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival. In 1966 Philip's sister, **Adèle Berenice Emanuel** (c1947–), a well-known Manchester actress, married Gray's Inn barrister **Harold Samuel Singer** (17 July 1935–), educated at Salford Grammar School and at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, who was a Circuit Judge from 1984–2003.

JC (13 Dec. 1979, 10 June 1994).

**EMANUEL, LEWIS** (14 May 1832–19 June 1898), solicitor and communal leader. He was born in Portsmouth, the son of jeweller Ezekiel Emanuel and nephew of Emanuel \*Emanuel. He was educated at the school in Ramsgate run by two brothers, the Revs. Isaac and Emanuel Myers, and at the City of London School. Admitted a solicitor in 1853, he became a partner of Sampson \*Samuel in 1865 and later a principal of the City law firm Emanuel and Simmonds. In one of his most interesting cases it was successfully argued that Jewish institutions were eligible to benefit under the terms of a will that made a substantial bequest to 'the hospices of London'. In 1869 he was confirmed as Secretary and Solicitor to the \*Board of Deputies, remaining in office until his sudden death on the premises of the Old Ford and North Bow Jewish Classes, where he had just finished presiding over prize-giving. He was active in many communal institutions, including the AJA, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the \*Maccabæans, and a regular worshipper at the \*Bayswater Synagogue. A council member of the Liberal Unionist Association, he played a leading role in the London Municipal Reform League, and in 1881 published *Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections*. His sister Eliza, married in 1862 to Philip Cohen, authored the popular *Bible Readings with My Children* (1877), which passed through several editions. His wife was the daughter of Hyman \*Hurwitz. Charles, Frank, and Walter \*Emanuel were their sons; another son, **Alfred Lewis Emanuel** (d. 5 January 1931), joined the Indian Civil Service and became Collector of Larkana. During his retirement he was elected (1928) as a Conservative councillor for North Oxford. Alfred's wife **Rachel Augusta Emanuel** (1878–1 February 1919), daughter of A. I. \*Haldinsein, accompanied him to the sub-continent. So appalled was she by the medical deprivations facing rural Indian women that she performed welfare work among them that led to the foundation in 1912 of the Indian Women's Aid Society with its associated hospitals. In recognition of this work King Edward VII in 1901 awarded her the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, hitherto awarded only to missionaries and doctors. Leaving India in 1915, she organised women's war effort work at the Ministry of Munitions. She died in Norwich.

JE; JC (24 June 1898, 9 Jan. 1914, 14 Feb., 2 May 1919, 2 March 1928).

**EMANUEL, PHILIP** (16 June 1890–23 December 1974), solicitor. Born in Marylebone, the son of a furniture dealer, he began as a barrister's assistant in the Temple and then became a solicitor's clerk, qualifying as a solicitor in 1927. He was legal advisor to Sir Thomas Beecham and served as Chairman of Beecham's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and, being an acquaintance of composer Frederick Delius, as a Trustee of the Delius Trust. He served on committees of the \*United Synagogue but was a member of the West London Reform Synagogue at his death.

JC (3 Jan. 1975); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**EMANUEL, SAMUEL HENRY** (1865–May 1925), barrister and communal leader, and **EMANUEL, SAMUEL MICHAEL** (c1801–13 June 1894), jeweller and local politician. Born in Portsmouth, son of jeweller Michael Emanuel, S. M. Emanuel settled in Southampton in 1823 as a jeweller and for over 60 years was involved in municipal affairs. A staunch Conservative, he was Sheriff in 1864 and served two consecutive terms as mayor, 1865–7, remaining an alderman until 1889 when overtaken by blindness. His eldest son Michael, also a jeweller, was Sheriff in 1890; both served as President of the local Hebrew Congregation. Born in Southampton, the son of tailor and outfitter Henry Hirschel Emanuel, Samuel Michael's grandson Samuel Henry was educated at the Jewish boys' boarding school in London run by Abraham Pereira \*Mendes and at the University of London. Called to the Bar in 1886 by the Inner Temple (KC, 1919), he built up a considerable practice on the Western Circuit and was appointed Recorder of Winchester in 1915. He represented the \*New West End Synagogue on the Council of the \*United Synagogue, of which he became Treasurer in 1917, and he also served as Chairman of \*Jews' College.

JC (15 June 1894, 22 May 1925); *Times* (12 March 1902).

**EMDEN, PAUL HERMAN** (1882–August 1953), banker and biographer. He was born in

Frankfurt, where his father was a banker and financial newspaper editor. He managed the Berlin branch of his father's bank, became a member of the Berlin Stock Exchange, and also sat as a judge in the Handelsgerichtsrat (commercial court). Within a decade of his arrival in England in 1933 he had written seven books: *Behind the Throne* (1934), *Randlords* (1935), *Regency Pageant* (1936), *Money Powers in Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (1937), *Quakers in Commerce* (1939), *Empire Days* (1942), and *Jews of Britain: A Series of Biographies* (1943). The last mentioned, a well-known and useful work, comprises numerous important individuals in Anglo-Jewry. Its author was an active member of the JHSE. Elected FRSL, he was an expert on German culture, economic history, and the life and works of nineteenth-century German poet and novelist Theodor Fontane.

M. Jolles, 'Newsletter of the Jewish Historical Society of England', 7 (Oct. 2002); *Synagogue Review* (Nov. 1953); *Times* (29 Aug. 1953); JC (21 Aug., 4 Sept. 1953).

**EMMANUEL, EDWARD** (fl. 1900–30), underworld boss. The details of his life are obscure, but he was apparently once a market porter in Spitalfields. In 1904 he was convicted of possessing a loaded revolver, having threatened to shoot an Islington street trader, and sentenced to a £250 fine or a year in prison. In 1908 another market porter, of Irish origin, tried to kill him. Emmanuel moved from such activities as fixing boxing matches to protecting Jewish bookmakers who from 1916 were terrorised and blackmailed by a Birmingham gang. The bookies had turned to Emmanuel for help after one of them was viciously assaulted. He was reputedly in collusion with corrupt police officers, and able, for a suitable fee, to arrange lenient sentences for Jewish criminals. By the early 1920s he was in charge of the entire Jewish component of the East End underworld. He became Vice-President of the Bookmakers' and Backers' Racehorse Protection Association, founded in 1921, and found eight stewards who each, for £6 a week, protected Jewish bookies from the Birmingham gang. He ultimately lost his place as a protection racketeer on the southern racecourses to fellow-crook and former associate Darby Sabini. Emmanuel later went

into business printing receipts for bookmakers' customers.

ODNB (in entry for [Charles] Darby Sabini).

**ENGEL, MATTHEW LEWIS** (11 June 1951–), journalist and cricket writer. The son of a Northampton solicitor, he was educated at \*Carmel College and the University of Manchester, and was for many years on the staff of *The Guardian*. From 1982–7 he was that paper's cricket correspondent, and branched out into general sports reporting and feature writing, covering the first Gulf War and general elections. Since 2004 he has been a columnist for the *Financial Times*. In 1992 he was named Sports Journalist of the Year in the British Press Awards. He has edited 'the cricketing bible', *Wisden's Almanack*, 1992–2000 and since 2003, with the interval occurring when he was based in the USA. In memory of his son, who died of cancer aged 13, he established the Laurie Engel Fund, which raises money to support patient care. To it he devoted the proceeds of his book *Extracts from the Red Notebooks* (2007), an eclectic collection of quotations, facts, and jokes that he had been compiling for many years.

JC (22 May, 25 Sept. 1992, 4 Sept. 1998, 23 Feb. 2001); online sources.

**ENGEL, SAMUEL** (c1846–2 May 1907), merchant. He was a wealthy man who lived in Belsize Park and left £661,000 when he died. How he made this fortune is unclear. His father was an umbrella and parasol manufacturer in London, while his brother Lawrence was also a large-scale umbrella manufacturer in London, employing 24 men in 1871. Samuel lived with his brother, but is described in later censuses as an 'annuitant'. A bachelor, he left considerable sums to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians and other Jewish charities. Several of his relatives, including his executor, Maximilian Hahn, were importers of mahogany and works of art, and several had connections with France and Australia.

JC (3, 24 May 1907); England and Wales censuses (1871–1901), online at <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**ENGLANDER, [ADOLF] ARTHUR** (15 July 1915–29 January 2004), cinematographer and director, listed in credits as A. A. Englander. Born in Hackney, he began his career at the age of 15 as a clapper-boy at the Stoll Film Studios, Cricklewood, acquiring his lifelong nickname 'Tubby'. Later, while employed by Gaumont-British, he worked on such Hitchcock films as *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (1934) and *The 39 Steps* (1935). In 1937 he joined Warner Bros Studios at Teddington. On the outbreak of the Second World War he enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers, but was soon transferred to the army's film unit, which made documentaries and propaganda fare. After demobilisation he worked as director and cameraman on documentaries for Basic Films and the Ministry of Works. From 1952 to his compulsory retirement in 1975 on reaching 60, by which time he was Senior Lighting Cameraman and arguably the doyen of his craft, he was employed by BBC Television's film department. He worked on many of the BBC's top drama and documentary series including *Doctor Who*, *Maigret*, *Civilisation*, and *Alistair Cooke's America*.

JC (6 Feb. 2004); *Guardian* (7 Feb. 2004); online sources.

**ENGLEMAN, HARRY** (17 January 1912–19 January 2002), pianist and dance band leader. He was born in Birmingham. His grandfather, Jacob, was a clothier and musician who served as President of the Singers Hill Synagogue. His father, Joseph, organist of that synagogue, was a well-known local composer and arranger and a founder member of the Performing Right Society. Harry's musical career lasted for over 65 years. He first played piano on BBC radio for *Children's Hour* and was one of the original pianists in the television programmes broadcast from Alexandra Palace. He and his quintet played regularly at Birmingham Jewish functions. In 1937 and 1938 the dance band topped the bill at the London Palladium. He served in the RAF during the war, and afterwards was resident pianist on the popular radio programme *Workers' Playtime*, and in the 1970s, on the BBC television magazine show *Pebble Mill*. He made many recordings up to the age of 75 and also composed. Despite worsening arthritis in

his fingers he continued to delight audiences until he was 80.

JC (27 Feb. 1931, 27 Oct. 1939, 10 Jan. 1936, 8 March 2002).

**ENOCH, HANS EMANUEL N.** (5 August 1896–15 November 1991), pioneering producer of crude penicillin. Born in Hamburg, the son of a bacteriologist, he served in the German army during the First World War, and was awarded the Iron Cross. He studied medicine in Heidelberg (MD, 1922), and worked at the Paul Ehrlich Institute in Frankfurt and for his father's company. In 1935 he arrived in England, and established the International Serum Company in Norwich, which originally produced vaccines for veterinary use. Later relocating, it became the Watford Chemical Company. Interned as an 'enemy alien' early in the Second World War, by 1943 he had started large-scale production of two very early crude penicillin products, one of which, Vivicillin, was injectable; these were quickly requested world-wide. The efficacy of these products was difficult to establish, but there were no alternatives until some years later, when they were superseded by the purified versions.

BMJ (23 May 1992); JC (5 May 1944); *Nature* (25 March 1944).

**EPHRAIM, LEE** (c1877–26 September 1953), impresario. A native of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, he was originally a tyre salesman. He moved to England in about 1909 as manager to Horace \*Goldin and remained, but never forsook his American nationality. He set up as a theatrical agent, and from 1918–26 was Joint Managing Director of the Daniel Mayer Company. As such he helped to launch *Rose Marie* at Drury Lane. Subsequently he formed Lee Ephraim and Company, and staged other musicals, including *Sunny*, *The Desert Song*, and *Claudia*. At the time of his death he was preparing to transfer a successful television play to the West End.

*Times* (28 Sept. 1953); JC (2 Oct. 1953).

**EPRILE, CECIL JACOB** (1897–19 January 1982), architect. Born in Edinburgh, he served in the army during the First World War. Some of his work involved designing synagogues, and he was surveyor for the Jewish Orphanage at Norwood and for \*Jews' College. Between the wars he designed East Ham and Manor Park Synagogue, the Stamford Hill District Mikveh, Cricklewood Synagogue, Dollis Hill Synagogue, Edgware Synagogue, the rebuilt West Ham Synagogue, Hendon Synagogue, Hackney Synagogue, Highgate Synagogue, and Finchley Synagogue. In the same period, the synagogues in Margate and Cambridge were co-designed by him. He designed the first synagogue to be incorporated in a British ship, the Cunard White Star Company's transatlantic liner *Queen Mary* (launched 1938), as well as that on her sister vessel the *Queen Elizabeth*. He was elected FRIBA (1930) and FRSA (1939).

JC (15 May 1936); Kadish, *Jewish Heritage*; P. Renton, *The Lost Synagogues of London* (2000).

**EPSTEIN, ARNOLD LEONARD (BILL)** (13 September 1924–9 November 1999), social anthropologist. Born in Liverpool, the son of a draper from Galicia, he grew up in Northern Ireland. He attended the Royal Belfast Academical Institution and the Queen's University, Belfast, where he read law and was called to the Bar. From 1944–7 he served in the Royal Navy. He then took a degree in social anthropology at the LSE. He did field work in Northern Rhodesia, with his work on urban African courts and on the Bemba people resulting in many books, such as his *Politics in an Urban African Community* (1958). He held chairs at the ANU (1970–2) and at the University of Sussex (1972–83), and was President of the Association of Social Anthropologists from 1977–81. He was deeply affected by his Jewish background, and was connected with the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. He left his anthropological library to that institution and his collection of Judaica to the Hove New Synagogue. He also studied psychiatry under Anna \*Freud. John Campbell and Alan Rew edited a festschrift in his honour, *Identity and Affect* (1999). Vienna-born anthropologist and economist [**Trude**] **Scarlett Epstein** (née Grunwald; formerly Trent; 13 July 1922–), who arrived in Britain as

a refugee and married him in 1957, is noted for her fieldwork in southern India; she held a chair at the Institute of Development Studies, at the University of Sussex.

ODNB; JC (8 Oct. 1976, 10 Dec. 1999, 7 Jan. 2005); online sources.

**EPSTEIN, BRIAN SAMUEL** (19 September 1934–27 August 1967), impresario. The famous manager of the Beatles and other pop groups, he was born in Liverpool, the son of a furniture store proprietor. Educated at a number of schools including a Jewish school, Beaconsfield College in Sussex, he spent a year doing National Service in the army before he was discharged as unfit. Entering the family business, in 1957 he took over the running of North End Music Stores in Liverpool, a firm which had rented space from the family furniture store, with his brother Clive. Increasingly drawn to the world of pop music he opened a larger record shop and made contact with the growing pop scene in Liverpool. In December 1961 he became manager of a new local group, The Beatles, the day after he saw them perform for the first time at the Cavern Club. Epstein professionalised the group and masterminded their first recording, *Love Me Do*, for the small Parlophone label in October 1962. By 1963–4 they had become the most famous and successful pop group in history. Epstein also managed other successful pop singers such as Cilla Black and Gerry and the Pacemakers, who were also from Liverpool. His private life was chaotic, and he died at the age of only 33 of a drug overdose. Officially ruled an accident, it was widely believed to have been suicide. Increasing tensions among The Beatles, and their breakup as a group in 1970, are generally attributed to the loss of Epstein as their manager, just as their international success is credited largely to him. In 1964 he wrote an autobiography *A Cellarful of Noise*.

ODNB; R. Coleman, *Brian Epstein: The Man Who Made the Beatles* (1990); D. Geller and A. Wall, *The Brian Epstein Story* (2000).

**EPSTEIN, CLAIRE** (1911–2000), archaeologist. Born in London, the daughter of Mortimer

\*Epstein, she belonged to the Zionist youth movement Habonim, founded in the East End in 1929, read English and Italian Literature at the University of London, and translated from Hebrew for the Peel Commission (1936–7). In 1937 she moved to Tel Aviv and worked until 1942 for the Mandate authorities. She then joined the Women's Royal Army Corps, serving for over four years in Egypt. Afterwards she became a kibbutznik. Her award-winning archaeological career began as a field supervisor. She subsequently worked for the Israel Department of Antiquities (renamed the Israel Antiquities Authority). In 1962 she obtained a PhD from the Institute of Archaeology at UCL, resulting in her book *Palestinian Bichrome Ware* (1966). She excavated many sites on the Golan Heights, and authored *The Chalcolithic Culture of the Golan* (1998). Sir [M.] Anthony \*Epstein was her brother.

*Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society*, 18 (2000), 111–14; online sources.

**EPSTEIN, DAVID BERNARD ALPER** (16 May 1937–), mathematician. A pioneer in computational geometry and topology, he is Professor at the Mathematics Institute at the University of Warwick. He has made important advances in topology, automatic groups, differential geometry, dynamical systems, group theory, and category theory. He founded the journal *Experimental Mathematics*, and was its Editor-in-Chief for ten years. Co-author of *Cohomology Operations* (1962) and *Word Processing in Groups* (1992), he was appointed FRS in 2004.

WW; JC (27 May 1988).

**EPSTEIN, ISIDORE** (1894–13 April 1962), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in Kovno, he was taken to Paris in babyhood, and later to London. He was educated at local schools, at the Great Garden Street Talmud Torah, and at continental yeshivot. At the age of 22 he received semikhah from Rabbi A. I. \*Kook. He later graduated from \*Jews' College and UCL (BA in Hebrew and Aramaic; PhD, 1923; DLit, 1926). From 1920–8 he was minister of the Middlesbrough Hebrew Congregation. In 1948 he became Principal of Jews' College,

having been Lecturer in Semitic Languages (1928–45) and Director of Studies and Assistant Principal (1945–8). He wrote extensively on Jewish education, ethics, religion, and history. His earliest publications were historical studies of rabbinic responsa. Later works include *The Faith of Judaism* (1954) and his widely read *Judaism* (1959). In 1930 he began work on the first Hebrew-to-English translation of the Babylonian Talmud; from 1935–52 this was published in 35 volumes by the Soncino Press.

EJ; JC (12 Dec. 1919, 27 Aug. 1920, 12 Feb. 1954, 20, 27 April 1962); Hyamson, *Jews' College*; *Times* 14 April 1962; JHSET, 21 (1968), 327.

**EPSTEIN, Sir JACOB** (10 November 1880–19 August 1959), sculptor. One of the most important sculptors of the twentieth century, he was born in the Lower East Side of New York, the son of an Orthodox businessman who had emigrated from Poland. The father's surname had originally been Jarogenski (or Jarudzinski). Epstein had a basic education at local schools and at the Art Students' League. In 1902 he illustrated a book about the Lower East Side, *The Spirit of the Ghetto*. He lived in Paris from 1902–4, arriving in London in 1905. He was naturalised in 1910. By 1908 he had secured the commission for the carvings on the BMA's headquarters on the Strand. Depicting nude and pregnant women, they aroused great controversy. His importance for British sculpture lay largely in his pioneering use of non-representational and expressionistic forms, often influenced by 'primitive' culture and art. During 1917–18 he served as a private in the Jewish 38th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers and made some more conventional busts of military figures. In the immediate post-war period he was the victim of much hostile, savage anti-modernist criticism, often antisemitic in tone. He was, in fact, one of the few – perhaps the only – Anglo-Jewish cultural figure to conform to the image of the unsettling, subversive Jewish radical artist so frequently found in continental antisemitism. He also became increasingly prominent at this time, and was defended by many eminent British cultural figures. From the late 1920s a more favourable view emerged, and he attracted many commissions in Britain and America. Ironically,

he became a noted artist of Christian images and figures, with commissions from several Anglican cathedrals. He also did many works on Jewish themes, including well-known busts of \*Einstein, \*Weizmann, \*Menuhin, and Herbert \*Samuel, and illustrations of Old Testament themes. By the 1950s he was recognised as an eminent British artist. He received an honorary degree from Oxford in 1953 and a KBE in 1954. He wrote an autobiography, *Let There Be Sculpture* (1940), revised as *Epstein: An Autobiography* (1955).

ODNB; EJ; WWW; Rubinstein, *Jews in Britain*; Jolles; A. Haskell, ed., *The Sculptor Speaks: Jacob Epstein to Arnold Haskell-A Series of Conversations on Art* (1931); S. Gardiner, *Epstein: An Artist Against the Establishment* (1992); J. Rose, *Daemons and Angels: A Life of Jacob Epstein* (2002).

**EPSTEIN, Sir [MICHAEL] ANTHONY** (18 May 1921–), virologist. The son of Mortimer \*Epstein, he was educated at St Paul's School, London, Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Middlesex Hospital Medical School, where he conducted research from 1948–68. In 1964 he published his discovery, with Yvonne Barr and Bert Achong, of human herpes virus particles in lymphoblasts from a patient with Burkitt's lymphoma (a condition endemic in equatorial Africa). The discovery was a major one. The virus, called the Epstein-Barr virus, was associated with several conditions including infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever) and nasopharyngeal carcinoma. From 1968–85 Epstein was Professor of Pathology at the University of Bristol, and was Fellow (1986–2001) and Hon. Fellow (from 2001) of Wolfson College, Oxford. A world expert on viruses, especially oncogenic viruses, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), he was elected FRS in 1979, and received the Royal Society's Royal Medal in 1992. Appointed CBE in 1985, he was knighted in 1991. Claire \*Epstein was his sister.

WW.

**EPSTEIN, MORTIMER (MORDECAI)** (1880–23 June 1946), author, editor, and communal leader. The father of Claire \*Epstein and Sir [M.] Anthony \*Epstein, he was born



Mordecai Epstein in Kovno, and had a remarkably productive and diverse career. Raised in Manchester, he studied for the Jewish ministry in Breslau, where he also attended university, later graduating PhD (Heidelberg). Returning to London, he preached for the Jewish Religious Union, from which \*Liberal Judaism emerged, and became Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue, but never entered the ministry. Instead, he joined the electrical engineering firm of his Bavarian-born father-in-law, Hermann Oppenheimer, eventually heading it. He wrote *The Early History of the Levant Company* (1908), and translated from German several works by Werner Sombart, including *The Jews and Modern Capitalism*. Extraordinarily for a foreign-born Jew, he became Editor of two major long-established internationally known reference works: *The Annual Register* (1922–45) and *The Statesman's Year-Book* (1927–46), and was succeeded in the latter's editorial chair by S. H. \*Steinberg. He was elected FREconS, FRGS, and FSS. From 1932–6 he was Managing Director of the JC, to which he contributed the 'Letters of Benammi' series of articles. He chaired the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the \*Board of Deputies and belonged to its Joint Foreign Committee; he also served as Chairman of the Central Council for Jewish Education, was on the Council of \*Jews' College, and was Hon. Secretary of the JHSE. He also belonged to the AJA and was an early member of the Order of B'nai B'rith. His wife **Olga Epstein** (née Oppenheimer; 20 August 1885–1971) was also active in communal affairs, especially Zionism and the welfare of refugees.

*Times* (24 June 1946); *JC* (13 Sept. 1963, 5, 12 Nov. 1971, 8 Aug. 1975); *WWW*; *The Jewish Chronicle* 1841–1941, *A Century of Newspaper History* (1949); *JHSET*, 32 (1993), 268, 269, 271.

**ERDÉLYI, ARTHUR** (2 October 1908–12 December 1977), mathematician. Born Arthur Diamand in Budapest, son of a shoe merchant, he later took his stepfather's surname. Following an education in Brno, he obtained a doctorate at the German University of Prague in 1938. He fled in 1939 to Edinburgh, initially relying on a research grant from the university, which awarded him a DSc in 1940, and on aid from the \*Academic Assistance Council. In 1941 he was appointed

an assistant lecturer, and in 1942 a lecturer he was also a consultant to the Admiralty, assisting in the creation of what became the National Physics Laboratory. Naturalised in 1947, he taught from 1949–63 at the California Institute of Technology, editing volumes of important works. During 1956–7 he was Visiting Professor of Applied Mathematics at the HUI. In 1964 he returned to Edinburgh as Professor of Mathematics. From 1971–2 he was President of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society. He contributed nearly 200 papers to scholarly journals. Elected FRSE in 1945 and FRS in 1975, he was awarded the Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize of the RSE in 1977. He was Vice-President of the Edinburgh Zionism Association, and a talented violinist and violist. His wife was a cousin of Max \*Perutz.

ODNB; *Times* (20 Dec. 1977); *WWW*; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 25 (1979); F. L. Holmes, ed., *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, 17 (1990).

**ESKELL, ABRAHAM** *see* CLIFFORD-ESKELL, ABRAHAM

**ESPIR, JAMES JONATHAN** (17 October 1958–), athlete. A doctor's son, born in Rickmansworth, he was educated at Harrow School and Middlesex Polytechnic. The grandson of E. R. \*Smouha and of Louis Espir, who in 1913 ran one mile in four and a half minutes, he won the UK Junior 3000 metres at the age of 18. In 1979 he ran the mile in just under four minutes and in 1980 ran 1500 metres in 3 minutes 38.2 seconds. That same year he ran 3000 metres in under eight minutes. In 1981 he won two gold medals at the Maccabiah Games in Tel Aviv, for the 1500 and 5000 metres; he ran so fast that the Israelis promptly prepared a special race in which he ran 1500 metres in 3 minutes 40.3 seconds. He subsequently followed a banking career in the City.

Online sources.

**ESSINGER, ANNA** (15 September 1879–30 May 1960), educationist. Born in Ulm, Germany, she spent part of her youth in Nashville, Tennessee, and graduated from

the University of Wisconsin. A non-practising Jew, she drew close to the Society of Friends, by whom in 1919 she was sent to Germany to organise Quaker post-war relief work for children. She soon gravitated towards education, and in 1926 opened a progressive boarding school, Herrlingen, near Ulm. In 1933 she moved to Britain with a number of its Jewish pupils, establishing the school at Bunce Court, a former manor house near Otterden, Kent. She made weekly fund-raising trips to London on behalf of Jewish refugee children, and set up Dovercourt, a reception camp for 10,000 such children who had come to Britain following Kristallnacht. Its purpose essentially accomplished, Bunce Court school closed in 1948. Among those educated there were Frank \*Auerbach, Gerard \*Hoffnung, and Frank \*Marcus.

ODNB; H. Feidel-Mertz, 'Integration and Formation of Identity: Exile Schools in Great Britain', *Shofar*, 23 (2004), 71–84.

**ESSLIN, MARTIN JULIUS** (8 June 1918–24 February 2002), broadcasting executive and drama critic. Originally surnamed Pereszlenyi, he was born in Budapest, the son of a journalist. He was educated at school and university in Vienna, studied drama under Max Reinhardt, and set his sights on becoming a theatre director. He fled to Belgium, and then to England, after the Anschluss. Following internment in 1940 as an 'enemy alien' he joined the BBC as a broadcaster in German, and from 1941–55 worked for its European Service as a scriptwriter. He headed the BBC's European Production Department from 1955–61, and from 1963–77 worked, eventually as head, in its Radio Drama department. He had a formative influence on the shaping of new dramas, and was close to many avant-garde playwrights such as Harold \*Pinter and Samuel Beckett. He premiered many notable works on BBC radio, such as Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*. In contrast to many literary modernists, he greatly admired the USA, and was Professor of Drama at Stanford University in California from 1977–88, when he returned to Britain. He wrote many noted books on the theatre, such as *The Theatre of the Absurd* (1962) and *The Genius of the German Theatre* (1968), and also wrote the libretto for Berthold \*Goldschmidt's opera *The Cenci*,

which won a prize at the Festival of Britain's music competition in 1951.

ODNB.

**ESTERMANN, THEODOR** (5 February 1902–29 November 1991), mathematician. He was born in Neubrandenburg to keen Zionists who named him in honour of Herzl; his father was a business manager in the advertising industry. He attended the Talmud Torah School in Hamburg, and following the family's emigration to Eretz Israel in 1914, at the Hebrew Grammar School in Jerusalem. Before the end of the First World War the family returned to Germany, and he studied at the University of Göttingen. Having obtained his DrNatSci degree at the University of Hamburg in 1925 he returned to Palestine, where his parents had resettled. In 1926 he moved to London, and in 1928 obtained a DSc at UCL, where having risen through the academic ranks he became in 1940 Reader in Mathematics. He was Professor of Mathematics at the University of London from 1965–9. In 1975, during his retirement, he provided a simple new proof of the irrationality of  $\sqrt{2}$ . His brother was the leading nuclear physicist **Immanuel Estermann** (1900–73), whose contribution to work on the magnetic moment of the proton was cited by 1943 Nobel laureate Otto Stern, with whom he had collaborated at Hamburg. Immanuel worked in the USA on the Manhattan Project, and was Chief Scientist and Scientific Director of the Office of Naval Research in London (1959–64).

IBDCEE; *Bull. London Math. Soc.*, 26 (1994), 593–606.

**ESTORICK, ERIC ELIHU** (13 February 1913–25 December 1993), author and art collector and dealer. Born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of a Russian-born paint manufacturer, he was educated at NYU, and taught sociology there. During the Second World War he worked for his country's Intelligence Service, chiefly in London, and published the earliest biography of Stafford Cripps in 1941. He settled permanently in London in 1947, where he worked as archivist to Marks & Spencer, and published another biography of Cripps in 1949, and an account of *Changing Empire: Churchill to Nehru*

1950. He also began collecting modern Italian paintings and sculpture, and built up one of the most notable collections of that genre outside Italy. From 1960 he was a full-time art dealer, heading the Grosvenor Gallery in Mayfair. He was among the first to popularise contemporary Russian art in the West, and also exhibited the works of Erté (Romain de Tertyoff), about whom he wrote. Estorick was a benefactor of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem and established the Centre for Jewish Art at the H.U.J. A permanent museum of his holdings, the Estorick Collection of Modern Italian Art, in Canonbury Square, Islington, opened in the mid-1990s.

ODNB.

**ETHERTON, Sir TERENCE MICHAEL ELKAN BARNET** (21 June 1951–), judge and fencing champion. London-born, educated at Holmewood House School in Tunbridge Wells, St Paul's School, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1974 (QC, 1990; Bencher, 1998). Appointed a Deputy High Court Judge in 2000, he was High Court Judge (Chancery Division) from 2001–8, when he became a Lord Justice of Appeal. Elected FCI Arb (1993) and FRSA (2000), he was awarded an honorary fellowship of Royal Holloway, London (2005) and an honorary LLD from the City University (2009). In 1971 he captained the Cambridge University Fencing Team and was British Universities' Sabre Champion; in 1975 he was British Junior Sabre Champion, and in 1978 won a team gold medal at the Commonwealth Fencing Championships. He was in the first reserve for the 1980 Moscow Olympics team, but withdrew from possible selection following Russia's invasion of Afghanistan.

JC (9 Feb. 2001, 21 Nov. 2008); WW.

**ETZ CHAIM YESHIVAH** *see* **YESHIVAH ETZ CHAIM**

**EVANS, SAMUEL** (30 January 1801–4 November 1843), boxer. He was born in London, and became notable for the number

of matches that he won. His first appearance in the prize-ring was in 1825 at Knowle Hill, Maidenhead, when he beat his opponent in 17 rounds. Subsequent successes followed into the 1830s, including a victory at the same venue in 1828 in 16 rounds, and another at Ludlow in 1829 that took 71 rounds to achieve.

JE.

**EWALD, FERDINAND CHRISTIAN** (1802–9 August 1874), missionary and clergyman. Born to Jewish parents near Bamberg, Bavaria, he was converted to Lutherism in 1822. He afterwards arrived in London, studying under the auspices of the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. On its behalf he toiled in North Africa for a decade until 1842, when he accompanied Michael Solomon \*Alexander, who had in 1836 ordained him an Anglican clergyman, to Jerusalem as chaplain. In 1851 he returned to London, to head the Society's Mission there. His translation into German of the Talmudic tractate *Avodah Zarah*, regarding idolatry, earned him a doctorate from the University of Erlangen, and in 1872 the Archbishop of Canterbury awarded him a BD degree. Writer Alexander Charles Ewald (1842–91) was his son.

ODNB; JE (which gives his name as Ferdinand Christopher Ewald); W. T. Gidney, LSPCJ.

**EXCLUSIONARY PERIOD (1290–1656).** Between King Edward I's official expulsion of Jews from England and their \*Readmission during the Cromwellian Protectorate in 1656, when events and a perceived atmosphere of tolerance caused the small Sephardi community that had settled in London to break cover and request permission to practise Judaism, there was no overtly professing Jewish community in the British Isles. Edward's writ of 18 July 1290 had instructed the sheriffs of all English counties to ensure that every Jew had departed before All Saints' Day (1 November). Any unconverted Jew remaining in the realm after that date faced the death penalty. During the exclusionary period a number of foreign Jews, mainly from the Mediterranean region, came to England to visit or to sojourn; some

made an impact on national life, and some effectively made the country their permanent home, either, like merchant-adventurer Sir Edward \*Brampton, discarding their birth religion or, like Lord Burleigh's physician Hector \*Nuñez, practising it surreptitiously. Among the Jews who arrived in England during this period were the converted scholar Marco \*Raphael, who advised on Henry VIII's divorce; Queen Elizabeth's ill-fated physician Roderigo \*Lopez; mining consultant Joachim \*Gause; the \*Bassano family of Tudor court musicians (whose widely presumed Jewish descent is not, however, certain); and the \*Anes family. During Elizabeth's reign there were perhaps 100 Sephardim in London, practising their Judaism in secret. The exclusionary period (and its aftermath until 1850) has been examined in depth by Professor David Katz.

Katz, JHE; Lucien Wolf, 'Jews in Elizabethan England', *JHSET*, 11 (1924-7), 1-9; idem, 'Jews in Tudor England', in L. Wolf, *Essays in Jewish History*, ed. C. Roth (1934), 71-90.

**EXETER**, in Devon, was an important medieval Jewish centre, the most westerly of the pre-1290 communities. During the eighteenth century a community was re-established. Apparently the first modern Jewish settler was Italian snuff merchant Gabriel Treves. He was joined by his nephew, Joseph Ottolenghe, a shochet and teacher of Italian and Hebrew. Uncle and nephew fell out, and in 1735 Joseph converted to Christianity, prompting a fierce public feud between the two in the form of polemical publications. It seems that the congregation was founded in 1728, and that a makeshift house of prayer was dedicated in 1734. The purpose-built synagogue in St Mary Arches, constructed in 1763-4 and remodelled and enlarged in 1836 (when the Jewish population was approaching 175) and again in 1853, is the third oldest extant in Britain and still in use. Among its principal founders was goldsmith and engraver Abraham Ezekiel (\*Ezekiel Family). In 1798, when England seemed likely to be invaded, Jews joined the local volunteer militia. In 1808 local shoe- and pattern-maker Lazarus Cohen (c1765-1836), who in 1790 exhibited a model of an improved reaping machine, published *Sacred Truths* urging Jews to resist Christian

missionaries and in 1825 *A New System of Astronomy*. By 1825 there were 21 Jewish businesses in town, including that of optician Alexander \*Alexander. It was probably the community's zenith. The communal burial ground in Magdalen Lane (another was later acquired in Exwick) was originally leased in 1757; among those interred there was Solomon Aarons, who died in 1864 aged 102, and Rev. Moses Horvitz Levi (1754-1837), minister to the congregation from 1792 until his death. Subsequent ministers (with approximate dates of service) included Revs. M. L. Green, S. Hoffnung, M. Mendelssohn, S. Alexander, S. Bach, Lazarus, I. Litovitch, Bregman, Caplan, A. Rosenberg, and A. Shinerock. At present about 150 Jews live in Exeter, their numbers supplemented during term-time by students at the university. In March 2007 almost 100 Jews, Orthodox and non-Orthodox, from across south-west England attended a pre-Pesach conference in Exeter organised by Elkan Levy, Director of the Office of Small Communities. Attendees came from \*Bristol, \*Cheltenham, \*Plymouth, Torquay, Totnes, \*Truro, south Dorset, and also \*Oxford and \*Southampton.

JE; EJ; JC (25 March 1910); Jolles; Roth, R PJ (1950); Bernard Susser, *The Jews of South-West England* (1993); JC (30 March 2007).

**EYTAN (né Ettinghausen), WALTER** (24 July 1910-23 May 2001), scholar and diplomat. He was born Walter George Ettinghausen in Munich; his family left Germany during the First World War, eventually settling in Oxford, where his father opened an antiquarian bookshop. Walter was educated at St Paul's School, London, and Queen's College, Oxford, where from 1934 he taught German, publishing *Luther: Exegesis and Prose Style* (1937) and helping refugee scholars to settle in Britain. He was Treasurer of the Oxford Hebrew Congregation. In 1940 he was recruited to work at Bletchley Park in Buckinghamshire, the code-breaking centre, where he was assigned to the Naval Section. One signal that he intercepted, from a German ship in the Aegean, advised that it was transporting Jews from a Greek island to Piraeus zur *Endlösung* ['for the Final Solution']; he had never encountered that expression before, but immediately grasped its sinister implication. In 1946 he

moved to Jerusalem, became a spokesman for the Jewish Agency, and in 1947, at Moshe Sharett's request, established Beth Hakerem, a college for training diplomats; he insisted that at least five of the intake of 25 should be women. He was (1948–59) Director-General of Israel's Foreign Ministry. He wrote *The First Ten Years: A Diplomatic History of Israel* (1958). From 1960–70 he was Israel's Ambassador in Paris, and from 1970–2 was Abba Eban's special advisor. He chaired the Israeli Broadcasting Authority from 1972–8.

JC (8, 15 June 2001); *Independent* (28 May 2001); *Daily Telegraph* (22 Nov. 2001; online).

**EZEKIEL FAMILY**, of Devon and Cornwall, began with brothers Abraham Ezekiel (d. 1799 in Portsmouth) and Benjamin Ezekiel (d. 1785), who migrated from the Rhineland in about 1745, settling as silversmiths and watchmakers in Exeter, where they founded a synagogue in 1763–4. One of Abraham's sons, **Ezekiel Abraham Ezekiel** (1757–1806), became a versatile engraver and printmaker in Exeter, and also produced jewellery and optical equipment. As an engraver he was reputed to have no rival outside London. Examples of his work survive in the British Museum and other major public collections. **Solomon Ezekiel** (1781–1867), born at Newton Abbot, was the son of Newton Abbot silversmith Ezekiel Benjamin Ezekiel, who was perhaps Benjamin's son. Working as a plumber and silversmith in Penzance, Solomon lectured on Jewish themes, with his *A Lecture on the Hebrew Festivals Delivered at the Penzance Literary Institute* being published in 1847. A proudly observant

Jew like his relatives, he was instrumental in preventing the establishment in Penzance of a branch of the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

ODNB; JE; Frank J. Gent, 'Ezekiel Abraham Ezekiel' (<http://www.eclipse.co.uk/exeshul/Ezekiel.htm>, 22 Aug. 2003).

**EZRA, Sir DEREK JOSEPH, BARON EZRA** (23 February 1919–), nationalised industry chairman. Educated at Monmouth School and at Magdalene College, Cambridge, he served in the British army during the Second World War, receiving the American Bronze Star and an MBE in 1945. He joined the National Coal Board (NCB) in 1947 when the coal industry was nationalised, serving as a sales manager, Director-General of Marketing (1960–5), a member of the NCB's Board (1965–7), Deputy-Chairman (1967–71), and Chairman (1971–82). In retirement he became a director of fuel companies and other concerns. As the NCB's chairman, he was known to have been close to its union officials, running the coal industry in a quiet style, in contrast to his brasher predecessor Lord Robens. He had to deal with the crippling coal strike of 1973–4 which brought down the Heath government, and with the long-term decline of the coal industry. He was President of the Coal Industries Society from 1981 and of other fuel associations, and has written two books on coal and energy. Knighted in 1974, he was made a life peer in 1982. In the Lords, he served as Liberal Democrat spokesman on energy matters.

Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WW.

## F

**FABRICANT, MICHAEL** (12 June 1950–), politician. Born in Brighton, the son of Rabbi Isaac Nathan Fabricant (2 February 1906–October 1989), he was educated at the University of Loughborough and received higher degrees at the universities of Sussex and Southern California. He was a chartered engineer and BBC broadcaster and has served as Conservative MP for Mid-Staffordshire (1992–7) and for Lichfield since 1997. He has been an Opposition Whip and has held a number of front bench positions. Early in 2009 he robustly protested about the BBC's widely perceived anti-Israel bias in its coverage of Operation Cast Lead in Gaza.

JC (25 May 2001, 7 July 2006); online sources.

**FAIGENBLUM, PINCHAS CHAIM** (22 June 1909–3 April 1984), cantor. Born in Warsaw, he was brought up in Antwerp, and attended the yeshivah there and the Belgian Conservatoire of Music. He held a cantorial post in Brussels, and afterwards served at Nelson Street Synagogue in East London, the New Central Synagogue in Leeds, and Leazes Park Road Synagogue in Newcastle upon Tyne. In 1952, while Reader at Willesden Synagogue (1947–59), he was soloist at Weizmann's memorial service in the Royal Albert Hall. Having served as First Reader at Cricklewood Synagogue (1959–76), he retired to Israel.

JC (6 April 1984).

**FAITH (née Book), [IRENE] SHEILA** (3 June 1928–), politician. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne to a family in the fashion business, she attended the Central High School there, and in 1950 qualified at the University of Durham as a dental surgeon. She was Conservative MP for Belper from 1979–83 and a Conservative MEP for Cumbria and Lancashire North from 1984–9. She was a member of the Newcastle City Council during 1975–7 and has been a JP

for Northumberland, Newcastle, and Inner London. She has been a member of the North East Council of Christians and Jews.

JC (11 May 1979, 30 Nov. 1984, 28 May 1993); JYB.

**FALCKE, ISAAC** (1819–23 December 1909), art collector and benefactor. Born in Great Yarmouth, he and his brother David eventually started work in their father's Oxford Street business dealing in objets d'art, the very large family having moved to London soon after Isaac's birth. During the 1840s the brothers moved the business to New Bond Street, with Isaac growing wealthy enough to retire sometime before his brother, who ceased trading in 1858. In his comfortable retirement Isaac indulged his passion for collecting, lending exhibits to the 1862 International Exhibition in South Kensington, the 1868 Leeds Art-Treasures Exhibition, and in the 1870s to the Bethnal Green Museum. To his chagrin, circumstances obliged him to sell his maiolica to Sir Richard Wallace (it later became part of the Wallace Collection) and other items, including an important group of Renaissance bronzes, to Berlin museums. However, he kept his collection of oriental porcelain, and he continued to buy bronzes and other objects. Shortly before his death he presented at least 350 pieces of Wedgwood to the British Museum. He was a notable philanthropist during his lifetime, delighting in assisting young aspirants in the art world, and left many generous bequests. He was 'a most earnest Jew' and a long-time member of the Central Synagogue. Asher and Charles \*Wertheimer were his nephews.

ODNB; JC (31 Dec. 1909).

**FALK, BERNARD** (11 August 1882–9 October 1960), newspaper editor and author. A native Mancunian, educated at Manchester Grammar School, he began his journalistic career as a reporter on Manchester's *Evening Chronicle* before trying his luck in Fleet Street. After freelancing for some years he co-founded, with two associates, the *London Evening Times*. Despite its high journalistic standards the paper struggled financially and was short lived (1911–12). He then edited *Reynolds News*,

but finding the post uncongenial he again freelanced before becoming Editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, founded in 1928. Following his retirement in 1932 owing to illness he turned to authorship. His two volumes of autobiography, *He Laughed in Fleet Street* (1933) and *Five Years Dead* (1937), were highly successful and were republished in 1951 as *Bouquets for Fleet Street*. He also wrote a number of historical biographies, with his subjects including Rachel Felix, Ada Mencken, Thomas Rowlandson, and J. M. W. Turner.

C (14 Oct. 1960); WWW.

**FALK, BERNARD** (16 February 1943–4 August 1990), journalist and broadcaster. Born in Liverpool, the son of a wine merchant, he was educated at Liverpool College. He began his career on provincial newspapers and then moved to the *Daily Mirror*. In 1968 he became a reporter on Scottish television and was given his own show, *The Two Faces of Falk*. Later he worked for the BBC on the current affairs programme *24 Hours*. While presenting BBC radio's *Breakaway* programme in 1986 he attracted a deluge of complaints by remarking that the Henley Regatta could hardly be too exclusive an event since they let in 'a little fat Yid': he was referring to himself. In 1987 he published *Why Kill Yourself? My Heart Attack and How to Prevent Yours*.

*Who's Who on Television* (1970); JC (11 July 1986).

**FALK, PHILIP** (1828–February 1890), merchant and communal leader. Born in Chodzies (Kolmar), Prussian Poland, he arrived in Manchester as a young man to join his uncle, David Falk, in business. For several years he was a general merchant in Melbourne, Australia. In 1859 he returned to Manchester, his uncle having died the previous year (the funeral was described as the biggest for a Jew ever seen there). Philip helped to found the Board of Guardians for the relief of Manchester's Jewish poor, and served as its President. He was Treasurer of Manchester Jews' Free School, established a scholarship at Owens College in memory of his uncle, and played a prominent part in the affairs of the Manchester Reform congregation. In 1878

he transferred the firm to London, where he became a council member of the \*West London Synagogue (Warden, 1882–4) and of the AJA, and a committee member of the JFS. In 1885 he contested the parliamentary seat of East Norfolk as a Liberal, but was very narrowly defeated by the sitting member.

JC (7 May 1858, 7 Feb. 1890).

**FALK, Sir ROGER SALIS** (22 June 1910–15 January 1997), businessman. An advertising agent's son, he was educated at Haileybury and the University of Geneva. He lived for some years in South Africa, and was a Conservative member of Shoreditch Borough Council (1937–45). During the Second World War he served as a wing-commander in the RAFVR (OBE, 1945). From 1950 he was Vice-Chairman of J. Keymer & Co., his father's advertising agency, and Chairman (1973–6) of P.E. International Ltd. He was also a member of the London Board of the Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd. From 1978–81 he was Deputy Chairman of the Gaming Board of Great Britain, and from 1976–86 Chairman of the Sadler's Wells Foundation. Knighted in 1969, he wrote a best-selling book, *The Business of Management* (1961), and left £6.6 million.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Times (18 Jan. 1997).

**FALK, SAMUEL JACOB HAYYIM** (c1710–17 April 1782), alchemist, magician, and kabbalist. Born in Polish Galicia, he arrived in London in about 1742 from Westphalia, where he had narrowly escaped being burnt to death for sorcery. At his house in Wellclose Square (formerly occupied by Judith \*Levy) he had a private synagogue, and at premises on London Bridge he practised magic and dabbled in alchemy, attracting much curiosity with his apparent miracle-working, especially from non-Jews interested in the occult. He was said to pay mysterious moonlight visits to Epping Forest, where he had supposedly buried a secret treasure trove. His relations with the London Jewish community were long fraught, but eventually improved. He was on good terms with Rabbi D. T. \*Schiff, and reputedly saved the \*Great Synagogue

from conflagration by inscribing a magical inscription on its doorposts. He died relatively affluent, possibly owing to a lottery win or perhaps owing to benefactions from the \*Goldsmid family, and left a substantial legacy to Jewish charities as well as an annual sum for the maintenance of the London \*Chief Rabbinate. The depth of his knowledge of Kabbalah is questionable, despite his being commonly known as the 'Baal-Shem of London' and also as 'Dr Falk' or 'Dr Falckon'. He was denounced as a Sabbatean by the continental Rabbi Jacob Emden.

ODNB; EJ; Herman Adler, 'The Baal-Shem of London', *JHSET*, 5 (1902–5), 148–73; Katz, *JHE*; JC (19 Dec. 1884).

**FALKIRK**, on the Firth of Forth in Scotland, once had a small Jewish community owing to immigration from Eastern Europe. In 1913 Dr L. Turiansky was appointed to represent it on the \*Board of Deputies, and in 1917 Rev. A. Samet became minister. In 1945 there were 62 Jews in Falkirk, but during the 1940s the synagogue closed, with congregants tending to relocate to larger centres.

JC (1 Aug. 1913, 14 Jan. 1916, 29 June, 30 Nov. 1917, 28 Feb. 1936); Jolles; JCR-UK.

**FALKMAN, LIONEL** (c1892–May 1963), violinist and bandleader. Born in Port Talbot and brought up in Abertillery, at the age of 12 he became the youngest boy in England and Wales to pass with honours the examination for violin playing of the International Union of Musicians. At 15 he played first violin at the Covent Garden Opera House, and at 19 accompanied the Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova on her first tour of Britain. By 1914 he was Principal of the Newport College of Music, and was in demand as a performer at the Winter Gardens, Bournemouth, and other popular venues. He afterwards formed the Apache Orchestra, with which he delighted radio listeners for some 40 years. He was a gifted amateur photographer whose work was exhibited abroad.

JC (15 Jan. 1904, 27 March 1908, 27 Feb. 1914, 31 May 1963).

**FALMOUTH**, the Cornish seaport that was sometimes used as a home base by Royal Navy squadrons in Georgian times, and was also home to the postal packet service, had a small Jewish community during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This was founded in about 1740 by Alexander or Henry Moses, otherwise known as Zender Falmouth. He equipped many West Country Jewish pedlars with their wares and welcomed them as minyan men. He was the community's mainstay, a role subsequently assumed by his son-in-law Samuel Jacob and other members of the Jacob family. In 1791 Benjamin Wolf, a pawnbroker, was listed among the town's 'principal inhabitants'. A synagogue opened in 1806. Following Falmouth's loss of the postal packet service in 1850 the Jewish community dwindled. There were 14 Jewish households there in the early 1840s; in the late 1870s there were just three. The synagogue closed in about 1880 and was sold in 1892. The last Jewish burial took place in 1913. Ministers serving the congregation included Revs. Isaac Polack in the 1760s, Samuel HaLevi ('Rabbi Saavil', d. 1814), Moses ben Hayyim (Moses Hyman, d. 1830), Joseph Benedict Rintel from about 1832–49, Samuel Herman during the 1850s, Morrice Marks in 1860, Nathan Lipman from 1871 until about 1875, and Samuel Orlor from the latter date until 1880.

Roth, *Rise*; Moses Margoliouth, *History of the Jews of Great Britain*, 3 (1851); Israel Solomons, *Records of My Family* (1887); Alex M. Jacob, 'The Jews of Falmouth, 1740–1860', *JHSET*, 17 (1951–2), 63–72; Jolles.

**FARHI, MUSA MORIS** (5 July 1935–), writer. Born in Ankara, Turkey, he received his higher education in Istanbul, and from 1954–6 trained as an actor at RADA. Remaining in London, he took up writing after a brief acting career. An award-winning writer, he has been elected both FRSL and FRGS, and in 2001 was appointed MBE. His output includes poetry, essays, television scripts, a film, and a stage play as well as the novels *The Pleasure of Your Death* (1972), *The Last of Days* (1983), *Journey through the Wilderness* (1989), *Children of the Rainbow* (1999), and *Young Turk* (2004). From 1994–7 he chaired the Writers in Prison Committee of British PEN, and from 1997–2000 its counterpart in International PEN, of which he became Vice-President in 2001. His



London-born wife **Nina R. Farhi** (née Gould; formerly Sievers; 1 December 1943–21 March 2009), niece of Clara \*Klinghoffer, was a pioneering psycho-analytic psychotherapist.

JYB; JC (13 Oct. 2008); online sources.

**FARHI, NICOLE** (25 July 1946–), fashion designer. Born in Nice of North African descent, she studied fashion in Paris, and began her career there. She moved to London in 1973 to work on the 'French Connection' label. In 1983 she created her own label, which has become one of the most prestigious in the international couture industry, with outlets worldwide. She added a line in men's tailoring in 1989. That same year she won a British Fashion Council award for 'classic' design, and subsequently won the 'contemporary' category three times. Appointed CBE in 2007, she is married to playwright Sir David Hare. In 2008 she was the victim of a vicious mugging on her doorstep. She is a founder-member of the group Independent Jewish Voices.

Online sources; *Daily Telegraph* (25 June 2009).

**FARJEON, BENJAMIN LEOPOLD** (12 May 1838–23 July 1903), novelist and playwright, and **FARJEON, ELEANOR** (13 February 1881–5 June 1965), author and poet. Born and brought up in Whitechapel, where his father, of North African origin, was a dealer in second-hand clothes, Benjamin became an apprentice printer on a newspaper. While still in his mid-teens he left for Melbourne and the Victorian goldfields following a quarrel with his Orthodox parents over his alienation from Judaism. He later moved to Dunedin, New Zealand, where he collaborated with Julius \*Vogel in production of the *Otago Daily Times*. He wrote the first novel ever published in New Zealand, as well as a play, several burlesques, and the first of his many Christmas stories. His Dickensian novel *Grif: A Tale of Colonial Life* (1866), set in Melbourne, proved popular in London, where he settled in 1868. Many novels and stories ensued. He also wrote mysteries and plays. Some of his novels dealt sympathetically with Jewish themes, including *Solomon Isaacs* (1877), *Aaron the Jew* (1894), *Miriam Rozella* (1897), and *Pride of Race* (1900).

Eleanor, his daughter by his non-Jewish American-born wife, fondly portrayed him in her *A Nursery of the Nineties* (1935). She was a celebrated multi-award-winning children's writer whose best-known books are *Martin Pippin in the Apple Orchard* (1921) and its sequel, published in 1937, which contains the much-loved story 'Elsie Piddock Skips in her Sleep', subsequently separately published. She also wrote, to an old Gaelic tune, the popular children's hymn *Morning Has Broken* (1931), since made famous by pop singer Cat Stevens. She is commemorated by the Eleanor Farjeon Award for children's literature, presented annually by the Children's Book Circle. Her American-born brother **Harry Farjeon** (1878–1948) was a prolific composer, educated at the Royal Academy of Music, and a professor there. His opera *Floretta*, to a libretto by Eleanor, was produced there in 1899. Most of his output was for piano, but also included songs, sonatas, and concertos. He wrote about music in various journals. Another brother, **Herbert Farjeon** (1887–1945), was a London-based lyricist, librettist, playwright, theatre manager, and drama critic. His books included works on Shakespeare and on cricket, as well as, in collaboration with Eleanor, *Kings and Queens* (1932), *Heroes and Heroines* (1933), *The Two Bouquets* (1938), *An Elephant in Arcady* (1939), and *The Glass Slipper* (1944). Another brother, **Joseph Jefferson Farjeon** (1883–), was an actor, journalist, novelist, and dramatist.

ODNB; EJ; JE; D. Blakelock, *Eleanor: Portrait of a Farjeon* (1966); A. Farjeon, *Morning Has Broken: A Biography of Eleanor Farjeon* (1986).

**FAUDEL, HENRY** (1809–21 September 1863), businessman and communal leader. The business partner and brother-in-law of Sir Benjamin S. \*Phillips, he had family in Hamburg. He was a director of shipping companies and of Southampton Docks. He was Chairman of the \*Jews' Hospital and an early advocate of its amalgamation with the Jews' Orphan Asylum. In a pamphlet published in 1844 he strongly advocated uniting London's Jewish charities in order to avoid replicated effort. A Freemason, he alerted the Great Lodge of England in 1847 to the refusal by Prussian lodges to admit Jews, resulting in successful pressure to end the ban. His *A Few Words on*

the *Jewish Disabilities* (1848) was a rejoinder to a speech by Sir Robert Inglis MP supporting the status quo.

Berger, *The Jewish Victorian...1861–1870; The Occident* (March 1847) (online); Finestein, *Anglo-Jewry*.

**FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, Sir GEORGE, first Baronet** (29 July 1840–28 December 1922), businessman and Lord Mayor of London. The son of Sir Benjamin S. \*Phillips, London's second Jewish Lord Mayor, and of the niece of Henry \*Faudel, he prefixed his maternal family's surname to his own. Educated at University College School, he entered the family business. An Alderman of the City of London from 1888–1912, he was Sheriff of London (1894–5), High Sheriff of the County of London (1895) and of Hertfordshire (1900), and Lord Mayor of London (1896–7) during the Queen's Jubilee year, when he presided over numerous ceremonials. He helped to raise over £1,000,000 for charity, especially famine relief in India. In 1897 he was created a GCIE and also received a baronetcy. He was President of the Jewish Orphans' Society and of the Society for the Relief of the Jewish Blind. He owned a large and valuable library, which he kept at his country house at Ball's Park, Hertfordshire. In 1867 he married the daughter of *Daily Telegraph* proprietor Joseph Moses \*Levy. The second wife of Baron Henry \*de Worms was his sister. His son **Sir Benjamin Samuel Faudel-Phillips, second Baronet** (21 July 1871–11 January 1927) was High Sheriff of London in 1904–5. The younger son, **Sir Lionel Lawson Faudel-Phillips, third Baronet** (11 April 1877–12 March 1941) was Mayor of Hertford (1928–30) and High Sheriff of Hertfordshire (1933–4). He served as a Trustee of the Wallace Collection from 1930. Sir George's brother, **Samuel Henry Faudel-Phillips** (1 October 1838–30 May 1909), a partner in the family importing business, served as High Sheriff of both the County and City of London in 1898–9. He owned an estate at Westerham, Kent, and left the substantial sum of £329,000, but had no obituary in the *JC*. This suggests that he left Judaism, possibly when, in 1875, he married the daughter of George F. White of Bayswater. He died in Paris.

WWW; JE.

**FEATHER, LEONARD GEOFFREY** (13 September 1914–22 September 1994), jazz composer, promoter, and author. Born in Brondesbury, the son of the owner of a chain of clothing stores, he was educated at St Paul's School and, briefly, at UCL. He studied classical music as a boy, but soon acquired a lifelong passion for jazz. He worked for several years at the British Lion Studios at Beaconsfield and, from 1936, promoted jazz concerts in London. He discovered a number of important British jazz performers including George Shearing. From 1941 he lived in the USA, where he produced Dinah Washington's first sessions, wrote many jazz compositions recorded by a range of famous performers, and wrote the standard *Encyclopedia of Jazz* (1955) and many other works on the subject. He was the first jazz composer awarded a Grammy Award. He wrote an autobiography, *The Jazz Years* (1986).

ODNB.

**FEATHERSTONE (née Ryness), LYNNE CHOONA** (20 December 1951–), politician. The daughter of owners of a London chain of hardware and electrical shops, she was educated at South Hampstead High School and at Oxford Polytechnic, and was a graphic designer. She was a member of Haringey Council from 1998–2003 and a member of the Greater London Assembly in 2000–5. Since 2005 she has been Liberal Democrat MP for Hornsey and Wood Green, and in 2010 became a Home Office minister in the coalition government. She is no longer a practising Jew.

JC (22 Dec. 2006); Jolles; WW.

**FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES, THE**, was founded as a result of a meeting held on 16 October 1887 by representatives of 16 congregations, principally small shuls formed mainly by East European immigrants in London's East End and standing aloof from the hegemony of the \*United Synagogue. An umbrella body for these independent Orthodox congregations of foreign ambience, the Federation was formed on 6 November 1887 with some 21 constituents. The driving force behind its formation was Sir Samuel \*Montagu, Liberal MP for Whitechapel, who insisted that English,

rather than Yiddish, be adopted as the official language. The Federation's purpose was to give the immigrant section of British Jewry a voice in communal affairs, to seek representation at the \*Board of Deputies, \*Board of Guardians, and the Shechitah Board, and to resolve the issue of burial costs in relation to the United Synagogue. Today, based in Hendon and with about a dozen constituent synagogues and ten affiliated ones situated throughout Greater London, its functions are to provide congregations with clergy; to provide the services of a Beth Din and a Burial Society; to assist synagogues with construction, rebuilding, and refurbishment; to assist in the maintenance of Orthodox religious instruction; and to support charitable and philanthropic endeavours.

Alderman, *Federation*; JYB; online sources.

**FEIBUSCH, HANS NATHAN** (15 August 1898–18 July 1998), painter, lithographer, and sculptor. The son of a Frankfurt dentist, he studied art in Munich and Berlin. In 1930 he won the German State Prize for painters from the Prussian Academy of Arts; seven years later the Nazis burnt his works. In 1933 he settled in England, and that same year painted a haunting canvass of a despairing Jew. Elected a member of the 'London Group' of painters in 1934, he initially illustrated book covers and designed posters. From 1938 he had a long career painting and repairing murals in Anglican churches. His definitive textbook *Mural Painting* appeared in 1946. He also undertook notable secular commissions and executed coloured lithographs. In old age he took up sculpting. Baptised in 1965, he returned to Judaism in 1992. He completed a series of paintings depicting the Jewish experience of persecution and flight under the Nazis.

ODNB; EJ; JC (21 Aug. 1998); Paul Foster, ed., *Feibusch Murals: Chichester and Beyond* (1997).

**FEIBUSCH, URI** *see* HART, AARON

**FEIGENBAUM, BENJAMIN** (1860–1932), journalist. Born in Warsaw, he rebelled against his

Chasidic upbringing and became an atheist, mixing in Jewish socialist circles in Belgium and contributing articles mocking religion to the London-based *Arbeter Fraint*. In 1888 he moved to Britain, and under his editorship that paper maintained a savage assault on Judaism; he emphasised his contempt for his erstwhile religion by inaugurating an annual Yom Kippur Ball. Among East End socialists he was a popular figure, with one of his pamphlets, *Fun Vanen Shtamt Der Mensch?* ('Where Does Man Come From?'), proving especially influential.

Fishman, *East End Jewish Radicals*; JC (21 Sept. 1984, 29 Sept. 2006).

**FEIGL, FRIEDRICH BEDRICH (FRED)** (1884–27 December 1965), artist. He studied at the Academy of Art in his native Prague, and in Paris. A brush drawing that he did of Kafka reading one of his short stories is the only known portrait of that writer. In Czechoslovakia Feigl was a member of the influential Modernist artists' group called The Osma ('The Eight'). He depicted Jewish life, Biblical lore, Greek myth, café society, and landscapes; much of his work was destroyed by the Nazis. In Britain, where he arrived in 1939 as a refugee, he became comfortable with the quintessentially English medium of water-colour, exhibited in London and the provinces, and was deeply involved with the \*Ben Uri Gallery, which in April 1964 mounted an exhibition in honour of his 80th birthday.

JC (17 April 1964, 27 Dec. 1965).

**FEINMAN, SIGMUND** (1862–1909) and **FEINMAN (née Shettin), DINAH** (1862–1946), Yiddish theatrical performers. An actor-manager and playwright whose extant scripts are in the possession of the YIVO Institute, New York, Sigmund was born Asher Zelig Feinman to middle-class parents near Kishinev. He was educated there and at the Conservatoire in Bucharest, where he appeared with Abraham Goldfaden's company. For a decade prior to 1906, when he arrived in London, he worked in New York Yiddish productions. He was the first actor to attempt to establish a permanent Yiddish theatre in London, and his management of the Pavilion, Whitechapel, met

great acclaim. Sigmund's sudden death during a visit to Lodz, shortly after relinquishing the Pavilion, deprived the London stage of his plan to portray Shylock as he believed Shakespeare intended: as a victim of persecution. In 1912 the 900-seat Feinman Yiddish People's Theatre in Commercial Road was erected in his memory, but closed after a few months owing to prohibitive running costs. His wife Dinah, born in Lipna, Poland, and formerly married to Jacob P. \*Adler, was the daughter of a *shammes* (synagogue beadle) in Whitechapel. Frequently billed as 'Madame Diana Feinman', she became a great star of Yiddish productions in London, performing for many decades, often with her daughter **Celia Adler** (c1889–31 January 1979). Celia, who made her debut at the age of six months when she was carried onto the stage in her mother's arms, appeared at the age of nine with her father in *Der Yidishe King Lear*. She subsequently had a distinguished career in the New York Theatre. Married three times, she was ultimately known as Celia Adler Forman.

EJ; JC (9 July 1909; 2 March 1979); Mazower.

**FEINSTEIN (née Cooklin), ELAINE** (24 October 1930–), writer. Born in Bootle, Lancashire, she was educated at Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester, and at Newnham College, Cambridge. After initially training for the Bar she worked as a publisher's editor, a lecturer in English, and a journalist. A prolific FRSL, she has written poetry; novels; biographies, including one of poet Ted Hughes (2001); translations; and plays. Her first book of poems, *In a Green Eye*, appeared in 1966; they include *The Russian Jerusalem* (2008). Her novels include *The Circle* (1970), *The Survivors* (1982), and *Dark Inheritance* (2001). She has authored studies of several Russian poets. Her Cambridge scientist husband Dr Arnold Feinstein, whose memory is evoked in her anthology *Talking to the Dead* (2007), was a cousin of Leonard \*Fenton.

JC (7 Feb. 1992, 15 July 1994); Lawson, *Anglo-Jewish Poetry*.

**FEIS, JACOB** (c1843–7 July 1900), writer and businessman. Born in Bavaria, he became

a naturalised British subject in 1870. From 1878–82 he was a general merchant in the City of London, and from 1882 until his death a glove and feather merchant there. A student of literature, he published *Shakespeare and Montaigne: An Endeavour to Explain the Tendency of 'Hamlet' from Allusions in Contemporary Works* (1884). He translated selections from John Ruskin's works into German: these were published in his homeland as *Wege zur Kunst* (1898). Translations by him of Tennyson's poems were also published in Germany, in 1888 and 1899. Of charitable disposition, he left £2000 to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, of which he was a long-time supporter, for the technical education of boys.

Boase, 5; JE; JC (4 Nov. 1898, 7 Sept. 1900, 14 Nov. 1902, 1 Sept. 1905).

**FELBERMANN), HEINRICH** (c1850–c1935) and **FELBERMANN (later FELBERMAN) LOUIS** (1861–1 November 1927), authors, editors, and newspaper proprietors. The brothers were born to poor parents in a remote Hungarian village; Louis would later fancifully describe their father as 'a landed proprietor'. Heinrich was expelled from the Pressburg Yeshivah owing to his taste for secular studies. He acquired sufficient learning at the universities of Prague, Munich, and Vienna to style himself 'Doctor', and for a time lived on charity in Vienna. In Paris he mixed in literary and artistic circles, founded a short-lived school of languages, and then arrived in London 'mysteriously affluent' to become the Proprietor/Editor of the *United Services Gazette* and then, from 1879, of *Life*, a journal devoted entertainingly to all aspects of English society, which ran until 1905. In 1891 it serialised his fictionalised account of the contemporary influence of the Kabbalah. He later settled in Frankfurt, where he owned and edited the *English Mail*, which in 1909 serialised extracts from his reminiscences. Edited by his daughter, his colourful book *The Memoirs of a Cosmopolitan* (containing many vignettes of prominent Anglo-Jews) was published in 1936. Louis, who seems to have dropped the original spelling of his name before the First World War, joined *Life* in 1881. He owned and edited it following Heinrich's departure, travelled widely, did much to promote Hungarian trade, and wrote mainly on Hungarian affairs.

In 1898 he was created a Knight of the Order of Franz Josef for his services to his native land. His works included *Hungary and Its People* (1892), *The Land of the Khedive* (1903), *The House of Teck* (1904), and *The Hungarian Descent of St. Margaret of Scotland* (1912).

JE; JC (1 May 1891, 11 March 1898, 18 June 1909, 1 May 1936); WWW.

**FELDBERG, WILHELM SIEGMUND** (19 November 1900–23 October 1993), neuropharmacologist and physiologist. Born in Hamburg, the son of a wealthy draper, he qualified in medicine in his native country. From 1925–7 he worked at the NIMA in London, and then, until his dismissal in 1933, at the Physiological Institute in Berlin. From 1938–49 he was at the University of Cambridge, which in 1947 appointed him Reader in Physiology. He spent the rest of his career at the NIMR. His extensive and pioneering research (usually with collaborators) concentrated on the physiological roles of acetylcholine and histamine, and on the effects of drugs on the autonomic nervous system. Elected FRS (1947), appointed CBE (1963), and awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society (1983), he also received many other honours. His long career ended under a cloud when, following investigation of claims by animal rights activists of cruelty to rabbits at his laboratory, his Home Office licence was revoked.

ODNB; WWW; Mem. FRS. 43 (1997); M. MacDonald, *Caught in the Act: The Feldberg Investigation* (1994).

**FELDMAN, ANTHONY** (27 November 1953–18 December 2005), architect and composer. Born in Johannesburg, where his father was a professor of psychiatry, he studied piano, cello, and musical composition, before arriving in London at the age of 18. Following graduation from the Architectural Association, he established a successful career as an architect and interior designer, with clients ranging from Princess Margaret to the Royal Asiatic Society. His architectural commissions included the celebrated 'cube house' in Hampstead. He also became Dean of the Interior Design Department at the American

Intercontinental University's Marylebone campus. In addition, he composed the scores for a number of notable stage productions, such as *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *Penthesilea*, *Piano Play*, and *Entertaining Mr Sloane*. For Japes, in 2005, he wrote a haunting cello solo, and was writing a chamber opera of Cocteau's *Les Parents Terribles* when diagnosed with terminal cancer. A few days before his death he wed his partner in Westminster's first same-sex civil marriage ceremony.

JC (17 Feb. 2006); *Times* (18 Jan. 2006).

**FELDMAN, ASHER** (1873–13 December 1950), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Russia, where he received his early education, he studied at \*Jews' College, becoming in 1899, with Moses \*Hyamson, the first of its students to be awarded semikhah. He became minister at Stoke Newington Synagogue and in 1902, again with Hyamson, was appointed a dayan of the London Beth Din. Hitherto, that body had met twice a week; now it met almost daily. Feldman retired from it in 1938. He held executive positions on such communal organisations as the Jewish Religious Education Board and the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes. He was Hon. Secretary of the Teachers' Training Committee and Chairman of the Council of the Talmud Torah Trust, and for some time lectured in homiletics at Jews' College. His nephew **Israel Feldman** (c1888–7 February 1981), a physician and a senior lecturer and demonstrator in physiology at the London Hospital, was for decades an active member of the \*Board of Deputies, twice standing unsuccessfully for its presidency. For some 45 years he was deeply involved with Youth Aliyah, which he long jointly chaired, and he founded Jewish Child's Day. He was a member of the Council of the \*United Synagogue and Vice-President of the Association for Jewish Youth. Another nephew of Asher Feldman, **William Moses Feldman** (1880–2 July 1939), Israel's cousin, became senior physician at St Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow, and was a council member of the Jewish Health Organisation (OSE). He was Vice-President of the Royal Society of Medicine's History of Medicine section. In addition to *Biomathematics* (1st ed. 1923) and more general works in his field he wrote *The*

*Jewish Child* (1917), *Maimonides as Physician and Scientist* (1935), and *Rabbinical Mathematics and Astronomy* (1931). He was elected FRSE and FRAS.

JC (7, 14 July 1939, 22 Dec. 1950, 13 Feb. 1981); *Lancet* (8 July 1939); *BMJ* (17 July 1939); *WWW*.

**FELDMAN, Sir BASIL, BARON FELDMAN** (23 September 1926–), businessman and politician. The son of a Russian-born cinema manager, he was educated at the Grocers' Company's School in Hackney and at South East London Technical College. He chaired Martlet Services Group Ltd. (1973–81) and was a Lloyds underwriter from 1979–97. He chaired a number of public bodies, including *The Clothing Little Noddy* (1978–85) and *Better Made in Britain* (1983–98). During 1985–6 he was Chairman of the National Union of the Conservative Party (Vice-Chairman, 1982–5; Vice-President from 1986) and from 1981–5 was President of the Greater London Area National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations (Vice-President since 1985), and headed many other groups within the Conservative Party. He was knighted in 1982 and given a life peerage in 1996. Fenella \*Fielding is his sister.

Dod; Jolles; *WW*.

**FELDMAN, HENRY** (c1856–13 March 1915), local politician and communal leader. Known in childhood by the forename Harris, he was born in Hull, where his father, a jeweller, served as President and Trustee of the Hebrew Congregation. Educated at Hull Grammar School, the East Riding College, and the Reverend P. Bender's school in Dublin, Henry became a woollen cloth merchant. A Unionist and vice-president of the National Committee of the Tariff Reform League, he became Hull's first Jewish mayor, serving from 1906–9, and was also its first Jewish magistrate. Near the end of his life he stood for selection as a Hull parliamentary candidate, losing to Sir Mark Sykes. At the time of his death he was reportedly about to be chosen as candidate for a Leeds constituency with a large Jewish population. He was a founder of the Hull Hebrew

Board of Guardians and of the city's Western Synagogue, opened in 1903, was a member of the \*Board of Deputies, and was deeply involved in Jewish communal affairs.

JC (19 March 1915); L. Rosen, *A Short History of the Jewish Community in Hull* (1956).

**FELDMAN, MARTY** (8 July 1934–2 December 1982), comedian and scriptwriter. Born Martin Alan Feldman in London, the son of a dress manufacturer whose father had changed the family name from Bondor, he was educated at Aryeh House School, a Jewish boarding school in Brighton that he hated, and at Woodhouse Grammar School, Finchley. He rejected his Orthodox upbringing and was a lifelong agnostic. Having entered show business while still in his teens, he was a trumpeter in variety acts and had some early success as part of a comedic trio. In 1957 he joined the BBC as a scriptwriter, and went on to co-write such popular television series as *The Army Game* (1959) and *Bootsie and Snudge* (1960–3) and, for radio, *Round the Horne* (1965–8). From 1967 he starred in his own comedy shows and specials, notably *Marty*, and in 1968 won the Light Entertainment Award of the Guild of Television Producers and Directors. He later featured in several Hollywood films, the last of which was released in the year following his sudden death in Mexico City. His comedic performances were enhanced by his unusual bulging-eyed stare, the result of a thyroid condition.

ODNB; JC (10 Dec. 1982).

**FELDMAN, VICTOR STANLEY** (7 April 1934–12 May 1987), jazz musician. Born in Edgware, by the age of seven he was giving public performances as a percussionist. With brothers Monty (clarinet) and Robert (accordion), he formed the Feldman Swing Trio. He studied at the LCM, and in 1944 performed as guest star with the Glenn Miller Army Air Corps Band, billed as 'Kid Krupa'. He also played with well-known British bands. In 1949 he travelled abroad, to Switzerland, India, and to the USA where he settled in 1955 and had a successful career.

JC (19 Sept. 1941, 9 May 1947); L. Feather and I. Gitler, *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Jazz* (1999); *International WW in Music* (1980); C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music* (1998).

**FELDMANN, MARC** (2 December 1944–), immunologist. Born in France, he grew up in Australia from the age of eight. Having graduated MBBS from the University of Melbourne in 1967, he obtained a PhD in Immunology from the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in 1972. Arriving in Britain, he worked at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and in 1985 was appointed Professor of Cellular Immunology at the University of London. Since 2002 he has headed the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology Division, Imperial College, London. His outstanding achievement was the preparatory work leading to, and the successful implementation of, anti-TNF (tumour necrosis factor) therapy as an effective and revolutionary treatment for rheumatoid arthritis and autoimmune diseases. In 2003 he received the Albert Lasker Award for Clinical Medical Research, and in 2007 the European Inventor of the Year Award from the European Union and the European Patent Office. Joint winner of the Dr Paul Janssen Award for Biomedical Research in 2008, he was elected FMedSci (2001) and FRS (2006).

Online sources.

**FELIX, ARTHUR** (3 April 1887–14 January 1956), bacteriologist and immunologist. Born in Andrychow, Silesia, he obtained a DSc at the University of Vienna (1910). In 1915, while stationed at a field military hospital, he and Edmund Weil discovered what became known as the Weil-Felix reaction, a diagnostic test for identifying typhus. From 1921–7 he lived and worked in Palestine, and from 1927–45 researched at the Lister Institute, London. He rediscovered the O+H anti-agglutination, and in 1934 he discovered the Vi antigen, which helped test for typhoid fever. During the Second World War he was a specialist in the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service. He directed the Enteric Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory

Service, Colindale, and for a time chaired the International Committee for Enteric Phage Typing. In 1937 Belfast University awarded him an honorary doctorate, and in 1943 he was elected FRS.

*Biog. Mem. FRS*, 3 (1957), 53; *WWW*; *Times* (16 Jan. 1956); *BMJ* (28 Jan. 1956); I. J. Carmin, *World Jewish Register 1955/1956* (1955); *JYB* 1956.

**FELLER, CATHERINE** (1939–), actress. Born in Paris, reportedly on the Eiffel Tower when her mother went into premature labour, she spent her childhood in Rome. In 1954, representing Golders Green Jewish Youth Club, she won an award for dramatic speaking at the Hendon Youth Festival. In 1956 she starred in the television serial *The Black Brigand*, where her exotic beauty was seen to advantage, and appeared in *Who Cares?* at the Fortune Theatre. She later won acclaim in *The Rose Tattoo* at the New Theatre, and made stage, television, and film appearances into the 1980s. Her films included *Waltz of the Toreadors* (1962), starring Peter Sellers.

JC (7 May 1954, 21 Dec. 1956, 23 Jan. 1959).

**FELSENSTEIN, DENIS RAYMOND** (16 May 1927–), educationist. Born in London, he obtained a BA, an MA (Ed.), and teaching qualifications, and was Deputy Headmaster of the JFS before appointment as the inaugural Headmaster of \*Immanuel College. He retired from that post in 1995. Earlier in his career he had headed Brooke House School, and was a senior staff inspector of ILEA secondary schools. He authored *Comprehensive Achievement* (1987).

JC (2 Sept. 1955); *JYB* (2007).

**FELTZ, VANESSA** (21 February 1962–), journalist and television presenter. Born in Totteridge, north London, she read English at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a JC columnist before presenting the *Jewish London* show on BBC radio. She first came to prominence during the early 1990s, when she

presented a daytime television chat show on ITV – the first of its kind in Britain – which in 1996 transferred to the BBC. She also presented a show on Talk Radio UK. Since then she has had a varied media career.

JC (28 Aug. 1998, 22 Dec. 2006); online sources.

**FENIGSTEIN, HERMAN** (1893–December 1972), actor, singer, and chazan. Born in Poland, where he trained as a cantor, he had a warm baritone voice and good looks that ensured his popularity on the Yiddish stage in Warsaw and, later, in London. Before he came to Britain he also appeared in several Yiddish films. He was equally adept at romantic and comedic roles. He played at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, achieving particular success as the chazan in Boris Tomashefsky's production of *Barmitzvah*. He left Fanny \*Waxman's company during the mid-1930s to become a chazan in Glasgow, eventually retiring to Bournemouth. He was a noted Yiddish recording artist.

Mazower.

**FENSTON, FELIX DONOVAN** (21 April 1915–13 September 1970), property developer. One of the greatest of post-war property developers, he was born in Paddington, to a father of Swiss Jewish descent and a mother of Irish background. His father, **Joseph Fenston** (né Feinstein; d. 5 February 1963), was a theatrical impresario who was also a dealer in pearls and cigars and author of an autobiography, *Never Say Die: An Impresario's Scrapbook* (1958). Felix attended the Regent Street Polytechnic, as well as the College of Estate Management where he allegedly dozed in class. He then worked for Maxwell \*Joseph and others, and served in the Second World War as a corporal, losing a leg in a motoring accident. Afterwards he set up as an estate agent, often in partnership with Harry \*Hyams, although the two were estranged following a blazing row. Fenston, through his Metropolitan and Provincial Properties, was responsible for building the Empress State Building at Earl's Court, the BP Building, the Royal Garden Hotel, and other London structures. He had many unusual interests for a property developer. He was an

excellent amateur pianist and helped to establish the Museum of Heraldry at the College of Arms. He left £12,671,000, one of the largest fortunes of the time.

ODNB; O. Marriott, *The Property Boom* (1967).

**FENTON, DAVID** (c1887–27 July 1955), furrier and philanthropist. Little is known of his early life, but he may have been the David Feinstein listed in the 1901 Census as a 'cap cutter of hats', born in London, and living in Manchester. A successful London furrier who lived at Charles Street, Westminster, and Mount Street, Mayfair, at the end of his life, he died at the age of 68. No obituary appeared in the JC. His will was not probated for two years; it was then discovered that he left £667,000, including £40,000 to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians and substantial legacies to other Jewish charities.

JC (19 July 1957); *Times* (17 July 1957).

**FENTON, LEONARD** (29 April 1926–), actor. Born Leonard Feinstein in London's East End, he was for several years a civil engineer after graduating from KCL, before winning a scholarship to drama school. He got his acting break when Orson Welles cast him in the play *Chimes at Midnight*. The veteran of numerous radio plays and television dramas, he has played many explicitly Jewish roles, including parts in the film *Shine on Harvey Moon* (1984) and in plays by \*Wolf Mankowitz. But the part for which he is best-known is that of an avuncular Jewish doctor in the BBC soap opera *East Enders*. A talented artist, he has held several exhibitions of his paintings. In 2000 he was brutally attacked by a gang of muggers. He is related by marriage to Elaine \*Feinstein.

JC (16 July 1999, 2 June, 17 Nov. 2000).

**FERBER, [ZVI] HIRSH** (1882–November 1966), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Kovno (according to some sources in 1879), he was educated at the renowned Slobodka Yeshivah, receiving rabbinic ordination in 1904. Strictly Orthodox, he arrived in Manchester in 1911



and with Rabbi Yehoshua Dov Silverstone founded Manchester's yeshivah. He headed it until 1913, when he became rabbi of the Soho-based West End Great Synagogue, formed from a merger between the West End Talmud Torah (founded in 1880) and the Bikkur Holim Synagogue; he was dubbed 'the Rav of Soho'. In 1915 he established the Chesed Ve'emeth burial society. From 1920–30 he chaired the Hisachdus Harobonim (Association of London Rabbis). A widely venerated old-style 'Litvak' scholar and sage, he was an inspiring orator who spoke mainly Yiddish. He was involved in the Aguda movement and was a prolific author whose major work was *Kerem Hatzevi* (1922–38). S. P. \*Toperoff was his son-in-law. Rabbi **Jacob Ferber** (d. 3 April 1998) was his son.

JC (8 July 1938, 15 July 1955, 11, 18 Nov. 1966, 22 May 1998).

**FERDINAND, PHILIP** (c1555–December 1599), scholar. Born in Poland, he had a traditional Jewish education, but somehow managed to acquire a knowledge of Latin and classical Greek. During the early 1580s he was in Turkey, where he made contact with Karaites, and afterwards learned Arabic and Syrian. He converted to Catholicism about 1585, and some ten years later, in England, to Protestantism. Arriving penniless in Oxford, he was enabled through the support of two university theologians to tutor in Hebrew at several colleges. He proceeded to Cambridge, where he matriculated in 1596. For a time he gave Hebrew, and possibly Arabic, lessons at Peterhouse. In 1597 his sole book, *Haec sunt verba Dei*, an anthology of rabbinic literature, was published in Cambridge; it proved influential. By February 1598 he and his wife were living in London at the *Domus Conversorum* in Chancery Lane, the hostel for converted Jews founded by Henry III. A year later the couple left for the Netherlands, where the remainder of Ferdinand's scholastic career was spent.

ODNB; EJ; JE; I. Epstein et al., eds., 'Philippus Ferdinandus Polonus: A Sixteenth-Century Hebraist in England', *Essays in Honour of the Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz* (1942); Michael Adler, 'History of the *Domus conversorum* from 1290 to 1891', *JHSET*, 4 (1899–1901), 16–75.

**FERSHT, Sir ALAN ROY** (21 April 1943–), organic chemist. The son of a president of the Waltham Forest Hebrew Congregation, he was educated at Sir George Monoux Grammar School in London and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. He was a member of the scientific staff at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge (1969–77), and was Wolfson Research Professor at Imperial College, London (1978–9). In 1988 he was appointed Herchel Smith Professor of Organic Chemistry at Cambridge, and in 1989 became Hon. Director of the Cambridge Centre for Protein Engineering. The author of *Enzyme Structure and Mechanism* (1977), he was elected FRS in 1983, and received the Royal Society's Gold Medal in 1991 and its Davy Medal in 1998. Knighted in 2003, he is Treasurer of Chabad at Cambridge.

WW; JC (4 Dec. 1970).

**FIDLER, MICHAEL** (10 February 1916–7 September 1989), politician and communal leader. Born in Manchester, the son of a clothing manufacturer, he was educated at Salford Grammar School and Salford Royal Technical College. A clothing manufacturer and business consultant, from 1953–7 he was Chairman of the Clothing Council of Great Britain, and from 1951–5 a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He served on Prestwich Borough Council (1951–63) and was Mayor of Prestwich (1957–8). From 1970–October 1974 he was Conservative MP for Bury and Radcliffe. Throughout his career he was closely involved with the Jewish community. He was President of the \*Board of Deputies (1967–73), Patron of the All-Party Parliamentary Committee for the Release of Soviet Jews (1971), Vice-Chairman of the World Conference of Jewish Organisations (1967), and President of the General Zionist Organisation (1973–89). From 1974 until his death he was National Director of the Conservative Friends of Israel, which he founded.

JC (8 Sept. 1989); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**FIELDING, FENELLA** (17 November 1927–), actress. The sister of Sir Basil (Lord) \*Feldman,

she was born Fenella M. Feldman, grew up in Hackney, and attended the North London Collegiate School. She belonged to Habonim and acted in amateur productions by Jewish youth groups. Despite parental opposition to her intended career, she made her professional debut in 1953. During the 1960s her gift for comedy in solo shows and music revues plus her distinctive style – fluttering false-lashed lids and soothing seductive voice – brought her fame. On television she guest starred in popular series, and her velvet tones gave her a memorable role, performed entirely off-camera, in the television series *The Prisoner*. Her best remembered film appearance was in *Carry On Screaming* (1966).

JC (25 Nov. 1927, 10 Aug. 1945, 14 June 1950, 18 Aug. 1961); *Independent* (24 Feb. 2008); online sources.

**FIELDS, HAROLD (HARRY)** (c1915–87), composer, lyricist, and music publisher. Born in Stepney, he began his career as a pianist in music halls and hotels, progressing to the transatlantic passenger liner *Queen Mary* and working as Musical Director of the Cunard Line. He wrote many popular songs, including *A Blossom Fell* for his close friend Nat ‘King’ Cole and *My Love and Devotion* recorded by Matt Monroe. His catchy refrains for television advertising, such as ‘Murray Mints, Murray Mints, too-good-to-hurry-mints’, earned him the sobriquet ‘King of the Jingles’. He was also a successful music publisher and a long-time member of the Westminster Synagogue.

JC (28 Aug., 4 Sept. 1987).

**FILIPOWSKI, HERSHELL (ZVI HIRSCH)** (1816–13 July 1872), Hebraist and actuary, sometimes referred to as Herschell Phillips Filipowski. A maskil born in Virbalis, Lithuania, he arrived in London in 1839 and taught Jewish boys. In 1846 he published *Mo’ed Mo’adim*, a study of Jewish and other calendars, and in 1847 *The Annual Hebrew Magazine* (Hebrew title *Ha Asif*, ‘The Harvest’). His *A Table of Anti Logarithms* appeared in 1849, and his translation from Latin into English of Napier’s treatise on logarithms in 1857. In 1851, when he was listed in the Census as a London printer, he founded the Chevrat

Me’orerei Yeshenim (Hebrew Antiquarian Society) in order to publish medieval Hebrew texts. Major works that he edited and printed for it included Menahem ibn Saruq’s *Mahberet Menahem* (1854) and Abraham Zacuto’s *Sefer Yuhasin ha-Shalem* (1857). During the late 1850s he worked in Edinburgh as an actuary, returning to London in about 1860. He compiled the Colonial Life Assurance Company’s 1861 *Almanac* and edited Baily’s *Doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurance* (1864–6). In 1862 he published, using a Hebrew type of his own design, *Tefilot Yisrael*, a pocket edition of the Ashkenazi prayer book with his own English translation. In 1867 he founded a short-lived periodical, *The Hebrew National*. His *Biblical Prophecies* (1870) dealt mainly with messianic passages in Isaiah.

JE (which mistakes his death date); EJ; JC (23 July 1847, 14 Jan. 1870, 19 Jan., 19 July 1972, 23 Jan. 1874, 6 May 1938).

**FINBERG, ALEXANDER JOSEPH** (23 April 1866–15 March 1939), artist and art historian. Born in Bethnal Green, the son of a printing compositor from Russia and a non-Jewish mother, he was educated at the City of London College and at KCL. He studied painting in London and in Paris, exhibited at the Salon and the New English Art Club, and worked as a black-and-white illustrator for *The Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*. He was at various times Art Critic for the *Morning Leader*, *Star*, *Manchester Guardian* and the *Saturday Review*. In 1905 he was commissioned by the trustees of the National Gallery to complete the arrangement of items in the Turner Bequest. He uncovered many hitherto unknown paintings by Turner, which were first shown in 1906 at the Tate Gallery (now Tate Britain). He lectured on the history of painting to the Education Committee of the LCC and at the University of London, and contributed to many art periodicals. He founded the Walpole Society, of which he was Hon. Secretary from 1911–22. His publications include *Complete Inventory of the Drawings of the Turner Bequest* (2 vols, 1909) and *The Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.* (1939). A second edition (1961) of the latter, revised with much valuable additional material by his Jewish widow, Hilda Felicity (née Ehrmann; 1886–1958), with whom he had run a London gallery specialising in English

watercolours, was finished following her death by academic historian Herbert Patrick Reginald Finberg (1900–74), his son by his non-Jewish first wife.

ODNB; *Times* (16 March 1939); C. E. Hughes, 'A. J. Finberg', *Walpole Society*, 27 (1938–9), ix–xiii.

**FINBURGH, SAMUEL** (1867–26 April 1935), politician. Russian-born, he settled during childhood in Middlesbrough where his father, surnamed Finburg, was a picture dealer. Following the family's move to Lancashire, Samuel attended the Liverpool Institute. He relocated to Manchester in the 1890s, setting up as a calico printer, and became a cotton manufacturer with mills in Burnley, Lancashire. He was associated with Salford for much of his life, serving as mayor in 1929–30 and as Conservative MP for North Salford from 1924–9. He wrote a pamphlet, *My Remedy for Unemployment*. An ardent Zionist, he tried to establish a parliamentary Palestine Committee. He was a member of the \*Board of Deputies, President of the North Manchester Synagogue (which he helped to found), Joint Treasurer of the Manchester Committee of the Central British Fund for German Jewry, and active in many other local Jewish organisations.

JC (3 May 1935); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**FINE, WILFRED (BILLY)** (7 July 1915–21 January 2006), geriatrician. Born in south London and educated at Cooper's College there, he qualified in medicine at Guy's Hospital and saw wartime service as a major with the RAMC. Having become Consultant Geriatrician at Liverpool's Newsham General Hospital in 1957 he introduced innovative practices. In order to be treated without taking up much-needed beds, elderly patients were brought to hospital to be washed, fed, and given medication along with exercise and therapy, and returned home the same day. With sharp diagnostic powers, he developed care methods for stroke victims and recognised where medicines could replace surgery.

JC (14 April 2006).

**FINEBERG, JOSEPH** (1871–1945), actor. Born in Russia, the son of a rabbi, he arrived in Leeds aged nine following his mother's death, to live with his uncle. Moving to London as a young man, he joined the company of the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, often appearing on stage with his older brother Harris. He became especially adept at depictions of villains, and in other heavy dramatic roles, and made an especially notable (and recurrent) Dovid Moishele in Jacob Gordin's *Der Yiddishe Kenig Lir* ('The Jewish King Lear').

Mazower.

**FINELLI, BENVENUTO** (17 January 1910–July 1987), operatic tenor and singing teacher. He was born in London's East End, and his real name was Bennett Fynn. He spent his youth as a member of the Oxford and St George's Settlement run by Sir Basil \*Henriques, whose wife made the young singer her protégé. He made his operatic debut at Hull, enthralling the audience so much that it remained in place despite an air raid. Having studied singing in Italy under noted maestros, he adopted his stage name in 1947. He became Principal Tenor of the Sadler's Wells and Carl Rosa opera companies. During the peak of his operatic career he was able to reach the F note above the stave, which was beyond the range of most tenors, and was thus the first to record all the high passages of Bellini's *I Puritani* exactly as written. He retired from singing owing to illness, and turned to teaching. His pupils included a sprinkling of synagogue cantors from various lands.

JC (28 June 1963, 14 Oct. 1983, 31 July 1987).

**FINER, Sir MORRIS** (12 December 1917–14 December 1974), judge and social reformer. A tailor's son, born in Bethnal Green, he was educated at Kilburn Grammar School and at the LSE, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1943 (QC, 1963; Bencher, 1971). Rejected for military service in the Second World War owing to poor eyesight, he worked as a civil servant. Regarded as a brilliant lawyer, he nevertheless did not build up a successful practice until the mid-1950s. A leading member of the Society of Labour Lawyers, he was

appointed Co-Chairman of the Inquiry into the Rolls Razor Company in 1964, and was Chairman of the Committee on One-Parent Families (1969–70), whose report was influential in establishing the Family Courts. From 1966–73 he chaired the Cinematograph Films Council, and in 1974 the Royal Commission on the Press. In 1973 he was appointed a Judge of the High Court, Family Division. He was a governor of the LSE and Vice-Chairman of its Council. Knighted in 1973, he closely associated himself with Israel's cause.

ODNB; JC (20 Dec. 1974); WWW; Jolles.

**FINER, SAMUEL EDWARD** (22 September 1915–9 June 1993) political scientist. Born in Clerkenwell, to immigrants from Romania who ran a drapery shop and previously a fruit stall, he was educated at Holloway School and Trinity College, Oxford, where he achieved a Double First. During the war he was a captain in the Royal Signals, and from 1946–50 taught Politics at Balliol College, Oxford. He was Professor of Political Institutions at Keele (1950–66), Professor of Government at Manchester (1966–74), Gladstone Professor of Government and Administration at Oxford (1974–82), and Fellow of All Souls. For his work in connection with the evacuation of Britons during the 1956 Suez Crisis he was appointed OBE. On his retirement he was elected FBA. He chaired (1965–9) the Political Studies Association of the UK, and was a vice-president of the International Political Science Association. Among his many works were *Anonymous Empire* (1958), *The Man on Horseback* (1962), and his magisterial posthumously-published *The History of Government from the Earliest Times* (3 vols, 1997). The distinguished Chicago-based political scientist **Herman Finer** (24 February 1898–4 March 1969) was his brother, and musician **Jeremy Finer** (b. 1955), a member of the pop group The Pogues, is his son by his non-Jewish wife Ann.

ODNB; JC (25 June, 30 July 1993).

**FINESTEIN, ISRAEL** (29 April 1921–10 October 2009), judge, communal leader, and historian. Born in Hull, the son of a tailor, he was educated at Kingston-upon-Hull

High School and Trinity College, Cambridge (Scholar and Prizeman), obtaining a Double First. Called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1953 (QC, 1970), he was a Crown Court Judge from 1972–87. Multi-faceted, he served in a remarkable range of Jewish leadership positions. He was President of the \*Board of Deputies from 1991–4 (Vice-President, 1988–91), a member of the Council of the \*United Synagogue, Chairman of the Jewish Museum (1989–92), Chairman of the Kessler Foundation (1985–91), and was prominent in other bodies. Well-known as an historian of Anglo-Jewish life, he served as President of the JHSE (1973–5 and 1993–4). His works included *A Short History of Anglo-Jewry* (1957), *Jewish Society in Victorian England* (1993), *Anglo-Jewry in Changing Times* (1999), and *Scenes and Personalities in Anglo-Jewish Life* (2002).

JC (23 Oct. 2009); WW; JYB.

**FINGERHUT, MARGARET RUTH** (30 March 1955–), pianist. London-born, she trained at the Royal College of Music and in Baltimore at the Peabody Conservatory. Named Young Musician of the Year 1981, she was appointed professor at the Royal Northern College of Music in 1998. Her recordings include the world première recording of Bax's *Winter Legends*. She has appeared as a soloist with all major orchestras in the UK, and on several occasions has been an adjudicator for the BBC Young Musician of the Year award. She married Adelaide-born conductor **Geoffrey Simon** (3 July 1946–), who was educated in music at the University of Melbourne and at the Julliard School, New York, and has appeared with various leading British orchestras and founded the Cala recording label.

*International Who's Who in Music* 1998; JC (8 April 1955, 31 Dec. 1993); online sources.

**FINKELSTEIN, DANIEL WILLIAM** (30 August 1962–), journalist and Conservative Party activist. Born in London, the son of Ludwik \*Finkelstein, he attended Hendon Preparatory School and University College School. He graduated BSc (Econ.) from the LSE in 1984 and MSc from City University in 1986. He was Editor of *Connexion* (1989–92) and Director

of the Social Market Foundation (1992–5), of the Conservative Research Department (1995–8), and of the Policy Unit, Conservative Central Office (1999–2001). Earlier he had been a member of the National Committee of the SDP, and advisor to David Owen MP. He contested Brent East for the SDP in 1987 and Harrow West for the Conservatives in 2001. The founder of Enterprise Europe, and its first Chairman (1990–5), he has co-authored *The Open Network and Its Enemies* (1990) and authored *Conservatives in Opposition* (1994). In 1997 he was appointed OBE. Since 2001 he has been Assistant Editor of *The Times*, and Chief Leader Writer from 2008. He is also a columnist for the JC.

WW.

**FINKELSTEIN, ISSACHAR DOV (BERESH)**

(d. 1977), Chasidic rabbi. Born in Radom, Poland, into a family which followed the Radzyn tradition, he arrived in Britain in 1935. He lived first in Gateshead and then in Newcastle, travelling to Carlisle to supervise the baking of Bonn's matzot. He later moved to Leeds, where he conducted shiurim in the Chasidic Synagogue. Upon relocating to London in 1947 he opened the Shtiebl Keser Torah in Cricklewood, where he won a devoted following. In 1954 he was instrumental in establishing the Yeshiva Keser Torah, which was initially based at the Ohel Shem Synagogue, Willesden, and later on the premises of the North West London Day School. He outspokenly opposed the inclusion of Reform and Liberal rabbis in the service held at \*Bevis Marks Synagogue in March 1956 to honour the Tercentenary of Jewish resettlement in England. In 1957 the \*Machzike Hadath Synagogue appointed him supervisor of kashrut and shechitah. One of his sons, **Joseph Finklestone**, became Foreign and Diplomatic Editor of the JC.

JC (7 Oct. 1977); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**FINKELSTEIN, LUDWIK** (6 December 1929–), physicist and engineer. Born in Lemberg (Lwow), he survived the war in Siberia, arriving in Britain in 1947. He studied at the University of London, obtaining an

MA at \*Leo Baeck College and a DSc from the City University. After working (1952–9) in the Instrument Branch of the National Coal Board Mining Research Establishment, he joined the academic staff of the City University, where he was Professor of Instrument and Control Engineering (1970–80) and Professor of Measurement and Instrumentation (1980–97). He was Dean of its School of Electrical Engineering and Applied Physics (1983–8), and of its School of Engineering (1988–93). From 1991–4 he was Pro-Vice-Chancellor, receiving an honorary DCL in 1999. He has since been a research fellow in Jewish history and thought at Leo Baeck College. In 1994 he was appointed OBE. Alfred \*Wiener was his father-in-law. Daniel \*Finkelstein is his son.

JC 13 Nov. 1981, 19 Feb. 1988, 7 Jan. 2000; JYB; WW.

**FINKELSTEIN, ZVI** (c1921–28 January 1972),

cantor. Born in Romania, he studied chazanut in Tel Aviv. Between 1955 and his death he served, successively, the Yavneh Synagogue in North London, Glasgow's Great Central Synagogue, and the Penylan Synagogue, Cardiff. A prolific composer, he enhanced the liturgy with many melodies of his own. Two of his sons became cantors in the USA: Aryeh had previously served the Prestwich Hebrew Congregation and Meir, at one time the youngest cantor in Europe, the Golders Green Synagogue.

JC (4 Feb. 1972); online sources.

**FINLEY (né Finkelstein), Sir MOSES I.** (20

May 1912–23 June 1986), historian and historical sociologist. A mechanical engineer's son, born in New York (with just an initial as his middle name), he changed his surname in 1936. He graduated from Syracuse University *magna cum laude* at the age of 15, and received a law degree from Columbia University. There his interests altered to the study of ancient history and sociology. In the 1930s he taught at the CCNY and worked on the compilation of an encyclopaedia of sociology. From 1948–52 he taught at Rutgers University, producing his early research on the ancient Greek economy. He moved to Britain in 1954, during the McCarthy period, becoming a classics lecturer

at the University of Cambridge (1955–64), and rising to Reader (1964–70) and to Professor of Ancient History (1970–9). Knighted in 1979, he was Master of Darwin College, Cambridge from 1976–82. He received many honours.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**FINN, DAVE** (23 April 1915–10 November 2005), boxer. Born David Finer in Stepney, the son of an immigrant cabinetmaker, he began his boxing career in 1930 as a featherweight, and in the mid-1930s, billed as 'Davey Fine', spent 18 months fighting in the USA. From 1946 he was a lightweight. During the war he served in the RAF, and in 1945 won the British southern area title twice. From 1946 he was a lightweight. During his active career he boxed in 171 matches, winning 91 and drawing 17. He proudly wore a large embroidered Magen David on his shorts and robe. He became a ladieswear retailer in Brighton, as well as managing young boxers and training Royal Navy boxers in Portsmouth. His wife was the niece of Jack \*Solomons.

JC (30 Dec. 2005); on <http://www.ancestry.com> his birth date appears as 24 April 1915.

**FINNART HOUSE SCHOOL** *see* **HAYES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR JEWISH BOYS**

**FINNISTON, Sir [HAROLD] MONTAGUE (MONTY)** (15 August 1912–2 February 1991), metallurgist and head of the British Steel Corporation. Born into poverty in Glasgow, the son of an immigrant tailor's mechanic originally named Feinstein, he attended Allan Glen's School on a scholarship, graduated in metallurgical chemistry at the University of Glasgow, and took a doctoral degree at Glasgow's Royal College. He worked for the steelmakers Stewart and Lloyds and for the Scottish Coke Committee, and was a senior naval metallurgist during the Second World War. Afterwards he worked in Canada on Britain's nuclear programme and became friendly with America's famous Jewish admiral, Hyman Rickover. He was Chief Metallurgist at the UKAEA

(1948–58), Technical Director at C.A. Parsons in Newcastle upon Tyne (1959–62), and Managing Director (1962–7) and Chairman (1968–77) of the International Research and Development Company. In 1967 he was appointed Deputy Chairman of the recently nationalised BSC, and from 1973–6 was Chairman. At BSC he attempted to modernise and rationalise the backward industry, succeeding to a large extent despite opposition from the unions and hostile world economic conditions. In 1977 he chaired an influential government inquiry into the engineering profession. Knighted in 1975, he received a range of honours. He served as Chancellor of the University of Stirling from 1978–88. He was Chairman of the Policy Studies Institute (1975–88) and of the Prison Reform Trust (1981–8). Elected FRS, he was Vice-President the Royal Society (1971–2). He was President of Carmel College (1980–2), a member of the Council of the Weizmann Institute, and active in other Jewish bodies.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**FINSBERG, Sir GEOFFREY, BARON FINSBERG OF HAMPSTEAD** (13 June 1926–8 October 1996), politician. Hampstead-born, educated at the Hendon County and City of London schools, he was a 'Bevin Boy' from 1944–7, working on the coalface in the Midlands. Later he became Industrial Relations Advisor and Controller of Great Universal Stores. He was National Chairman of the Young Conservatives (1954–7), a member of Hampstead and Camden Borough Councils from 1949–70, and leader of Camden Borough Council from 1968–70. The Conservative MP for Hampstead from 1970–92, he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Education (1979–81) and Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security (1981–3). He was a member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (1983–96) and its President (1991–2). He received an MBE in 1959, was knighted in 1984, and was given a life peerage in 1992. He was a vice-president and life patron of Children and Youth Aliyah and foundation Vice-Chairman of the parliamentary branch of the Conservative Friends of Israel. During the 1973 Yom Kippur War he defied his party Whips by voting against the

Heath government in the critical Commons division regarding an arms embargo.

JC (18 Oct. 1996); Jolles; Stenton; *WWW*.

**FINZI, GERALD RAPHAEL** (14 July 1901–27 September 1956), composer. Probably the most significant Anglo-Jewish composer, although he never admitted his Jewish descent and was an agnostic, he was born in St John's Wood; when he was nine he lost his father, a prosperous shipbroker. Educated at Kingswood School, Camberley, he studied music privately. He settled with his widowed mother at Painswick, Gloucestershire, where he began composing, his *Severn Rhapsody* (1924) which won him a Carnegie Award. From 1926 he lived in London, becoming a friend of Vaughan Williams, Holst, and many younger composers. He later lived at Aldbourne in Wiltshire and then at Ashmanworth, Hampshire, where he edited *Poems by Ivor Gurney* (1954). During the Second World War he worked in the Ministry of War Transport. His mature works, such as *Dies Natalis* (1940) were often written for the Three Choirs Festival and for small orchestras. Such works as *Intimations of Immortality* (1950) and *For St Cecilia* (1947) established his reputation as a superior, lyrical, conservative English composer somewhat in the style of Vaughan Williams. His non-Jewish wife Joyce Amy (née Black) was a poet of note and established the Finzi Book Room at the University of Reading. Their son, conductor **Christopher Finzi** (1934–), was, like his father, a pacifist who refused to do National Service. From 1971–97 he was resident conductor of the North Wiltshire Orchestra. He was married to the flautist Hilary Du Pré, sister of the renowned cellist Jacqueline \*Du Pré. His alleged affair with Jacqueline was depicted in the memoir by Hilary and Piers Du Pré, *A Genius in the Family* (1997) and in the controversial film *Hilary and Jackie* (1998).

ODNB; J. C. Dressler, *Gerald Finzi* (1997); S. Banfield, *Gerald Finzi* (1998).

**FINZI, NEVILLE SAMUEL** (28 June 1881–3 April 1968), radiologist. Born in London, the son of physician Dr Judah Moses Finzi (d. 1903), who also practised as a mohel, he

was related to Sir George \*Lewis and to the \*Meldola family. Educated at UCS and at University College Hospital, he served during the First World War with the RAMC in France. He was a pioneer of radiology and the use of radium therapy, publishing *Radium-Therapeutics* in 1913, and was possibly the first radiologist to use massive radium therapy. For most of his career he worked at St Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was consulting radiologist. He served as President (1926–7) of the Roentgen Society, and was the first Jewish Master (1955) of the Society of Apothecaries.

JC (23 Jan. 1903); *BMJ* (20 April 1968); *Lancet* (20 April 1968); *Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Journal* (Nov. 1964), 468–70; *British Journal of Radiology*, 41 (1968), 552.

**FIRMAN, BERT** (3 February 1906–9 April 1999), violinist and dance band leader. Born Herbert Feuerman in London, he studied the violin from an early age and won a scholarship to the Guildhall School of Music. He changed his name in the early 1920s. From 1924–8 he was Musical Director for Zonophone Records, a division of HMV. He recorded over 750 sides using a variety of names for his bands. In 1928 he made what was apparently the first British recording of Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue*. Many of his records were jazz numbers. He also led a number of orchestras at parties given by the future King Edward VIII. Early in the 1930s he worked in the USA and France, subsequently broadcasting on the BBC and Radio Luxembourg. During the Second World War, while in the army, he became a member of 'Stars in Battledress', entertaining troops. Following the war he became a broker on the London Metal Exchange, retiring in 1976. His brother **John Firman** (d. 14 July 1968) was a pianist and orchestrator, and his brother **Sidney Firmin** (1896–14 December 1932) was the first leader of the London Radio Dance Band.

JC (21 May 1999); *The New Grove Dictionary of Jazz* (2002).

**FISCH, SOLOMON** (2 February 1898–31 August 1985), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Wolbrom, Poland, he received semikhah

from the Frankfurt Yeshivah, and moved to Britain in 1920 on his marriage to the sister of Morris \*Swift. He served the Birmingham New Synagogue (1922–6), the Sheffield Central Synagogue (1926–46), and the Leeds New Central (Vilna) Synagogue (1946–61), and was on the Leeds Beth Din. He earned a PhD from the University of Manchester for a thesis on a midrashic subject, edited *Midrash Hagadol* from six Yemenite manuscripts, and wrote commentaries on the biblical books of Numbers, Deuteronomy, and Ezekiel for the Soncino Press. His Birmingham-born son **Aharon Harel (Harold) Fisch** (25 March 1923–8 November 2001), Professor of English and Comparative Literature at Bar-Ilan University in Israel, wrote such books as *The Dual Image: A Study of the Figure of the Jew in English Literature* (1959), *Jerusalem and Albion: The Hebraic Factor in Seventeenth-Century Literature* (1964), *Hamlet and the Word: The Covenant Pattern in Shakespeare* (1971), and *The Biblical Presence in Shakespeare, Milton and Blake* (1999).

JC (9 Aug. 1940, 13 Sept. 1985, 12 May 2000, 7 Dec. 2001).

**FISHEL, SIMON BRIAN** (1953–), embryologist and fertility specialist. Born into a tailoring family in Liverpool and educated at King David School (Head Boy), he graduated with a First in Physiology and Biochemistry at the University of Salford. He pursued postgraduate studies at Cambridge (Fellow, Churchill College), and became Reader in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Professor of Human Reproduction at the University of Nottingham. A pioneer of IVF treatment and involved in many scientific breakthroughs, he left academia in order to establish CAREfertility (Managing Director), offering IVF through a national network of clinics. He is also established the Rachel Foundation, named after the Biblical figure.

JC (14 March, 15 Aug. 1997, 11 Oct. 1996, 30 July 1999, 29 Aug. 2003, 2 April 2004); online sources.

**FISHER, EMMANUEL (MANNY)** (25 September 1920–22 July 2001), choirmaster. An East Ender, he graduated from the University of London following war service, and was briefly a teacher before embarking

on a commercial career. Dabbling in show business throughout his life, he appeared in Whitechapel shows, acted in Yiddish theatre, and was an extra in films ranging from *Jew Süß* (1934) to *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (2001). A former boy soloist at the \*Great Synagogue, he directed the \*London Jewish Male Choir from 1957–78. He was involved in arranging some of the choral pieces in the Beatles' film *A Hard Day's Night* (1964) as well as the music for Barbra Streisand's *Yentl* (1983). In addition to arranging liturgical pieces he wrote songs.

JC (1 Nov. 1957, 17 Aug. 2001).

**FISHER, MICHAEL** (11 August 1908?–7 January 2004), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Grodno, he was apparently unsure of the precise year of his birth, which was possibly as early as 1908 although the date 1912 is often given. He studied at various yeshivot, arrived in England in 1936 and became, until 1939, rabbi of the Alie Street Synagogue, Whitechapel, affiliated to the \*Federation of Synagogues. From 1940–70 he was rabbi of the Yavneh Synagogue, Hackney. In 1966 he formed the Federation's Beth Din, of which in 1969 upon the resignation of Rabbi Dr E. W. \*Kirzner he became 'Rav Rashi' (head rabbi), retiring in 1980 with the designation Rav Rashi Emeritus. One of the supreme Talmudists of his generation and a 'Litvak' of the old school, he was a born scholar and teacher and author of *Alteret Mordechai* (1953), a commentary on *Pirke Avot*. He was Hon. Vice-President of Mizrahi. His son-in-law **Elkan Levy** served as President of the United Synagogue.

JC (23, 30 Jan., 20 Feb., 16 April 2004); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**FISHER (né Fishtenberg), Sir SAMUEL, BARON FISHER OF CAMDEN** (20 January 1905–12 October 1979), communal leader and local politician. Born in Mile End, the son of a tailor who later changed the original family name, he was a wireless and electrical dealer and later a diamond broker and Vice-President of the London Diamond Bourse. He served as Mayor of Stoke Newington in 1953–4



and was the first Mayor of Camden, 1965–6. A Labour Party supporter, he was Chairman of the Labour Mayors' Association. He was long involved in Jewish communal affairs, serving as Senior Vice-President (1967–73) and President (1973–9) of the \*Board of Deputies. Known as a conciliator par excellence, in those positions he had to deal with many challenges to the Anglo-Jewish community, including two Middle Eastern wars, terrorism, and the struggle for Soviet Jewry. He was knighted in 1967 and made a life peer in 1974.

JC (19 Oct. 1979); Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW; Jolles.

**FISHMAN, ISIDORE** (2 August 1908–5 December 1982), scholar and educationist. London-born, he studied at \*Jews' College and at UCL (BA in Semitics; MA in Hebrew and Aramaic; PhD), where he gained the Hollier Scholarship in Hebrew and the Hester Rothschild Prize. In 1934 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. From 1936–46 he was Education Officer of the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes, and from 1949–73 Director of Education of its successor body, the London Board of Jewish Religious Education, of which he had previously been Deputy Director. From 1938–45 he was Hon. Chairman of the JNF's Education Department. During the Second World War he helped to organise the evacuation from London to the provinces of 14,000 children under the auspices of British Jewry's Joint Emergency Committee for Education. His PhD thesis was published as *The History of Jewish Education in Central Europe* (1944). His many other publications included the much-reprinted *Introduction to Judaism* (1958; new ed. 1970).

WWWJ 1965; JC (10, 17 Dec. 1982).

**FISHMAN, WILLIAM JACK (BILL)** (1 April 1921–), historian. The pioneering academic historian of the Jewish East End, he was born in Stepney, the son of a tailor from Mohilev Podolsk. Educated at the Central Foundation School, he was employed as a clerk in the LCC. In October 1936 he witnessed the \*Battle of Cable Street. During the war he was a warrant officer in the RAEC. He then became a school-teacher in London, was Principal of Bethnal

Green College (renamed Tower Hamlets College for Further Education), graduated BSc (Econ) from the LSE, and taught at several American universities. In 1970 he published his first book, *The Insurrectionists*, and followed it in 1975 with his best-known work, *East End Jewish Radicals*, the first scholarly account of Anglo-Jewish socialism in London. He also wrote *East End 1888* (1988), *East End Docklands* (1990), and other works. A festschrift in his honour, *Outsiders and Outcasts*, edited by Geoffrey \*Alderman and Colin Holmes, was published in 1993. It includes a biography of him by Trevor A. Smith.

**FIXMAN, SYDNEY M.** (5 April 1935–), conductor. Born in Manchester, he studied at the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Guildhall School of Music. From 1958 he served as conductor of the Ben Uri Orchestra, Anglo-Jewry's first professional orchestra, and from 1962 served as its Director. He co-founded the Jewish Youth Orchestra of Great Britain in 1970, and was Music Director of the West London Synagogue. He is well known for championing under-performed pieces by Jewish composers, including synagogue music and works by Soviet 'refuseniks', and has been an important figure in the revival of interest in Jewish music in Britain.

**FLACK, WALTER** (November 1916–22 March 1963), property developer. Details of his early life are elusive. Apparently born in London, he worked for a West End estate agency, and in 1949, following war service as an army sergeant, founded his own firm. He became a property developer in 1956. His company, Murrayfield Real Estate, specialised in developing provincial shopping centres rather than London sites, and built well-known shopping malls in Basildon and Preston. He became a partner of Jack \*Cotton. Their firm amalgamated in 1961 with the City Centre property group, headed by Sir Charles \*Clare. Flack had an increasingly stormy relationship with both men, especially Clare, as well as a troubled private life. He died in his bath at the age of only 46 of what the courts ruled was an accidental overdose of barbiturates.

ODNB; *Times* (23 March 1916).

**FLANAGAN, BUD** (14 November 1896–20 October 1968), comedian and singer. Born Chaim Reuben Weintrop (later Winthrop) in Spitalfields, son of a barber-tobacconist from Poland, he was educated at the JFS and was a member of the Brady Street Boys' Club, to which in later years he donated generously. Following some years as a vaudevillian in the USA and war service in the Royal Artillery, he took his former sergeant-major's name as his stage name. From 1926 he gained recognition in partnership with Chesney Allen, his straight man. The most famous of their songs was *Underneath the Arches*. In 1932 they joined with several other comedians to form the highly popular Crazy Gang, which broke up in 1962. Flanagan became their most memorable member. He wrote some of his songs, and appeared in numerous royal command performances, as well as in pantomime and films. He was appointed OBE in 1958. He later partnered Jack \*Solomons in a bookmaking business and was connected with a travel agency. He supported a number of Jewish charities. An avenue of trees in Israel's Queen Elizabeth Forest bears his name.

ODNB; EJ; JC (25 Oct. 1968); Bud Flanagan, *My Crazy Life* (1961).

**FLATAU, ABRAHAM** (c1807–87), shoe manufacturer. He was born in Germany, and with his brother Woolf established, in the 1820s, a shoe manufacturing firm in Ropemaker Street, Finsbury. The firm was very successful, and in 1859 it became the first shoe manufacturing firm in Britain to install machinery, a Blake sole-sewer. At one time it produced three-quarters of all women's shoes exported to Australia. Flatau's death is listed in the January–March quarter of 1887.

Pollins, *Economic History*; <http://ancestry.com>.

**FLATOW, LOUIS VICTOR** (fl. 1850–63), art dealer. Born to poverty-stricken parents in Austria, he allegedly hawked lead pencils as a child. He found his niche in the London picture trade, where his keen eye, astute business sense, and reputation for probity held him in good stead. When artist W. P. Frith's painting *Derby Day* was purchased and engraved by a

rival dealer, Flatow persuaded Frith to paint a new large canvas that he could sell. The result was *The Railway Station* (1860–2), which Flatow cleverly publicised while it was in progress. The artist depicted Flatow – who had hoped to be portrayed as the train driver – gazing up at the latter in his cab. Flatow exhibited the painting in the interior gallery of his Haymarket premises, charging each visitor one shilling to view it and making a fortune before another dealer acquired it in 1863, when Flatow was in bad health. He reputedly left £80,000.

JC (6 April 1888); ODNB (Frith).

**FLATTO, ADA** *see* STANFIELD (née Steinfeld), DOREEN

**FLEISCHMANN, MARTIN** (29 March 1927–), electrochemist. He was born in Karlovy Vary, to a Jewish father and Christian mother, with whom he arrived in England following the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia. Educated at Worthing High School and Imperial College, London (PhD, 1951), he taught at the University of Newcastle, and then held chairs (1967–77 and 1983–8) in electrochemistry and chemistry at Southampton, as well as other research posts. Since 1988 he has lived chiefly in the USA. In 1989 he became world famous when, with Stanley Pons, he announced the discovery of 'cold fusion'. Scientists were unable to duplicate his claimed discovery, and 'cold fusion' became one of the most controversial alleged discoveries of modern science. He was elected FRSC in 1980 and FRS in 1986.

WW; online sources.

**FLEMING, GERALD** (11 May 1921–25 February 2006), historian and linguist. Born Gerhard Flehinger in Mannheim, he moved to Baden-Baden in 1927, when his father became a headmaster there. In 1935 he and his brother became boarders at King's College, Taunton, and were eventually reunited in Britain with their parents. Graduating at the Sorbonne in 1949, he became a languages teacher at a London school, later lecturing in linguistics

at the University of Surrey, and retiring as Reader in German there in 1982. Aroused by David Irving's claim that Hitler did not know of the genocide of the Jews, he wrote the well-known *Hitler and the Final Solution* (1984), which collected all known documents showing Hitler's direct involvement in the Holocaust. In 1988 he was appointed to the international committee of historians investigating the war record of former UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. His vast collection of documents about the Holocaust was used as the basis for the 1994 television documentary *Auschwitz: The Blueprints for Genocide*.

*Guardian* (30 March 2006); *JC* (12 May [sic] 2006).

**FLESCH, CARL** (23 June 1910–11 February 2008), insurance broker, writer, and communal leader. He was born in Rindberg, the son of eminent violinist Carl Flesch (1873–1944), who visited Britain several times, lived here for four years during the 1930s, and taught a number of great musicians. Brought up in Berlin and educated at Salem, the boarding school founded by Karl \*Hahn, the younger Carl, who had been baptised, moved to Britain in 1934 and reformed his Jewish links. In 1946 he established the Carl Flesch International Violin Competition in honour of his father. An insurance broker, he eventually became a member of Lloyd's. He was active in the Association of Jewish Refugees. As well as co-editing his father's memoirs, he published several books, including *Who's Not Who and Other Matters* (2006). His Gordonstoun-educated son Michael became a QC in 1983.

*Times*; *JC*; IBDCEE. Carl Flesch and Carl F. Flesch, ed., *The Memoirs of Carl Flesch* (1957); *JC* (21 March 2008).

**FLORIO, MICHAEL ANGELO** (d. c1569), Protestant minister, author, and translator. From an Italian family of converted Jews, he arrived in London as a refugee from persecution by the Rome authorities in 1550. He became minister to a congregation of foreign Protestants, was embroiled in a doctrinal dispute, disgraced himself by indulging in extramarital sex, and taught Italian to the Earl of Pembroke, to Lady Jane Grey, and possibly also to Princess Elizabeth. On the accession

of the Catholic Mary Tudor he returned to the Continent. His son by an Englishwoman, **John Florio** (1553–1625), was a teacher of languages in London and Oxford. John produced noteworthy works including a magisterial Italian-English dictionary, and has even been suggested as the true author of Shakespeare's plays.

ODNB.

**FOGEL, ALFRED (ALF)** (14 July 1926–4 October 2008), comedian and businessman. He was born in Stepney, and following education at a Stoke Newington school entered his family's clothing business. When their factory was bombed out during the war they went into the scrap metal trade, and later into children's wear manufacturing. Although he never turned professional, Alf was a natural showman. Arguably Anglo-Jewry's closest answer to American 'Borsht Belt' comedians, he staged shows at West End theatres for Jewish audiences with all of the proceeds going to charity. He launched his comedic career in 1958 with his *Old Time Chutzpah* at the Fortune Theatre. During his peak period of activity he raised some £350,000 at the box office for Jewish causes. He created a string of characters such as 'Reuben Hood' and 'Sinbad the Tailor', and invented jokes, steeped in Yiddish humour, that are still told. He wrote the lines, lyrics, and music for his shows, which included *Mine Fair Sadie* (1960), *East of the Pump* (1962), and *The Teitelbaum File* (1966), and played the lead, supported by fellow-Jewish members of the Charities Theatre Group, formed in 1959. In 1967, following the Six Day War, he entertained Israeli troops. He wrote a routine for Bud \*Flanagan, and his song *Smiling* was shortlisted by Morecambe and Wise for their signature tune. For charity he made the CDs *Sherlock Hyams and the Case of the Kidnapped Shoichets* (2003) and *The Strudel Prince* (2005). His brother Maurice was a conjuror, billed as 'The Amazing Fogel'.

*JC* (22 Aug. 2003, 31 Oct. 2008); *Times* (15 Oct. 2008).

**FOLIGNO, ISAAC** (c1797–16 July 1857), communal leader. A silversmith and jeweller, born in Bethnal Green, he was a warden of the \*Bevis

Marks Synagogue, which he represented on the \*Board of Deputies. Although relatively unknown in the community, he was elected to the Board's presidency in 1855 and again in 1857, when Sir Moses \*Montefiore stood down to go abroad. Foligno died during his second term of office, on which he had embarked reluctantly and avowedly on a temporary basis after Baron \*Rothschild had turned it down.

JC (26 Oct. 1855, 27 March, 17 April, 17 July, 14 Aug. 1857); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**FOLLICK, MONTEFIORE (MONT)** (1887–10 December 1958), politician, linguist, and author. Born in Cardiff, the son of pawnbroker from Poland, he was named in honour of Sir Moses \*Montefiore. But in adulthood he disavowed his Jewishness and called himself Mont. He studied at the Sorbonne, and at the universities of Padua and Halle (Dr Phil). After teaching English at the University of Madrid for four years he opened the Regent Street School of Languages, which was eventually absorbed into the University of Westminster. A member of the Fabian Society, he was Labour MP for Loughborough (1945–55). In 1949 and 1953 he introduced, as a Private Member, bills for the simplification of English spelling. Unlike the first, which was rejected on its second reading by just three votes, the second Bill passed but was withdrawn following an undertaking by the Minister of Education. In 1955 Follick unsuccessfully introduced a Decimal Currency Bill. He invented and patented the Geodok system of teaching geography, and was a governor of Uppingham School and of the University of Nottingham. At some point he was Secretary to Queensland's Premier, Sir Robert Philp, as well as to the Aga Khan and the Emperor of Morocco. His publications included several works on English, including *English Grammar for Foreigners*, which achieved 11 editions, as well as *The Adam's Lottery, and Other Australian Tales* (1918), *Facing Facts: A Political Survey* (1935), *Efforts of Chance* (1938), a novel, and *The Twelve Republics* (1952), describing his travels in the Caribbean. The University of Manchester's Mont Follick Chair of Comparative Philology was established with funds he left.

Times (11 Dec. 1958); JC (31 Aug. 1900, 12 Dec. 1958); WWW.

**FONSECA, ALVARO DE** *see* ALVARES, JACOB JESSURUN

**FOREST, ANTONIA** (pseud.) *see* RUBINSTEIN, PATRICIA GIULIA CAULFIELD KATE

**FOREST, BARON MAURICE DE** *see* DE FOREST, BARON MAURICE ARNOLD

**FORSCHER, SOLOMON** (25 February 1912–14 January 1971), cantor. Born in the Hapsburg Empire, in what is now Moravská Ostrava in the Czech Republic, where his father was chazan, he held posts in his homeland and in Israel, serving (1953–April 1970) as Reader of London's \*Great Synagogue and then until his death at Birmingham's Singers Hill Synagogue. His twin brother **Samuel Forscher** (d. 13 June 1983) was Reader at Hammersmith and West Kensington Synagogue from 1954–76.

JC (14 May 1954, 27 March 1970, 22 Jan. 1971, 24 June 1983).

**FORTES, MEYER** (25 April 1906–27 January 1983), anthropologist and psychologist. Born in South Africa, the son of an innkeeper from Leeds, he was educated at the South African Collegiate High School in Cape Town and the University of Cape Town. From the late 1920s he lived in England, where he enrolled at the University of London. Originally a psychologist, he began his career as an eminent anthropologist when he joined Bronislaw Malinowski's famous seminar at the LSE in 1931. He made field trips to the Gold Coast in 1933 and to Nigeria in 1941–2, producing such works as *The Dynamics of Clanship among the Tallensi* (1945) and *Kinship and the Social Order* (1969). He was Reader in Anthropology at the LSE from 1946–50 and Professor of Anthropology at Cambridge from 1950–73. He maintained a close connection with the Jewish community. During the 1930s he worked as a clinical psychologist at a Jewish child guidance centre in the East End. He was later an active member of the Cambridge Jewish

community and President of the Cambridge Friends of the Hebrew University.

ODNB; JC (4 Feb. 1983).

**FOULKES (né Fuchs), SIEGMUND HEINZ** (3 September 1898–8 July 1976), psychiatrist. Born in Karlsruhe, he obtained his MD in Frankfurt and qualified in Vienna as a psychoanalyst. He emigrated to England in 1933, and during the war served in the RAMC at Northfield Military Hospital. In 1948 he founded the London-based Group Analytic Society (later the Institute of Group Analysis), where he trained psychiatrists in group psychotherapy. A consultant psychiatrist at the Maudsley Hospital, he wrote prolifically, founded and edited the journal *Group Analysis*, and was the foremost pioneer and dedicated transmitter of the science and discipline of group psychotherapy to generations of practitioners in Britain and overseas.

*Times* (12 July 1976); *Lancet* (24 July 1976); *BMJ* (21 Aug. 1976).

**FOX (né Fuchs), JACOB SAMUEL** (1868–10 August 1938), Hebraist and educationist. Born to a rabbinical family in Bialystok, Russian Poland, he studied at the University of Berlin and Dr Hildesheimer's Rabbinical Seminary, later gaining a PhD at Berne. Despite obtaining semikhah he made Hebrew journalism his career, becoming Editor (1891–8) of the influential weekly *Hamagid* and co-editing (1898–1912) *Ha-Eshkol*. From 1902 he lived in Britain. A proponent of the Ivrit b'Ivrit method, which J. K. \*Goldbloom was pioneering in London, he opened the Liverpool Higher Grade School, a day school that taught modern Hebrew and secular subjects, the first school of its kind in Britain. From 1921–30 he was Principal of \*Aria College. An effective orator in English, Hebrew, and Yiddish, he addressed meetings throughout the British Isles on behalf of the Zionist cause. As a very young man his Krakow-born son **Isaac Solomon Fox** (25 November 1896–18 April 1971), a medical graduate of the University of Liverpool, served the Grimsby Hebrew Congregation as Hebrew teacher and effective minister. From 1925 he practised as a doctor, first in Chester where

– as a Liberal Party councillor – he was Sheriff in 1931 and mayor in 1932, and then in London. From 1954–6 he was Chairman of the \*Zionist Federation.

EJ; JC (19 Aug. 1938, 23, 30 April 1971); JYB 1963; *BMJ* (5 June 1971).

**FOX, JOE** (8 February 1894–2 April 1965), boxer. Born in Leeds, he won the British bantamweight championship in 1915, successfully defending his title in the two subsequent years. A colourful personality, he retired in 1926 and opened a business in Birmingham, proudly displaying in its window the Lonsdale Belt that he had been awarded.

JC (9 April 1965).

**FOX, Sir JOHN JACOB** (12 April 1874–28 November 1944), analytical chemist. Born Jacob Fox in Spitalfields, the son of a furrier, he added the forename John in the early 1920s. He studied at St Thomas Charterhouse School in London, at the Royal College of Science, and the East London Technical College (BSc, 1908; DSc, 1910). From 1904 he was a chemist in the Government Laboratory, becoming in 1936 Government Chemist. In 1940, while retaining that post, he was appointed Chemical Advisor to the Controller of Chemical Research in the Ministry of Supply. His wide-ranging work involved research into the effects of substances on specific environments in the interests of public safety. He was President of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (1940–2). Appointed OBE in 1920 and CB in 1938, he was elected FRS in 1943 and knighted in 1944. His younger brother **Charles Fox**, a Cambridge academic, wrote works on psychology.

ODNB.; *Obit. Notices FRS*, 5 (1945–8).

**FOX, Sir PAUL LEONARD** (27 October 1925–), television executive. Educated at Bournemouth Grammar School, he served in the Parachute Regiment from 1943–6. Having joined BBC Television in 1950, he created *Sportsview* and devised the *BBC Sports Personality of the Year* award. He became head of BBC Television

Public Affairs in 1963 and of Current Affairs in 1965. He was Controller of BBC1 (1967–73), and was then at Yorkshire Television as Director of Programming (1973–84) and Managing Director (1977–88). He served as Chairman of ITV from 1986–8 and was Managing Director of the BBC Television Network from 1988–91. He was Chairman of Racecourse Associates Ltd (1993–7) and was awarded the Cyril Bennett Award for outstanding television programming in 1994. He was knighted in 1991.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

#### FRAENKEL, EDUARD DAVID MORTIER

(17 March 1888–5 February 1970), Classical scholar. Born in Berlin, the son of a wine merchant, he studied law at the University of Berlin but, under the influence of the great scholar Wilamowitz, became a Classical scholar, taking a doctorate at the University of Göttingen. In 1917 he became an academic in Berlin and, from 1923–8 a professor at the University of Kiel. He later taught at the universities of Göttingen (1928–31) and Freiburg (1931–3), as a recognised expert on the Roman playwright Plautus and other Classical playwrights. Arriving in Oxford in 1933, he was Professor of Latin there from 1935–53. He was at first known for his overbearing manner towards unprepared undergraduates, but later became famous for his influential seminars on Agamemnon and other topics. He wrote important studies of Horace, Aristophanes, Latin word order, and similar subjects. Elected FBA in 1941, he received many academic distinctions. He died by his own hand following the loss of his wife.

ODNB; IBDCEE; WWW; JC (21 Dec. 1934, 13 Feb. 1970); *Times* (6 Feb. 1970).

FRAENKEL, HEINRICH (27 September 1897–25 May 1986), author and journalist. Born in Germany, he was by chance in Britain in 1914 when war was declared; interned on the Isle of Man, he gained an excellent command of English. He then studied at German universities, became a film critic and screenwriter in Berlin, worked for two years in

Hollywood, and settled in England in 1929. During the Second World War he headed the Free German Movement, consisting of anti-Nazi compatriots. He edited such works as *Germany's Road to Democracy* (1943). After the war he wrote or co-authored well-known biographies of Nazi leaders, including Goebbels, Goering, Himmler, and Hess, as well as other works on Nazi Germany. He had a separate career as chess writer for the *New Statesman*, writing under the pseudonym 'Assiac' (the goddess of chess, Caissa, spelled backwards), and produced *Adventures in Chess* (1951) and *The Delights of Chess* (1960). He frequently broadcast in Britain and West Germany. His extensive collection of photographs of Nazi Germany is now at the University of New Mexico.

*Times* (26 May 1986); online sources.

FRAENKEL, JOSEF (11 June 1903–December 1987), journalist and historian. Born in Ustrzyki Dolne in the Hapsburg Empire, and educated at the University of Vienna, he moved to Britain in 1939. He worked for the WJC until 1975, becoming Director of its Press Department and chairing its Yiddish Committee. As honorary secretary of the Association of Jewish Journalists, he played a leading role in the promotion of Yiddish cultural activities in this country. He was also honorary secretary of the Council of Jews from Austria. An admirer of Jabotinsky, he was a member of the world executive of Zionist Revisionists. He was a founder in 1959–60 of the World Union of Jewish Journalists. He was a section editor of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, with responsibility for entries on Jewish newspapers and periodicals. His publications include *The Jewish Press of the World* (1953), *Guide to Jewish Libraries of the World* (1959), *Lucien Wolf and Theodor Herzl* (1960), *The Jewish Press of Great Britain* (1963), and *The History of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress* (1977). Ruth \*Deech is his daughter.

EJ; JC (8 Jan. 1988).

FRAMPTON (né Friedeberg), SAMUEL (c1863–9 July 1943), Orthodox minister. Born in Portsea, where his father was a tailor and

naval outfitter, he trained for the ministry locally at \*Aria College. While in his first post, as minister of Leazes Park Road Synagogue in Newcastle upon Tyne, he enrolled as an external student of the University of London. From 1891 to 1932 he was Minister of the Liverpool Old Congregation, changing his surname in November 1916. He was Hon. Secretary of Liverpool's Jewish Board of Guardians and of its AJA branch and held the vice-presidencies of the Jewish Literary Society and of the ITO's local branch. He authored *Joshua: An Annotated Hebrew Text* (1913). He spent his final years in Llandudno.

JC (9 July 1943).

**FRANCIA, FRANCIS** (1675–?), Jacobite. He was born at Bordeaux into a wealthy Anglo-Sephardic family involved in the wine trade. In 1716, during the reign of George I, intercepted letters addressed to him from France implicated him as a supporter of the Old Pretender. A subsequent search of his home uncovered incriminating copies of letters he had written. At his resultant Old Bailey trial for high treason in 1717 he protested that these copies were not in his handwriting, and that he could not be blamed for receiving treasonable correspondence. He was promptly acquitted. He had pointedly refused to swear on the Christian Bible, producing instead a Jewish prayer book. Evidence that came to light long afterwards shows that he was indeed a Jacobite agent, and continued to be so following his acquittal. This suggests that he may have been acting as a government informer.

JE; EJ; Katz, JHE; M. Lipton, 'Francis Francia – the Jacobite Jew', *JHSET*, 11 (1928), 190–205.

**FRANCO, JACOB DE MOSES** (d. 1777), merchant and communal leader. He arrived in London from Leghorn (Livorno) in Italy, becoming wealthy as a trader in coral from India. With his two brothers, one of whom was still based in Leghorn, he established an international business centred at Fort St George, Madras, which was tolerated by the monopolistic East India Company because it itself did not deal in coral. Jacob became a

leading member of the Anglo-Sephardic community and was in the delegation of 1760 that resulted in the \*Board of Deputies. His brother **Solomon** (d. 1763) lived in Madras from 1743 and dealt in diamonds as well as coral. Jacob's great-grandson **Ralph Franco** (1788–1854) succeeded, in 1805, to the baronetcy created for his maternal uncle Sir Manasseh \*Lopes, and changed his surname to Lopes. By that time the family was mainly Anglican.

A. Rubens, *Anglo-Jewish Portraits* (1935); Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, *JHE*; Endelman, *Georgian England*; EJ.

**FRANK, AUBREY** (3 June 1921–3 June 1993), saxophonist. Born in London's East End, he was educated at the Mile End Central School. At the age of 15 he played the tenor saxophone in the Savoy Junior Band, and during the war served in the RAF Fighter Command Band. In the course of his career he performed with a number of top bands, as well as with the BBC Review Orchestra, the BBC Concert Orchestra, and the London Symphony Orchestra. He belonged to the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill.

JC (27 Aug. 1993); Chilton, *WWBJ*.

**FRANK, HANNAH** (23 August 1908–December 18 2008), artist and sculptor. Born in Glasgow, where her Russian-born father owned a photographic shop, she was educated at the University of Glasgow. Many of her characteristic black-and-white drawings in Art Nouveau style, often inspired by poetic imagery or Biblical themes, appeared in the university magazine. Subsequently she produced designs for a number of Jewish organisations. Her married name was Levy, but she used her maiden name on her artwork. Her pieces during the 1940s reflected the grim reality of the time. Following the war she began studying clay modelling at Glasgow School of Art under Benno \*Schotz. She regularly exhibited her sculptures at the Royal Glasgow Institute and the Royal Scottish Academy. When she turned 100, she was honoured with a major exhibition in Glasgow.

JC (22 Aug. 2008).

**FRANKAU (née Davis), JULIA** (30 July 1859–17 March 1916), novelist. She wrote under the pseudonym Frank Danby. Dublin-born, she was the sister of James \*Davis and Eliza \*Aria, and from 1864 lived in London with her family. She attended Miriam \*Belisario's school and was later tutored at home by Karl \*Marx's daughter Laura Lafargue. In 1883 she married a wholesale tobacco merchant with fragile ties to his ancestral faith; when the couple refused to have their son circumcised they were expelled from the \*West London Synagogue and had no further connection with Judaism. She wrote a dozen novels, the daring sex-themed *Joseph in Jeopardy* (1912) being her most popular. With its portrayal of Maida Vale Jews as vulgar and ostentatious and its scandalous plot centring on a wife-murdering Jewish doctor with a non-Jewish mistress and child, her first, *Dr Phillips* (1887), offended the community from which she had distanced herself. Her *Pigs in Clover* (1903) contrasted 'good' and 'bad' Jews, while *Twilight* (1916) was semi-autobiographical. She also wrote three non-fictional works on eighteenth-century engravers. Her Eton-educated son **Gilbert Frankau** (21 April 1884–4 November 1952), the well-known novelist and poet, was baptised an Anglican at the age of 13 and converted to Catholicism shortly before his death. Right-wing in politics, he had an article in the *Daily Express* (9 May 1933) entitled 'As a Jew I am not against Hitler'. The novelist **Pamela Sydney Frankau** (3 January 1908–8 June 1967), his daughter with his non-Jewish wife, had a love affair with Humbert \*Wolfe, who appears as fictional playwright Geoffrey Bliss in her *Ask Me No More* (1958). Gilbert's brother **Ronald Frankau** (22 February 1894–11 September 1951), also an Etonian, was a comedian who had a radio act with Tommy Handley. Despite her assimilationist upbringing their sister, the Cambridge literary scholar **Joan Bennett** (née Aline Frankau; 26 June 1896–July 1986), who wrote studies of English poets, deeply identified with the Jewish people. Also from the cigar- and tobacco-importing family, which came from Frankfurt and was rapidly lost to Judaism, was eminent surgeon **Sir Claude Howard Stanley Frankau** (11 February 1883–29 June 1967), the son of a baptised barrister, Frederick Joseph Frankau, and a non-Jewish mother.

ODNB (separate entries for Julia, Gilbert, and Pamela Frankau); *JC* (2 Nov. 1900, 27 Feb. 1903,

25 Feb. 1905, 7 June 1912, 24 March, 2 June 1916, 29 Aug. 1986); G. Frankau, *Self-Portrait* (1940); P. Frankau, *Pen to Paper* (1961); T. M. Endelman, 'The Frankaus of London: A Study in Radical Assimilation, 1837–1967', *Jewish History*, 8 (1994), 117–54.

**FRANKEL, BENJAMIN** (31 January 1906–12 February 1973), composer. Born in Hammersmith, the son of a Warsaw-born tobacconist and synagogue beadle, he was educated at the Latymer Foundation School and at the Trinity College of Music. The American pianist Victor Benham, impressed by his ability, taught him piano at no cost. Frankel won a scholarship at the Guildhall School of Music and from 1946–57 was the main teacher of composition there. He also worked as a professional jazz musician. He composed a considerable amount of film music, writing the scores for *The Man in the White Suit* (1951), *The Night of the Iguana* (1964), and 102 other films, and was musical director for West End shows. His music for the 1960 B-grade *The Curse of the Werewolf* is believed to be the first atonal score for a British film. He was also a prolific serious composer whose work is widely regarded as unduly neglected. He wrote chamber music for various instruments, eight symphonies, an opera, and many other works. He was a member of the Communist Party until the Slansky Trial of 1952, when he publicly resigned. A secular Jew who dedicated his *Violin Concerto* (1951) to the memory of the 'six million' – one of the earliest British musical commemorations of the Holocaust – he was later attracted to Catholicism but did not convert. He had a wide circle of literary friends, and was known for his generosity, which left him £50,000 in debt at his death. A Benjamin Frankel Society, dedicated to increasing interest in his music, was founded in the 1990s.

ODNB; *Times* (24 March 1969); *Musical Times* (April 1973), 414 (Feb. 1992), 69; *Grove*.

**FRANKEL, DANIEL (DAN)** (18 August 1900–16 May 1988), politician. The first Jewish Labour MP elected for an East End constituency, he was born in Mile End. Working as a tailor's cutter, he became prominent in



his trade union. He served as a member of Stepney Borough Council and as Stepney's Mayor in 1929–30. A member of the LCC from 1931–46, he was Labour MP for Mile End from 1935 until July 1945, when he was defeated by the Communist candidate Harry \*Piratin, and was thus one of the few sitting Labour MPs to lose their seats in the great Labour victory. He was involved in the Jewish Friendly Societies Movement.

JC (20 May 1988); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**FRANKEL, ERNST SALY** (1901–November 1989), communal leader. Born in Frankfurt, he arrived in Britain in 1933, settling initially in Cardiff, where he owned a factory that during the war made goods for the army, and later London. He was the main founder of the Cardiff Zionist Council and the South Wales Regional Zionist Council. A director of the Anglo-Israel Development Corporation and an honorary vice-president of the Zionist Federation and hon. fellow of the HUI, he became the last survivor of a band of dedicated Zionists of his generation who from 1948 devoted their energies to the promotion of aliyah and to Jewish day school education. In 1955 he founded the Zionist Federation Educational Trust. For his strenuous efforts he was awarded Israel's Zalman Shazar Prize. His son **Jonathan Frankel** (15 July 1935–7 May 2008), educated at Christ's College, Finchley, and Jesus College, Cambridge, became Professor of Russian and Contemporary Jewish Studies at the Hebrew University; his books include *Prophecy and Politics* (1981) and *The Damascus Affair* (1997).

JC (23 Jan. 1990, 1 Aug. 2008).

**FRANKEL, PAUL HERZBERG** (1 November 1903–21 October 1992), petroleum economist. He was the son of a barrister in Vienna, and the brother of Sir Otto Herzberg Frankel FRS (4 November 1900–21 November 1998), an internationally known genetic conservationist who lived mainly in New Zealand. He was also a cousin of Sir Lewis \*Namier. Educated at the University of Vienna, he worked as a petroleum economist from the mid-1930s. He founded and chaired Petroleum Economics

Ltd, a major London-based consulting firm in the industry, and was a company director. In 1981 he was appointed CBE.

ODNB (Sir Otto Frankel); WWW.

**FRANKEL, [SALLY] HERBERT** (22 November 1903–11 December 1996), economist. S. Herbert Frankel (as he was generally known) was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, the son of an Orthodox German-born grain merchant. Educated at the University of Witwatersrand, he moved to London in 1923, receiving a doctorate from the LSE in 1927. A specialist in the economic development of the Third World, and an economic and political liberal, he was Professor of Economics at Witwatersrand from 1930–45 and Professor of Colonial Economic Affairs at Oxford from 1945–71. He was President of the Oxford Jewish congregation and, from 1971–89, was Chairman of the Governors of the Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies. He wrote an autobiography, *An Economist's Testimony* (1992).

ODNB.

**FRANKEL, WILLIAM** (3 February 1917–18 April 2008), barrister and newspaper editor. Born in Whitechapel to Chasidic parents from Galicia, he was educated at the Jews' Free Infants' School, St George's-in-the-East Central School, the Regent Street Polytechnic and the Davenant Foundation School. After working as Secretary of the Mizrahi Federation he studied law at the LSE and became a barrister (Middle Temple, 1944). From 1955–7 he was General Manager of the JC, which he edited from 1958–77. He was a director of that paper from 1959–94, and Chairman from 1991–4. He also chaired the Social Security Appeal Tribunal (1979–89). He edited *Friday Nights* (1973), an anthology of news reports from the JC, and from 1982–92 the annual *Survey of Jewish Affairs*. He wrote *Israel Observed* (1980) and an autobiography, *Tea with Einstein and Other Memories* (2006). In 1970 he was appointed CBE.

JC (31 March 2006, 2 Feb. 2007, 25 April 2008); WW; JYB; Cesarani, JC.

**FRANKENBERG, RONALD JONAS** (20 October 1929–), anthropologist and sociologist. Born in London, he received his BA from Cambridge and his MA (Econ) and PhD from the University of Manchester. He was appointed Professor of Anthropology at Keele University in 1969, having previously been a professor at the University of Zambia and an associate professor at Brunel University. From 1957–60 he was Education Officer for the National Union of Mineworkers in south Wales. His best-known work, *Village at the Border* (1989), is a study of social divisions in a north Wales town. In 1999 he became a founder academician of the Academy of Social Sciences. He and his artist wife Dr **Pauline Frankenberg** (née Hunt), who often depicts Jewish themes, have been hon. research fellows at the Centre for Jewish Studies, University of Manchester; an exhibition of her watercolours of all 54 Torah portions was held by the Cheshire Reform Congregation in 2006.

JYB; JC (16 June 2006).

**FRANKENBURG, ISIDOR** (1845–5 May 1917), waterproof rubber manufacturer, philanthropist, and local politician. Born in Russian Poland, he arrived in Manchester from London, and by 1869 was making leather bags. In 1870 the Franco-Prussian war brought him profitable contracts for supplying high-quality knapsacks. He founded I. Frankenburg & Sons (Ltd), the waterproof rubber manufacturing business in Greengate, Salford, and the Irwell Rubber Works, which together employed over 1000 workers by 1893. In 1887 he became a Salford councillor, in 1901 an alderman, and was elected mayor in 1905, 1906, and 1907. His mayoralty was widely admired for his role in resolving the cotton strike. His many communal activities included his presidency of Manchester Great Synagogue (1884) and of the Manchester Jewish Board of Guardians (1889–1917), to which he donated a house in Cheetham Hill Road in 1911. In 1907 he founded the Grove House Lads' Club in memory of his drowned son. He left £405,000 and many charitable legacies. His wife was the sister of Ralph Slazenger \*Moss. During the First World War their fourth son, **Sydney Solomon Frankenburg** (1881–7 November 1935), born

in Salford and educated at Manchester Grammar School, served as a major in France and Palestine, and afterwards founded the Sydney Frankenburg Branch of the British Legion, the earliest association of Jewish ex-serviceman formed. He was a member of the family firm and a generous philanthropist. His wife **Charis Ursula Frankenburg** (née Barnett; 1892–1985), daughter of Percy Arthur \*Barnett, was educated at Somerville College, Oxford. Trained as a midwife during the First World War, she in 1926 co-founded the first birth control clinic in Salford. A magistrate, chiefly in the juvenile courts, she authored *Common Sense in the Nursery* (1922), *Latin with Laughter* (1931), *I'm All Right* (1960), *Common Sense about Children* (1970), and her autobiography *Not Old Madam*, *Vintage* (1975).

M. Dobkin, *The Manchester Jewry and Manchester in the Thirties* (1986); JC (22 Sept. 1905, 11 May 1917, 24 Aug. 1917, 15 Nov. 1935, 4 May 1934); M. Dobkin, *Manchester Jewry and Manchester in the Thirties* (1986); A. Holdsworth, *Out of the Doll's House* (1988).

**FRANKFORT, HENRI** (24 February 1897–16 July 1954), archaeologist, Egyptologist, and orientalist. Born in Amsterdam, he studied history at university there. In 1927, having taken an MA at UCL, he obtained a PhD at the University of Leiden. From 1925–9 he directed excavations for the Egypt Exploration Society of London. He lived and worked in the USA from 1929–49, becoming an American citizen. From 1949 until his death he was Director of London's Warburg Institute and Professor of Pre-Classical Antiquity at the University of London. His works included *Kingship and the Gods* (1949) and *The Birth of Civilisation in the Near East* (1951).

EJ.

**FRANKL, LISELOTTE** (18 May 1910–12 October 1989), child psychiatrist. Born in Vienna and educated at the University of Vienna, she came to Britain in 1938, and in 1945 qualified in medicine at the London School of Medicine for Women. She became a well-known child psychiatrist, and was a Fellow of the British Psycho-Analytical Society. She served as Medical Director of

the Hampstead Child Therapy Clinic, where she worked with Anna \*Freud, and held a post at the London Jewish Hospital. Elected FRCPsych in 1971, she was a consultant to the WHO, and wrote *That Baby* (1946), *Susceptibility to Accidents* (1965), and other works.

BMJ (21 Oct. 1989); *Medical Directory 1985*; *Anna Freud Centre Bulletin*, 12 (1989), 85, 86.

**FRANKL, PETER** (2 October 1935–), pianist. He was born in Budapest, where he studied, making his musical debut there in 1950. During 1957–9 he won four major piano prizes. After settling in Britain in 1962, he formed a piano trio with Ralph \*Kirshbaum and Gyorgy \*Pauk. He has appeared with most of the leading contemporary conductors.

Jolles biblio.; WW; *International Who's Who in Classical Music 2004*; Grove.

**FRANKLIN FAMILY**, a prominent family, originally named Fraenkel, established in England since the eighteenth century. The first of its members to arrive, **Benjamin Wolf Franklin** (1740–85), came from Breslau in around 1763 and was an itinerant teacher of Hebrew and rabbi. His son **Abraham Franklin** (1784–1854) spent his early life in Portsmouth, where he was a silversmith and licensed navy agent; following the Napoleonic Wars he moved to Liverpool and then settled in Manchester as a bullion broker and began a continuing family connection with Jamaica as a West Indies merchant. His son **Benjamin Franklin** (1811–26 April 1888) was a prominent merchant and communal leader in Jamaica. Jacob Abraham \*Franklin was Benjamin's brother. Another brother, **Ellis Abraham Franklin** (5 October 1822–11 May 1909), was a merchant banker and communal leader. Born in Liverpool but educated at Manchester Grammar School, he joined the merchant bank established in London by Samuel \*Montagu (later Lord Swaythling), and in 1856 married Montagu's sister Adelaide. He became a partner in Montagu's merchant bank in 1862, and had a career as a successful merchant banker in London, leaving £511,000. Like many other wealthy London Jews of his time, he was associated with an amazingly wide range of

communal activities. He was a founder of the AJA (and later its Vice-President), Treasurer of the Jewish Religious Education Board, and a member of the councils of \*Jews' College and the \*United Synagogue, among many other activities. His daughter Beatrice married her cousin Herbert \*Samuel, first Viscount Samuel. Sir Leonard \*Franklin was his son. Another son, **Arthur Ellis Franklin** (18 April 1857–24 December 1938), who was Senior Partner of A. Keyser & Co., became head of the old-established publishing house of George Routledge (as Routledge and Kegan Paul then was) and was a prominent communal leader. He was President of the Jewish Religious Education Board, Vice-President of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and a member of the United Synagogue's Council. He founded a major collection of Jewish ritual art. His wife Caroline (née Jacob; 1863–1935) was on the Council of the Jewish League for Woman Suffrage. Their son **Cecil Arthur Franklin** (9 March 1887–28 January 1961), educated at the Jewish boarding school in Brighton run by Maurice \*Jacobs, joined Routledge in 1906 and was appointed a director in 1912. Under his chairmanship from 1948 until his death it became one of Britain's leading publishing houses; he established for it the standards of a university press. Its chief Jewish publication during his tenure was the six-volume *Service of the Synagogue*. He was a committee member of the National Skating Association of Great Britain and held office in the Royal Skating Club. In his youth he served as a manager of the Brady Boys' Club and was Hon. Secretary of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies. He was a brother of Helen \*Bentwich. His first wife was the daughter of Albert \*Jessel. His brother, merchant banker **Ellis Arthur Franklin** (1894–January 1964), who was wounded in the First World War, was Treasurer of the Jewish Board of Guardians; he and his wife, from the \*'Cousinhood' Waley family, were the parents of Rosalind \*Franklin and of **Norman Franklin**, who as head of Routledge & Kegan Paul developed the company as a leading academic publisher, especially in the social sciences. His art historian wife **Jill Franklin** (née Leslie [ex-Lazarus]; 1928–88), authored a book on Victorian country houses based on her doctoral thesis. Their son **Andrew Cecil Franklin** (6 March 1957–), a former director of Penguin Books and head of Hamish Hamilton, is the founder and Managing Director of Profile Books,

and chairs the Jewish Community Centre for London. Ellis Franklin's brother **Hugh Arthur Franklin** (27 May 1889–21 October 1982) was educated at Clifton and Cambridge, but became an extreme radical, joining the ILP and the Fabian Society. He is best known as a militant supporter of the suffragette movement. In 1910 he spent six weeks in prison for attempting to whip Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, for allegedly mistreating arrested suffragettes. Disinherited by his family, he served on Middlesex County Council from 1946 and was Treasurer of the National Council for Civil Liberties from 1934–9. Another of Ellis's brothers, **Ernest Louis Franklin** (16 August 1859–8 April 1950), a partner in Samuel Montagu & Co., was Vice-Chairman of the Jewish Home for the Aged and other communal bodies. His wife **Henrietta (Netta) Franklin** (née Montagu; 1874–January 1964), the sister of Lily \*Montagu, was a long-time member of the Council of the LJS.

ODNB; EJ; WWW; A. E. Franklin, ed., *Records of the Franklin Family and Collaterals* (1935); Bermant, *Cousinhood*; JC (14 May 1909, 30 Dec. 1938, 3 Feb. 1961), 24 Jan. 1964; *Times* (30 Jan., 2 Feb. 1961); JYB; N. Bentwich, *My Seventy-Seven Years* (1962); M. Gibbon, *Netta* (1960).

**FRANKLIN, JACOB ABRAHAM** (2 February 1809–3 August 1877), optician, actuary, and newspaper proprietor and editor. Born in Portsmouth, he moved with his family after 1815 to Liverpool, settling with it from 1822 in Manchester. Religious instruction classes that he and his sister Sarah (1810–47) gave in their home resulted in the formation of Manchester's first Jewish school, over which their brother Isaac (1812–80) eventually presided. Jacob helped to found the Manchester Mechanics' Institute, studying scientific subjects there, and becoming a director and an honorary teacher of mathematics. He practised as an optician until 1840, when he moved to London. He became a public accountant, a recognised authority on financial matters, and a persistent advocate of decimal coinage. Staunchly Orthodox, he represented Manchester on the \*Board of Deputies and founded and edited (1841–6) an Anglo-Jewish communal newspaper to reflect his views, *The \*Voice of Jacob*, which folded in 1848. He was honorary statistician for the Jewish Board of

Guardians, a co-founder, in 1871, of the AJA, and was elected FSA.

ODNB; JE; EJ; Cesarani, JC; H. L. Rubinstein, 'A Pioneering Philosemite: Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna (1790–1846) and the Jews', *JHSET*, 35 (1996–8), 103–18; Shaftesley, *Remember the Days*.

**FRANKLIN, Sir LEONARD BENJAMIN** (15 November 1862–11 December 1944), politician and communal leader. The son of Ellis Abraham \*Franklin, he was born in London and educated at KCL and at the *Athénée Royale*, Brussels. He was a barrister (1894) and senior partner in Keyser & Co., bankers, 1929–44. After a number of unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, he served as Liberal MP for Central Hackney from 1923–4, when he was defeated. Appointed OBE in 1919 and knighted in 1932, he was on the Board of the Hackney Synagogue and Treasurer of the Burial Society of the \*United Synagogue. His generosity helped to build the Southend and Westcliff Synagogue, which he opened in 1912. During the First World War he was in charge of Belgian refugees in Folkestone. He invented the percentage system of proportional representation.

JC (30 Sept., 1932, 15 Dec. 1944); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**FRANKLIN, ROSALIND ELSIE** (25 July 1920–16 April 1958), crystallographer and pioneer of DNA. Born in London, the daughter of Ellis Arthur \*Franklin, she was educated at St Paul's Girls' School and at Newnham College, Cambridge. Her early experiments with the internal structure of coals and charcoals showed evidence of a brilliant mind. From 1951–3 she worked at the X-Ray Diffraction Laboratory at KCL alongside Watson, Crick, and Wilkins, whose discovery of the helical structure of DNA is one of the great legends of modern science. It is clear that her work was crucial to their discovery. From 1953 until her death she was at Birkbeck College, London, working on X-ray studies of the tobacco virus. In 1956 she was diagnosed with cancer and died at the age of 37. It is generally believed that she would have shared in the Nobel Prize (which is not awarded posthumously) given

to Watson and Crick in 1962. Since her early death she has become an iconic figure as a distinguished woman scientist and virtually a household name. A blue plaque commemorating her life is to be found on the outside of her apartment block in Chelsea.

ODNB.

**FRANKS FAMILY**, was one of the first Ashkenazi families to settle in England. **Benjamin Franks** (c1650–c1716), the son of a merchant from Bavaria, returned to London in 1698 after mercantile adventures in the West Indies, New York, and Bombay, where he gave a statement used in Captain William Kidd's trial for piracy. His son **Abraham Franks** (d. 1708/9) was one of two Ashkenazi brokers admitted to the Royal Exchange in 1697 and helped to found London's Ashkenazi congregation. Abraham's son **Aaron Franks** (1685–1777), was a London-born jeweller, ship-owner, philanthropist, and communal leader. Closely involved in the affairs of the \*Great Synagogue, he joined Moses \*Hart in requesting George II to intercede with Hapsburg Empress Maria Theresa on behalf of the Jews of Prague expelled by her edict of 1744, and leading to diplomatic overtures. Much later he married one of Hart's daughters. His brother **Isaac** (d. 1736), who won £20,000 in the lottery of 1719, had married her sister in the presence of George I. Aaron also lobbied for the so-called \*Jew Bill of 1753. He was so wealthy that he was reputed to have distributed £5000 annually in charity irrespective of race or creed. At his country house near London he entertained members of high society and gave musical receptions. His brother **Jacob** (1688–1769) headed the American branch of the family, some members of which eventually returned to England, where they participated in communal and public life. Army officer Sir Henry Johnson, Bt (1748–1835) was one of the family's Christian descendants.

EJ; Katz, JHE; M. Woolf, 'Eighteenth-Century London Jewish Shipowners', *JHSET*, 24 (1970–3), 198–204.

**FRANKS, CECIL SIMON** (1 July 1935–), politician. The son of a Salford councillor, he was

educated at Manchester Grammar School and the University of Manchester, and worked as a solicitor (admitted 1958) and as a residential property developer. He was a member of Salford City Council (1960–74) and of Manchester City Council (1975–84). He served as Conservative MP for Barrow and Furness from 1983–92, when he was defeated. His aunt, **Dolly Phillips** (née Franks; 22 May 1903–4 June 2009), was believed to be Anglo-Jewry's oldest member when she died aged 106. In 1920 she began involvement with the Manchester Jewish Soup Kitchen, which in 1942 was revamped into a kosher meals-on-wheels service, from which she retired in 2004.

Jolles; Stenton; WW; JC (12, 19 June 2009).

**FRANKS (née Swayger), HELEN** (5 April 1934–23 March 2008), journalist and author. A Londoner, she wrote for women's magazines and the women's pages of several national newspapers, specialising in social change and health issues. She was active in the group Women in Media, campaigning against sexist stereotyping. She authored the feminist books *Prime Time* (1981), *Goodbye Tarzan* (1984), and *Mummy Doesn't Live Here Anymore* (1990), as well as two works on the psychology of ageing.

JC (18 April 2008); *Guardian* (15 May 2008).

**FRANKS, JACOB** (d. 10 May 1814), merchant. He was apparently a relative of the well-known American Loyalist family of Franks, who returned to England after the American Revolution and became prominent merchants in London. He was probably the grandson of Jacob Franks (1688–1769), a merchant in New York, and nephew of Naphtali \*Franks. He lived at Isleworth and then at Bath, where he died, leaving £250,000. Most of his family had become Anglicans by the early nineteenth century. His brother, Moses Franks, was Judge Advocate in the Bermuda Islands.

GM, 1814 (1), 625.

**FRANKS, NAPHTALI** (c1 July 1715–31 October 1796), merchant. Probably the uncle of Jacob

\*Franks, he was the son of Jacob Franks (1688–1769), a Royal Navy commission agent and merchant in the Atlantic trade, and of Abigail Billhah (1696–1756), daughter of Moses Raphael Levy (1665–1728). He was born in New York, but worked in Billiter Square, London, as a merchant. He also owned a house in Barnes and had a country estate, Misterton Hall, in Leicestershire. In 1764 he was elected an FRS owing to his interest in botany. He was a major benefactor of the \*Great Synagogue and a leader of London's Ashkenazim. His uncle **Isaac Franks** (d. 1736 in Bath) reputedly left £300,000. Another uncle, **Aaron Franks**, a wealthy diamond merchant, lent the precious stones used for the crown at the Coronation of George II.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*; JHSET, 18 (1958), 152; R. Brilliant, *Facing the New World: Jewish Portraits in Colonial and Federal America* (1998); L. Hershkowitz, ed., *The Lee Max Friedman Collection of American Jewish Colonial Correspondence: Letters of the Franks Family 1733–1748* (1968).

**FREARS, STEPHEN ARTHUR** (20 June 1941–), film director. Born in Leicester to a Jewish mother and non-Jewish father, a general practitioner, he was brought up as an Anglican and did not learn of his mother's background until he was 28. Educated at Gresham's School, Norfolk, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (LLB), he became a television director, mainly for the BBC. He made his film directing debut with *Gumshoe* (1971). His *My Beautiful Laundrette* (1985) received nominations for an Academy Awards and two BAFTAs. He won wider fame with *Dangerous Liaisons* (1988), which was nominated for several awards, including, like his film *The Queen* (2006), an Oscar for Best Direction. Once married to Mary-Kay \*Wilmers, he holds the David Lean Chair in Fiction Direction at the National Film and Television School, Beaconsfield.

JC (28 March 2008); online sources.

**FREDMAN, MYER** (c1869–5 August 1927), businessman, local politician, and communal leader. Born in Devonport, son of an outfitter from Shavli in Tsarist Russia, he became

a jeweller in the town, and in 1893 was elected to the local council. During 1911–12 he served as mayor. Following Devonport's absorption into Plymouth in 1914 he was elected to the Borough Council, soon becoming an alderman. A magistrate and a Freemason, he was active in the affairs of the Plymouth Hebrew Congregation, filling several offices and representing it on the \*Board of Deputies. Robin \*Spiro is his brother's grandson.

JC (12 Aug. 1927).

**FREEDLAND, JONATHAN SAUL** (25 February 1967–), journalist. Educated at UCS and at Wadham College, Oxford, he worked for the BBC and served as Washington Correspondent for the *Guardian* from 1993–7. Since then he has been a columnist and policy editor of that newspaper. He has also been, since 1999, the presenter of *The Long View* on Radio 4. He is best known to the Jewish community as having been a monthly columnist in the JC since 1998. His articles generally reflect his liberal viewpoint, which is moderately critical of Israeli policy. He is also a columnist on the *Daily Mirror*.

WW.

**FREEDLAND, MICHAEL ROBERT** (18 December 1934–), author and broadcaster. He was born in London, and as a newspaper reporter began a career of meeting and interviewing many top international stars. He also presented and edited the long-running radio programme *You Don't Have to Be Jewish*. He has written more than 30 biographies and other works on entertainers, some of which became best-sellers. His subjects include Sean Connery, Al Jolson, and Frank Sinatra. He wrote *So Let's Hear the Applause: The Story of the Jewish Entertainer* (1984). He has also authored an autobiography, *Confessions of a Serial Biographer* (2005).

JYB.

**FREEDMAN, BARNETT** (19 May 1901–4 January 1958), artist and designer. He was

born in London's East End, the son of a tailor. While working as a draughtsman he took evening classes at St Martin's School of Art and later studied full-time at the Royal College of Art. He became known as a master of the difficult medium of auto-lithography and for his distinctive style, seen in his package designs and in his book illustrations, particularly for Faber and Faber, over many years. His superb illustrations to Siegfried Sassoon's *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer* (1931) sealed his reputation. He also illustrated classics issued by two American book clubs. He designed postage stamps for George V's silver jubilee in 1935, and received commissions from Ealing Studios, London Transport, and Shell. In 1946 he was appointed CBE, and in 1949 the Royal Society made him Royal Designer for Industry, its highest award. He was also a painter, and lectured at the Royal College of Art.

ODNB; EJ; S. Hoskins, *Barnett Freedman* (1990); J. Mayne, *Barnett Freedman* (1948).

**FREEDMAN, Sir LAWRENCE DAVID** (17 December 1948–), historian of war. The son of Newcastle-born Lieutenant-Commander Julius Freedman (11 May 1917–October 1987), who served in the Royal Navy from 1938–46 and later chaired the AJEX branch in Kingston upon Thames, he was educated at Whitley Bay Grammar School and at the universities of Manchester (BA), York (BPhil), and Oxford (DPhil). Since 1982 he has been Professor of War Studies at KCL. He has been a prolific writer on contemporary strategy and the Cold War in such works as *Kennedy's Wars* (2000). He is also the author of the two-volume *Official History of the Falklands War* (2005). Since 2001 he has been a trustee of the Imperial War Museum and, since 1990, Hon. Director of the Centre for Defence Studies. He was knighted in 2003. In 2009 he was made a Privy Councillor and appointed by then Prime Minister Gordon Brown to a Privy Council committee to investigate the Iraq War.

JC (6 Nov. 1987, 8 July 2005); *WW*; online sources.

**FREEDMAN, MAURICE** (11 December 1920–14 July 1975), social anthropologist.

Born in London, he was educated at Hackney Downs School and read English at KCL. He served in the Royal Artillery from 1941–5, chiefly in India. From 1946 he studied anthropology at the LSE, and became a specialist in Chinese society, especially the Chinese family, about which he published three books. From 1950–7 he lectured in anthropology at the LSE, becoming Reader (1957–65) and Professor (1965–70). He was Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oxford from 1970–5. He was also noted for his contributions to the sociology of the Jewish community in Britain, editing *A Minority in Britain* (1955), the first academic sociological study of the Anglo-Jewish community, and served as Managing Editor (1957–71) and Editor (from 1971) of the *Jewish Journal of Sociology*. Since his death this journal has been edited by his widow, **Judith Freedman** (née Djamour; 1921–), who was born in Egypt and is a well-known anthropologist, chiefly of the Malay people in Singapore.

JC (18 July 1975); *Times* (22 July 1975); *WWW*.

**FREEMAN, HARRY** (4 January 1888–5 August 1959), actuary. He was born in Hackney, the son of Louis Freeman (c1864–30 November 1915), described in the 1888 Census as a 'professor of music', who served as Choirmaster of Hampstead Synagogue. Educated at Owen's School, Islington, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, Harry served in the Royal Flying Corps during the First World War. In 1919 he entered the Civil Service, eventually becoming (1947–54) Principal Actuary in the Government's Actuarial Department. He wrote two textbooks on actuarial mathematics, and was elected FIA.

JC (14 Aug. 1959); *Times* (6 Aug. 1959); *WWW*.

**FREEMAN, ISIDORE** (1883–8 April 1966), cantor and musicologist. Born in Russia, he arrived in London in 1904. In 1907 he married the daughter of Rev. Lewis Lipshitz (d. 1920), Reader at the Cannon Street Road Synagogue. From 1910 he served as cantor at Liverpool's Hope Street Synagogue, and did much to spark the revival in Britain of interest in Jewish liturgical music. He authored

*Reclaiming Israel's Ancient Musical Culture* (1946) and was a keen Zionist.

P. Ettinger, *Hope Place in Liverpool Jewry*; JC (15 April 1966).

**FREEMAN, LOUIS** (c1893–March 1994), musician. Born in the Gorbals, Glasgow, the son of a Russian-born traveller in jewellery, he sang as a child in the choir of Glasgow's Oxford Street Synagogue. He won a scholarship to the local Academy of Music and won the Bechstein Gold Medal at the Glasgow Athenaeum. During the First World War, he gave concerts in military hospitals, and became known in Glasgow as 'Mr Music'. He provided musicians for silent cinemas at a time when there were more dance halls in Glasgow than in London. At one time he was responsible for booking 30 orchestras and 200 musicians at entertainment venues, and was Musical Director for two Atlantic shipping lines. He was a pianist, conductor of his own orchestras, and a composer (for instance, of *Prince's Foxtrot*, 1929). He opened a London office in 1938. His private collection of music, one of the largest anywhere, filled 24 warehouse tea chests. He died aged 101.

JC (19 March 1976, 25 March 1994).

**FREEMAN, THOMAS** (16 November 1919–12 May 2002), psychiatrist. Born in Glasgow, he moved in childhood to Belfast when his father went there to run the family's trading stamps business. Educated at the Queen's University, Belfast, he served in the RAMC during the Second World War, and afterwards became a consultant psychiatrist at hospitals in Glasgow, Dundee, and County Antrim. He authored or co-authored several important works, and from 1961–8 edited the *British Journal of Medical Psychology*.

JC (23 Aug. 2002).

**FREES, HENRY** (c1835–1910), pioneer of Hebrew Braille. Born in Kempen, Germany, he was a London tailor and outfitter afflicted by blindness for the final 25 years of his life.

Deeply attached to Judaism, and finding not a word of Hebrew in any type arranged for blind people, he repaired the deficiency by reproducing the Jewish Daily Prayer Book, the Torah, and other sacred texts in Braille type with Hebrew characters. His Braille prayer book was adopted by the Jewish School for the Blind in Vienna. He passionately advocated the creation of a Jewish Blind Institute in Britain.

JC (6 July 1906, 16 Dec. 1910); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**FREESON, REGINALDYARNITZ** (24 February 1926–9 October 2006), politician. Born in St Pancras, he was educated at the Jewish orphanage in Norwood, becoming President of the Norwood Old Scholars' Association on its formation in 1967. A journalist, he was (1952–61) a member of Willesden Borough Council, which he led from 1958–64. He served on Brent Borough Council in 1964–5 and from 2002 until May 2006. The Labour MP for Willesden East from October 1964–February 1974 and for Brent East from February 1974 until 1987, he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to first Tom Fraser, then Barbara Castle, as Minister of Transport (1964–7), Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Power (1967–9) and Junior Minister in the Ministry of Housing (1969–70). From 1974–9 he was Minister of Housing and Construction, outside the Cabinet but a Privy Councillor. He was a founder member of CND in 1958 and edited early issues of the anti-fascist newsletter *Searchlight* from 1965–7. He was Political Secretary of Poale Zion from 1987–94, became Editor of its journal *Vanguard* in 1988, and was associated with many Jewish welfare bodies. In 1985 he announced that he would not be standing for re-election as an MP, citing a dirty tricks campaign against him by his local Labour Party. He had been targeted by anti-Israel elements within the constituency, although his own support for Israel was not unquestioning.

JC (20 Oct. 2006); Jolles; Stenton; WW; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**FREILICH, EMANUEL** (30 December 1914–16 November 1999), cantor. Born in Hungary, he served as a cantor there before arriving



in Britain in March 1939. He studied at the Manchester School of Music and under Cantor Solomon Hershman, and served for over 50 years as cantor at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue. Four brothers also served as cantors in Britain or Ireland, and his Gateshead-born great-nephew Rabbi **Avromi Freilich** (1971–), is chazan at Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue.

**FRESCO, MOSES (MONTY)** (17 October 1919–22 November 1997), press photographer. The son of a Spitalfields carpenter, Monty Fresco left the JFS at 14 to work for a Fleet Street printer. But he entered the wrong door and was hired by the Topical Press Agency. His mother pawned her wedding ring to buy him a camera, and at 15 he took his first published picture. From 1959–70 he was on the staff of the *Daily Sketch*, and from 1970–89 of the *Daily Mail*. He took many iconic pictures. In 1976 and 1978 he won the Press Photographer of the Year Award. Much of his work appears in his book *Pictures Are My Life* (1982).

JC (22 Oct. 1982, 26 Dec. 1986, 5 Dec. 1992).

**FRESHWATER, JOSHUA (OSIAS)** (1897–July 1976), property developer and philanthropist. The son of a timber merchant and Belzer chasid, he was born in Sasson, Galicia, and worked in a Danzig bank. Two days after his arrival in England the Second World War broke out, trapping his wife and children on the Continent and dooming them to death. In 1947 he married the similarly widowed daughter of the murdered Bobover Rebbe. At first a textile merchant, he became a property developer, using the name of a company he acquired, Daejan Holdings (formerly a Dutch East Indies firm in London) to build up one of the greatest property empires in post-war London. A munificent benefactor, he established an orphanage in Golders Green for 50 Jewish boys, and was a founder of the Beth Yaakov and Pardes House Schools. He financed the Bobov community's Yeshivah Kedushat Zion and Synagogue Beth Yehoshua and supported Bobov institutions overseas. He himself attended the Sassoover shtiebl. He served as President of the Mizrachi and Hapoel Hamizrachi Federation and Senior

Vice-President of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. His stepdaughter married Hungarian-born, Harvard-educated property and investment tycoon **William Stern** (c1937–), whose own son-in-law was Benzion \*Dunner. Stern worked for the Freshwater group before forming his own property company in 1971. In 1974 it went bankrupt in the wake of the 1973 financial crisis, causing a considerable sensation. At the time he owned 870 London flats worth £15.5 million, but had debts of over £16 million. He has since gone bankrupt twice more, but is still regarded as a major figure in the Jewish community. Freshwater was succeeded as head of his business by his son **Benzion Freshwater** (24 April 1948–), who further enlarged its scope to include hundreds of flats in the Edgware Road, Euston, and Bayswater areas. He was credited with being worth £131 million in 1990 and £1016 million in 2007, when he was named as Britain's forty-fifth richest person.

JC (16 July 1976, 5 May 2000, 4 April 2008); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; Philip Beresford, *The Sunday Times Book of the Rich* (1990); online sources.

**FREUD, ANNA** (3 December 1895–9 October 1982), psychoanalyst. A major figure in British psychoanalysis, specialising in children, she was the daughter of Sigmund \*Freud, and was born and educated in Vienna. In 1938 she fled with her father to London, where she continued her work. Her disputes with Melanie \*Klein were celebrated. Her courses in child psychoanalysis (in collaboration with Kate \*Friedlander) started in 1947, and from 1952 she directed the Hampstead Child Therapy Course and Clinic. She received international recognition and many academic honours. Her publications included *Young Children in Wartime* (1942) and *Normality and Pathology in Childhood* (1965). In 1967 she was appointed CBE. An eight-volume collected edition of her work was completed in 1983. Her clinic was renamed the Anna Freud Centre in 1984, and her Hampstead home became the Freud Museum in 1986.

ODNB; *Times* (11 Oct. 1982).

**FREUD, ANTON WALTER** (3 April 1921–8 February 2004), SOE officer and chemist.

Known as Tony or Walter, he was the son of solicitor and tobacconist Jean-Martin Freud and the eldest grandson of Sigmund \*Freud. He fled to England from Austria in 1938 but was interned as an 'enemy alien' and sent to Australia on HMT *Dunera*. Released, he then served in the Pioneer Corps and as an officer in the SOE, and was parachuted into Austria in 1945. He then helped to bring the manufacturers of Zyklon-B gas to justice, and received a degree in chemical engineering at Loughborough College. He worked for British Oxygen, BP Chemicals, and other companies, and wrote about the Freud family.

*Daily Telegraph* (11 Feb. 2004); *Times* (25 Feb. 2004); *Guardian* (9 March 2004); H. Fry, *Jews in North Devon during the Second World War* (2005); idem, *Freuds' War* (2009).

**FREUD, Sir CLEMENT RAPHAEL** (24 April 1924–15 April 2009), broadcaster, writer, and politician. Berlin-born, the son of Ernst \*Freud, grandson of \*Sigmund Freud, and brother of Lucian \*Freud, he was educated at a Devon boarding school called Dartington Hall and at St Paul's School, and was a British liaison officer at the Nuremberg Trials. Bearded, balding, and multifaceted, he became nationally known as a radio and television broadcaster, famous in television adverts for his 'hangdog' looks and deadpan style and as a regular on radio's *Just a Minute*. He was also known for his cooking commentary (*Freud On Food*, 1978). He served as Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely (1973–83) and for North-East Cambridgeshire (1983–7), receiving a knighthood on his retirement. A deracinated Jew who bristled if included in lists of Jewish MPs, he was Rector of the University of Dundee from 1974–80 and that of St Andrews from 2001–5. He wrote an autobiography, *Freud Ego* (2001). His daughter **Emma Freud** (25 January 1962–) is a well-known journalist and broadcaster, and was script editor of *Four Weddings and a Funeral* (1994).

JC (24 April 2009); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**FREUD, DAVID ANTHONY, BARON FREUD** (June 1950–), journalist, businessman, and politician. The great-grandson of Sigmund

\*Freud, he was born in London and educated at Merton College, Oxford. He became a journalist for the *Financial Times*, writing the 'Lex' column for many years. He then joined the financial firm Rowe & Pitman (later known as UBS AG), where he negotiated the flotation of the Channel Tunnel railway and other transactions. He retired from business life in 2003. Tony Blair commissioned him in 2006 to review the British welfare system, and he later served as an advisor on welfare reform to Gordon Brown's government. In early 2009, however, he joined the Conservative Party and was made Shadow Minister for Welfare Reform and, in June 2009, given a life peerage.

**FREUD, ERNST LUDWIG** (6 April 1892–7 April 1970), architect. Born in Vienna, the son of Sigmund \*Freud, he studied architecture in Vienna and served during the First World War in the Austro-Hungarian army. In the 1920s he became a noted architect in Berlin, designing private houses and offices. He moved to Britain in 1933, five years before the emigration of his eminent father, and designed houses and flats in London, chiefly for émigrés. He was a Zionist and a member of the Board of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He edited his father's papers, producing *Sigmund Freud: Letters 1873–1939* (1961) and other works. He was the father of Sir Clement \*Freud and Lucian \*Freud.

*Times* (16 Oct. 1939, 15 April 1970); V. M. Welter, 'Ernst L. Freud – Domestic Architect', in S. Behr and M. Malet, eds., *Arts in Exile in Britain 1933–1945: Politics and Cultural Identity* (2005).

**FREUD, LUCIAN MICHAEL** (8 December 1922–), artist. One of the most distinguished contemporary British artists, he was born in Berlin, the son of \*Ernst Freud and the grandson of \*Sigmund Freud and brother of Clement \*Freud. He came to Britain in 1934 and attended Dartington Hall and Bryanston School, and then studied at Goldsmiths College and other art schools. He served during the Second World War in the Merchant Navy. In 1943 he was commissioned by a Ceylonese editor to illustrate a book of poems, and he held his first solo exhibition

in London in 1944. His early paintings were Surrealistic, but he then switched to a characteristic portraiture and painting technique with a thick brushstroke that has marked his style for most of his career. In 1949–54 he was a tutor at the Slade School of Art. In 2001 he completed a controversial portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. In 2008 his ‘Benefits Supervisor Sleeping’ was sold at auction for \$32.6 million, a record price for a painting by a living artist. Important exhibitions of his work have been held at Tate Britain (2002), New York’s Museum of Modern Art (2007), and elsewhere. He was made CH in 1983 and awarded the OM in 1993. He has been married twice and has many children out of wedlock. His first wife was the daughter of Sir Jacob \*Epstein. His daughters include fashion designer **Bella Freund** (17 April 1961–), novelist **Esther Freund** (2 May 1963–), and artist, sculptor, and filmmaker **Jane MacAdam Freund** (24 February 1958–).

JC (4 July 2008); WW; William Feaver, *Lucian Freund* (2002); online sources.

**FREUD, SIGMUND** (6 May 1856–23 September 1939), founder of psychoanalysis. Sigmund Freud’s career was famously connected with Vienna for the whole of his career until the Anschluss in 1938. He had mercantile relatives in Manchester, and preferred England to the USA, of which he formed a low opinion in the wake of his celebrated visit in 1909. An important network of Freudian psychoanalysis had developed in Britain during the interwar period, spearheaded by Ernest Jones (1879–1958), the Welsh-born (and, after Carl Gustav Jung broke with Freud, only non-Jewish) member of Freud’s inner circle and eventual biographer; it encompassed such early psychoanalysts as James and Alix Strachey, and Melanie \*Klein. A London Psycho-Analytical Society had been founded by Jones in 1913, renamed the British Psycho-Analytical Society in 1919, and a London Institute of Psycho-Analysis was founded by Jones in 1924. When the Nazis conquered Austria in 1938 Freud, initially reluctant, agreed to emigrate to England after his daughter Anna \*Freud was briefly arrested. Through international pressuring, he was allowed to take his library and possessions with him. Freud, his family and entourage arrived in London to great publicity on 6

June 1938. The British government was helpful in expediting his migration and, uniquely, the President of the Royal Society personally took the elderly Freud its membership book for him to sign, rather than insisting that he attend a ceremony, a privilege previously accorded only to monarchs. Freud’s last book, *Moses and Monotheism* (1939) – which was criticised by Orthodox Jews – was written at his famous house at 20 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, now the Freud Museum, and he was planning to write a general account of psychoanalysis when he died. A steady stream of notables came to visit him before his death. His grandsons included Clement \*Freud and Lucian \*Freud.

ODNB; Brenda Maddox, *Freud’s Wizard: The Enigma of Ernest Jones* (2006).

**FREUND, IDA** (5 April 1863–15 May 1914), chemist and educationist. She was born in Austria, the daughter of Fedor and Sophie Freund, both of whom died young. Her entry in the ODNB does not mention her Jewish origins or the names of her parents, although she is listed among Jewish graduates of Cambridge in the 1989 publication *Gown and Tallith*. She was educated in Vienna and was brought to England by her maternal uncle, the violinist and viola player Ludwig Strauss, a member of the Joachim Quartet. When young, she lost a leg in a bicycle accident, and suffered from chronically poor health. In 1882 she entered Girton College, Cambridge, earning two Firsts in Natural Science. She lectured at the Cambridge Training College for Women (1886–7) and at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she became staff lecturer in chemistry (1893–1912) and a member of its Council (1896–1903). She was an important pioneer of women’s education in the sciences, and the author of two textbooks, *The Study of Chemical Composition* (1904) and *The Experimental Basis of Chemistry*, published posthumously in 1920. She was also a strong supporter of the suffragette movement. Confined to a wheelchair, she died relatively young.

ODNB; National Archives: Naturalisation Cert. HO144/444/B29836; Paula Gould, ‘Women and the Culture of University Physics in Late Nineteenth-Century Cambridge’, *British Journal of the History of Science*, 30 (1997), 127–49; JC (3 July 1914).

**FREUND, JONAS CHARLES HERMAN** (1808–79), physician. Jonas Freund, who also went by the forename Julius but appears in official records as Jonas, was born in Bohemia and received a medical degree at the University of Vienna. In London in 1843, together with a Protestant pastor, he co-founded the German Hospital, which was opened in October 1845 by the visiting King of Prussia. In 1900, about 20–25 per cent of its patients were Jews. The hospital closed in 1987. Freund served as Physician in Charge until about 1850, when he was succeeded by another Jewish physician, the father of Alfred \*Sutro. Little more is known about Freund's career. Karl \*Marx was evidently one of his patients. In 1846, in London, he married German-born Louise Amalie [Amelia Louisa] Rudiger (c1824–in or after 1881), who used the pseudonym Amelia Lewis. She was a prominent women's rights campaigner and food reformer with an entry in the ODNB; whether she was of Jewish descent is unclear.

ODNB (Amelia Freund); Boase; J. Püschel, *Die Geschichte des German Hospital in London (1845 bis 1948)* (1980); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**FRIDLANDER, ALFRED EMANUEL** (c1839–1928), watch manufacturer and communal leader. Born in Birmingham, son of Bavarian-born pawnbroker David Fridlander (c1807–5 March 1876), whose own father is said to have taught Hebrew in Cambridge, he was educated at his native city's King Edward VI Grammar School. He became a watch manufacturer in Coventry employing, by 1871, a workforce of 36 people. He was active in the affairs of the local Jewish community, teaching at its Sabbath school and taking a leading role in the synagogue's consecration ceremony in 1870. From 1862–73 he was a volunteer with Coventry's fire brigade, was elected a city councillor in 1863, and served as a Warwickshire JP for 28 years. He recalled that he and the novelist George Eliot once shared a train journey from Coventry to London, discussing Jewish history and Judaism the entire way. His son, **Ernest D. Fridlander**, educated at the University of London, was a painter who authored a book about Dutch artist Matthew Maris (1921).

JC (27 April 1928).

**FRIEDA, JOHN** (June 1951–), hairstylist. Born in London, the son of a Jewish hairstylist whose own father was a Fleet Street barber and of a non-Jewish mother of Irish Catholic background, he is a well-known celebrity hairstylist and producer of haircare products. He was once married to the pop star Lulu, with whom he has a son, actor Jordan Frieda. His brother **Nigel Frieda** (1952–) founded the pop group the Sugababes.

Online sources.

**FRIEDEBERG, SAMUEL** *see* **FRAMPTON, SAMUEL**

**FRIEDENSON, ARTHUR** (15 February 1872–11 February 1955), landscape painter. Usually described as a native of Leeds, where he was brought up, he was recorded in the 1901 Census as having been born in Manchester. Upon leaving school he was apprenticed to a sign-writer, but afterwards studied for three years at the Académie Julien in Paris, and, although the youngest student there, won the Salon prize. He completed his art training in Antwerp and Munich. He first exhibited at the RA when he was only 17, and continued to exhibit regularly throughout his painting career, which ended in 1939 owing to increasing ill health. In 1903 he showed his work at the White City Exhibition and in 1912 at the Palestine Exhibition and Bazaar in London. At first his subjects were moorland and coastal scenes in Yorkshire, and he was a member of the artists' colony at Staithes. His *Runswick Bay* was purchased in 1907 by the Tate Gallery through the Chantry Bequest; he was thus the first Anglo-Jewish artist represented in the Tate. About 1909 he settled in Dorset, where he spent the rest of his life.

JC (3 July 1903, 14 July 1911, 10 May 1912, 7 May 1915, 20 May 1932, 10 May 1935); *Times* (4 May 1907, 14 Feb. 1955).

**FRIEDLANDER, ALBERT HOSCHANDER** (10 May 1927–8 July 2004), Reform rabbi. Born in Berlin, he fled to Cuba with his family in 1939, entering the USA in 1940. He studied at

HUC, Cincinnati, where he was taught by Leo \*Baeck, whose biographer he later became, and gained a doctorate from Columbia University. He arrived in Britain in 1966 to be Minister of the Wembley and District Liberal Synagogue. In 1967 he helped to found the Standing Conference of Jews, Christians and Muslims in Europe. In 1971 he became Senior Rabbi of the Westminster Synagogue, an independent Reform congregation, retiring in 1997 to become its rabbi emeritus. From 1967–71 he lectured at Leo Baeck College. He was its Director (1971–82) and its Dean from 1982 until his death. He edited *European Judaism* (1982–2004) and was President of the Council of Christians and Jews (2003–4). He received the Sternberg Award in 1990 and was appointed OBE in 2001. His works include *Out of the Whirlwind* (1968), *Thread of Gold* (1990), and *Riders Towards the Dawn* (1993), and, with Elie Wiesel, *The Six Days of Destruction* (1988). His London-born widow **Evelyn Friedlander** (née Philipp; 22 June 1940–), Chairman and Curator of the Czech Memorial Scrolls Trust, based at the Westminster Synagogue, has done much to memorialise vanished Jewish communities in Central Europe.

JC (19 Oct. 1973, 10 Dec. 1982, 24 Sept. 1993, 4 Dec. 1992, 5 Nov. 2004).

**FRIEDLANDER, ARTHUR MEYER** (December 1868–3 September 1928), musician and choirmaster and **FRIEDLANDER, GERALD MEYER** (2 December 1871–22 August 1923), Orthodox minister. They were the sons of a German-born London merchant. Arthur studied violin, piano, and composition at the Royal College of Music. He composed a number of pieces on Jewish themes, such as *The Jewish Soldier* (1900; words by Alice \*Lucas), as well as music for synagogue performance. He served as Choirmaster of the Dalston and Bayswater synagogues. In 1909 he was appointed Professor of Voice Production and Singing at the London College of Music. He was a member of the Bach Choir and contributed to *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* an article on Hebrew music. Gerald Friedlander was educated at a seminary in Hanover, at \*Jews' College, and at UCL. He was minister of the Western Synagogue from 1897 until his sudden death. He was also Hebrew master at UCS, was actively

associated with the Westminster Jews' Free School, and was a frequent lecturer to Jewish clubs and literary societies. He authored a number of works, including *Sources of the Sermon on the Mount* (1911), *Hellenism and Christianity* (1912), *Rabbinic Philosophy and Ethics* (1912), *Laws and Customs of Israel* (1921), and *Shakespeare and the Jew* (1921), and he compiled collections of Jewish fairy tales.

JC (26 Aug. 1908, 26 April 1912, 24 Aug. 1923, 7 Sept. 1928); O. S. Phillips, *The History of the Bayswater Synagogue, 1863–1963* (1963).

**FRIEDLANDER (née Frank), KATE** (1902–20 February 1949), criminologist and psychiatrist. Born in Innsbruck, where she qualified in medicine, she pursued specialist training in Berlin, moving to London in 1933. In collaboration with Anna \*Freud she did much work aimed at eliminating unhappiness among children. She published many learned papers, mainly on the emotional development of the child, and also laid out an innovative classification scheme regarding juvenile delinquency. Her major work, *The Psycho-Analytical Approach to Juvenile Delinquency*, was first published in 1947.

EJ; *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 30 (1949), 59; H. Caplin & B. Rosenblatt, eds., *International Bibliographical Dictionary of Central European Emigrés 1933–1945* (1983).

**FRIEDLÄNDER, MICHAEL** (29 April 1833–6 December 1910), scholar and educationist. Born in Jutrosin, in Prussia's Posen province, the son of a Talmudic scholar and maternal grandson of a rabbi, he became a fine Hebraist and Talmudist as a result of tutoring by his father and by rabbis. Educated at a cheder and local schools, he studied Oriental and Classical Languages as well as Mathematics at the University of Berlin, obtained a doctorate at the University of Halle in 1862, and then became Director of a small Jewish school in Berlin. In 1865 he was appointed Principal of \*Jews College, London, serving with distinction for 42 years. A much loved and admired communal figure, he was associated with the Society for the Diffusion of Hebrew Literature, was a member of the \*Board of Deputies, of

the Council of the \*United Synagogue and of the Board of Management of the \*Central Synagogue, and was an executive member of the JHSE. His publications included *Jewish Family Bible* (Hebrew and English, 1881), *The Jewish Religion* (1891), *Textbook of the Jewish Religion* (1891), and annotated translations of works by Ibn Ezra and of Maimonides' *Guide to the Perplexed* (3 vols, 1881–3). Moses \*Gaster was his son-in-law.

EJ (Michael Friedlaender); JE; JC (9, 16 Dec. 1910); A. Hyamson, *Jews' College, London 1855–1955* (1955); I. Harris, *Jews' College Jubilee Volume* (1906).

**FRIEDMAN (né Freedman), LEONARD** (11 December 1930–11 May 1994), violinist. Born in London's East End to immigrants from Lithuania, he won the Gold Medal of the Guildhall School of Music when only 18. Closely associated with the development of the English Chamber Orchestra, and for a time Deputy Leader of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, he apparently changed the anglicised spelling of his name while working in Germany, to emphasise his roots. In the mid-1960s he moved back to Britain from the Continent, founding the Scottish Baroque Ensemble in 1969 and the annual Mendelssohn on Mull Festival 20 years later. He was closely involved with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra and Scottish Opera. His children include acclaimed musical actress **Maria Friedman** (19 March 1960–) violinist **Richard Friedman**, and theatrical producer **Sonia Friedman** (15 January 1966–).

JC (3 June 1994); *Times* (23 May 1994); online sources.

**FRIEND, BRAHAM JULIAN** (1867–15 April 1919), reservist officer. A Leeds-born tailor in London's East End, he became a reservist army captain. During the First World War, in which his son Charles received the MC, he was Commandant of the Officers' Training Corps and Chief Ordnance Officer at White City, Dewsbury, and Northampton. In 1915 he was made Hon. Colonel of the Blackheath Battalion, South London Regiment. He authored *Aids to Musketry for Military Officers*

and *NCOs and The Value of Military Training*. An officer in the JLB from its inception, he was for eight years Warden of the East London Synagogue, which he represented on the \*Board of Deputies.

JC (25 April 1919).

**FRISCH, OTTO ROBERT** (1 October 1904–22 September 1979), physicist. Otto Frisch was born in Vienna, the son of a printer. His mother, Auguste (née Meitner), was the sister of Lise Meitner. He was educated at the University of Vienna, and worked in the offices of the state meteorological service in Berlin. In 1930 he became assistant to the physicist Otto Stern, and helped in the development of the diffraction of atoms by crystal surfaces. Frisch came to Birkbeck College, London, in 1933, and then worked in Stockholm, where, in 1938, he coined the term 'fission'. From 1939 he lived in Birmingham where, in 1940, with Rudolf Peierls, he showed that a chain reaction, causing a powerful explosion, would be possible with small amounts of uranium-235. In 1943 he went to Los Alamos to work on the atomic bomb project, for which he had provided an important theoretical basis. In 1946–7 he was head of the nuclear physics division at the Atomic Energy Research establishment at Harwell, and in 1947–72 was Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Cambridge. He was also a pioneer of 'bubble chamber' photographs. He was elected an FRS in 1948, and wrote five books. His aunt, **Lise Meitner** (17 November 1878–27 October 1968), was an eminent atomic physicist who worked chiefly in Germany and Sweden. She was an influential figure in the development of fission who, many feel, should have been awarded the Nobel Prize. She was elected a foreign member of the Royal Society (1955), and received the Fermi Award. From 1960 until her death she lived in Cambridge with her nephew. Element number 109, discovered in 1982, was in 1997 named Meitnerium in her honour.

ODNB (separate entries for both); *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists 1969/70*; *Mems. FRS*, 16 and 27; O. R. Frisch, *What Little I Remember* (1979); R. L. Sime, *Lise Meitner; A Life in Physics* (1996); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 16.

**FRISCHMANN, JUSTINE ELINOR** (16 September 1969–), pop musician and television presenter. Born in Twickenham, Middlesex, the daughter of Hungarian-born structural engineer Dr Wilem William Frischmann (1931–), who was appointed CBE in 1990, she was educated at St Paul's Girls' School. She afterwards studied architecture at UCL, where she co-founded the rock group Suede, which she quit in 1991. She then formed her own band, *Elastica*, which in 1995 was nominated for the Mercury Music Prize. She co-presented, in 2003, the BBC modern architecture series *Dreamspaces* and in 2004 presented ITV's arts programme *The South Bank Show* as well as being on the judging panel for the Stirling Prize for Architecture.

JC (22 June 1990, 7 Feb. 2003); online sources.

**FRÖHLICH, ALBRECHT** (22 May 1916–8 November 2001), mathematician **FRÖHLICH, HERBERT** (9 December 1905–23 January 1991), physicist. They were the sons of a cattle dealer. Albrecht was born and educated in Munich and lived in Haifa before coming to Britain in around 1935, receiving a doctorate from the University of Bristol. He served from 1962–81 as Professor of Mathematics at KCL, having been Reader there from 1955–62. An eminent theoretical mathematician, he contributed to ring and group theory and to quaternion field theory. His most important publication was *Artin Root Numbers* (1972). He was elected FRS in 1976 and received many awards. His brother Herbert was born in Rexingen, and educated at the University of Munich. After coming to Britain, he worked at Bristol University until 1948. His publications include *Theory of Dielectrics* (1949). From 1948–73 he was Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Liverpool, and then (1973–6) Professor of Solid State Physics at the University of Salford. He subsequently taught in Stuttgart. An expert on the application of quantum mechanics to semiconductors and on superconductivity, he was elected FRS in 1949, awarded the Max Planck Medal (1972), and received many honorary degrees.

ODNB (Herbert Frohlich); WWW; *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists 1969/70*; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 38 and 51; *Times* (30 Nov. 2001).

**FRONT, REBECCA** (28 June 1965–), actress. She became involved in comedy while an undergraduate, touring with the Oxford Theatre Group in revue. In 1989 she appeared on television in the children's sitcom *Tricky Business*, but got her big break in radio, in the spoof show *On the Hour*. Subsequently she became a regular in the television comedy programmes *The Day Today* and *Knowing Me, Knowing You with Alan Partridge*, in which Patrick \*Marber and David \*Schneider also starred. In 2003 *The Observer* included her among the 50 funniest performers in British comedy. She has also appeared in mainstream drama. Television scriptwriter **Jeremy Front** is her brother.

JC 3 July 1987, 16 Feb. 1996); online sources.

**FROST, DAVID** (1861–April 1938), Chasidic leader. Born in Poland, he arrived as an infant in London, where in 1877 his father, a \*Great Synagogue member, established a delicatessen in Brunel Street with a private shtiebl adjoining the premises. David, who had a thorough Jewish and secular education, continued the family business following his father's death in 1900. He worshipped regularly at the Shtiebl Kehal Chasidim, and was a most aggressive warden, expelling and banning those who did not meet his exacting standards. The shtiebl was established in 1896 in Old Montague Street, Whitechapel, relocating in 1904 to nearby Black Lion Yard and perishing in the Blitz. A trustee and leading member of the \*Machzike Hadath Synagogue, he was instrumental in freeing it of debt.

JC (15 Jan. 1897, 20 Oct. 1905, 22 April 1938); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; Homa, *A Fortress in Anglo-Jewry*.

**FROW (née Engel; formerly Haines), RUTH** (28 July 1922–11 January 2008), left-wing activist. She was born in St John's Wood, the daughter of a commercial traveller and his wife, who was of an Irish Catholic background. Educated at Downhurst School, Hendon, she served in the WAAF, joined the Communist Party in 1945, and in 1948 became a teacher.

She served as Secretary of Teachers for Peace and of the Manchester Peace Committee, and was the first Vice-Chair of Manchester CND. With her second husband, a well-known local Marxist, she enthusiastically collected books, pamphlets, and artefacts on labour history. This remarkable archive was transferred in 1987 from their home to Jubilee House, Salford, where it now forms the Working Class Movement Library.

JC (4 Aug. 1922); *Guardian* (1 Feb. 2008); *Independent* (23 Jan. 2008).

**FRUMKIN FAMILY**, scholars and wine merchants. [**Aryeh**] **Leib Frumkin** (1845–1916), great-grandfather of Sir Jonathan Sacks, was born in Chelm, Lithuania, to a scholarly family, and studied at the Slobodka Yeshivah. In 1870 he went to Palestine to visit the grave of his father, Rabbi Samuel Kelmer (d. 1867), producing during his stay of nearly a year a valuable account of conditions there, and gathering material that resulted in his history of Jewish sages in Jerusalem from medieval times, which was published in Vilna in 1874. He subsequently became a rabbi near Kovno, and active in the Chovevei Zion movement. In 1884 he returned to Eretz Israel, building the first house in the revived agricultural colony at Petah Tikvah, which had been earlier abandoned owing to disease, and acting as the colony's spiritual leader. In 1893 he arrived in London with his family, and the following year founded the kosher wine company L. Frumkin and Co., for importing the produce of the Petah Tikvah vineyards; he named these imports the Mizrahi and Zion brands. Situated at the corner of Commercial Road and Cannon Street Road, his shop became an East End landmark. Frumkin, a dedicated scholar who was honorary rabbi to the Cannon Street Road Synagogue and involved with other chevrot, left the company largely in the hands of his wife Sheina ('Jane'; née Hodes), who had once single-handedly prevented him from being bludgeoned to death by an Arab, and their son-in-law Zecharia Dimson. In 1911 Leib and Sheina returned to Palestine, leaving their son **Elias Ephraim Frumkin** (c1880–March 1958) and Dimson (d. 1924) in control of the firm. Elias, who founded the Lea Bridge Road Synagogue, Clapton, and the Frumkin Beth Hamedrash, Finsbury Park,

devoted himself to Torah study, ultimately producing a Talmudic encyclopaedia and a commentary on the Kohelet, while his wife Rachel (née Radogowski, afterwards Polsky; c1892–May 1968) took care of the practicalities of the business, later being joined by her son **Aaron Frumkin** (April 1910–27 May 1998). Rachel was one of the noteworthy characters of the East End, distributing home-made wine to the poor at Pesach, dispensing advice on health and contraception, badgering Whitehall for permits for refugees from Nazism, and finding accommodation for newcomers. The East End Shop closed in 1969, ten years after Frumkin and Co. had established one in the West End. The firm had an Edgware branch in the 1950s and 1960s.

EJ; JC (16 Oct. 1916, 26 Feb. 1954, 23 May 1956, 22 Feb. 1957, 28 March 1958, 31 May 1968, 1 April 1994, 29 May 1998, 14 Dec. 2007); online sources.

**FRY (né Freitag), JOHN** (16 June 1922–28 April 1994), physician and author. Born in Lublin, he was the son of Anczel Freitag (1896–1972), who emigrated to Britain in 1925 and qualified as a physician, changing his name to Angel Fry and serving as President of the Croydon Synagogue. Educated at Whitgift Middle School, John Fry received his FRCS (1946) and MD (1955) qualifications from Guy's Hospital. A general practitioner in Beckenham from 1947–92, he became famous in the medical profession for publishing vast amounts of clinical data on his patients. He wrote more than 50 books, including *The Catarrhal Child* (1961), *Profiles of Disease* (1966), and *Common Diseases* (1974). His brother Dr **Lionel Fry** is an eminent dermatologist and the author of a number of works including *Atlas of Dermatology* (2005).

BMJ (21 May 1994); *Forty Years On* (1992).

**FRY (né Freund), RICHARD HENRY** (23 September 1900–28 January 2002), journalist and author. Born in Berlin to parents from Bohemia, where his father ran a brewery, he was educated at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. As Foreign Correspondent for a German newspaper he was transferred to London from Rome in 1926, but was sacked



once Hitler assumed power. He remained in Britain doing freelance work and wrote two perspicacious books, *Zero Hour* (1936) and *Watch Czechoslovakia* (1938). Employed from 1938 on the financial pages of the *Manchester Guardian*, he became Financial Editor. His contacts, expertise, and tact won him many scoops, especially on currency matters, and he was consulted on the post-war reestablishment of France's national bank. He retired in 1965, when he was appointed CBE, but continued to analyse and write about overseas financial trends until he was 90, and authored two books on banking themes. A supporter of the European single currency, he had two rooth birthday parties: at the Reform Club and at Balint House, the North London residential home run by the Otto Schiff Housing Association (now merged with Jewish Care), where he lived.

ODNB; JC (8 March 2002).

**FRY, STEPHEN JOHN** (24 August 1957–), actor and writer. Born in Hampstead, the son of a non-Jewish father and a Jewish mother, he was raised as a Christian and educated at Uppingham School and Queens' College, Cambridge, where he read English. Known for his wit, he has acted in stage plays, films, and television sitcoms and participated in many television and radio programmes including *Who Do You Think You Are?*, which took him to his maternal grandfather's birthplace, Šurany (now in Slovakia). He has written novels and an autobiography, *Moab Is My Washpot* (1997). He directed the film *Bright Young Things* (2003). He has often signed statements criticising Israel's policies towards the Palestinians.

JC (4 Feb. 2005).

**FRYDE, EDMUND BOLESŁAW** (16 July 1923–17 November 1999), historian and academic. Born in Czeŝochawa, Poland, he attended high school in Warsaw. His father, a mathematician with socialist links, taught briefly at the University of Warsaw, but then trained as a lawyer and became an advisor to the Polish finance and foreign ministries, fleeing to Britain in 1939 and serving the Polish Government-in-Exile. Edmund completed his

schooling at Bradfield College, Berkshire, and then read history at Balliol College, Oxford. From 1947 he taught medieval economic history at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, where from 1973–90 he held a personal chair. An intellectual polymath, he was elected FBA in 1988. His magnum opus was the two-volume *Greek Manuscripts in the Private Library of the Medici* (1996). A festschrift for him, *Recognitions*, appeared the same year.

*Guardian* (2 Dec. 1999); *Independent* (2 Dec. 1999).

**FUCHSMAN, AARON** (1892–17 July 1969), cantor. Born in Zhitomir in the Ukraine, he trained at the Petrograd (St Petersburg) Conservatoire. A rich baritone, he was chazan at Glasgow's Langside Synagogue (1928–33) and at the East London Synagogue, Rectory Square (1933–55). He also sang Yiddish songs and classical pieces, and composed.

JC (25 July, 1 Aug. 1969); online sources.

**FURMAN, DEAN** (22 June 1988–), footballer. Born in South Africa, he was educated at the Rosh Pinah Primary School in Edgware and the JFS, and developed his skills as a youth team player at Chelsea Football Club. From 2006–8 he played for Glasgow Rangers. In 2008 he joined Bradford City, and in 2009 signed a three-year contract with Oldham Athletic.

JC (17 July 1998, 9 Oct. 2009); online sources.

**FYLEMAN (née Feilmann), ROSE AMY** (6 March 1877–1 August 1957), children's writer. Born near Nottingham, the daughter of a German-born lace merchant, she anglicised her surname in 1914. Educated at a private school, at (briefly) University College, Nottingham, and then at the Royal College of Music, she subsequently taught singing. In May 1917 *Punch* published her verses 'There are Fairies at the Bottom of our Garden', which launched her literary career. Early volumes of her books of verse were reprinted as *A Garland of Rose's* (1928). Her *Forty Good-Night Tales* (1923) and *Twenty Teatime Tales*

(1929) proved immensely popular. In 1923 she founded a children's magazine, *Merry-Go-Round*, and edited it for two years. She wrote many plays for children and translated books from French, German, and Italian.

ODNB; JC (23 Feb. 1940, 9 Aug. 1957).

**FYVEL (né Feiwei), TOSCO RAPHAEL** (1907–22 July 1985), journalist, author, and broadcaster. Born Raphael Joseph Feiwei in Cologne, he spent some of his childhood in Geneva before his parents moved to London. His Moravian-born father, lawyer, banker, writer, and translator Berthold Feiwei (1875–1937), served as Executive Director (1919–26) of Keren Hayesod. His mother, born into the Lubavitcher Schneersohn dynasty, was a niece of Ahad Ha'am and left her native Belorus to work for Chaim \*Weizmann. Following his

graduation from Cambridge, Fyvel spent several years in Palestine, where his parents lived from 1933, and was (1936–7) assistant to Golda Meir in the Histadrut. During the war, when he anglicised the spelling of his name, he worked in counter-intelligence in the Department of Psychological Warfare. From 1945–9 he was Literary Editor of *Tribune*. Later he joined the overseas service of the BBC, establishing himself as an authority on the Middle East and the USSR. He was a founder of *Encounter*, and (1973–83) Literary Editor of the JC. Of his several books, the most important were *Insecure Offenders* (1961), *Intellectuals Today* (1968), and *George Orwell: A Personal Memoir* (1983). At the time of his death, at Grasse near Nice, he was writing a history of Jerusalem. An anthology of his post-1945 writings was published posthumously as *And There My Trouble Began* (1985).

*Times* (25 July 1985); JC (26 July 1985).

# G

**GABO, NAUM** (5 August 1890–23 August 1977), sculptor and designer, Born Nehemiah Pevzner in Tsarist Russia, the son of a foundry owner, he studied medicine in Munich, switching to science and engineering. Afterwards, in Moscow, he became involved in the post-revolutionary art movement. He changed his name to avoid confusion with his brother, a leading avante-garde painter. He arrived in Britain in 1936 and was initially based in London, where he married painter Miriam Israels. In 1937 he co-edited *Circle: International Survey of Constructionist Art*, and from 1939–46, when he moved permanently to the USA, he was based at Carbis Bay, Cornwall, winning a following among several young British artists who were destined for distinction. He pioneered the use of plastic, glass, and metals in his art form. He received an honorary knighthood in 1971, and was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Royal College of Art. There have been retrospective shows of his work at the branches of the Tate Gallery.

ODNB; M. Hammer and C. Lodder, *Constructing Modernity: The Work and Career of Naum Gabo* (1999).

**GABOR, DENNIS** (5 June 1900–9 February 1979), physicist, electronics engineer, and Nobel laureate. He was born Gábor Dénes in Budapest, the son of an engineer and industrialist; following the First World War the family became Lutheran. He received his higher education in Budapest and then in Berlin, where he worked from 1927–33. He was on the staff of a company in Rugby from 1934–48. Naturalised in 1946, he was (1949–58) Mullard Reader in Electronics, and (1958–67) Professor of Applied Electron Physics, at Imperial College, London. His early research led to the development of the first practical electron lens. He invented holography (also inventing the word ‘hologram’ in 1949), the myriad practical applications of which, now evident throughout industry, evolved after the invention of the laser in 1960. He held over 100 patents. In

1971 he won the Nobel Prize for Physics. He was elected FRS in 1956 and appointed CBE in 1970. The Royal Society awarded him its Rumford Medal in 1968, and in 1989 inaugurated the Gabor Medal. He was a founder member, in 1968, of the Club of Rome.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 26 (1980).

**GAGUINE, MAURICE** (c1918–March 1990) and **GAGUINE, SHEMTOB** (c1884–August 1953), Orthodox rabbis. From a distinguished rabbinical dynasty, Jerusalem-born Shemtob was a dayan in Cairo (1912–19), and in 1919 was appointed rabbi of the Withington Congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Manchester. He was on the Manchester Beth Din (1920–6) and from 1926–51 was Principal of the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, Ramsgate, editing its journal, *Yehudith*. From 1920–49 he headed the Sephardi Beth Din (although he did not fill the office of \*Haham, vacant from 1918–49). His major scholarly work was *Keter Shem Tov* (‘Crown of a Good Name’, 1934), describing various liturgical customs and ceremonies in the Sephardi world. His Cairo-born son Maurice was appointed minister of the Withington Congregation on a temporary basis in 1941 and confirmed in that post in 1946. He gained a doctorate from the University of Manchester in 1961 for his thesis ‘The Falasha Version of the Testaments of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob’, which was subsequently published as the definitive work on the subject. He obtained semikhah in 1973 and retired from his pulpit ten years later.

JC (7, 14 Aug. 1953, 9 March 1990); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**GAIMAN, NEIL RICHARD** (10 November 1960–), writer. Born in Portchester, the son of a Portsmouth grocery retailer, he attended several schools. During preparation for his Bar Mitzvah at the Portsmouth and Southsea Synagogue he became fascinated by Talmudic and Midrashic mythology, which informs some of his work. He was a journalist before turning to authorship. His works include comics, notably *The Sandman* series, science fiction, fantasy, and the semi-

autobiographical *Violent Cases*. Several of his works have been adapted for films, including *Coraline* (2009). He scripted the BBC television fantasy series *Neverwhere*, the film *MirrorMask*, and the English language version of the Japanese movie *Princess Mononoke*. A prolific multi-award winning author whose works have attracted a cult following, he currently resides in the USA.

JC (30 Nov. 1990, 18 Oct. 1996, 7 March 2003).

**GAINSBOROUGH (né Ginsberg), HUGH** (16 June 1893–31 December 1980), physician and biochemist, and **GAINSBOROUGH (né Ginsberg), RICHARD** (c1896–14 September 1969), art magazine founder. Their father, a Leeds grocer and later confectioner, also ran a Yiddish daily paper. Hugh (Hyman Hirsh), was a foundation scholar at Downing College, Cambridge, where he read Natural Sciences. He qualified in medicine at St George's Hospital, Tooting (1917), and during the First World War was a captain in the RAMC. From 1923–59 he was a physician at St George's, becoming Director of its first Academic Unit. He set up diabetic clinics at St George's and at the London Jewish Hospital, and was one of the first to use insulin in treating diabetic patients. During the 1930s he assisted academic refugees from Nazi Europe, and was Chairman of the Jewish Health Council. In the 1940s and 1950s he was influential in the development of NHS policy. Leopold \*Pilichowski was his father-in-law. With his nephew, John Gainsborough, Hugh co-authored *Principles of Hospital Design* (1964), which was influential in improving hospital design to suit the needs of the patient; John also wrote *Hospital Description* (1968). John's father Richard (Ralph) was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and Guy's Hospital Medical School. In 1918 he pursued notable research into the treatment of shellshock. Nevertheless, he forsook a medical career. In 1949, intent on providing comprehensive journalistic coverage to the visual arts in England, he founded *Art News and Review* (subsequently renamed *Arts Review*). He gave help and encouragement to young artists, and was a patron of the \*Ben Uri Art Society.

BMJ (7 Feb. 1981); *Lancet* (17, 23 Jan. 1981); Cooper; *Times* (17, 18 Sept. 1969); JC (26 Sept. 1969); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**GAINSFORD (née Mandel), DOREEN** (9 May 1937–), communal leader. Born in London, she was a principal founder of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, which played a pivotal role in bringing to public attention the plight of Soviet Jews denied exit visas by their government. Originating in 1971 to highlight the case of 35-year-old librarian Raisa Palatnik, this group (dubbed 'The 35s' owing to the average age of its membership) led a sustained campaign, with publicity gimmicks such as sweeping the pavement outside the Soviet Embassy, on behalf of Refuseniks (a term reputedly coined by another Anglo-Jewish activist, Michael Sherbourne). Downing Street's position was, however, that despite its sympathy with the cause, it had 'no formal standing to intervene on behalf of Soviet citizens with the Soviet government'. In 1978 Doreen Gainsford made aliyah to Israel, where she founded a parallel group.

JC (25 Jan. 1991, 25 Feb. 2005).

**GAINSFORD, Sir IAN DEREK** (24 June 1930–), surgeon. Born in Twickenham, the son of Rabbi Dr Morris Ginsberg of Richmond Synagogue, he qualified in dentistry. He was appointed Director of Clinical Dental Services at King's College Hospital, London (1977–87); Dean of the Faculty of Clinical Dentistry at KCL (1983–7); Dean of King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry (1988–97); and Vice-Principal of KCL. He was President of the British Society for Restorative Dentistry (1973–4). He has been Chairman of the Friends of Beit Morasha, President of the \*Western Marble Arch Synagogue, President of the Maccabaeans (formerly \*Maccabæans), and Hon. President of Magen David Adom. Doreen \*Gainsford is his sister-in-law.

WW; JC (28 Oct. 1927, 9 Feb. 2001).

**GAITSKELL (née Creditor; formerly Frost), [ANNA] DORA, BARONESS GAITSKELL** (25 April 1902–1 July 1989), politician and widow of Hugh Gaitskell. She was born near Riga, Latvia, then in the Tsarist Empire, the daughter of L. S. \*Creditor. During her lifetime she did not disclose her date of birth,

possibly because she was five years older than Gaitskell. She was educated at Bow Road Girls' Grammar School and, for a year, at a medical school at the University of London. At the age of 20 she married a Jewish dentist, Isaac David Frost. The couple divorced in 1937, and that same year she married Gaitskell; he was Reader in Political Economy, at the University of London (1938–40), became a Labour MP in 1945, was Chancellor of the Exchequer (1950–1), and Leader of the Labour Party from 1955 until his unexpected death in 1963. She and Gaitskell had been living together for four years before their marriage; Gaitskell repeatedly sued or threatened to sue any newspaper which, during his lifetime, made this public. In December 1963 she was given a life peerage in his honour. Baroness Gaitskell served as a member of the British delegation to the UN in 1964. She was a Vice-Chairman of the Consumers' Association and was Trustee of the Anglo-German Foundation, 1974–83. She strongly supported Israel.

ODNB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**GÁL, HANS** (5 August 1890–3 October 1987), composer, musicologist, and conductor. Born in Brunn am Gebirge, he studied at the University of Vienna (PhD, 1913), and in 1915 won the Austrian State Prize for Composition. He had a distinguished musical career in Mainz and Vienna, and his operas achieved considerable success in pre-Nazi Germany. In 1938 he was enabled to escape to Britain by being appointed cataloguer of the Reid Music Library in Edinburgh. In 1940, as an 'enemy alien', he was interned at Huyton, Lancashire (hence his *Huyton Suite* for flute and two violins, the only instruments permitted in camp), and on the Isle of Man. From 1945–56 he lectured full-time at the University of Edinburgh (Hon. DMus, 1948), and part-time from 1956–65. He was associated with the early activities of the Edinburgh International Festival, and authored monographs on Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, Verdi, and Wagner. A prolific composer, he wrote 140 works (over half of them in Britain). In 1964 he was appointed OBE. A Hans Gál Society, located in Edinburgh, is devoted to performing his music. A biography in German by Wilhelm Waldstein was published in Vienna in 1965.

*Times* (7 Oct. 1987); E. F. Gal and A. Fox, *The Music of Hans Gal* (2002).

**GALLIARDELLO, MARK ANTHONY** (d. 1585), musician. He was born in or near Venice into a family of viola and violin players whose original Italian surname was perhaps Alberti. They came to England during the reign of Henry VIII as the result of a recruiting drive for royal court musicians and probably made the instruments on which they performed. Entering the king's service in 1545, Mark Anthony embraced Christianity, becoming endenized in 1568, the year he was initially appointed churchwarden of Holy Trinity Minorities, near Aldgate. Nicholas Lanier (1588–1660), first Master of the King's Music, whose paternal grandfather had been a Huguenot musician recruited from Rouen, was his grandson.

ODNB; B. Usher, 'The Cosyns and the Galliardellos: Two Elizabethan Musical Dynasties', *The Consort*, 50 (1994), 95–110; R. Prior, 'A Second Jewish Community in Tudor London', *JHSET*, 31 (1988–90), 137–52.

**GALPERN, Sir MYER, BARON GALPERN** (1 January 1903–23 September 1993), politician. The son of a house furnisher in Glasgow, he was educated at Hutcheson's Boys' Grammar School and the University of Edinburgh, and owned a furnishing shop in Glasgow. He served as a member of the Glasgow Corporation from 1932–60, and during 1958–60 was Glasgow's first Jewish Lord Provost. He served as Labour MP for Glasgow Shettleston from 1958–79, and was Second Deputy Chairman (1974–February 1976) and First Deputy Chairman (February 1976–9) of the House Ways and Means Committee. He chaired many Jewish charities in Glasgow. Knighted in 1960, he received a life peerage in 1979.

WWW; JC (8, 29 Oct. 1993); Jolles; Stenton; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**GAMALIEL BEN PEDAHzUR** (flourished first half of 18th century), pseudonymous

author. A letter in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1758 identified him as Abraham Mears, scion of one of the first Ashkenazi families to settle in England, who had converted to Christianity. His work, *The Book of Religion, Ceremonies, and Prayers of the Jews as Practised in Their Synagogues and Families on All Occasions* (1738) was the translation into English of the Jewish prayer book. The work is of most value for its detailed account of Jewish customs and ceremonies as they were observed by his contemporaries at London's \*Great Synagogue.

EJ; JE.

**GAMES (né Gamse), ABRAM** (29 July 1914–27 August 1996), poster artist and graphic designer. Born in Whitechapel, the son of a photographer, he attended an elementary school in Clapton and the Grocers' Company's School (since renamed Hackney Downs). He studied briefly at St Martin's School of Art and took evening classes in life drawing, but as a designer was largely self-taught. In 1935 he won a poster competition held by the LCC. From 1942–6 he was Official War Poster Designer, producing over 100 highly effective designs. From 1946–53 he was Visiting Lecturer at the Royal College of Art. His designs on behalf of Jewish and Israeli organisations included 'Give Clothing for Liberated Jewry' (1945). Clients over the course of his career included the *Financial Times*, London Transport, the Metropolitan Police, BOAC, Penguin Books, Shell, and the UN. His guiding motto, and the key to his success, was 'Maximum Meaning, Minimum Means'. He designed stamps for Israel, a country close to his heart. In 1951 he designed the Festival of Britain emblem and in 1953 he created BBC Television's first moving on-screen symbol. He was appointed OBE in 1957, and in 1959 became Royal Designer for Industry.

ODNB; EJ; Abram Games, *Over My Shoulder* (1968); online sources.

**GANZ, PETER FELIX** (3 November 1920–17 August 2006) scholar of German. He was born in Mainz, where his father's family, which had converted from Judaism to Lutherism in the previous generation, owned a carpet

business. Educated at a local Gymnasium, he arrived in England in 1939 after spending six weeks in a concentration camp after Kristallnacht. In 1940 he was interned on the Isle of Man, but later served as a military interrogator of captured Germans. After the war he received degrees (BA, 1947; PhD, 1955) in German from KCL, and then became Reader (1960–72) and Professor (1972–85) of German at Oxford. He wrote important works on a wide range of subjects, including the influence of English on German vocabulary, medieval German literature, and on the Swiss historian Jacob Burckhardt. His wartime experiences translating and transcribing the surreptitiously recorded conversations of senior German personnel held at a mansion in north London inspired the Radio 4 play *Listening to the Generals* (2009), by his son **Adam Ganz** (1958–), who lectures in screenwriting at Royal Holloway, London.

ODNB; JC (17 April 2009).

**GAON, SOLOMON** (15 December 1912–21 December 1994), scholar and \*Haham. Born in Travnik, Bosnia, he attended the Jewish Theological Seminary in Sarajevo before moving to England. He studied at the University of London (BA, PhD) and in 1948 became the first Sephardi student ordained by \*Jews' College. From 1949–77 he was Haham of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregations of the British Commonwealth. Although scrupulously avoiding participation in Ashkenazi disputes, following the 'Jacobs Affair' he gave Dr Louis \*Jacobs's new congregation a temporary base at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Lauderdale Road. He headed the World Sephardi Federation and worked tirelessly on behalf of Sephardim round the globe. He was instrumental in Spain's decision, in 1992, to permit the restoration of a Jewish community. His role as Haham was sometimes difficult owing to tensions within his community. Many congregants resented the time he spent travelling overseas, and in the year he turned 65, when he resigned, there were acrimonious allegations that the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation's governing body, the Mahamad, had forced his hand. He headed the Association of Sephardi Congregations in Britain until 1980. Gaon's subsequent career was spent in New York,

where he died. He authored many works. His co-edited *Sephardim and the Holocaust* appeared in 1995.

EJ; Times (26 Jan. 1977); JC (30 Dec. 1995); Alderman, MBJ.

**GARBACZ, ARYEH** (1899–27 May 1986), cantor. He was born in Rovno, the son of a cloth merchant. Showing exceptional vocal ability by the age of eight, he studied at Novograd, Volynsk, and Rovno yeshivot, and under a distinguished chazan. He held cantorial posts in Rovno and Brest-Litovsk, before moving in 1928 to London, where until 1930 he served the New Road Synagogue. From 1930–83 (despite a nominal retirement in 1975) he was cantor to the Southend and Westcliff Congregation. He composed several works, and was highly regarded for his conciliatory approach to communal matters. His son **Bernard Garbacz** (1932–2009), an accountant and an outstanding leading communal figure and benefactor, married the daughter of Rev. Pinchas Shebson (d. 1985), Southend's minister for 29 years.

JC (18 Feb. 1983, 6 June 1986); A. Shapiro, *The Jewish East End* (2003).

**GARCIA, ABRAHAM** (fl. 1790–1826), educationist. He was a bookkeeper in the City firm of Barrow and Lousada before opening, in 1815, a boarding school for Jewish boys at Camden Place, Peckham. He established the school at the instigation of wealthy Sephardim dissatisfied with the boarding school in Highgate run by Hyman \*Hurwitz, whose strict regime and teaching methods probably struck them as overly reminiscent of Polish *chedarim*. Garcia's Academy became 'the aristocratic Jewish school of the day'. Among those educated there were Anthony and Lionel Nathan de \*Rothschild, David and Jacob Quixano \*Henriques, Jacob Barrow \*Montefiore, John and Abraham \*Mocatta, and even 'a few rich Gibraltar Jews'. Following Garcia's retirement in 1826 the school continued for about a decade under the headship of his sister. (Also situated in Peckham, which was noted for a number of private schools of various kinds, was a Jewish girls' academy run by Hannah Gomes until about 1841.)

JC (8, 15 Sept. 1893); M. Brown, 'The Jews of Gravesend before 1915', *JHSET*, 35 (1996–8), 122–3.

**GARDYN, [AARON] JACOB** (d. November 1979), Orthodox rabbi and shochet. The son of the Rabbi of Manievtz, Poland, he was among the 400 students of the renowned Mir Yeshiva who escaped Poland in 1940 by the Trans-Siberian Railway to Japan. He continued his studies with them in Shanghai, and after the war became shochet and spiritual leader to the Jewish community of fruit growers and agriculturalists at the Australian rural town of Shepparton. He later served in Melbourne, and then in London as supervising shochet (*rosh hashochetim*) to the Beth Din and Board of Shechita. He was a considerable scholar whose collected writings were published as *Zichron Yaakov*.

JC (30 Nov. 1979).

**GARRARD, Sir DAVID EARDLEY** (12 January 1939–), property developer and philanthropist. The son of a Stamford Hill upholsterer, Sir David Garrard left school at 16 and joined an estate agency. He founded and, until 2005, headed Minerva PLC, the property development company. Known for his philanthropy towards such charities as the NSPCC, he is a Labour supporter. He was knighted in 2003. Anomalously, he has no entry in *Who's Who*.

JC (3 Jan. 2003, 7 April 2006, 2 March 2007).

**GASTER, LEON** (c8 February 1870–7 January 1928), engineer. The brother of Moses \*Gaster, he studied at university in his native Bucharest, and at the Zurich Polytechnicum. Having settled in Britain he became a successful consulting illuminating engineer. In 1908 he founded *The Illuminating Engineer*, with himself as Editor, and around the same time he established the Illuminating Engineers' Society, of which he was the long-serving and influential Hon. Sec. He campaigned nationally for better illumination at home, at school, and in the workplace. He co-authored *Electric Lighting in the Home*; *Electric Lighting in Factories and Workshops*, and *Modern Illuminants*

and *Illuminating Engineering*. He served on several Home Office committees and chaired the Publicity Committee of the London Safety First Council. He paid for the London Jewish Hospital's lighting installation. In 1916 he became a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists and in 1927 Hon. Sec. of the British International Association of Journalists. He received the Order of the Commander of the Crown of Romania. The Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers award the Leon Gaster Medal in his honour.

JC (13 Jan. 1928).

**GASTER, MOSES** (16 September 1856–5 March 1939), scholar and \*Haham. He was born in Bucharest, Romania, where his father and grandfather took a leading part in Jewish affairs. Following his graduation from the University of Bucharest he obtained a doctorate from the University of Leipzig and in 1881 obtained semikhah in Breslau. He taught Romanian Literature at the University of Bucharest but in 1885 was expelled from the country (as a Jew he was not a citizen) for political activism, suspected of supplying the AJA with documentation regarding the subjugation of Romanian Jewry that had been passed to Foreign Secretary Lord Salisbury. He arrived in England, and in 1887, although of Ashkenazi background, was appointed Haham, and from 1891–6 headed the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College. In 1918, following a demand from the Sephardic Elders that he move back to London from Brighton (where he lived for health reasons) or resign, he resigned, with a pension, to pursue his scholarly interests. A prominent figure at Zionist Congresses, he chaired the meeting at the Jewish Working Men's Club in 1896 addressed by Herzl, helped to found in 1899 the English \*Zionist Federation, and became its President in 1907. However, he resigned as Chairman of the Federation when L. J. \*Greenberg was elected London Vice-President, and, mainly owing to his thwarted personal ambition in the leadership of the movement, dissociated himself from official Zionist policy. He was prominently involved in the Royal Asiatic Society, which marked his 80th birthday with the 'Gaster Anniversary Volume' entitled *Orient and Occident* (1936); the Society of Biblical Archaeology; the English Folklore

Society; and the Society of Apocrypha. A vice-president of the AJA, he served as President of the JHSE, the Jewish Colonial Trust, and the National Union for Jewish Rights. He was an honorary chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Vilna-based Yiddish Scientific Institute, and assisted in the formation in 1930 of its English section. In addition to studies reflecting his academic interests in Romanian, his many books included a translation (1883) of the Jewish prayer book into that language, and works on folklore, the Samaritans, and Jewish festivals. A select compilation of his essays was published in three volumes, 1925–8. Michael \*Friedlander was his father-in-law, and Neville \*Laski his son-in-law. His son **Theodor Herzl Gaster** (1906–92) became a well-known orientalist and academic in the USA.

ODNB; EJ; JC (10 March 1939); Bruno Schindler, ed., *Gaster Centenary Publication*. (1958).

**GASTWIRTH, EPHRAIM LEVY** (9 September 1920–4 September 2006), Orthodox rabbi. Born in London, he joined the clothing manufacturing business in Bow owned by his immigrant father, before training for the ministry. He was educated at \*Jews' College, \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, and the universities of London and Durham. During the Second World War he worked as a stretcher-bearer in London, and from 1948–55 resided in Israel. He returned to England to become Minister of the South Hampstead Synagogue, where he remained until 1960, when he became Minister in Sunderland. In 1964 he resigned that pulpit in order to be Director of Hebrew Studies at \*Carmel College, and he headed (1968–74) the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College before becoming Minister of the Blackpool and Sale Hebrew Congregations. He lived in Manchester, where he died. Renowned for his wide erudition, he was a staunch Zionist and foundation Secretary of the religious Zionist youth movement Bnei Akiva, which was established in 1939.

JC (15 June 2001, 8 Sept. 2006).

**GATESHEAD**, on the south bank of the Tyne opposite \*Newcastle, is a thriving centre of Jewish life and learning, and almost entirely



strictly Orthodox (Charedi). The community, an offshoot of Newcastle's, was formed during the 1880s: a synagogue was opened in Redheugh Bridge Road in 1887. The present synagogue in Bewick Road was consecrated in 1904. The Gateshead Yeshivah, founded in 1929 as the Talmudical College, is the largest Charedi institution of its sort in Europe, and one of the most prestigious in the world. The impetus for its foundation came from the communal shochet, Rav Dovid Dryan, who was anxious to continue his own then relatively limited studies; in finding staff for the college he contacted the famous and revered continental scholar known as the Chofetz Chaim, at whose suggestion Rabbi Nachman Landynski (c1899–1968) became Principal. The son of a rabbi and rosh yeshivah in Poland, Landynski, who had studied at the Mir and Suwalki yeshivot, remained in the post until 1952, when he moved to New York. Reb David Baddiel (c1886–March 1966), was foundation President and for the final 25 years of his life served as Secretary. The initial student body was augmented during the 1930s by strictly Orthodox refugees from Germany, attracted to Gateshead by its frum reputation. The Gateshead Congregation's synagogue in Bewick Road was consecrated in 1939, with Rabbi Naphtali Shakowitzky, from Kovno, having become the community's rabbi the previous year. In 1941 Rabbi Eliyahu Eliezer \*Dessler answered a call by Dovid Dryan to establish a kollel (for advanced Talmudic students, usually married men) in that city; it was the first such institution in Britain. By 1942 the kollel's initial intake was in place, and by both teaching and example Dessler, who left for Israel in 1947, exerted a profound influence. The strictly Orthodox Kolel Synagogue in Claremont Place was founded during the early 1940s; it is a constituent of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. In 1944 a teachers' training seminary for girls was established by Avrohom Kohn, and in the same year a Jewish boarding school was opened by Rabbi Dr M. L. Bamberger (c1903–60), formerly rabbi of Mainz, who fled Germany in 1939. The yeshivah now comprises about 350 students, including a number from overseas including Israel. The present Rosh Yeshivah is Rabbi Avraham Gurwicz, who succeeded his father, Rabbi Leib \*Gurwicz, in that role. In 1966 the Gateshead Foundation for Torah was established to further the publication of Jewish literature. Among the educational

institutions in Gateshead are the relocated Sunderland Talmudic College and Yeshivah and the Sunderland Kollel. By 2005 over 1500 Jews resided in Gateshead.

EJ; JC (11 June 1954, 2 Sept. 1960, 1 April, 10 May, 7 June 1968, 17 Nov. 1972, 2 Sept. 1977); M. Dansky, *Gateshead* (1992); S. Kadish, *Jewish Heritage in England: An Architectural Guide* (2006); JCR-UK.

**GAUNSE [GANS], JOACHIM** (d. 1619?), mining expert. Born in Prague, Bohemia, he had arrived in England by 1581, for records show he was then at Keswick, Cumberland, reorganising the copper-mining industry. Later he was in Neath, Wales, for the same purpose. He introduced a new process for the 'making of Copper, vitriall, and Coppris, and smelting of Copper and lead ures'. He taught how to purify a batch of copper ore in days rather than months, and how the impurities removed from the ore could be used for dyeing textiles. In 1584, having been recruited by Sir Walter Raleigh to join an expedition to Virginia in the hope of finding copper, silver, and gold, he became the first Jew definitely known to have set foot in colonial America. He afterwards resided in Bristol, where he gave private lessons in Biblical Hebrew, and in 1589 confirmed to a clerical visitor that he was a Jew and denied Jesus. Accordingly, he was taken before the local authorities on a charge of blasphemy. Since he was connected to the Royal Mining Company the matter was referred to the Privy Council. He was sent to London under guard, but the Council seems to have taken no action against him, probably because many of its members were major investors in the Company and, like Secretary of State Walsingham, knew and respected him. He almost certainly later returned to Prague. The Jewish scientist Joabim in Francis Bacon's *The New Atlantis* (1627) was probably based on him.

JE; EJ; I. Abrahams, 'Joachim Gaunse: A Mining Incident in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth' *JHSET*, 4 (1903), 83–101; M. B. Donald, *Elizabethan Copper* (1955).

**GAVRON (née Coates), [FELICIA] NICOLETTE (NICKY)** (1941–), local politician. Married

(1967–87) to Robert \*Gavron, she was born in Worcester, the daughter of a Jewish refugee from Berlin and of a non-Jewish father. Educated at Worcester Girls' Grammar School and at the Courtauld Institute, she lectured at the Camberwell School of Art. In 1986 she became a Labour councillor for Hackney borough. She led the London Planning Advisory Committee, and in 2000 was elected London Assembly member for Enfield and Haringey. In 2004 she was selected as Labour's candidate for Mayor of London, but stood aside in favour of Ken Livingstone, and was Deputy Mayor from 2000–3 and 2004–8.

JC (22 Nov. 2002); WW; online sources.

**GAVRON, ROBERT, BARON GAVRON** (13 September 1930–), businessman and philanthropist. He was educated at St Peter's College, Oxford, did National Service (1949–51), and was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1955. He founded and chaired (1964–93) the St Ives Publishing Group, and was proprietor of the Carcanet Press from 1983, Chairman of the Folio Society, and Chairman (1997–2000) of the Guardian Media Group PLC. He was Chairman of the Open College of the Arts (1991–6), and a Trustee of the National Gallery (1994–2001) and of the Royal Opera House (1992–8). He has been a Governor of the LSE since 1997 and is Chairman of the Robert Gavron Charitable Trust. He was appointed CBE in 1990 and a life peer in 1999.

JC (22 Nov. 2002); Dod; Jolles; WW.

**GEE, GEORGE** (12 January 1921–21 July 2008), businessman and communal leader. Born in Gillingham, Kent, he grew up in South London, and in his twenties followed in his father's footsteps as Warden of Brixton Synagogue. Educated at the City of London School, he served during the Second World War in the Royal Engineers, afterwards joining his family's firm, Aygee Ltd, which he built into the UK's largest private glazing contractor and glass merchant. Following its sale in 1985 he concentrated on his property interests. He served as Master of the Worshipful Company of Glaziers and Painters on Glass, and chaired two trusts for preserving and

restoring historic stained glass and other pieces. From 1961–73 he was Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue, and in 1981, after eight years as Vice-President, became the first President in its history voted into office as the result of a contested election, and served until 1984. His other communal posts included the presidencies of the Jewish Deaf Association, founded in 1951 by his father-in-law, Julius Newman (c1881–1976), and the Jewish Committee for HM Forces.

JC (5 Nov., 1976, 22 Aug. 2008).

**GEE, ROBERT** (7 May 1876–2 August 1960), politician, soldier, and Victoria Cross recipient. Born in Leicester and brought up in an orphanage, he worked as a pit boy at the age of nine, and at ten on a Grimsby fishing-smack. He subsequently served for 22 years in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers. In 1915 he was commissioned, fought in France, and became a POW. On 30 November 1917 he escaped and single-handedly captured a German machine-gun emplacement, killing eight Germans, while being wounded. For this, he was awarded a VC in 1918. In the course of the First World War he was injured three times and mentioned four times in dispatches, and was also awarded the MC. Afterwards Captain Gee read for the Bar at Gray's Inn and stood unsuccessfully for Parliament several times before serving as Conservative MP for East Woolwich from 1921–2 and for Bosworth, Leicestershire, from 1924–7. Resigning the latter seat, he settled in Western Australia, where he became Commissioner of Declarations.

JC (5 Aug. 1960); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**GELDRAY, MAX** (12 February 1916–2 October 2004), harmonica player. He was born Max Leon van Gelder in Amsterdam, the son of a perfume salesman. After learning the piano and the chromatic harmonica, he created a band of other harmonica players, and toured Britain in 1936. During the Second World War he enlisted with the Royal Dutch Army in exile, played at Princess Elizabeth's sixteenth birthday concert (1942), entertained the troops, was badly affected by a

bomb explosion during the Normandy landing (1944), and returned after the war to the Continent. He later came back to Britain, and during the 1950s was a popular fixture on BBC radio in *The Goon Show*, where, as 'Conks' (a reference to his large nose) he provided musical support and was the jokesters' butt. He also performed on *Workers' Playtime* and made a few television appearances. He participated in the 1957 AJEX rally and reunion concert in London. In 1961 he entertained aboard the transatlantic liner *Queen Elizabeth*, and found the USA so congenial that he settled there. He returned briefly to Britain in 1972 for *The Last Goon Show of All*. He is sometimes cited as the world's earliest important jazz harmonica player. Amongst his few recordings was *Goon with the Wind* (1957), which is also the title of his autobiography.

ODNB; Independent (7 Oct. 2004); *Guardian* (9 Oct. 2004).

**GENN, Dame HAZEL GILLIAN** (17 March 1949–), legal scholar. She was educated at Michenden Grammar School, at the University of Hull (BA, 1971), at the Cambridge Institute of Criminology, and at the Oxford Centre for Socio-Legal Studies. From 1985–94 she taught at Queen Mary College, London, where she was Professor and Head of the Law Department, 1988–94. Since 1994 she has been Professor of Socio-legal Studies at UCL. She is a leading expert on civil justice, a subject on which she has published seven books, and is a lay member of the Judicial Appointments Committee. She was appointed a DBE in 2006.

WW; online sources.

**GENN, LEOPOLD JOHN (LEO)** (9 August 1905–26 January 1978), actor, barrister, and war crimes investigator. Born in Hackney, the son of a jewellery merchant, Leo Genn attended the City of London School, read Law at St Catharine's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar by Middle Temple in 1928. His early acting experience was acquired with the Berkeley Players belonging to the \*West London Synagogue, and he made his official stage debut in 1930, later joining the Old Vic.

He began his film career as Shylock in *Immortal Gentleman* (1935). Other pre-war film roles included *The Accused* (1936) and *The Drum and Pygmalion* (both 1938). His many stage parts included the 1938 theatrical hit *The Flashing Stream*, on both sides of the Atlantic. During the war he reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery, obtaining leave to appear as the Constable of France in Laurence Olivier's *Henry V* (1944). In 1945 he was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Owing to his legal training he was put in charge of the British team that investigated war crimes at Bergen-Belsen, and he was an assistant prosecutor at the ensuing trial. He was nominated for an Academy Award as best supporting actor for his role as Petronius in *Quo Vadis* (1951) and he starred in *Personal Affair* (1953), but after *Moby Dick* (1956) he found himself in mainly forgettable Hollywood fare. His 'black velvet' tones provided the narration for the Coronation films of 1937 and 1953 as well as the voice of Herzl in the 1967 documentary *The Story of Israel*. He played Dr Janus Korczak in Polish director Aleksander Ford's film *The Martyr* (1975).

JC (30 June 1967, 3 Feb., 3 March 1978, 1 Nov. 1979); David Quinlan, *Quinlan's Illustrated Directory of Film Stars* (1996).

**GEORGE, WALTER LIONEL** (20 March 1882–30 January 1926), writer. His paternal grandfather, George Benjamin, whose sisters ran a Jewish girls' school in Hammersmith, became a dentist in Paris, changing his name to Benjamin George. Walter, who did not identify himself as Jewish, was born and brought up in France and served in the French army. His first novel, *A Bed of Roses* (1911), about a prostitute, was banned by some libraries, giving the work unintentional publicity. Other novels included *The City of Light* (1912), *The Second Blooming* (1914), and *Israel Kalisch* (1915), concerning an anarchist. He wrote several pro-feminist works. During the railway strike of 1919 he advocated the organisation of labour on Bolshevik lines. Yet his Bolshevik principles did not prevent him from joining the board of a publishing company or from authoring a book about financial investment. A selection of his short stories appeared in 1927.

*Times* (1 Feb. 1926); JC (5 Feb. 1926); Alec Waugh, *My Brother Evelyn and Other Portraits* (1967).

**GERSHON, KAREN** (pseud.) *see* **TRIPP, KATHLEEN**

**GERSHON, Sir PETER OLIVER** (10 June 1942–), businessman and government consultant. Educated at Reigate Grammar School and at the University of Cambridge, he is an engineer and management consultant as well as a businessman. He was Managing Director of STC Telecommunications Ltd (1987–90), of GPT Ltd (1990–4), and of Marconi Electronic Systems Ltd (1994–9). He served as Chief Executive of the Office of Government Commerce from 2000–4, and is the author of the *Gershon Report*, a well-known review of public sector efficiency. He was knighted in 2004.

WWW; JC (9 Jan. 2004); online sources.

**GERSTENBERG, ISIDOR** (1821–20 July 1876), merchant, stockbroker, and banker, and **PHILIPPS (née Gerstenberg), LEONORA (NORA)** (4 November 1862–30 March 1915), political activist and feminist. Isidor Gerstenberg was born in Prussia, arriving in Manchester in around 1841 to represent the Hamburg textile merchant firm of Abraham Bauer, whose daughter he married. He subsequently established his own successful business as a merchant, and later as a banker and stockbroker. From about 1850 he lived in London, and is listed as a 'stockbroker' in several censuses. He is best known for having founded, in 1868, the Council of Foreign Bondholders, which represented the interests of British investors in overseas stocks and bonds. It existed until 1988. He died accidentally when *en voyage* between Ostend and London. His daughter Leonora was made a ward of Chancery after the death of her parents. She was educated at Birkbeck College and at the Slade School of Fine Art. In 1868 she married John Wynford Philipps (1860–1938), barrister, Liberal MP, and later first Baron St Davids. Widely known as Mrs Wynford Philipps or Nora Philipps, she was an active and leading Liberal feminist, and a member of the executive of the Women's Liberal Federation. A supporter of women's participation in the political process, she wrote a widely known pamphlet, *An Appeal to Women*

(1891), on the subject. She was also very active in Welsh affairs and was a pioneering Welsh nationalist. Independently wealthy, she left £351,000.

ODNB; Pollins, *Economic History*; JC (28 July 1876).

**GERTLER, MARK** (9 December 1891–23 June 1939), painter. He was born in Spitalfields, the son of a furrier from Przemysl, Galicia, where the family lived from 1893–6 before returning to the East End. Following his schooling locally, he began studying art full time at Regent Street Polytechnic but had to leave owing to lack of money, and was apprenticed to a firm of glass painters. He attended art classes in the evenings, and in 1908 he won a bronze medal in a national art competition. From 1908–12, thanks initially to financial assistance from the Jewish Educational Aid Society and then to a scholarship, he studied at the Slade School of Fine Art, where he was considered the best draughtsman since Augustus John and had a prize-winning career. In order to concentrate on Jewish subjects, he studied there part-time from 1910–12. He was a conscientious objector during the First World War, and his *Merry-Go-Round* (1916), a powerful pictorial commentary on the conflict, won admirers. His later work was heavily influenced by Post-Impressionism. During the 1920s, having contracted tuberculosis, he spent periods in sanatoria. His early patrons included Lady Ottoline Morell and Winston Churchill's private secretary, Edward Marsh. In 1931 he began to teach part-time at the Westminster School of Art owing to financial worries. Psychologically fragile, wracked by anxiety and depressed by ill health, he committed suicide. His early struggles and a troubled love affair are depicted in a roman-à-clef, *Mendel* (1916), by his friend Gilbert Cannan.

ODNB; S. MacDougall, *Mark Gertler: A New Perspective* (2002).

**GERTNER, LEVI** (c1908–17 July 1976) and **GERTNER, MEIR** (c1906–August 1976), educationists. The brothers were born in Hungarian Transylvania to Chasidic parents. Following a traditional Jewish education, each broadened his education at university.

Levi read History and Philosophy at Berlin and in 1936 emigrated to Palestine, continuing his studies at the HJ as well as teaching at a Youth Aliyah village. He arrived in England three days before the outbreak of the Second World War. In 1941 he began working for the \*Zionist Federation, and was placed in charge of hostels for wartime evacuees in south Devon. From 1950 he combined his work for the Federation with the Directorship of the Jewish Agency's Education Department in London. In 1953 he became responsible for the Federation's emergent Jewish day school movement in Britain, and under his guidance 16 such schools were established. He also organised numerous educational seminars for Jewish adults. Having studied at Hamburg and the HJ, Meir took a Jewish-themed DPhil from Oxford. Following a period as Deputy Director of the Educational Department of the JNF in Germany he was appointed Director of Hebrew Studies at \*Carmel College. Subsequently he succeeded Isidore \*Wartski as Lecturer in Hebrew at SOAS, London, retiring as Reader in 1972 to become J. H. Hertz Fellow at the \*Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies. He edited the Hebrew journal *Tarbut* and contributed many articles to scholarly journals. He chaired the Cultural Committee of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress and co-chaired the Jewish Book Council.

JC (23 July, 27 Aug. 1976).

**GESTETNER, DAVID** (31 March 1854–8 March 1939), industrialist and inventor of the 'cyclostyle'. Born in Csorna, Hungary, the son of a small businessman, he went to Vienna and, in around 1871, to New York, where he became interested in devising a more efficient way to duplicate business documents. He moved to London in 1879, and in 1881 patented the 'cyclostyle', a pen with a rotating wheel at its tip which perforated a stencil that could then be used to make multiple copies. The 'Gestetner', the duplicating machine used in this process, became a household name until it was replaced by the photocopier many decades later. His large factory in Tottenham had world-wide sales. A strictly Orthodox Jew, he left a legacy to the Adath Yisroel Synagogue in Highbury. He was married to the sister of Sir Benjamin \*Hansford and Simeon L. \*Lazarus.

His son **Sigmund Gestetner** (1897–19 April 1956) became Chairman of the family business in 1920, following service during the First World War. A keen Zionist, Sigmund became Treasurer of the JNF in 1949, and its President in 1950. He was Hon. Treasurer of the Weizmann Institute Foundation and was connected with other Zionist bodies. He was also noted for his work on behalf of refugees fleeing Nazi Germany.

ODNB; DBB; JC (10 March 1939, 27 April 1956); *Times* (21 April 1956); EJ.

**GIDEON, SAMSON** (1699–17 October 1762), government contractor and financier. The most prominent English Jew of his day, he was born Gideon Abudiente in London, the son of Rehuel Abudiente (otherwise Rowland Gideon, c1655–1722), a wealthy Hamburg-born West India merchant of Portuguese descent who in 1722 became the second Jew admitted to the Freedom of the City. Samson had some connection to his father's trade, but the source of his considerable fortune was speculation. He did well in the South Sea Bubble of 1720, and became a 'Jew Broker' in 1729. His advice helped to preserve the country's financial stability during the 1745 Jacobite uprising, and proved invaluable during the Seven Years War (1755–63). In 1758 he was thanked by King George II for raising a loan for Hanover. In 1720 he contributed a sonnet in English to the Spanish translation of the Psalms by Daniel Lopez \*Laguna. Subsequently, however, out of social ambition, he married a non-Jew, brought up his children as Anglicans, and on the pretext of disapproving of the Jewish Naturalisation Bill (1753) resigned from \*Bevis Marks. By 1750 he had obtained a coat of arms and was a substantial landowner. Sir Sampson \*Gideon was his son. He left over £500,000. He was buried, at his request, in the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Cemetery at Mile End with full Sephardi rites, having left Bevis Marks £1000 for that purpose; in fact, every year since his resignation in 1753 he had secretly contributed a sum to the synagogue higher than its annual membership fee.

L. S. Sutherland, 'Samson Gideon', *JHSET*, 17 (1953), 79–90; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, *JHE*; Endelman, *Georgian England*; Cecil Roth, *Anglo-Jewish Letters* (1938).

**GIDEON [later GIDEON EARDLEY], Sir SAMPSON, first Baronet, first BARON EARDLEY** (10 October 1745–25 December 1824), politician. An Anglican, like his non-Jewish mother, he was the first MP, and the first peer, of Jewish descent. In 1759 his Jewish father, Samson \*Gideon, managed to secure him, while at Eton, a baronetcy through the Duke of Newcastle. A few years later he inherited his father's estates, said to be worth £350,000. He subsequently married the daughter of Chief Justice Sir John Eardley Wilmot. He served as Tory MP for Cambridgeshire (1770–80), Midhurst (1780–4), Coventry (1784–96), and Wallingford (1796–1802). In 1789 he took the surname and arms of Eardley, and, in the same year, was given an Irish peerage (which enabled him to continue sitting in the House of Commons) as Lord Eardley. His three surviving daughters married well. One wed the 14th Baron Saye and Sele. Another wed Sir Culling Smith, second Baronet, becoming the mother of Sir Culling Eardley, third Baronet (né Smith; 1805–63), an MP in 1830–1. He founded the Evangelical Alliance, and in 1859 campaigned for the release of the Italian child Edgar Mortara, who had been seized from his Jewish parents after his nurse baptised him. The third daughter married J. W. Childers, an ancestor of Hugh Culling Eardley Childers (25 June 1827–27 January 1896), Chancellor of the Exchequer (1882–5) and Home Secretary (1886) under Gladstone. Another descendant was Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, Bt (16 November 1810–1 February 1892), a Conservative MP from 1874–85.

ODNB; Jolles; Judd, *British Members of Parliament*, 1734–1832.

**GILBERT, Sir ARTHUR** (16 May 1913–2 September 2001), businessman and art collector. Born Abraham Bernstein in Dalston, east London, the son of a Polish-born manufacturing furrier, he was educated to the age of 16 at Jewish schools and was then articled to a solicitor. When he married in 1934 he established, with his wife, a wholesale dressmaking business, and in the mid-1940s set up a firm rehabilitating bomb-damaged buildings in London. From 1948 he lived in Los Angeles, where he became a major property developer and real estate magnate. He was a noted patron of Israeli causes and

received honorary degrees from two Israeli universities. From 1965 he became a leading art collector, beginning with micromosaics and then branching out to gold boxes and antique silver, amassing one of the largest such collections in the world. His collection of decorative art was somewhat out of fashion, and he had trouble finding a permanent home for it until 1995 when Lord Rothschild persuaded him to donate it to a stand-alone museum in Somerset House, London, which was then being redeveloped to accommodate art collections. The Gilbert Collection, worth an estimated £75 million, was opened as a separate museum in Somerset House in 2000. Still a British subject, Gilbert was knighted in 1999. Three catalogues have been published on his collection.

ODNB; WWW; JC (25 June 2009).

**GILBERT, DAVE** *see* **GOLDBERG, DAVID (DAVE)**

**GILBERT, Sir MARTIN JOHN** (25 October 1936–), historian and biographer. Born in London, the son of a jeweller, he was educated at Highgate School and at Magdalen College, Oxford. One of the most prominent and prolific historians in modern Britain, he is best-known as the Official Biographer of Sir Winston Churchill, in an effort which began when he was a research assistant to Randolph Churchill from 1962–8. Since then, he has been the sole author of six volumes of biography and more than 20 volumes of documents relating to Churchill, in one of the great publishing enterprises of modern times. He has written an autobiographical account of his research and writing on Churchill, *In Search of Churchill* (1994). Additionally, he has produced numerous books on Jewish history, the Holocaust, and Israel, including *Auschwitz and the Allies* (1981), *The Holocaust: The Jewish Tragedy* (1986), and 12 historical atlases, such as the well-known *Atlas of Jewish History* and *Atlas of the Holocaust*. He has also written widely on modern European and world history, including a three-volume history of the twentieth century (1997–9). He was active in the struggle for Soviet Jewry and is the author of *Scharansky: Hero of Our Time* (1986) and *The*

*Jews of Hope* (1984). Since 1962 he has been a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and he was knighted in 1995. In 2009 he was made a Privy Councillor and appointed by Prime Minister Gordon Brown to a Privy Council committee to investigate the Iraq War.

EJ; WW; Debrett's *People of Today*; Jolles.

**GILBERT, ROBIN** (13 October 1929–11 January 2006), educationist and ORT official. Born in London, he read Turkish and Arabic at the University of Oxford, and in 1954 became Headmaster of the Jewish School in the British Protectorate of Aden. In 1958 he went to Morocco to direct the new vocational schools that ORT had established there. In 1960 he moved to Geneva as Director of the ORT Anières Institute for Teacher Training, becoming in 1962 ORT's initial Director in India as well as, in due course, the American Joint Distribution Committee's first representative in India. He relocated to ORT's head office in Geneva in 1965, as Director of Development and Fundraising. Subsequently he was successively Executive Secretary, Director of External Relations, and Consultant to the Director-General. He was also Chairman of the Jewish Aids Trust, and from 1998 its Life President.

JC (17 March 2006).

**GILBERT (né Gelberg), SIMON** (1869–9 October 1946), journalist and communal leader. A native East Ender, the son of a jeweller from Austria, he attended the Stepney Jewish School, and studied at \*Jews' College and UCL. Having graduated with a degree in Semitics he became a leader writer on the *Morning Leader*, *Daily News*, and *Star*. He was the last newspaperman to interview Gladstone. From 1897 until his death he was on the JC's editorial staff, save for the decade 1921–31 when he was a publicist for the film industry. He was on Hitler's black list of Jews marked for arrest at the earliest opportunity. While President of the First Lodge of \*B'nai B'rith during the First World War, he helped to initiate many welfare initiatives, and he edited the short-lived *B'nai B'rith Journal*. When, in 1917 shortly before the \*Balfour Declaration,

the presidents of the Conjoint Committee of the \*Board of Deputies and the AJA deplored Zionist aims in a letter to *The Times*, he helped to spearhead a resolution at the Board denouncing that letter, resulting in the resignation of the Board's President, Vice-President, and Treasurer. He was for a time Vice-President of Paddington Liberal Association, and once stood as a candidate for the LCC.

JC (18, 25 Oct. 1946); Cesarani, JC.

**GILLINSON-SCHEIN, REGINA** (30 April 1908–7 April 1999), cellist. Born Rewecka ('Wecki') Schein to Russian-Jewish parents in Zürich, where her father was a musician, she studied from the age of 11 under the distinguished cellist Joachim Stuchewsky. At the age of 21 she married a Jewish businessman with interests in China, and moved to Shanghai where she played in concerts; later she taught at the Manila Academy in the Philippines. In 1935, following the breakup of her marriage, she returned to Europe, and in 1938 married Stuchewsky, with whom she emigrated to Palestine. In 1945, divorced, she married Leeds-born **Stanley Gillinson** (1920–c1984) in Jaffa and moved to India where he was stationed with the British army, and afterwards to Kenya. He was a novelist and writer of fairy tales for children; his books include *Behold a Cry* (1962) and *The Evil Roots* (1963). This third marriage also failed, but, in England, she eventually found domestic happiness with Viennese-born architect **Joseph Berger** (d. 1989), a leading exponent in this country of the Viennese Modernist School of Architecture. Establishing herself as a cello teacher and a concert performer, she played regularly with the Goldsborough, the English Chamber Orchestra, and the Philharmonia, and was particularly fond of chamber music. She formed the Alpha Trio with pianist Natalia \*Karp and violinist Henriette Canter, another Holocaust survivor who had escaped from occupied France to Tunis. Her son **Sir Clive Daniel Gillinson** (7 March 1946–), concert executive and musician, was educated at Frensham Heights School, at Queen Mary College, London, and at the RCM. He played in the cello section of the London Symphony Orchestra from 1970–84, and was also an antique dealer. He served as Chairman of the Association of British Orchestras (1992–5),

and as Managing Director of the London Symphony Orchestra (1984–2005). Since 2005, the year he was knighted, he has been Director of Carnegie Hall in New York.

*Independent* (24 April 1999); *JC* (25 Jan. 1957, 7 Sept. 1984); *WW*.

**GIMPEL, JEAN VICTOR** (10 October 1918–15 June 1996), historian. He was born in Paris. His father was an art dealer there, and his mother the daughter of Sir Joseph \*Duveen and sister of Lord \*Duveen. He was educated in London, Paris, and Switzerland, but attended no university. He never held an academic post, and his best-selling books were written as an independent scholar. During the Second World War he was active in the French Resistance. He became a diamond broker, and then wrote a string of books, originally in French, but quickly translated into English, which sold well. These included *The Cathedral Builders* (1958); *The Cult of Art* (1968), which attacked the ‘deification’ of artists; *The Medieval Machine* (1976); and *The End of the Future* (1998), which predicted the decline of the USA. From 1963 until his death he lived in London, where he worked on projects that applied simple medieval technology to the needs of the Third World, and ran an art gallery in Mayfair.

ODNB.

**GINGOLD, [EUGENIE] HÉLÈNE** (1866–1926), short story writer, poet and lyricist. She was born in London to a merchant from Romania and his Viennese wife, who was the daughter of the renowned Austrian cantor and composer Dr Solomon Sulzer. Hélène, who retained her maiden name for professional purposes following her marriage in 1893 to Laurence \*Cowan, was often styled ‘Baroness’. A prolific writer of poetry, fiction, and drama, she also had musical talent, composing several lyrics, including, in 1895, *Benita: A Gipsy Love Song* and *Song of Songs* (1924). Her works include *Steyneville* (1885), *Denyse* (1888), *A Cycle of Verse* (3rd ed. 1889), *Seven Stories* (2nd ed. 1893), *Half-a-Dozen Transgressions* (1896), *The Chillingford Chronicles* (1899), *Financial Philosophy* (1902), *Flowers of*

*the Field* (1902), *Abelard and Heloise* (1906), and *Visions of Mine Head (Poems)* (1918).

*JC* (21 July 1893, 29 Aug. 1902, 22 July 1910, 20 May 1912); online sources.

**GINGOLD, HERMIONE FERDIN** (9 December 1897–24 May 1987), actress. Born in London, daughter of a stockbroker from Austria, she made her West End debut in 1908. She developed a trademark husky voice and also became known for her sharp wit and flamboyance. Before the war she played varied roles on stage and radio, but proved especially adept in revue; she achieved great popularity in *Sweet and Low* (1943), *Sweeter and Lower* (1944), and *Sweetest and Lowest* (1946), especially among American GIs. From the early 1950s she was based in the USA, appearing on Broadway in such productions as *Almanac* (1953) and *Side by Side with Sondheim* (1977), and in films including *Around the World in Eighty Days* (1956), *Gigi* (1958), and *A Little Night Music* (1973). Her first husband was Michael \*Joseph. Her second, the distinguished songwriter and playwright Eric Maschwitz, was not Jewish. Her autobiography, *How to Grow Old Disgracefully*, was published in 1989.

ODNB.

**GINSBERG, MORRIS** (14 May 1889–31 August 1970), sociologist and social philosopher. Born in Lithuania, the son of a tobacco manufacturer, he received a traditional Jewish education and was entirely Yiddish speaking when he came to England in around 1910, entering UCL (First in Philosophy, 1913). From 1914 he was an assistant to the LSE sociologist L. T. Hobhouse, and became a lecturer in Sociology at the LSE in 1922, and Professor of Sociology there from 1929–54. He wrote chiefly on anthropological topics and later on the concepts of progress and justice in society, producing such works as *Moral Progress* (1947) and *The Idea of Progress: A Revaluation* (1953). He is generally regarded as the leading British sociologist of his time, although many recent approaches to sociology, such as quantitative survey research, passed him by. One of his interests was the study of the Jewish people from a sociological perspective. He



wrote *The Jewish People Today* (1956) and edited the *Jewish Journal of Sociology*. He was elected FBA and received three honorary degrees. Ronald Fletcher, ed., *The Science of Society and the Unity of Mankind: A Memorial Volume for Morris Ginsberg*, appeared in 1974.

ODNB; EJ; WWW.

**GINSBURG, CHRISTIAN DAVID** (25 December 1821?–7 March 1914), biblical scholar and missionary. Born David Ginsburg or Güntzberg to Jewish parents in Warsaw, he became a cotton spinner in Ozorkow, and in 1846 was converted through the Warsaw mission of the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Deserting his Jewish wife and child, he moved to England, where he wed twice. In 1853, having pursued Biblical studies under the Society's auspices, he became one of its missionaries, transferring from London to Liverpool in 1857. He became a much-published Biblical scholar, with his major work being the four-volume *The Massorah* (1880–1905). He was active in the British and Foreign Bible Society and in the Liberal Club.

ODNB; EJ; JE (Note: the first source gives his year of birth as 1821, based on the age he declared when marrying in England; the two latter sources give the year as 1831).

**GINSBURG, DAVID** (18 March 1921–18 March 1994), politician. He was born in London to an engineer and his wife who had moved from St Petersburg as a result of the Russian Revolution. Educated at UCS and Balliol College, Oxford, where he studied under Thomas \*Balogh, he served as a captain in the Second World War. From 1946–52 he was Senior Research Officer of the Government Social Survey, and from 1952–9 Secretary of the Labour Party's Research Department. He served as Labour MP for Dewsbury from 1959–81 when he joined the Social Democratic Party, continuing as Dewsbury's MP until 1983. He was Private Secretary to Douglas Houghton, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister without Portfolio, 1964–7. An economist, market consultant, and writer, he sometimes reviewed books

on political themes for the JC, but had scant interest in matters Jewish.

JC (1 April 1994); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**GLANVILLE, BRIAN LESTER** (24 September 1931–) novelist, playwright, and sports writer. Educated at Charterhouse, he was from 1958–92 and again from 1998 Football Correspondent for the *Sunday Times*, his interest in football having been awakened at an early age by his father, a keen Arsenal fan from Dublin. Based in Italy for much of his career, he has written on soccer for Italian journals. From 1992–6 he was Sports Correspondent for *The People*. He has authored several books on football. His many novels often feature football and are set in Italy. Some of his work, such as his novel *A Second Home* (1965) and his play *A Visit to the Villa*, have Jewish themes. In the play *Underneath the Arches* he and his co-writer pay tribute to Bud \*Flanagan. From 1958–62 he was Literary Advisor to The Bodley Head publishing company and later wrote sketches for the 1960s BBC TV satirical show *That Was the Week That Was*.

WW; JC (2 Nov. 2001, 2 May 2003).

**GLASGOW**, Scotland's second city, situated on the River Clyde. A Jewish hatter, Isaac Cohen, was admitted a burgess of the city in 1812. A congregation was founded in 1823, with Moses Lisenheim as shochet. From about 1823–37 services took place at his house in High Street. Optician David Davis, reputedly the first Jew to settle in Glasgow, was the congregation's President for many years. In 1826 Michael took over Lisenheim's duties but died shortly afterwards and was succeeded by Solomon Sternburgh. In 1831 Glasgow had 47 Jewish residents, six born locally, five from London, ten from Sheerness, and the remainder from Holland, Germany, and Poland. During, approximately, 1837–42 the congregation worshipped at premises at Old Post Office Court, and from 1835–51 used a plot within the general cemetery for burials. In 1842 a hall attached to Anderson College, George Street, was leased for worship. The choice for religious purposes of a location where corpses were dissected

provoked outrage among some members, including Michael's father Jonas, a furniture dealer, who led a breakaway congregation during the several years that the hall was in use. In 1844 both the 'Old' and the 'New' congregations were sufficiently viable to vote in the election for a new British Chief Rabbi and pay for the privilege. By 1850 there were some 200 Jews in Glasgow. In 1858 the Hebrew Philanthropic Society, subsequently renamed the Jewish Board of Guardians, was set up. In 1879 the community's first purpose-built synagogue, in Garnethill, was established, with Rev. Eleazar P. Phillips as minister. With the arrival at the end of the nineteenth century of many refugees from the Tsarist Empire, especially the Baltic provinces, principally Lithuania, the seeds of a number of new congregations were sown. Owing mainly to this immigration, there were about 4000 Jews in Glasgow in 1897 and 6500 in 1902. Many of the newcomers were tailors and furriers, and Gorbals was a core area of settlement. Zionism flourished, through the Chovevei Zion movement and later through organisations supporting Herzl's dream and Israel. The usual range of communal organisations emerged, including a Jewish newspaper and the \*Jewish Lads' Brigade, which could boast the world's only Jewish piper band. By 1970 there was a Jewish primary day school, and Hebrew was taught in two municipal secondary schools. Notable ministers of religion at various congregations, extant and non-extant, have been Rev. I. Hirshow, Rabbi Samuel \*Hillman, Rabbi A. L. \*Rubinstein, Rabbi Kopul \*Rosen, Rabbi N. Shapiro, and Rabbi A. Jesner. Sir Myer \*Galpern was Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1958–60. Native Glaswegian Hazel Josephine Cosgrove QC CBE (née Aronson; 12 January 1946–) was Sheriff of Glasgow (1988–91) and of Lothian and Borders (1991–6); her Carmarthen-born husband, dental surgeon John Allan Cosgrove (5 December 1943–), a graduate of the University of Glasgow and now based in Edinburgh, chairs the Scottish Council of Jewish Communities. In 1969 Glasgow's Jewish population numbered about 13,400. Twenty-five years later it had fallen to approximately 6700, and the 2001 Census showed 4224 Jews there. Today, there are five synagogues in Glasgow: the Garnethill Synagogue, the Giffnock and Newlands Synagogue (founded in the 1930s), Langside Hebrew Congregation (founded

about 1915), Netherlee and Clarkston Hebrew Congregation (founded about 1942), and Newton Mearns Synagogue (founded about 1952). There is also a Reform congregation, the Glasgow New Synagogue, which was established in 1933. The city also has Jewish institutions of various kinds, located mainly in the Giffnock area. (See also Oscar Slater.)

A. Levy, *Origins of Glasgow Jewry, 1812–1895* (1949); Roth, Rise; C. Bermant, *Troubled Eden* (1969); K. E. Collins, *Be Well! Jewish Health and Welfare in Glasgow, 1860–1914* (2001); idem, *Glasgow Jewry: A Guide to the History and Community of the Jews* (1993); B. Braber, *Jews in Glasgow 1870–1939* (2007); JE; EJ; JYB; Jolles; JCR-UK.

**GLASS, DAVID VICTOR** (2 January 1911–23 September 1978), sociologist and demographer, and **GLASS (née Lazarus), RUTH ADELE** (30 June 1912–7 March 1990), sociologist. David Glass was born in the East End, the son of a journeyman tailor. He was educated at Raine's Grammar School and at the LSE, and became research assistant to Sir William Beveridge. Glass became probably Britain's leading expert on demography and population trends, and was the author of *Population Policies and Movements in Europe* (1940) and other works, and the founder of the journal *Population Studies*. From 1945 he worked at the LSE, where he was Reader, and, from 1948, Professor of Sociology. His best-known work was probably *Social Mobility in Britain* (1954), a detailed empirical study of intergenerational social mobility. He was also involved in many other projects on this subject. His wife Ruth was born in Berlin, the daughter of a 'factory burner', and the descendant of a line of rabbis. She studied at the University of Berlin, but left Germany in 1932 as the Nazis approached power. From the mid-1930s she lived in England, where she studied at the LSE and became a specialist in urban sociology, especially housing and planning. Her *Watling* (1939) was a study of a council estate near Hendon. From 1950 she worked at UCL, where she directed the Social Research Unit and founded the Centre for Urban Studies. She wrote many works on urban planning, such as *London's Housing Needs* (1965), and was also sympathetic to post-war immigrants as the author of *Newcomers* (1960), concerning West Indians, and other works. She was a non-

doctrinaire but committed Marxist throughout her life. Glass was her second husband.

ODNB.

**GLATT, MAX MEIER** (1912–14 May 2002), pioneer in the treatment of alcoholism. Born in Berlin, he qualified in medicine at Leipzig in 1937. Having been imprisoned in Dachau, he arrived in Britain as a refugee, spending 1940–2 in internment in England and Australia as a so-called ‘enemy alien’. He spearheaded the medical treatment in Britain of alcoholism, strove to remove the stigma associated with that condition, and changed the official perception of it from a moral failing to a treatable medical condition. He edited *Addiction* (1961–78), and founded the pioneering unit for alcoholism and drug addiction at St Bernard’s Hospital, Ealing (and later at UCH), and established the prison alcohol unit at Wormwood Scrubs, where he worked as a psychotherapist. He was Vice-President of the Medical Council on Alcoholism, President of the National Council on Alcoholism (1984), and a member of the WHO’s Expert Advisory Panel on Drug Dependence. He received an honorary doctorate from the Open University in 1978.

BMJ (8 June 2002); *Medical Directory* 2001.

**GLIKSTEN (né Glikstein), ALBERT ARNOLD** (1898–22 December 1951), timber producer and football chairman. Born in London, the son of a timber merchant, he was educated at the City of London School, and took over the timber firm of S. Glikstein & Co. founded by his grandfather, which he developed into the biggest producer of hardwoods in the Commonwealth. He was instrumental in establishing an important hardwood industry, based on sustained yields, in British Honduras and the Gold Coast (Ghana), and served as Assistant Director of the Timber Control Council during the Second World War. In 1935 he and his brother Stanley took over Charlton Athletic Football Club, in one of the earliest examples of Jewish sporting ownership. They spent a reported £70,000 on players, with the result that the team were promoted from the Third Division to the First in two years. Gliksten died in British

Honduras at the age of only 53, leaving £1,391,000, of which more than £1,000,000 went to the Inland Revenue in death duties. His brother **Stanley Gabriel Glikstein** (August 1892–22 February 1962) continued the business, as well as the association with Charlton Athletic, leaving £1,247,000.

JC (28 Dec. 1951); *Times* (24 Dec. 1951, 27 May 1952, 23 Feb. 1962).

**GLOUCESTER** had a Jewish community during the Middle Ages. Perhaps the first Jews to settle there after the \*Readmission were the forebears of local silversmith, travelling jeweller, and moneychanger Israel (Isaiah) Abrahams (d. December 1821); they reportedly moved there late in the seventeenth century. Abrahams baked matzot (unleavened bread) for the community each Passover, a function taken over by his son Michael. The congregation’s regulations were drawn up in Yiddish in about 1800. Its synagogue (which closed in 1870) was in Mercy Place, and its cemetery was in Organ’s Passage, or Gardner’s Lane, off Barton Street, with the first interment there occurring in 1784. In 1830 an A. Levy was licensed to practise in Gloucester as a shochet. The community’s remaining members had by 1871 affiliated to the \*Bristol congregation. In 1937 the 35 bodies in the burial ground were transferred to Bristol and the site became a public park: the last interment had been that of Israel Abrahams’s daughter Amelia (1792–1886). No formal community exists in Gloucester today.

JE; EJ; Roth, HJE (1964); idem, *Rise*.

**GLUCK, FELIX PHILLIP** (1923–22 February 1981), artist, book illustrator, and publisher. Born in Fürth, Bavaria, he was educated at Budapest Free Academy of Art. Arriving in Britain in 1948, having survived incarceration at Mauthausen, where he caught tuberculosis, he completed his studies in Newcastle (King’s College, part of the University of Durham), won the Giles Bequest Relief Print Competition mounted at the V&A with his *Slum Children*, and in 1950 returned to Hungary. On his return to Britain in 1956 he became Art Director of Aldus Books (formerly Rathbone

Books) and a lecturer in graphic design in art colleges in Hornsey (1966–9), Chelsea (1969–71), and Twickenham (1973–7). In about 1960 he perfected a new technique of painting in pastel on suede. He edited the annual *Modern Publicity* (1967–81). In 1971 he founded the Felix Gluck Press, specialising in natural history and children's books. His very finely produced books won many prizes, including seven National Book League Design Awards. He also illustrated Ben-Gurion's *Jews in Their Land*. Norfolk was his favourite county for landscapes. In 1986 a retrospective exhibition of his work was held.

JC (6 March 1981, 22 Aug. 1986); *Times* (3 March 1981); *Felix Gluck 1923–1981 Artist and Publisher* (1986).

**GLUCK, HANNAH** (13 August 1895–10 January 1978), artist. Her real surname was Gluckstein: she was the daughter of Joseph Gluckstein (1854–1930), a founder of Joseph Lyons and Co. Born in London, she was educated at a private school in Swiss Cottage, at St Paul's Girls' School in Hammersmith, and at St John's Wood Art School. As an artist, she initially based herself in Cornwall and later in Hampstead and, finally, Steyning, West Sussex. Her output included landscapes, exquisite flower paintings, and, in particular, portraits – including depictions of her lesbian lovers, who included the well-known flower-arranger Constance Spry. During the 1950s she lobbied manufacturers and the Board of Trade for better quality artists' materials and a defined standard for pigments in oils; these efforts ultimately succeeded, but meanwhile she had neglected her career. Widely praised for her sense of form and harmony, her brushwork, and her use of colour, she exhibited at London galleries from 1924–37, and had another exhibition in 1972 which included her most recent work, *Rage, Rage Against the Dying of the Light*, an acknowledgement of her own mortality that took her three years to complete.

ODNB; D. Souhami, *Gluck, 1895–1978: Her Biography* (1988).

**GLÜCK, LEWIS** (1803/4–27 April 1874), artist and Hebraist. Born in Posen, Prussian

Poland, the son of a furrier, he arrived in Britain in 1836. Settling in the East End, he worked as an artist, specialising in micrography. His works included micrographic portraits of the philosemitic Duke of Sussex, whom he tutored in Hebrew for several months; Queen Victoria; the Duke of Wellington; and a chief rabbi, probably Solomon \*Hirschell. His portraits appeared in *Biographical Memoir of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria* (1844) and *A Biographical Memoir of His Late Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex* (1846), the latter published under the pseudonym L. Glück Rosenthal. He exhibited oils and watercolours at London's Adelaide Gallery. One, *The Coronation of Napoleon*, afterwards hung in a noted Cheapside restaurant, Sweeting's, whose owner won it in a lottery. Twice married, to Jewish brides, Gluck had illegitimate children with two non-Jewish women. Those extra-marital activities perhaps explain why a plan to appoint him rabbi in St Thomas, Virgin Islands, using the liturgy of the Anglo-Jewish Reform movement, proved abortive. From the early 1860s he lived in Sheffield, where he was an active member of the local Hebrew Congregation and a campaigner for Jewish-Christian understanding.

OB NB; VJ (26 Nov. 1841); Berger, quoting *Jewish World* (8 May 1874).

**GLUCKMAN (né Gluckmann), [HERMAN] MAX** (26 January 1911–13 April 1975), anthropologist. Born in Johannesburg, the son of a lawyer, he was educated at the University of Witwatersrand and arrived in Oxford in 1934 as a Rhodes Scholar at Exeter College. From 1939–47 he worked for the Rhodes Livingstone Institute in Northern Rhodesia (Director, 1942–7). In 1947 he returned to England, to lecture at the University of Manchester, where in 1949 he became Professor of Social Anthropology. An expert on African tribal societies, he wrote a series of important works on African anthropology. Profoundly influential in his field, he received many academic honours, and from 1962–6 chaired the Association of Social Anthropologists of the British Commonwealth. He had a continuing association with Israel, and helped to establish the Anthropology Department at the University of Tel Aviv. He died in Jerusalem,

where he was a visiting scholar at the Hebrew University.

ODNB; JC (25 April 1975); P. H. Gulliver, ed., *Cross Examinations: Essays in Memory of Max Gluckman* (1997).

**GLÜCKSMANN, ALFRED** (28 December 1904–14 July 1985), embryologist, and **LASNITZKI-GLÜCKSMANN (née Lasnitzki), ILSE** (20 December 1908–15 October 2000), medical researcher. Born in Rybnik, Upper Silesia, Alfred qualified MD at the University of Heidelberg, where he afterwards taught anatomy and made what has since been recognised as an important discovery relating to embryonic development. It gave rise to his landmark paper ‘Cell Death in Normal Vertebrate Ontogeny’ (published in the journal *Biological Reviews* in 1951). Dismissed from his post in 1933 after the Nazi rise to power, he joined Strangeways Research Laboratory in Cambridge, of which he became Deputy Director in 1960. There he undertook an impressive series of original projects in embryonic research, examined the effects of ionising radiation on normal and tumour tissues, and advanced much new thinking and research relating to an understanding of carcinogenesis, especially hormonal influences. Early in the Second World War he was interned as an ‘enemy alien’ in England and Canada, and married Ilse, whom he had met at the Strangeways Laboratory, on his return. He wrote *Sex Determination and Sexual Dimorphism in Mammals* (1978) and *Sexual Dimorphism in Human and Mammalian Biology and Pathology* (1981). Born in Berlin, daughter of a businessman who died during her childhood, Ilse was expelled from medical school in 1933 for the crime of being Jewish and obtained her MD in Basle in 1937. She was afterwards employed at the Strangeways, and having enrolled at Newnham College, Cambridge, was in 1943 awarded a PhD. Following the war she returned to the Strangeways, where she did funded research until she was 82. With two Parisian researchers she did pioneering experimental research on the carcinogenic effects of tobacco smoke on lung tissue, subsequently working on the effects on the bladder and prostate gland of other carcinogenic agents, steroid hormones and vitamin A, developing new techniques

of tissue and organ culture, and collaborating (1974–89) with a Tokyo researcher. In 1968 she became a Fellow of Lucy Cavendish College and the following year was awarded an honorary DSc (Cantab.). The author of over 100 scientific research papers, she died aged 91. Miriam Glucksmann, Professor of Sociology at Essex University, is the couple’s daughter.

*Times* (3 Aug. 1985); *Longman’s Who’s Who of British Scientists* 1969/70; *Guardian* (20 Oct. 2000); M.

Glucksmann, ‘German Reconcilings’, *Soundings*, 6 (1997), 1–17 (online).

**GLUCKSTEIN FAMILY**, restaurateurs. Together with their relatives by marriage, the \*Salmons and Sir Joseph \*Lyons, the Gluckstein family were the owners and directors of J. Lyons & Co., for much of the twentieth century the largest and best-known firm of multiple restaurateurs and caterers in Britain, with hundreds of branches. **Samuel Gluckstein** (1821–23 January 1873) came to England from Prussia in 1841 and founded a firm of cigar manufacturers in east London. His son **Isidore Gluckstein** (13 August 1851–12 December 1920), who was educated at Hartog’s Academy in Camden and at the Whitechapel Foundation School, opened a retail tobacconists’ firm in London with his brother-in-law Barnett \*Salmon. This became Salmon & Gluckstein, which was the largest firm of retail tobacconists in Britain when it was sold to Imperial Tobacco in 1904. J. Lyons & Co. was founded in 1887 as caterers to the Liverpool Exhibition of that year, and grew to become one of the most famous businesses in Britain. Isidore Salmon was the firm’s chairman following the death of Sir Joseph Lyons in 1917. His brother **Montague Gluckstein** (18 July 1854–7 October 1922), who was educated at the same schools, succeeded his brother as Chairman. His son **Samuel Montague Gluckstein** (28 October 1884–29 August 1928), who was awarded the MC during the First World War, was a director from 1914–28. Another son, **Isidore Montague Gluckstein** (2 November 1890–16 January 1975), who was educated at St Paul’s School and at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, served as a captain during the First World War and was severely wounded. He served as the firm’s Managing Director from 1940–56,

its Chairman from 1956–61, and its President from 1961. **Leonard Gluckstein** (18 June 1907–17 January 1970), the son of another brother, Barnett, was educated at Cambridge. He was a director of the firm from 1941–70 and was also Chairman of the Strand Hotels Ltd and other companies. Two other relatives, Sir Louis Halle \*Gluckstein and Sir Samuel \*Gluckstein, have separate entries.

DBB (Montague Gluckstein); WWW; S. Aris, *The Jews in Business* (1970); P. Byrd, 'J. Lyons & Co., Origins of the Company', online; JC (13 Oct. 1922); *Times* (17 Jan. 1975).

**GLUCKSTEIN, Sir LOUIS HALLE** (23 February 1897–27 October 1979), politician and barrister. The son of Joseph Gluckstein, one of the founders of J. Lyons & Co., the restaurateurs, he was educated at St Paul's School and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He served as a lieutenant in the First World War, and also served throughout the Second World War, rising to colonel's rank in 1944. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1922 (KC, 1945; Bencher, 1952; Treasurer, 1970). He was Conservative MP for Nottingham East from 1931–45, when he was defeated, and also unsuccessfully stood for Parliament in 1929, 1950, and 1951. Standing 6 feet 7 inches in height, he was famous for being the tallest MP in history. A member of the LCC (1955–64) and of the GLC (1964–73; Chairman, 1968–9), he was knighted in 1953 and created GBE in 1969. Before the establishment of the State of Israel he had been an outspoken anti-Zionist of the old school. He was actively associated with the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St John's Wood; in 1943, as its representative on the Board of Deputies, he resigned from the Board when pro-Zionists captured control of that body.

Jolles; Stenton; WWW; JC (2 Nov. 1979).

**GLUCKSTEIN, Sir SAMUEL** (28 September 1880–19 August 1958), solicitor and local politician. Sir Samuel Gluckstein was the son of Isidore Gluckstein (1851–1920), of the catering family. He was educated at the City of London School, and became a solicitor with the firm Bartlett & Gluckstein. He was a prominent

local politician in Westminster, sitting on Westminster City Council from 1906 until his death. He served as an alderman from 1924, and was Mayor of Westminster during 1920–1. He was a member of the LCC from 1929–49 and its Deputy Chairman in 1939–40. He was also Deputy Chairman of the Court of London University in 1939. He contested several seats as a Conservative candidate. He was knighted in 1933, he was made an honorary Freeman of Westminster in 1953.

WWW; Jolles.

**GLUECKAUF, EUGEN** (9 April 1906–12 September 1981), physicist. Eugen Glueckauf (Glückauf until 1947) was born in Eisenach, the son of an affluent rain-coat manufacturer in Berlin, where he attended the Technische Hochschule. He arrived in England in 1933 with a small stipend from the Academic Assistance Council. He worked with the Air Ministry's Meteorological Office studying the stratosphere. During 1940 he was interned on the Isle of Man with other 'enemy aliens'. Subsequently, he participated in the UK's fledgling atomic energy programme, helping to establish a sound scientific basis for nuclear technologies. In 1947 he joined the AERE at Harwell, where he was appointed Deputy Chief Scientific Officer in 1952; his work on nuclear power stations involved high temperature gas-cooled reactors. His was particularly concerned with the problems relating to the storage and disposal of radioactive waste material. He also pursued research into seawater desalination. Awarded a DSc from the University of London in 1951, he was elected FRS in 1969. He retired in 1971, becoming actively involved in the Jewish communal life of \*Oxford, and was elected Treasurer of the local B'nai B'rith lodge.

*Biog. Mem. FRS*, 30 (1984), 193–224; *Times* (15, 18 Sept. 1981).

**GLYNN (né Galinsky), ALAN ANTHONY** (29 May 1923–), public health specialist, and **GLYNN (né Galinsky), IAN** (3 June 1928–), physiologist. The brothers were born in the East End. Educated at the City of London School and at UCL, Alan qualified in medicine

at UCH in 1946. He was Professor at St Mary's Medical School (1971–80) and Director of the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale (1980–8). Ian studied medicine at Cambridge and at UCH. Elected FRS in 1970, he was Professor of Membrane Physiology at Trinity College, Cambridge (1975–86) and Professor of Physiology at the University of Cambridge (1986–95). From 1980–6 he was Vice-Master of Trinity College. His physiological research has dealt with the transport of ions across living cell membranes.

JC (3 June 1921); WW.

**GODLEY, KEVIN MICHAEL** (7 October 1945–), pop singer, songwriter, drummer, percussionist, and music video director. Born in Prestwich, Greater Manchester, he met Lol \*Creme at art college, and with him joined the band known as The Mockingbirds. From 1974–6 they were part of 10cc, leaving to create their successful partnership Godley & Creme as musicians and directors. In 1986 they were jointly nominated for a Grammy Award for best music video, long form. Godley's charity CD *One World One Voice* was released in 1990. Subsequently he formed the band GG/06 with Graham \*Gouldman.

JC (30 Oct. 1981, 2 June 1995); online sources.

**GOEHR, WALTER** (28 May 1903–4 December 1960), composer and conductor. A factory owner's son, Walter studied at the Hochschule für Musik in his native Berlin. He arrived in London in 1933 following Nazi persecution, and became Musical Director of the Gramophone Company (later EMI). He was associated with the first performance on record of Tchaikovsky's first piano concerto and Rachmaninoff's second piano concerto. He conducted his own Orchestra Raymonde, and (1946–9) the BBC Theatre Orchestra, and tutored at Morley College (1945–53). He was one of the British jury members of the International Society for Contemporary Music. His compositions included the scores to the films *Colonel Blimp* (1943) and *Great Expectations* (1946). As a musicologist he took a great interest in early composers, especially Monteverdi. Whilst broadening the British

public's awareness of, and receptivity to, pre-classical music, he was greatly responsible for also bringing to them many very important modern new works, including Britten's *Serenade*, Tippett's *A Child of Our Time*, Seiber's *Ulysses*, and Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana*. During the war years he used the pseudonym George Walter. His Berlin-born son [**Peter**] **Alexander Goehr** (10 August 1932–) studied at the Royal Manchester College of Music (1952–5) and in Paris. He was in charge of production of BBC orchestral concerts (1960–7), taught at the University of Leeds (1971–6), and was appointed Professor of Music at the University of Cambridge (1976). He has composed many notable works.

ODNB; *Grove*; *Times* (5 Dec. 1960, 31 Jan. 1948, 25 Sept. 1950); J. Holmes, *Conductors on Record* (1982); J. Vinton, ed., *Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Music*. (1974); *Harvard Biographical Dictionary of Music* (1996).

**GOETZ, WALTER** (24 November 1911–13 September 1995), cartoonist and illustrator. Born in Cologne and brought up in Berlin, the son of a silk wholesaler, he was educated in England at Bedales, becoming a naturalised British subject in 1934. From 1934–54 he provided cartoons for the *Daily Express*, signed 'Walter'. A versatile artist, he designed book jackets and posters, and painted landscapes. He was also an art dealer and costume designer, and during the Second World War worked in the Political Warfare Executive producing aerial leaflets in German.

M. Bryant, *Dictionary of Twentieth-Century British Cartoonists and Caricaturists* (2000).

**GOETZE, SIGISMUND CHRISTIAN HUBERT** (24 October 1866–24 October 1939), painter. Born in London, the son of a colonial broker, he was baptised in infancy. He was educated at UCS and the University of London, going on to win the Trevelyan-Goodall Scholarship for entry to the Slade School of Fine Art, and training at the RA Schools. He first exhibited at the RA in 1888. He was a portraitist and landscapist whose output included frescoes on British imperial themes for the Foreign Office. He saved the Gilbert sculptures for the nation, was an outstanding benefactor of the

Artists' General Benevolent Institution, and, among other milestones in a notable career, became Master of the Glaziers' Company in 1939. In 1922 an antisemite, Captain Harold Sherwood Spencer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libel, having, in an article in the journal *Plain English*, described him as 'an alien in Common Law and a perpetual enemy of this Christian Empire'. His sister Violet married Sir Alfred Mond, the first Lord Melchett. Members of the Mond family were among his sitters.

JC (8 May 1896, 21 May 1897, 8 July 1910); *Times* (25 Oct. 1939).

**GOLD, Sir ARTHUR ABRAHAM** (10 January 1917–25 May 2002), businessman and sports administrator. Born in Dalston, the son of a taxi driver who later became a garage owner, he was educated at the Grocers' Company's School in Hackney and became a successful Rolls-Royce franchise proprietor. As a youth he was a champion high jumper, representing England in several international events, and first became a coach at 19. During the Second World War he served as a sergeant instructor with the Army Physical Training Corps. After the war he became an important athletics coach. He was Assistant Secretary and later Secretary (1965–77) of the British Amateur Athletic Board, a high-profile post in which he oversaw Britain's participation in three Olympic Games. He helped to modernise and centralise the administration of amateur athletics in Britain. He was an opponent of the growth of sponsorship in, and professionalising of, 'amateur' athletics until these trends proved inevitable, and strongly opposed the use of performance-enhancing drugs. He was knighted in 1984.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**GOLD (né Goldberg), HARRY** (26 February 1907–13 November 2005), clarinettist, saxophonist, and composer. The son of a tailor who changed the family name from Goldberg during the First World War, he was born in Dundrum near Dublin, and spent his childhood in Leytonstone. Hearing the Original Dixieland Jazz Band play inspired his musical

career. He briefly attended the London College of Music, and over the years played with popular bands, as well as appearing with the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra and other classical orchestras. In 1939 he joined Oscar Rabin's band, and with members of it he subsequently formed his own group, the Pieces of Eight, which played a highly polished form of Dixieland and jazz, and was one of the best small swing bands in the country. In 1955 it was taken over by his tenor saxophonist brother, **Laurie Gold** (1918–2000), while Harry concentrated on composing and arranging, but eventually it re-formed, with Harry keeping active until 1999. He played with Harry Roy in the 1970s, and also with the New Paul Whiteman Orchestra. As a composer, he wrote *Doubloon* (1946), *The Parade of the Pieces* (1949), *Long John Stomp* (1950), and *Rhapsody in Green*, an Irish Rhapsody. In 1976 he was awarded the Composers' and Authors' Gold Badge of Merit.

*Daily Telegraph* (18 Nov. 2005); JC (23 Dec. 2005); C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music* (1998); *The New Grove Dictionary of Jazz* (2002); H. Gold, *Gold, Doubloons and Pieces of Eight* (2000).

**GOLD, JULIAN** *see* GOLDBERG, YIDEL

**GOLD, THOMAS** (22 May 1920–22 June 2004), astronomer and physicist. Born in Vienna, the son of an industrialist of Jewish origin and a non-Jewish mother, he was educated at Zuoz College, Switzerland. In 1939 he emigrated to Britain; was briefly interned as an 'enemy alien'; studied engineering at Trinity College, Cambridge (BA, 1942; ScD, 1969); worked as a farm labourer and lumberjack; and assisted the Admiralty with work on radar. After the war he researched into the physics of hearing. He was a Fellow of the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge (1946–7, 1949–52), and in 1952 became Senior Principal Scientific Officer at the Royal Greenwich Observatory. In 1957 he was appointed Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University, and from 1959 directed the Radiophysics & Space Research Centre at Cornell University. He was elected FRS (1964), and was awarded the Royal Astronomical Society's Gold Medal (1985). He wrote *Power from the Earth* (1987) and *The Deep Hot Biosphere*



(1999). He formulated, with Sir Herman \*Bondi and Fred Hoyle, the (mainly abandoned) steady state theory of the origin of the universe. His work also focused on solar system studies.

ODNB; IBDCEE; WW; *Hutchinson Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (1994); NDSB, 3 (2008).

**GOLD, VICTOR** (29 June 1922–29 September 1985), chemist. Cousin to Thomas \*Gold, he was born and attended school in Vienna, the son of a lawyer. In 1938 he fled to England, and as a student at UCL was evacuated to Aberystwyth. He was interned with other nationals of enemy countries in 1940, obtained his PhD in 1945, and afterwards taught chemistry at King's College, London, becoming Reader (1956), Professor (1964), Fellow (1975), and Dean of Natural Sciences (1978). Awarded a DSc in 1958, he developed a number of methodologies for studying chemical reaction mechanisms. In 1963 he launched the journal *Advances in Physical Organic Chemistry*. In 1972 he was elected FRS. A council member of the Royal College of Chemistry (1971–4), he was awarded its Ingold Medal in 1984, the year he became a vice-president of the Royal Institution. He was responsible for the chemical glossary adopted by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. He died in France.

*Biog. Mem. FRS*, 33 (1987); WW; *Times* (8 Oct. 1985).

**GOLDBERG, Sir ABRAHAM** (7 December 1923–1 September 2007), physician, medical researcher, and academic. He was born in Edinburgh to immigrant parents: his father was a Hebrew teacher and travelling salesman, and his seamstress mother eventually opened two ladies' dress shops. He was educated at George Heriot's School on a scholarship, qualifying in medicine at Edinburgh University in 1946. He did his National Service in the Royal Army Medical Corps, based in Egypt. In 1956 he was awarded a gold medal for his MD thesis on porphyria. His research into porphyrin metabolism led to his being acknowledged as a world authority on the disease. Having held posts at Manchester, UCH, and in the USA, he was appointed Consultant

Physician at Glasgow's Western Infirmary in 1959. He briefly edited the *Scottish Medical Journal*. From 1970–8 he was Regius Professor of Materia Medica, and from 1978–89, Regius Professor of the Practice of Medicine, at the University of Glasgow, where he had been given a personal chair in 1967. Concerned about the impact of lead poisoning on public health, he campaigned for lead-free water. He was (1980–6) Chairman of the Committee on Safety of Medicines, and (1989–91) foundation President of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Medicine at the Royal College of Physicians. Awarded a DSc by the University of Glasgow in 1966, he was elected FRSE in 1971, was knighted in 1983, and in 1988 received the Lord Provost of Glasgow's Award for Public Services. Following his retirement as Emeritus Professor in 1989 he pursued research into several aspects of history, and lectured on world famous Jewish figures. In 1973 he held the Henry Cohen Lectureship at the HUJ. He chaired the Glasgow Friends of Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem.

*BMJ* (27 Oct. 2007); *Times* (17 Oct. 2007); *JC* (26 Oct. 2007); WW.

**GOLDBERG, ALEXANDER** (1906–85), engineer. Born in Vilna, he emigrated to Britain in 1914, and graduated BSc at the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, London. He worked as Technical Manager at Kaloroil, London, and as Development Manager of High Duty Alloys, Ltd, Slough. He planned and executed the largest vacuum oven in the world. He was involved with aluminium prefabricated houses, and patented a process for drying grass. He made aliyah to Israel in 1948, becoming Managing Director of Chemicals and Phosphates Ltd, and of Negev Phosphates Co. Ltd. From 1965–73 he was President of the Haifa Technion, from which he received an honorary doctorate in technical sciences. He facilitated the integration of Soviet scientists in Israel. In 1976 he was President of the Israel Institute of Chemical Engineers.

WW in *World Jewry* 1965; *JC* 10 May 1985).

**GOLDBERG, DAVID (DAVE)** (22 July 1922–21 August 1969), guitarist, trombone player, and

composer. As a performer he sometimes used the name Dave Gilbert. Born in Merseyside, he settled in Glasgow, and served in the RAF. He specialised in guitar. He joined Ted Heath's Band, went to the USA in 1948, and after varied work there and in Italy returned in 1954 to Britain, where he worked as a freelance in films, radio, and television. He participated in Dizzy Reece's Sextet (1954), Harry Roy's Quintet (1954), Geraldo's Band (1955), Phil Seaman's Quintet (1956), and Jack Parnell's ATV Orchestra.

JC (15 Sept. 1969); J. Chilton, *WW of British Jazz* (2004).

**GOLDBERG, DAVID J.** (25 February 1939–), Liberal rabbi. Born in London, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, the University of Oxford, and Trinity College, Dublin. He received semikhah from \*Leo Baeck College in 1971, was Minister of the Wembley and District Liberal Synagogue (1971–5), and afterwards Associate Rabbi of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, succeeding John D. \*Rayner as senior minister in 1989; he co-edited a festschrift in Rayner's honour, *Aspects of Liberal Judaism* (2006). He retired in 2004. With Rayner he co-authored the Liberal movement's *Passover Haggadah* (1981) and *The Jewish People* (1987). His other books include *To the Promised Land: A History of Zionist Thought* (1996) and *The Divided Self: Israel and the Jewish Psyche Today* (2006). He is highly and publicly critical of Israeli policy towards the Palestinians. In 1999 he was awarded the gold medallion of the International Council of Christians and Jews for his 'outstanding contribution to interfaith harmony and understanding', and in 2004 was appointed OBE for his interfaith work.

JYB; online sources.

**GOLDBERG, Sir DAVID PAUL BRANDES** (28 January 1934–), psychiatrist. He qualified in medicine at the University of Oxford (1959), trained in psychiatry at the Maudsley Hospital (1962–9), and held professorial posts in psychiatry at the University of Manchester (1972–92) and the Institute of Psychiatry (1992–2001). He has written, co-authored, and edited many works in his field, including *Depression* (1984),

*Psychiatry in Medical Practice* (1987), and *The Origins and Course of Common Mental Disorders* (2005). He was knighted in 1996.

WW.

**GOLDBERG, MAX** (19 March 1905–11 February 1990), trumpeter and mellophone player. He was born in London, moving as a baby to Toronto with his family, who were originally from Russia. He learned to play the mellophone and cornet. He returned to Britain in about 1923, and led his own band in London. He later worked with \*Ambrose and other top bandleaders. Following war service in the RAF he resumed his career before emigrating to Australia.

J. Chilton, *WW of British Jazz* (2004).

**GOLDBERG, PAUL** (c1897–28 June 1961), civil servant. Born into poverty in East Ham, he forged a successful career in the Ministry of Labour. He worked there for some 40 years, becoming an Assistant Secretary. Throughout his life he possessed, in the words of his admiring *Times* obituarist, 'the authentic and selfless enthusiasm of the radical, impatient to make the world a more reasonable and a happier place, especially for the poor and the disabled'. The work most satisfying to his humanitarian instincts was undertaken towards the end of his career, when he was in charge of the ministry's Training Centres and Rehabilitation Units. As such, he undertook a mission to Israel to advise its government on industrial rehabilitation and on methods for training relevant personnel. A training centre set up by the Israeli Ministry of Labour on his advice was popularly known as 'The Goldberg Institute', and he received a medallion from David Ben-Gurion. He was a member of the Friends of the Hebrew University. In 1954 he was appointed CBE.

*Times* (1 July 1961); JC (7 July 1961).

**GOLDBERG, YIDEL** (1909–13 February 1987), actor. He was known also as Julian Gold. Born in Warsaw, the son of a prompter in

Yiddish stage productions, he spent his early childhood in Belgium and in England, where he made his Yiddish stage debut at the age of seven at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel. In 1920 he returned with his family to Belgium, where he continued to act. In 1936 he performed at the Adler Hall, in London's East End. In 1939 he joined the Grand Palais Company, and played the title role in the *King of Lampedusa*, the long running smash hit of 1944. Following a period of military service he appeared in 1946 in the notable Yiddish translation of *The Merchant of Venice* staged at the New Yiddish Theatre in Adler Street. In 1962 he played in a special performance of *Die Goldene Keit* ('The Golden Chain'), a Yiddish classic presented at the Ben Uri Art Gallery by the Friends of Yiddish.

JC (20 Feb. 1987); Mazower.

**GOLDBLATT, MAURICE WALTER** (2 July 1895–11 May 1967), occupational medicine toxicologist. Brought up in Belfast, he qualified there in medicine (1923) and proceeded to MD (1925). At St Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London (Beit Memorial Fellow, 1929; PhD, 1929), he taught and researched on carbohydrate metabolism. In 1935 he joined what became ICI (Dyestuffs) Ltd, where he pioneered research linking chemicals, such as beta-naphthylamine, with occupational cancers. He was described as the leading authority on cancer as an occupational disease. In 1947 he set up the Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratories (ICI) at the Frythe, Welwyn, one of the few institutions in Britain studying industrial toxicology, and extended its research to food additive safety. In 1957 he joined the Pollards Wood Research Station of the Institute of Cancer Research, and in 1962 left Britain to engage in further research in Italy; he died in Florence. His publications include a large section of Merewether's *Industrial Medicine and Hygiene* (1956). He was elected President of the Association of Industrial Medical Officers (now the Society of Occupational Medicine) in 1941, and, as a pre-eminent industrial toxicologist, became MRCP for his published work. In 1955 he was appointed CBE. His brother **Harold Goldblatt** (1899–April 1982), born in Manchester, was an actor, theatre producer, and managing director of the influential Ulster Group Theatre, which produced many

new plays, including Louis MacNeice's *Traitors in Our Way*. He appeared in *Coronation Street* and *Doctor Who*, and many other television series and dramas. He was awarded an honorary MA from Queen's University, Belfast. Another brother, Eric Goldblatt, was an international bridge player.

BMJ (3, 10 June 1967); JC (26 May 1967); Times (10 May 1957, 26 May 1967).

**GOLDBLOOM, JACOB KOPPUL** (30 October 1872–November 1961), Hebraist, educationist, and communal leader. Born in the Russo-Polish shtetl of Kletsk, and orphaned very young, he became a Hebrew teacher. Arriving in London's East End in 1892, he at first supplemented his teacher's earnings by dealing in tobacco and mineral water, and then by taking the role of chazan at the Grodno Synagogue, Wilkes Street. From 1901 he taught at the newly founded Redman's Road Talmud Torah in Stepney, of which he became Principal in 1903. There, at first against stiff opposition resulting in a ruling in his favour by the London Beth Din, he pioneered in this country the Ivrit b'Ivrit method of instruction, teaching Hebrew as a living language. An inspirational teacher, he made an impact on everyone he taught. Over the years some of his students made aliyah, and a youth club in Haifa was named in his honour. An eloquent early supporter of Chovevei Zion, he proved a potent influence and a pivotal figure in the Zionist movement in this country, welcoming Herzl to the East End in 1896, leading the East End Zionists in opposition to the 1903 'East Africa scheme', and serving as the \*Zionist Federation's Vice-President (1916–17) and Chairman of its Executive (1920–40). He chaired the European Executive of the World Confederation of General Zionists and the British branch of Brit Ivrit Olamit (the World Hebrew Union). From 1940–5 he was in Canada, as Executive Director of that country's JNF. In 1948 the Zionist Federation, which he had helped to found, sponsored the establishment of the Goldbloom Lectureship in Modern Hebrew at \*Jews' College. He was buried in Jerusalem.

JC (10 Feb. 1911, 30 Aug., 1 Nov. 1957, 20 Jan., 17, 24 Nov. 1961); Talmud Torah Ivrit Be-Ivrit – 1901–1951: *Fifty Years of Its Existence* (1951); Goodman, *Zionism*.

**GOLDENBERG, JONAS (JOHN)** (fl. 1860–80), adventurer and entrepreneur. He was born near Romania's border with Russia, probably at Beltsy (Belz) in Moldova. During the Crimean War he became a sutler, an army camp follower hawking provisions. This made him some money, and in 1861 he left Romania. In Vienna he married a young widow, and then travelled via Turkey and Iran to Burma, where he earned a fortune undertaking timber-cutting in the royal service. He afterwards set up as a financier in London but was not naturalised. At some stage he ceased to be a professing Jew. He left most of his wealth to London charities and the rest to his widow. But his will, reportedly proved at £160,000, was contested by his siblings in Romania on the grounds that according to that country's laws he could only alienate from his rightful heirs one third of his property. An inquiry ensued, with an English legal commission travelling to Romania to investigate. It culminated in the awarding of a reduced, but still substantial, sum to the charities, and an increased amount to Goldenberg's siblings and widow.

JC (18, 21 Oct. 1887, 21 June 1895).

**GOLDFINGER, ERNO** (11 September 1902–15 November 1987), architect. Born in Budapest, the son of lawyer, landowner, and industrialist, he attended school in Budapest and Gstaad, and then studied at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, Paris. He mixed with the avant-gardes, collaborated with Le Corbusier, and with R. Delaunay on film set design, and became a life-long pro-Soviet Marxist and atheist. During 1927 he visited London, where he co-designed Helena Rubinstein's salon at 24 Grafton Street, which is described as 'the first Modern shop in London'. He qualified as an architect in 1932, and settled in Britain in 1934, having married a non-Jewish Englishwoman. He designed 'Easiwork' furniture (1935), was evacuated to Canada (1940), and was naturalised British (1945). He designed (1939) his own Modernist house in Willow Road, Hampstead (acquired by the National Trust in 1994), which incorporated his invention, the photobolic screen; he had already invented a heliometer, which measured inside insulation, in 1932. During the 1940s he designed offices

for the Communist Party and the *Daily Worker* newspaper. He published *The County of London Plan Extended* (1945) and *British Furniture To-Day* (1951). His major projects included Alexander Fleming House (1959), the 27-storey Balfron Tower in London's East End (1967), and – completed in April 1972 – the tallest social housing building in Europe, the 31-storey Trelick Tower, west London, completed in 1972 and now a Grade II\* listed building. He was elected FRIBA (1966), FRSA (1968), and RA (1975).

ODNB; N. Warburton, *Erno Goldfinger: The Life of an Architect* (2005).

**GOLDIN, HORACE** (17 December 1873–22 August 1939), magician and master illusionist. Known for his impressive showmanship, he was born Chaim Elias Goldstein in Vilna, son of a fruit grower. He arrived in America in 1889, and later won attention with an illusion called 'Dreyfus Escapes from Devil's Island'. He made an acclaimed London debut in 1901 at the Palace Theatre, London, and in 1902 gave the first of several performances before King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra at Sandringham. He was arguably the inventor of the famous trick of 'Sawing a Woman in Half', which he initially presented in America in 1921. Following his marriage in 1927 he based himself largely in Britain, where he became President of the Magicians' Club and a council member of the variety artists' organisation, The Grand Order of Water Rats. His memoir, *It's Great Fun To Be Fooled*, appeared in 1937. His show was bought by Cecil \*Lyle.

ODNB; JC (25 Aug. 1939).

**GOLDING, Sir JOHN SIMON RAWSON** (15 April 1921–23 March 1996), orthopaedic surgeon. Nephew to Stanley \*Crosse, he was born in London, educated at Marlborough College, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, and the Middlesex Hospital, qualifying in medicine in 1944. He arrived in Jamaica in 1953, and from 1965–88 was Princess Alice Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University College Hospital of the West Indies. Much of his work focused on the long term care of the disabled,

especially of paraplegics. He was instrumental in setting up the Commonwealth Paraplegic Games, was Secretary-General of World Orthopaedic Concern, and was Chairman of the Commonwealth Caribbean Medical Research Council. He was appointed OBE in 1959, knighted in 1986, and held the Order of Jamaica.

Times (10 Jan. 1986, 24 April 1996, 1 May 1996).

**GOLDING, LOUIS** (19 November 1895–9 August 1958), writer. Born to Russian immigrant parents in Manchester, where his father was a Hebrew teacher, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford. Rejected for army service on health grounds during the First World War, he instead assisted the national war effort as a member of an ambulance unit serving abroad. After the war he wrote poems, short stories, and review essays, and the novel *Forward from Babylon* (1921). Having received a grant from the Royal Literary Fund, he turned professional, travelling to various warmer climates for his health's sake and producing books inspired by his experiences abroad, such as the satirical novel *Seacoast of Bohemia* (1923), the acclaimed *Sunward* (1924), and *Three Ancient Lands* (1928), which describes his journey from Port Said to Palestine. His *In the Steps of Moses the Conqueror* (1943) is an account of his travels from the Nile to Mount Pisgah. The best known of his many novels, the highly successful Jewish-themed *Magnolia Street* (1932), had among its sequels *Five Silver Daughters* (1934); *Mr. Emmanuel* (1939), which was in 1945 made into a film; and *The Glory of Elsie Silver* (1946). Although homosexual, he eventually married the childhood friend on whom a character in *Magnolia Street* was based. Mildly sympathetic to communism, he visited Russia in 1932. He blasted antisemitism in *A Letter to Adolf Hitler* (1932), *The Jewish Problem* (1938), and *Hitler Through the Ages* (1939). His very varied literary output included radio drama and literary criticism, and works on black magic, boxing, and wine and food. His autobiography, *The World That I Knew*, appeared in 1940.

ODNB; EJ; JC (15, 22 Aug. 1958); J. B. Simons, *Louis Golding: A Memoir* (1958).

**GOLDMAN, BERNARD** (1923–19 September 1966), actor. Born in Clapton, he qualified as an accountant, beginning his acting career with the Cameo Players, the Jewish amateur theatrical group, shortly after the Second World War. He then spent eight years with the Unity Theatre, which led to film and television roles. He starred in the stage version of Wolf \*Mankowitz's *Make Me An Offer*. His final role was as Morris, the chief part in *Bread and Butter*, at a Holborn theatre. He often portrayed Jewish characters.

JC (23 Sept. 1966); online sources.

**GOLDMAN, CHARLES SYDNEY** (1868–7 April 1958), politician and journalist. His origins are obscure, but his name at birth in the Cape Colony was probably Sydney Charles Goldmann. In South Africa, he was a financial journalist who wrote *Goldmann's South African Mining and Finance* (3 vols, 1895) and other works on the mining industry. He was also a reporter for *The Standard* newspaper and as a special correspondent accompanied Sir Redvers Buller to Ladysmith during the Boer War. From the early 1900s he lived in England, where he founded *The Outlook* weekly newspaper, and changed his name to Charles Sydney Goldman. He served as Conservative MP for Falmouth and Penryn from January 1910–1918, and was known as an ardent imperialist, writing *The Empire and the Century* (1905) and other works. He later edited the *Cavalry Journal*. Married to the daughter of the first Viscount Peel, he appears to have had few links with the Jewish community. He died in British Columbia.

WWW; Times (9 April 1958); S. Badsey, *Doctrine and Reform in the British Cavalry, 1880–1918* (2008).

**GOLDMAN, JANE LAURETTA** (11 June 1970–), writer and television presenter. Born in London, she was a teenage pop columnist for the *Daily Star*. Her publications include the novel *Dreamworld* (2000), four non-fiction books for young adults, and the screenplay *Stardust*, based on the eponymous novel by Neil \*Gaiman. She has also written other screenplays, and during 2003–4 presented

a paranormal television series, *Jane Goldman Investigates*. Known for her Gothic outfits and long scarlet hair, she is married to the controversial (non-Jewish) television personality Jonathan Ross.

JC (27 Sept. 1985 [where her age was given as 19], 5 June, 16 Oct. 1987, 8 Nov. 2008); online sources.

**GOLDMAN, LAWRENCE NEIL** (17 June 1957–), historian and editor. He was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School and at Jesus College, Cambridge (BA, 1979), Trinity College, Cambridge (PhD, 2003) and Yale University. Since 1990 he has been a Fellow and Tutor in Modern History at St Peter's College, Oxford. He has written widely on aspects of Victorian history. Since 2004, following the sudden death of its first editor, Professor Colin Matthew, he has been the editor of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, the standard multi-volume compendium, published in 2004, which continues to add supplementary biographies on a regular basis. By coincidence, Goldman follows in the wake of Sir Sidney \*Lee, the Jewish second editor of the original *Dictionary of National Biography*, who succeeded its original editor, Sir Leslie Stephen.

WW.

**GOLDMAN, RAYMOND** (1930–), communal official. Born in London, he entered his family's clothing business, and was actively involved in his synagogue as well as the wider Reform movement. In 1966 he was appointed General Secretary (from 1979, Executive Director) of the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain, the first professional post of the movement. For three decades he administered its transition from a minor organisation to a major component of British Jewry, both providing a constant presence internally and promoting its message externally. On his retirement in 1994, he resumed his voluntary activities, becoming Chairman of the North Western Reform Synagogue.

'The Reform Synagogues of Great Britain: A Religious Organization', in D. Marmor, ed., *Reform Judaism* (1973).

**GOLDMAN, Sir SAMUEL** (10 March 1912–28 July 2007), civil servant and banker. He was educated at the Davenant Foundation School, Raine's School, and the LSE, graduating BSc Econ with a First, winning the Gladstone Memorial Prize, and becoming MSc in 1933 and the Hutchinson Silver Medallist. He worked with Moody's Economic Services (1934–8), with Joseph Sebag & Co. (1938–9), and in the Bank of England (1940–7). In 1947 he entered the Treasury as a statistician in the Central Statistical Office, becoming Chief Statistician in 1948 and Assistant Secretary in 1952. From 1960–2 he was Under-Secretary at the Treasury, from 1962–8 Third Secretary, and from 1968–72 Second Permanent Secretary. He then served as Executive Director (1972–4) and Managing Director (1974–6) of Orion Bank Ltd, and Chairman (1976–82) of Henry Ansbacher Ltd, the merchant bank. From 1976–81 he was Chairman of the Covent Garden Marketing Authority. He received a KCB in 1969. He wrote *Public Expenditure Management and Control* (1973).

Times (10 Aug. 2007); WW; Jolles.

**GOLDMAN, WILLY** (4 April 1910–25 April 2009), novelist and short story writer. Born in Stepney to a market fishmonger who took him out of grammar school at 14 to work in a garment sweatshop, he took up amateur boxing at Basil \*Henriques's Settlement, and in 1931 captained a British boxing team touring the USSR. He formed a local literary group with Simon \*Blumenfeld and the \*Litvinoff brothers. His novels include *East End My Cradle* (1940; new ed. 1947; reprinted 1988), *The Light in the Dust* (1944), *A Tent of Blue* (1946), *Some Blind Hand* (1946), *A Start in Life* (1947), *The Forgotten Word* (1948), and *A Saint in the Making and Other Stories* (1951), illustrated by Ben-Avraham \*Sochachewsky. He edited 'In England and in English': *A Collection of Modern Stories by Jewish Writers* (1947). C. P. Snow considered him the 'best reporter of the East End'.

JC (7 Nov., 1947, 20 May 2005, 10 July 2009); JYB.

**GOLDMAN-EISLER (née Leib), FRIEDA** (9 June 1907–19 January 1982), psycholinguist. Born in Buczac, Galicia (now Ukraine), the

daughter of a manufacturer, she studied at the University of Vienna (Dr Phil, 1931) and emigrated to Britain in 1934. She graduated BA at UCL, worked as a research assistant for the BBC Listener Research Department (1941–6), and from 1948–55 was on the Maudsley Hospital's Medical Research Council's scientific staff. She was appointed Reader at the Psycholinguistics Research Unit at the Department of Phonetics at UCL, and in 1970 became the first person in the UK to become a professor of psycholinguistics. Acknowledged as the pioneer of psycholinguistics in Europe, she was the pioneer of pausology, the study of hesitation, or the silences between passages of speech. She studied how speech is influenced by factors such as cognitive status, drugs, breathing, and personality. Her bibliography numbers over 700 items. She wrote *Psycholinguistics: Studies in Spontaneous Speech* (1968). In 1978 the report of the International Psycholinguistics Conference held at Schloss Wilhelmshöhe, Kassel, was published as *Temporal Variables in Speech: Studies in Honour of Frieda Goldman-Eisler*. She was acknowledged as the pioneer of psycholinguistics in Europe. In 1950, following her divorce from Willy \*Goldman, she married Paul \*Eisler.

Personal communication from Professor David M. Jacobson to M. Jolles. 2006; F. Goldman-Eisler, *Psycholinguistics: Studies in Spontaneous Speech* (1968); *Times* 27 July 1965, 13; H. Caplin, and B. Rosenblatt, eds., *International Bibliographical Dictionary of Central European Emigrés 1933–1945* (1983).

**GOLDSCHMIDT, BERTHOLD** (18 January 1903–17 October 1996), composer and conductor. Born in Hamburg, the son of a bedroom furniture merchant and feather importer, he studied at the universities of Hamburg and Berlin and at the Berlin Hochschule für Musik. An established composer, who wrote the last opera by a Jewish composer to be premièred in Germany before Hitler's accession to power, he moved to Britain in 1935. In 1944 he became Music Director of the BBC German Service, where he proved keen to include works by Jews and others banned by the Nazis. After the war his conducting career, begun in 1931, was rekindled. In 1959 he gave the first British full orchestral performance of Mahler's *Third Symphony*. From 1982, after decades of neglect, his own works became

increasingly performed and recorded; 15 new compositions were written, and he received invitations to conduct at home and abroad. His third string quartet included the *Ma'oz Tzur* melody. He was given a German award in 1993.

ODNB; P. Petersen, *Berthold Goldschmidt, Komponist und Dirigent* (2003, Hamburg); L. Stevens, *Composers of Classical Music of Jewish Descent* (2003); Grove.

**GOLDSCHMIDT, LAZARUS** (17 December 1871–18 April 1950), orientalist, translator, and bibliophile. Born in Plungian, Lithuania, he studied at Slobodka Yeshivah and the universities of Berlin and Strasbourg. He specialised in Ethiopic languages and literature, and published a number of key Semitic texts, including the Babylonian Talmud, into German. He arrived in Britain as a refugee from Nazism. In 1940 he published *The Earliest Illustrated Haggadah, Printed by Gershon Cohen at Prague*, which he had discovered. He published *Hebrew Incunabules* (1948) and his co-authored *The Earliest Editions of the Hebrew Bible* (1950). In 1941, to commemorate his seventieth birthday, a reception was held at the Royal Society in his honour. After the war he sold his oriental collection of approximately 2500 volumes and incunabula to the Royal Library of Copenhagen. His *Subject Concordance to the Babylonian Talmud*, written in Hebrew, edited by Rafael Edelman, and posthumously published in 1959, contained 150,000 references and may have been the first such publication of a Talmudic index. He received the honorary degree of DHL from HUC, Cincinnati. His son Immanuel Goldschmidt (Emanuel Goldsmith) translated some of his later works.

*Times* (19 April 1950); OBDCEE; *JC* (16 April 1948, 21 April 1950, 1 May 1959); E. Neufeld, 'Lazarus Goldschmidt: On the Occasion of the Seventieth Birthday of the Talmud Translator', *The Synagogue Review* (London), 16, 4 (Dec. 1941).

**GOLDSCHMIDT, OTTO MORITZ DAVID** (21 August 1829–24 February 1907), pianist and composer. Born in Hamburg, into a mercantile family with business connections in Glasgow and Manchester, he studied

under Mendelssohn in Leipzig and Chopin in Paris. He first performed in London in 1848, and in 1851 married (non-Jewish) soprano Jenny Lind, the famous 'Swedish nightingale', with whom he settled in Britain in 1858. He was naturalised in 1861, and, having left his ancestral faith, became a church organist. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Piano at the RAM, of which he was Vice-Principal (1866–8), as well serving as Musical Advisor to Rugby School (1864–9). He co-authored *The Chorale Book for England* (1865). The London Philharmonic Society gave him honorary membership in 1861, and in 1876 he was elected a member of the Athenæum. In the latter year he directed an amateur choir in the first complete performance in England of Bach's B minor mass. This led to the formation of the Bach Choir, which he conducted until 1885. Among the best-known of his many compositions was the oratorio *Ruth* (1867), given its première by his wife at the Hereford Festival in 1867. He published a collection of his late wife's cadenzas and ornaments in 1891.

ODNB; EJ; JE: JC (1 March 1907); *Musical Times* (1 April 1907).

**GOLDSCHMIDT, PHILIP** (c1811–7 March 1889), textile merchant and local politician. He was born in Oldenburg, Germany, and after initially living in Bradford helped to establish a firm of textile merchants in Manchester. In the 1881 Census he is described as a 'Brazilian merchant' and a naturalised British subject. He also traded with Chile and the West Indies. A Liberal, he was elected a member of Manchester City Council in 1869, became an alderman in 1885, served as Mayor of Manchester in 1883–4 and 1885–6, and received the Freedom of the City of Manchester. He appears to have had no involvement in Jewish communal life, and his Jewish origins were not generally known. His sons Hermann Julius Goldschmidt and Richard Philip Goldschmidt were also prominent in Manchester civic and charitable affairs. Like his father before him, Hermann was the local consul for Romania. Another son, Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney George Goldschmidt (5 April 1869–27 February 1949), was a noted authority on equestrianism, and broadcaster.

*Manchester Guardian* (8 March 1889); *Times* (5 April 1882).

**GOLDSCHMIDT, VICTOR MORITZ** (27 January 1888–20 March 1947), geochemist. Born in Zurich, the son of a professor of chemistry at the universities of Amsterdam, Heidelberg and Oslo, he studied in Oslo and Göttingen, where he made important and extensive contributions to mineralogy, petrology, Norwegian geology, and modern crystal chemistry. He was a professor at Göttingen (1929–35) and then returned to Oslo. In 1942, during the Nazi occupation of Norway, he was sent to a concentration camp but managed to escape to Sweden en route, and arrived in Britain in 1943. He worked under the auspices of the Agricultural Research Council in Aberdeen (the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research), and at Rothamsted, Hertfordshire. In 1946 he returned to Oslo, where he died. He was a major pioneer in geochemistry, which was recognised by his election as a foreign member of the Royal Society (1943), and the awards of an honorary degree from the University of Aberdeen, the Nansen Prize, and the Woollaston Medal of the Geological Society of London.

*Times* (1 April 1947); *Obit. Notices FRS*, 6 (1948–9); C. Gillespie, ed., *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, 5 (1972).

**GOLDSCHMIDT-LEHMANN (née Lehmann), RUTH PAULINE** (11 February 1930–5 January 2002), librarian and bibliographer. Born in Altona, Germany, she arrived in England in 1939. Educated at Wimbledon County Grammar School, in 1948 she joined the library staff of \*Jews' College, and from 1955–73 was in charge. She received a special diploma in Hebrew Palaeography and Epigraphy at SOAS (1956) and was elected FLA (1964). She prepared bibliographies on N. M. \*Adler, I. \*Jakobovits, and H. J. \*Zimmels. Her other bibliographies include *Britain and the Holy Land 1800–1914* (1995), *A Bibliography of Anglo-Jewish Medical Biography* (1988), *Nova Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica* (1961), *Anglo-Jewish Bibliography, 1937–1970* (1973), and *Anglo-Jewish Bibliography 1971–1990* (1992). In 1973 she moved to Jerusalem, where she married Josef



Goldschmidt, MK (d. 1981), a deputy mayor of Jerusalem. A bibliography of her complete published works on Jewish and Hebrew topics was compiled by Aron Prys.

A. Prys, 'In Memoriam, Ruth P. Goldschmidt-Lehmann 1930–2002', *JHSET*, 38 (2002), 1–11; *JC* (11 March 1955, 1 March 2002).

**GOLDSCHMIED, MARCO LORENZO SINNOTT** (28 March 1944–), architect. The son of a Jewish father from Trieste, whose mother perished in Auschwitz, he was born in Harrogate. With Lord \*Rogers and others he founded the world famous Richard Rogers Partnership, and became Managing Director. He has been a design team member for numerous projects, including the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, the Lloyd's of London headquarters, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, the Millennium Dome at Greenwich, and the National Assembly building for Wales in Cardiff. He led the strategic planning for Heathrow Airport's fifth terminal. He has been particularly concerned with the moral responsibility of the architects' profession regarding the environment and the effects of planning. Highly active in a range of professional organisations, he was elected President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1999–2001).

*WW*; *JC* (21 May 1999).

**GOLDSMID, ABRAHAM** (c1756–28 September 1810), bill broker and stockbroker; **GOLDSMID, ASHER** (c1751–30 October 1822), bullion broker; and **GOLDSMID, BENJAMIN** (c1755–15 April 1808), bill broker. They were the sons of a prominent merchant who emigrated from Amsterdam to London in around 1763. Asher became a partner with Abraham \*Mocatta (1797–1880) as a bullion broker to the Bank of England and the East India Company. He was the father of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid, and left £250,000. His brothers Abraham and Benjamin were the earliest specialist bill brokers in London; Abraham was also a stockbroker. Benjamin is said in one source – but not in others – to have committed suicide. In September 1810,

depressed by large-scale financial losses and other factors, Abraham took his own life, causing a major panic in the City, and owing £467,000 to creditors. By 1821 his relatives had repaid most of the debt. The Goldsmid brothers were active in the \*Great Synagogue and helped to establish \*Jews' Hospital. The friendship Abraham and Benjamin had with the sons of George III and with Lord Nelson helped to pave the way for the social acceptance of Jews in high society. Benjamin's son **Albert Goldsmid** (1793–1861) entered the army, fought in the Peninsular War, and rose to the rank of major-general, one of the first officers of Jewish background to reach that rank.

*ODNB*; *JE*; *EJ*; Endelman, *Georgian England*.

**GOLDSMID, ALBERT EDWARD WILLIAMSON** (6 October 1846–27 March 1904), soldier and communal leader, often cited as A. E. Goldsmid. The son of Henry Edward \*Goldsmid (né Moses), he was educated at Sandhurst and was a career officer in the army, rising to the rank of colonel in 1866. Raised as an Anglican, he adopted Judaism as a young man, and became a noted champion of the Jewish people. In 1892 he visited Argentina on behalf of the Jewish Colonisation Association established by Baron Maurice de \*Hirsch, but became well known as an early and enthusiastic Zionist, a prominent member of the Chibbat Zion movement, and a devoted supporter of Herzl, who, in turn, was deeply impressed by him and hoped that he would occupy a high office in a future Jewish State. Goldsmid was one of the founders of the \*Maccabæans and of the \*Jewish Lads' Brigade. He was Hon. President of the Cardiff Hebrew Congregation and a member of the Council of the \*Anglo-Jewish Association. As an army officer, he fought with distinction in the Boer War, and introduced Sephardi melodies into the military funeral marches that he supervised. He is said to have been the model for George Eliot's Daniel Deronda in her eponymous novel. His daughter married L. S. \*Montagu, the second Lord Swaythling.

*EJ*; *JC* (1 April 1904); *WWW*; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; J. Fraenkel, 'Colonel Albert E. W. Goldsmid and Theodor Herzl', *HYB*, 1 (1958), 145–53.

**GOLDSMID, ANNA MARIA** (1805–8 February 1889), writer on education, translator, and philanthropist. The eldest child of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid, she warmly supported his sundry initiatives, not least the establishment of Anglo-Jewry's first Reform congregation. Although described by her JC obituarist as 'probably the most observant Jewess of her time', she resented the marginal role of women in Orthodoxy. She was a gifted linguist, acquainted with Hebrew, Italian, French, and German. Her translations of 12 sermons delivered by Dr Gotthold Salomon at the new Reform Temple in Hamburg were published in 1839. Notable among her translations were *The Development of the Religious Idea in Judaism, Christianity and Mahomedanism* (1855) by the German Dr Ludwig Philippsohn, and *The Deicides* (1872), a refutation of the Christ-killing charge, by Joseph Cohen of France. She wrote papers on educational and other issues, and in 1841 helped to found the Jews' Infant School, London. In 1863 she was instrumental in the re-establishment, in Notting Hill, the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home. Unmarried and of independent means, she was also a benefactor of London hospitals.

JE; ODNB; JC (15 Feb. 1889); Galchinsky.

**GOLDSMID, AUGUSTUS** (1818–74), barrister. The nephew of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid and Sir David \*Salomons, he was called to the Bar at Inner Temple on 18 November 1842, becoming the third professing Jewish barrister (after Sir Francis \*Goldsmid and Sir John \*Simon). He was a noted supporter of Jewish emancipation, and came to prominence in his capacity as one of three barristers acting as defence counsel in the case *Miller vs Salomons* (1852) in the Court of Exchequer. His mother's brother, David Salomons, had been elected MP, and took an oath in the House of Commons according to a formula binding on his own conscience. Since Salomons voted three times (21 July 1851), having taken what had transpired to have been an unacceptable oath, he was fined £500 for each vote. The 1852 case was an action to recover the unpaid fines from Salomons, who lost; nevertheless Goldsmid published the case. He was promoted to lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Royal Surrey Militia (1853), was in Paris in

an official governmental capacity (1858), and contested the Norwich parliamentary seat as an Independent (1865). He appears by then to have converted to Anglicanism, and his later years were obscure.

M. Jolles, *Samuel Isaac, Saul Isaac and Nathaniel Isaacs* (1998), 188; A. Goldsmid, ed., *Report of the Case of Miller vs Salomons, M.P., with a Summary ...* (1852), *Times* (21 Jan. 1858, 23 July 1864).

**GOLDSMID, Sir FRANCIS HENRY, second Baronet** (1 May 1808–2 May 1878), politician, barrister, and communal leader. The son of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid and brother of Frederick David \*Goldsmid, he was born in Spital Square, London, and was educated by private tutors. Like his father, he campaigned vigorously for the removal of civil and political disabilities preventing Jews from playing a full part in British life; he published pamphlets on the subject in 1830, 1833, 1839, and 1848. He was the first practising Jew to become a barrister when he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1833. He became the first Jewish QC in 1858 and the first Jewish Bencher, of Lincoln's Inn, in the same year. He was Liberal MP for Reading from 1860 until his death, and was a JP and DL for Berkshire. He participated in a wide range of communal activities. He was involved in the establishment of the \*West London Synagogue (President of its Council of Founders) and the \*Anglo-Jewish Association (Vice-President from its foundation), and was a very active campaigner against the oppression of Jews overseas, protesting several times in the Commons and heading the Romanian Committee that originated in the AJA. In 1863 he helped to draft a memorial condemning the persecution of Protestants in Spain; this, it has been claimed, was the first time in history that Jews protested at the oppression of Christians. He died in a railway accident at Waterloo Station, leaping prematurely from a moving train and falling under its wheels. He left an estate of £1,000,000. Louisa Sophia \*Goldsmid was his wife. Being childless, he was succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, Sir Julian \*Goldsmid.

ODNB; JC (10, 17 May 1878, 11 Dec. 1908); Jolles; Stenton; Roth, *Jews of England*; Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**GOLDSMID, FREDERICK DAVID** (13 January 1812–18 March 1866), politician and communal leader. The younger son of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid, he was educated at UCL, and became a partner in the family bullion broking firm of Mocatta and Goldsmid. He served as Liberal MP for Honiton from 1865 until his death, and was a JP for Kent. He was President of the \*Jews' Hospital and built the West Metropolitan Jewish Hospitals. From a wealthy background, he left £600,000. Sir Julian \*Goldsmid was his son.

Jolles; Stenton; Hyamson, 'Anglo-Jewish Family'.

**GOLDSMID, Sir FREDERICK JOHN** (19 May 1818–12 January 1908), army officer, civil servant in India, and author. Born in Milan, the son of Lionel Praeger Goldsmid, an army officer in the 19th Dragoons, he was the grandson of Benjamin \*Goldsmid and the nephew of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid. He was educated in Paris, at King's College School, and at KCL. In 1839 he was commissioned into the East India Company's army and was made a lieutenant, serving in China, and becoming an interpreter with a knowledge of many eastern languages. Promoted to captain in 1851, he entered the Indian Civil Service, served in the Crimean War, and was made a major in 1856. In the 1860s he was active in the development of telegraphy in India and, in 1865, became the Director-General of the Indo-European Telegraph. He rose to colonel in 1870 and was made a KCSI in 1871, retiring with the rank of major-general. He was later an influential boundary commissioner in India and held a variety of senior positions in Egypt and elsewhere. He wrote a highly regarded *Life of Sir James Outram* (1880) and an autobiography, *Travel and Telegraph* (1874). Resident in London after 1883, he served as Vice-President (1890–1905) of the Royal Asiatic Society.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; JC (17 April 1908).

**GOLDSMID (né Moses), HENRY EDWARD** (9 May 1812–3 February 1855), East India Company official. Born in London, he was educated privately and at Haileybury College, where he twice won the Persian prize.

From 1831–5 he worked for the East India Company in the Bombay Presidency. His career was nearly scuppered when, in 1836, while Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Sholapur, he was convicted of assaulting a sick prisoner who had shortly afterwards died. However, he was reinstated. In 1846, while in London on furlough, he married the sister of Major-General F. J. \*Goldsmid, and adopted her surname. He overhauled the land revenue system in the Bombay Presidency; what became known as 'Goldsmid's Survey' considerably advantaged poor agriculturists. During 1865–8 it was permanently established by the Bombay legislature and in 1879 it was incorporated into Bombay's revenue code. In 1847 he became Private Secretary to Bombay's Governor and in 1854 Chief Secretary. But his health broke down, and he died at Cairo en route to England on medical leave. In 1865 a rest-house was erected in his memory by public subscription near the place where 'Goldsmid's Survey' had begun. Both he and his wife abandoned Judaism, but their eldest son, A. E. \*Goldsmid, returned to it.

ODNB; JE; Hyamson, 'Anglo-Jewish family'.

**GOLDSMID, Sir ISAAC LYON, first Baronet** (13 January 1778–27 April 1859), financier and communal leader. The first practising Jew to receive a baronetcy, and one of the most important Anglo-Jewish leaders of his time, he was born in London, the son of Asher \*Goldsmid. He was educated at Dr Hamilton's School in Finsbury Square, and entered the family firm of Mocatta and Goldsmid, bullion brokers to the British government. In 1806 he became a stockbroker, and was later one of the major promoters of railways, docks, and utility companies. He made most of his wealth as a loan broker and merchant banker to foreign governments, being extremely successful. He was very active in founding the non-sectarian UCL, established in 1828 as the first university in London and the first in England without a religious test for students. He was also active in the anti-slavery cause. In 1840–2 he was one of the founders, with other London Jews, of the first Reform congregation in Britain, the \*West London Synagogue. He was also an active participant in the fight for Jewish emancipation, in 1845 leading a delegation to

Sir Robert Peel on this issue against the advice of conservative leaders of the Jewish community such as Sir Moses \*Montefiore. In 1847 Goldsmid unsuccessfully contested a parliamentary election as a Liberal. He was given a baronetcy in 1841 and was made a Baron of Portugal by the Portuguese king in 1846. He was the father of Sir Francis \*Goldsmid and Anna Maria \*Goldsmid, and was related to many other \*Cousinhood' figures. Augustus \*Goldsmid was his nephew. One of the richest businessmen of his time, Goldsmid left £2,000,000 and landed estates in the south of England.

ODNB; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Jolles.

**GOLDSMID, ISABEL** (1842–9 March 1911), philanthropist. A sister of Sir Julian \*Goldsmid, she was a noted philanthropist of Jewish educational causes. She founded the Jewish High School for Girls in Chenies Street, Bedford Square, maintaining it financially throughout its disappointingly fairly short lifespan (1881–97). She left its former headmistress, Alice Levy, and senior mistress, Agnes Mullar, annuities in her will. Her estate of £146,000 benefited a number of Jewish charities. Normally resident in Portman Square, she died in Torquay. She was a member of the \*West London Synagogue.

JC (17 March, 5 May 1911).

**GOLDSMID, Sir JULIAN, third Baronet** (8 October 1838–7 January 1896), politician. The son of Frederick David \*Goldsmid, he was educated at the University of London, where he graduated with a First in Classics, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864. He succeeded his uncle, Sir Francis Henry \*Goldsmid, as baronet in 1878, and was a JP for Kent, Middlesex, and London, and a DL for Kent, Sussex, and Berkshire. He had a long parliamentary career, serving as Liberal MP for Honiton (1866–8), for Rochester (1870–80), and for St Pancras South from 1895 until his death; from 1886 he sat as a Liberal Unionist. In Parliament he was Deputy Chairman of Committees and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Trade, and was made a Privy Councillor in 1895. He served as

Vice-Chancellor of the University of London from 1895 until his death, the first Jewish university vice-chancellor in Britain. He was Vice-President (1871–86) and President (1886–95) of the AJA, President (1882–94) of the Russo-Jewish Committee, President (1883–95) of the Jews' Infant School, and active on the Jewish Board of Guardians and in the \*West London Synagogue. He left £1,101,000.

JE; Jolles; Stenton; Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**GOLDSMID (née Goldsmid), LOUISA SOPHIA** (1819–7 December 1908), feminist. The granddaughter of Asher \*Goldsmid and Levi \*Salomons, and niece of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid, she married her first cousin, Sir Francis H. \*Goldsmid, in 1839. She was on the first Women's Suffrage Committee in London, but believing the aim of full female suffrage to be unobtainable tried to persuade John Stuart Mill to demand the vote only for married women and widows. Having failed, she concentrated on women's educational issues, but was later an executive committee member of the National Society for Women's Suffrage and participated in a pro-suffrage deputation to the First Lord of the Treasury in 1891. By 1849 she was on the Ladies' Committee of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution (founded in 1841), which in 1848 sponsored the establishment of England's earliest higher education institution for women, Queen's College, London. She was joint Hon. Secretary of the fund opened in 1862 to support the movement seeking women's right to take university examinations. She participated in the efforts that led to the foundation in 1869 of Girton College, Cambridge, to which she was a generous donor. She participated in efforts to admit women to Cambridge tripos examinations and degrees, helped to establish a women's hall at the University of London, and endowed three scholarships for women at the Royal College of Music. She was on the Ladies' Committee of the Jews' Infant School, to which she left £3000.

ODNB.

**GOLDSMID-STERN-SALOMONS** (né Salomons), Sir **DAVID LIONEL**, second

**Baronet** (28 June 1851–19 April 1925), innovator in electronics and motor cars. He was born in Hove, the nephew of Sir David \*Salomons. His father was Philip \*Salomons; his mother, who died in 1859, was the daughter of Jacob Montefiore of New South Wales and Brighton. Educated at UCL and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at Middle Temple, served in 1881 as High Sheriff of Kent, and in 1895 was elected Mayor of Tunbridge Wells. He twice contested parliamentary seats as a Liberal. Independently wealthy, he was able to pursue full time his passion for scientific research and invention in a large private laboratory at Broomhill, Kent. He took out numerous electrical patents, and authored the standard textbook *Electric Light Installations*. He also served as Vice-President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is best remembered as a major pioneer of motor cars in England. In October 1895 he imported the second petrol-driven car to be seen in Britain, and was responsible for removing many of the legal restrictions on the use of motor cars. He was also among the founders of the Royal Automobile Club. He added Goldsmid-Stern to his surname in 1899 when he inherited a legacy from the relatives of his wife, daughter of Herman, Baron \*de Stern and sister of Sir Herbert \*Stern, first Baron Michelham. The couple's son **David Reginald Hermann Phillip Salomons** (13 October 1885–28 October 1915), educated at Eton and Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, wrote an unpublished manuscript 'An Outsider's Impressions of Japan' following a visit to Honshu in 1910. As captain of the 1/3 (Kent) Field Company of the Royal Engineers, he drowned with other officers and men when HMS *Hythe* foundered off Lemnos, having given his life jacket to somebody else. His sister **Vera Frances Bryce-Salomons** (née Salomons; 1888–1969) was a benefactor of the HUI's School of Oriental Studies and financed the L. A. Mayer Memorial Institute for Islamic Art in Jerusalem.

ODNB; WWW; JC (19 Nov. 1915, 24 April 1925, 30 Oct. 1953, 24 Nov. 1978, 7 July 2006); F. Howe, 'David Reginald Salomons', *The Sir David Salomons Society Journal* (April 1994); F. A. Stephens, *Southborough Sappers of the Kent (Fortress) Royal Engineers* (2000).

**GOLDSMITH (né Goldschmidt), FRANCIS BENEDICT [HYAM]** (22 November 1878–14

February 1967), politician and businessman. Often known as Frank Goldsmith, he was born in Frankfurt, the son of banker Adolphe Benedict Hayum Goldschmidt (1838–1918) of South Street, Park Lane, London, and the nephew of Maximilian Goldschmidt (1836–1940) of Frankfurt, who married a Rothschild and was ennobled in 1903 as Maximilian von Goldschmidt-Rothschild. He was educated at the Frankfurt Gymnasium and at a school in Cheltenham run by a Mr Bushell, before going up to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a Second in Law and then took his BA in 1900 and his MA in 1907. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1902, he sat from 1903–7 on Westminster City Council. From 1904–10 he was on the LCC, representing South St Pancras, and was Whip of the Municipal Reform Party and a member of the Education and Old Age Pension Committees. He was a committee member of the Jewish Board of Guardians, and a joint Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Emigrants' Information Bureau. From 1910–18 he was Unionist MP for the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk. He was a JP in the county, where he had a country home, Cavenham Park, and was a captain in the Suffolk Yeomanry (Duke of York's Own Hussars). He was a director of the Savoy Hotel Company, and a founder of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. During the First World War he served at Gallipoli, and in Egypt, Palestine, and France. Afterwards he lived largely in Paris, and married a non-Jewish Frenchwoman. They had two sons, **Edward René David (Teddy) Goldsmith** (1928–2009), founder and editor of *The Ecologist*, whose daughter married the brother of Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, and the famous financier **Sir James Michael (Jimmy) Goldsmith** (23 February 1933–18 July 1997). Sir James, who was knighted in 1976, was the controversial head of such companies as Mothercare, Cavenham Foods, and Slater Walker, and was one of the richest men in Europe. He brought a famous lawsuit against *Private Eye* magazine in the mid-1970s and, in the mid-1990s, received national attention for his high-profile anti-European stand. He founded the Referendum Party, an anti-European party which received 3 per cent of the vote at the 1997 General Election. His children include Jemima (1974–), former wife of Pakistani cricketer Imran Khan; Zac (1975–), who edited *The Ecologist* from 1998–2007; and Benjamin (1980–), who in 2003 married the

fourth Baron Rothschild's daughter Emma Kate.

ODNB; Information from Dr Robin Darwall-Smith, Archivist, Magdalen College, Oxford; JC (11 March 1904, 14 Jan. 1910); J. Valynseele and H-C Mars, *Le Sang des Rothschild* (2005); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**GOLDSMITH, HARVEY** (4 March 1946–), impresario. Born in Edgware, London, he studied pharmacy in Brighton, where his talent for organising musical events began. Deciding to make the entertainment business his career, he became arguably Britain's foremost rock promoter. In 1985 he promoted the Live Aid concert in Wembley, and in 2005 with Bob Geldof he organised the Live 8 concert in Hyde Park. He has also promoted numerous charity concerts and television specials, as well as live tours of Europe by many and diverse prominent performers. In 2003 he ran the Jewish Arts Festival. He was appointed CBE in 1996.

JC (1 Dec. 2006); online sources.

**GOLDSMITH, ISADORE** (26 May 1893–8 October 1964), film producer. His forename is spelled Isidor or Isidore in some sources; his nickname was 'Igee'. Born in Vienna, he entered the film industry in Germany. He arrived in Britain from Vienna about 1931. He took over Grafton Films, and collaborated with Max \*Schach. He was responsible for *Southern Roses* (1936), directed by Frederic \*Zelnik; *Mademoiselle Docteur* (1937); *The Lilac Domino* (1937); *I Killed the Count* (1939); *The Stars Looked Down* (1939); and *Hatter's Castle* (1941). After producing and co-scripting *Bedelia* (1946), starring Margaret Lockwood, he left for Hollywood. There, he collaborated with the distinguished Jewish American writer Vera Caspary, whom he married. He died in Vermont.

B. McFarlane, *Encyclopedia of British Film* (2003); R. Low, *A History of British Film 1929–1939* (1985).

**GOLDSMITH, LEWIS** (c1763–6 January 1846), journalist and political writer. Probably

a native of Richmond, Surrey, he is regarded as the first Anglo-Jewish journalist; however, he might have had a non-Jewish mother, and it is doubtful that he ever practised Judaism. Reputedly educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, London, and at the University of Berlin, he trained with a London solicitor, but having spent some time on the Continent, where he was radicalised, turned from the practice of law to writing political pamphlets and satires. He began in the late 1790s as an apologist for the French Revolution and opponent of British policy, and in 1803, to avoid prosecution, fled to Paris. There, with French support, he published a thrice-weekly English-language newspaper, *The Argus*, critical of Britain's government and Royal Family. He later undertook secret missions for the Napoleonic authorities. But he incurred their distrust, and in 1809 was handed over to the British and imprisoned. Embittered by France's perceived betrayal of him, he became a turncoat on his release, denouncing French policy in his *Secret History of the Cabinet of Bonaparte* (1810) and calling for the restoration of Louis XVIII. He continued his invective in his anti-radical Sunday newspaper *The Anti-Gallican Monitor*, urging Napoleon's death. He later moved back to France, mixing in ultra-royalist circles, publishing an ephemeral newspaper and *Statistics of France* (1832), and becoming solicitor to the British Embassy. Nothing is known of his wife; his only child Georgiana married Lord Lyndhurst and became a renowned society hostess.

ODNB; EJ; JE.

**GOLDSMITH, MAC** (3 July 1902–15 May 1983), engineer and inventor. Born Max Goldschmidt in Sterbfritz, near Frankfurt, he founded his own company in 1925, innovating many advances in motor engineering. In 1937 he left Nazi Germany. At Welwyn Garden City he formed the company Bundy Tubing, which, since copper was scarce, produced replacement materials for small bore copper-coated tubing used in cars and refrigerators. At Leicester he formed Metalastik, a company that produced his brand-named bonded metal-rubber components, which had important applications during the Second World War in components of naval vessels, aircraft,

and the like. This innovation, for which he received the Queen's Award for Industry in 1967, was adopted in the suspension systems of London's Routemaster buses and the underground trains of London, Stockholm, Madrid, and Paris. Metalastik became part of Dunlop in 1968. He was Treasurer to Leicester University (Hon LLD), President of Leicester Symphony Orchestra, and active in the Jewish community. He benefited many local charities, and in 1971 received the Freedom of Leicester.

*Times* (25 May 1983); *Leicester Mercury* (16 May, 4 July 1983); *JC* (9 July 1982, 20 May 1983); *Sunday Times* (5 March 1978); personal communication, J. D. Goldsmith.

**GOLDSMITH, PETER HENRY, BARON GOLDSMITH** (5 January 1950–), barrister and Attorney-General. The son of a solicitor, he was educated at Quarry Bank High School in his native Liverpool, at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, and at UCL. In 1972 he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn (QC, 1987; Bencher, 1994). He has served as a Recorder of the Crown Courts since 1991 and was Chairman of the Bar Council of England and Wales in 1995. He was given a life peerage in 2001 and served as Attorney-General and Spokesman in the Lords for the Law Officers' Departments in the Blair Government from 2001. He received considerable media attention with his opinion that the British military effort in Iraq from 2003 was legal. He was made a Privy Councillor in 2002.

Dod; *WW*; Jolles.

**GOLDSTEIN, ANDREW** (12 August 1943–), Liberal rabbi. Warwick-born and Birmingham-raised, he obtained a BSc in Botany and Zoology and, on the topic 'Travels to the Holy Land, 1790–1830', a PhD. Ordained at \*Leo Baeck College in 1970, he was from that year until his retirement in 2008 Rabbi (latterly senior rabbi) of the Northwood and Pinner Synagogue, and was succeeded in office by his son Aaron.

JYB; online sources.

**GOLDSTEIN, DAVID** (1933–26 July 1987), Liberal rabbi and scholar. Born in London, he read English at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, and afterwards earned degrees in Semitics from UCL, culminating in a PhD. Having qualified as a rabbi under the auspices of the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues he served from 1959–64 as Minister of the South London Liberal Synagogue, and then as Associate Minister of the LJS. A prodigious scholar, he was in 1974 appointed to the British Library's Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts situated at the British Museum, becoming Curator of Hebrew Manuscripts. He published many important books in the field, and with Rabbi Dr Louis \*Jacobs co-edited the 'Littman Library of Jewish Civilisation' series. In 1967 he was joint winner of the *Jewish Chronicle*-H. H. Wingate Book Award with his *Hebrew Poems from Spain*. Another of his translations, *The Wisdom of the Zohar*, earned him in 1986 the George Webber Translation Prize from the \*Oxford Centre for Post-Graduate Studies. He was President of the \*JHSE (1984–6) and Chairman of the Anglo-Jewish Archives. In 1988 the ULPS (since renamed \*Liberal Judaism) instituted an annual lecture in his memory; the inaugural one was given by Louis Jacobs. Goldstein's son Dan is a published authority on football in Britain and Europe.

*JC* (31 July 1987, 22 Oct. 1999).

**GOLDSTEIN, JACOB** (1899–1961), cantor. Born in Warsaw, he became a cantor there, in Rönne, and from 1925–32 in Vilna. A majestic, powerful tenor, he served the New Synagogue, Egerton Road, Stamford Hill, London, from 1932–50. In the latter year he left for the USA, settling in New York. He travelled occasionally, making a few return visits to London. He sang not only liturgical works, but also Hebrew and Yiddish folk songs and excerpts from opera.

*JC* (2 June 1961); information from Joseph Levine of Philadelphia to M. Jolles (2007).

**GOLDSTEIN, MARTIN** (d. 6 January 1880), silversmith. He was a wealthy silversmith, trading under the name of Macrae & Goldstein

at 32 Bow Street WC, in London. He lived at 126 Piccadilly at the time of his death. Little is known of his early life, although he had a brother and sister who lived in Danzig and another sister in Berlin. He left £350,000, a very substantial fortune.

Berger.

**GOLDSTEIN, RICHARD FRANK** (1904–6 August 1966), industrial chemist. Born in London, he was educated at UCL, his PhD thesis being on the isomerism of oximes. He conducted research at ICI on butadiene and synthetic rubber, and then at its Petroleum Chemical Development division, where he made an important contribution to the development of petrochemicals in Britain. During the Second World War his research was on monomethylaniline, an aviation fuel enriching agent. He later directed the British Oxygen Company's chemical division. He was elected FRIC and FInstPet. He published *The Petroleum Chemicals Industry* (1949).

*Times* (18 Aug. 1966).

**GOLDSTEIN, SERKE** *see* SYLVIA, SARAH

**GOLDSTEIN, SYDNEY** (3 December 1903–22 January 1989), mathematician. A native of Hull, he attended the Collegiate School, Sunderland, entered the University of Leeds, where he was introduced to Zionism by Selig \*Brodetsky, and then went to St John's College, Cambridge. There, he gained a First in the Mathematics Tripos, was elected a Fellow, and in 1938 obtained a PhD. He was particularly interested in the theory of laminar boundary layer in the motion of a viscous fluid. His mathematical brilliance was noticed early, and he was elected FRS in 1937. He contributed to the classic *Modern Developments in Fluid Dynamics* (2 vols, 1938), and edited it on behalf of the Aeronautical Research Council (Chairman, 1946–9). From 1945–50 he was Beyer Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Manchester, and from 1950–4 Professor of Applied Mathematics at the Haifa Technion (of which he was Vice-

President). He spent the following 15 years as a professor at Harvard.

JC (3 Aug. 1945); *Who's Who in Israel* 1952; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 36 (1990).

**GOLDSTON, ABRAHAM** (1833–31 December 1905), Orthodox minister. Born in Russian Poland, he arrived in England in childhood and studied under Rabbi Aaron \*Levy and Rev. Simon Caro (whose niece he married in 1860). He acted for many years as spiritual leader of the \*Sandys Row Synagogue, the Chevra Nishmat Adam, and the Jewish Metropolitan Burial Board. From 1882–92 he was on the ministerial staff of the \*New Synagogue. He succeeded B. H. \*Ascher as Burial Rabbi of the United Synagogue, resigning in 1903 owing to ill health. He founded the Provident Female Confined Mourning and Burial Society and co-founded the Society of Pursuers of Peace. Two of his five sons became ministers. Rev. **Nehemiah Goldston** (1864–1944), born in Great Yarmouth, and educated privately and at \*Jews' College, was minister of the South East London (Associate) Synagogue, New Cross, from its foundation in 1889 until his seventieth birthday in 1934. Rev. **Isaac Goldston** (c1873–20 May 1947), born in London, trained at King's College as a teacher. For 20 years he was Secretary of the Dalston Synagogue and Headmaster of its religion classes. In 1918 he was appointed to a similar post at the New West End Synagogue, and six years later became reader, retiring in 1946. Very active in organisations promoting Jewish religious education, he was Hon. Secretary of the Talmud Torah Trust for 25 years. He was the first Anglo-Jewish minister to attain the role of Assistant Grand Chaplain in Freemasonry.

JC (5 Jan. 1906, 3 Nov. 1944, 23 May 1947).

**GOLDSTON, EDWARD** (c1893–25 October 1953), bookseller and publisher. He was a well-known London bookseller specialising in Anglo-Judaica and rare Hebraica. In the autumn of 1925 he bought, for around \$12,000, from the Benedictine Abbey of Melk, Austria, a Gutenberg Bible printed about 1455. Early in 1926 it was purchased at auction



in New York by a renowned Philadelphia dealer for the equivalent of £21,200 – believed to be the highest sum ever paid up to that time for any printed book. As a publisher Goldston concentrated on Jewish authors and titles, although he also published books on oriental art and several works by the famous Indian librarian S. R. Ranganathan. Among the Anglo-Jews whose works he published were Michael \*Adler, Israel \*Cohen, Maurice \*Edelman, and A. M. \*Hyamson. His premises were at one time in Bloomsbury, and later in Mayfair. Early in 1940 his stock was liquidated and auctioned, and the company, latterly run with his son Philip, was wound up in 1954. Goldston was for many years on the Board of Management of the Golders Green Hebrew Congregation, which he represented on the Council of the \*United Synagogue. He was a founder (1943) and, until 1947 when ill health intervened, a manager, of the Golders Green Jewish Youth Club, whose members knew him affectionately as ‘Uncle Teddy’.

JC (30 Oct., 4, 11 Dec. 1953); *Times* (17 Feb. 1926, 20 Feb. 1940, 30 Nov. 1954).

**GOLDSTONE, JEFFREY** (3 September 1933–), mathematical physicist. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, and Trinity College, Cambridge (MA, 1956; PhD, 1958), he was in 1956 appointed Research Fellow at the University of Cambridge (lecturer, 1961; Reader in Mathematical Physics, 1976), and was appointed Professor of Physics at MIT (1977). Elected FRS in 1977, he was awarded the Guthrie Medal of the Institute of Physics in 1983, and the Dirac Medal of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in 1991.

WW.

**GOLDSTONE, MEYER HART** (1874–27 November 1943), electrical equipment manufacturer. He was the grandson of a Warsaw-born immigrant who settled in Salford, Lancashire, where he manufactured steel pens and became a jeweller. His son, Meyer's father, followed him into the jewellery business. In the 1891 Census Meyer was described as an ‘electrical engineer’. In 1892 he founded Ward & Goldstone, a leading firm of electrical

equipment manufacturers, which became a major employer of labour in Salford. His best-known product was the Bakelite two-pin electric plug, manufactured from 1935, which sold by the millions in Woolworth's stores and in other retailing outlets. An active member of the Manchester Jewish community, he died in Southport.

JC (3 Dec. 1943); *Times* (2 Dec. 1943); Pollins, *Economic History*; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**GOLDSTUECKER, EDUARD** (30 May 1913–23 October 2000), scholar and diplomat. Born in rural Slovakia, he studied at Charles University in Prague, where he abandoned participation in the socialistic Zionist youth movement Ha-Shomer Ha-Za'ir for a lifelong attachment to communism. Following Czechoslovakia's incorporation into the Reich in 1939 he fled to England, and studied at Oxford. In 1945 he returned to Prague, became a diplomat, and after a short posting in London was (1949–51) Czechoslovakia's first envoy to Israel. He later fell victim to state-sponsored antisemitism, and in 1952 was sentenced in a Stalinist show trial to life imprisonment for ‘anti-State’ activities. Released in 1955, he joined the German Department at Charles University. An outspoken critic of the Communist Party's interference in cultural affairs, and a published authority on Kafka, he was elected President of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union and a member of the Czech National Assembly following Alexander Dubček's liberalisation of the Czechoslovak regime in January 1968. But after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August that year he was targeted by hard-line elements, and accepted a visiting professorship at the University of Sussex. In 1970 he was accused by his country's regime, in absentia, of being an agent of ‘Zionism and Imperialism’. He returned to Czechoslovakia in 1990.

JC (4 Oct. 1968); online sources.

**GOLDSTUECKER (GOLDSTÜCKER), THEODOR** (18 January 1821–6 March 1872), Sanskritist. Born in Königsberg, Prussia, the son and stepson of merchants, he studied Sanskrit at the University of Königsberg,

which awarded him a doctorate in 1840, and Indology at Bonn. He briefly visited London and Oxford in 1844, and in 1850, in the wake of Germany's failed 1848 liberal revolution, moved to London to prepare the third edition of H. H. Wilson's *Sanskrit Dictionary*. In 1852 he became Professor of Sanskrit at UCL; the post was unpaid and he lived on private means. An erudite scholar who presented many papers before learned societies, he nevertheless published little, apparently inhibited by the exacting standards he set himself. Even his dictionary was suspended after a promising start, as he became bogged down in length and detail. His best-known work is *Panini* (1861). Many of his short pieces appear in his *Literary Remains* (2 vols, 1879). In 1866 he founded the Sanskrit Text Society. He was active in the Royal Asiatic Society, the East India Association, and the Philological Society, of which he was President at the time of his death. He left his papers to the India Office.

ODNB; JE; *Times* (19 May 1880).

**GOLLANCZ, Sir HERMANN** (30 November 1852–15 October 1930), rabbi, academic, and communal leader. He was born in Bremen, the son of Rev. [Samuel] Marcus Gollancz (c1819–7 May 1900), a native of Witkowo, Posen, who served congregations in Bromberg and Bremen and was Minister (1855–99) of the \*Hambro Synagogue. Hermann was educated at \*Jews' College and at UCL. He served from 1872 as Assistant Preacher, Preacher, and (1892–1923) Minister at the \*Bayswater Synagogue. He received formal rabbinical qualifications in Galicia in 1897. This led to a prolonged and acrimonious dispute with Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler about the propriety of creating more British rabbis with formal credentials, leading to an enlarged British rabbinate. Gollancz served as Professor of Hebrew at UCL, from 1902, when he became the first Jew awarded a DLitt there, until 1924. He was responsible for housing the Mocatta Library there, and donated thousands of his own books to its library. He wrote or translated more than 50 books. His translation of Joseph Kimhi's *Foundations of Religious Fear* (1915) sold more than 10,000 copies. He served on the \*Board of Deputies and was President (1905–6) of the JHSE. He sat on many public

committees, especially those concerned with the welfare of Londoners. He was knighted in 1923. His *Personalia* (1928) is autobiographical. Sir Israel \*Gollancz was his brother and Sir Victor \*Gollancz his nephew.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; JC (27 Sept. 1901; S. M. Gollancz, *Biographical Sketches* (1930).

**GOLLANCZ, Sir ISRAEL** (13 July 1863–23 June 1930), academic and communal leader. Brother to Sir Hermann \*Gollancz and uncle to Sir Victor \*Gollancz, he was educated at the City of London School, UCL, and Christ's College, Cambridge. He was Quain Lecturer at UCL (1892–5) before being appointed as the first lecturer in English at Cambridge, an arguably remarkable appointment for a Jew. In 1903 he became Professor of English Language and Literature at KCL, holding the post until his death. He was a founder of the British Academy, and wrote many works on literature, especially on Anglo-Saxon writing and on Shakespeare, and did much to popularise inexpensive editions of Shakespeare's works. He served on the Council of \*Jews' College, was the second President of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, and prepared Jewish boys at Harrow for Bar Mitzvah.

ODNB; Jolles; WWW.

**GOLLANCZ, Sir VICTOR** (9 April 1893–8 February 1967), publisher and political activist. The son of a jeweller of Maida Vale, who was the brother of Sir Hermann \*Gollancz and Sir Israel \*Gollancz, he was educated at St Paul's School and at New College, Oxford (Scholar; Chancellor's Prize; First in Mods.), and came to reject his family's religious Orthodoxy, although remaining well aware of his Jewish background. He also became a leftist and a strong supporter of feminism. Rejected for service in the First World War, he taught at Repton, the public school, and was dismissed in 1919 for his political activism among the students by its Headmaster, Geoffrey Fischer, later Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1921 he joined the publishers Benn Brothers, and in 1927 founded his own publishing firm. It introduced many publishing innovations,

including eye-catching uniform yellow dust jackets and strong advertising campaigns. He published omnibus volumes at low prices, as well as popular detective stories, including many of the works of Dorothy L. Sayers. In 1936 he was one of the founders of the Left Book Club, the first modern book club in Britain, which at its peak had 1500 discussion groups throughout Britain. It published some of the works of George Orwell and Arthur Koestler, and is credited with making possible the Labour victory of 1945. It lasted until 1948. During the Second World War, Gollancz was the founder, with Eleanor Rathbone, of the National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror, the main British body which attempted – in vain – to produce plans for the rescue of Jews from the Holocaust, and he was one of the first people in Britain to truly internalise the Nazi genocide. After the war he was involved with a number of high profile left-wing movements, particularly those concerned with nuclear disarmament and opposition to the death penalty. He described himself as a 'Judeo-Christian', and his position on issues was often opposed by large sections of the Jewish community. He was a notoriously contradictory and unlikeable man, whose judgment was often poor, for instance in his decision not to publish Orwell's *Animal Farm* for fear of upsetting the USSR in wartime. He was knighted in 1965. He wrote a semi-autobiographical work addressed to his grandson, *My Dear Timothy* (1952). His wife **Ruth Gollancz** (née Lowy; 1892–1975), a friend of the Pankhursts and ardent suffragette whom he married in 1919, was one of the first four women admitted to the Architectural Association. A graduate of the Slade School of Fine Art who had become an architect following the death of her previous fiancé during the First World War, she returned to painting later in life, holding her first one-woman show in 1964. Their daughter **Livia Ruth Gollancz** (25 May 1920–), educated at St Paul's Girls' School and at the Royal College of Music, played French horn with a number of prestigious orchestras between 1940–53. She then joined her father's publishing company, and was its Chairman from 1983–9. She wrote *Victor Gollancz: Reminiscences of Affection* (1968).

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; JC (4 May 1973); R. Dudley Edwards' *Victor Gollancz* (1987); WW.

**GOLLER, IZAK** (1891–22 June 1939), educationist, playwright, and poet. Born in Lithuania, he was taken in childhood to Manchester, where his father made a precarious living vending homemade toffees. Educated at Manchester Jews' School and, on a scholarship, Manchester Central School, Izak became a book-keeper and a Hebrew teacher. He was briefly minister of the city's Kovno Synagogue, before serving as Headmaster of a Jewish educational institution (probably the Talmud Torah) in Leeds. From 1922–5 he was Minister of the Walthamstow and Leyton Synagogue in London, publishing, in 1923, his first book of poems, *The Passionate Jew*. During 1925–6 he was Minister of the New Hebrew Congregation, Hope Place, Liverpool. The experience proved painful for both him and the congregation. He regularly thundered against perceived shortcomings in Jewish life, resorting to crudities, which he also employed in his writing and teaching. Having parted company with the congregation, the 'Rev. Dr Goller' taught Hebrew at his Liverpool home, attaching to it a small shul, the New Israel Synagogue. He also wrote, illustrating his work with drawings. He published another book of poems, *A Jew Speaks!* (1926), and in 1931 three plays: *Judah and Tamar*, *Modin Women*, which was about the Maccabees' Revolt, and *A Purim Night's Dream*. His novel *The Five Books of Mr Moses* (1929), was adapted for the stage as *Cohen and Son*. He also wrote the drama *The Scroll of Lot's Wife* (1935). Strongly Zionist, he imbued his pupils with a love of Eretz Israel and for Hebrew as a living language, proving a lasting influence on very many. He died in poverty, and a fund was opened for his widow. Leila Berg is his niece.

JC (30 June, 4 Aug. 1939); G. A. Sivan, 'Izak Goller (1891–1939)', *JHSET*, 41 (2007), 145–71.

**GOLLOP, MARK** (10 July 1888–4 August 1950), Orthodox rabbi, chaplain, and dayan. Born in Russia, he arrived in Britain at the age of 13. He studied at the Beth Hamedrash for Rabbinical Studies, and at 17 was appointed to the teaching staff of Great Garden Street Talmud Torah. He later entered Jews' College and UCL, graduating BA and participating in numerous educational, social, and Zionist

activities in London. He was Minister of the Southend and Westcliff Synagogue from 1913–23, and in 1917 was appointed Jewish Chaplain to HM Forces. Posted to Salonika, he was mentioned in dispatches, and afterwards served in Palestine, Egypt, and Greece. In 1923 he succeeded Sir Hermann \*Gollancz at the Bayswater Synagogue, obtained semikhah in 1924, and remained with the congregation until 1930, when he succeeded Rev. A. A. \*Green at Hampstead Synagogue. From 1929–44 he was a dayan on the London Beth Din. He replaced Rev. Michael \*Adler as Senior Jewish Chaplain to HM Forces in 1926. During the Second World War his role took him to France, and in 1942 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. In 1943 his health deteriorated under the strain of his arduous responsibilities, and in 1944 he relinquished all his posts, including his pulpit.

JC (14 March 1913, 20 June 1919, 11 Aug. 1950).

**GOLOMBEK, HARRY** (1 March 1911–7 January 1995), chessplayer and writer on chess. A grocer's son, born in London, he was educated at Wilson's Grammar School and at KCL, which he left without taking a degree. His ability at chess became evident in 1929 when he became the London Boys' Champion. For the next 40 years he was a fixture at British chess tournaments and matches, becoming British champion in 1947, 1949, and 1955. During the Second World War he served at Bletchley Park, where he often played (and beat) the mathematician and computer scientist Alan Turing. In 1951 he played at the Interzonal Tournament at Bad Pyrmont, the first British player to qualify for the competition for the World Championship, although his play in international events was mixed. He was awarded the title of International Master in 1950 and International Grandmaster Emeritus in 1985. He was even better known as a writer on chess, and was probably the most renowned British chess journalist of his time. He was Chess Correspondent for *The Times* from 1945–85, and for *The Observer* from 1955–79. He wrote over 20 books on chess, including the best-selling *The Game of Chess* (1954), biographies of Capablanca (1947) and Reti (1954), and accounts of four World Championship matches. He also served as official arbiter at six World Championship matches, mainly

between Soviet players, a remarkable appointment for a British player during the Cold War. He was appointed OBE in 1966, as the first recipient 'for services to chess'.

ODNB; D. Hooper and K. Whyld, *The Oxford Companion to Chess* (1996).

**GOLOMBOK, ZEVI (ZVI)** (1880–1954), newspaper editor and printer. Born in Birzi, Lithuania, he studied at the famed Slobodka Yeshivah, and became an adherent of Chovevei Zion. He settled in Glasgow in 1904 and joined the printing works already set up there by his older brother Israel. In 1914 the brothers introduced a Zionist newspaper in Yiddish, the *Jewish Evening Times*, and a few years later a Yiddish weekly, the *Jewish Voice*; both ventures were unsuccessful. Later, having mastered English, Zevi established the English-language *Glasgow Jewish Echo*, which appeared without fail every Friday, even despite wartime paper shortages, from 6 January 1928–29 May 1992. Golombok's varied Jewish interests, judicious selection of news agency reports, and use of syndicated columns by distinguished Jewish writers, meant that the paper was no mere parochial chronicle. In 1948 Zevi's son **Ezra** (22 August 1922–), a doctorate-holding research chemist in Zurich, returned to Glasgow to help run the *Echo*, and was its Editor from 1950. Ezra also became convenor of the public relations committee of the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council and subsequently Director of the Israel Information Office in that city. In 1957 he was among the founders of the Guild of Jewish Journalists.

JC (15 Oct. 1954); C. Bermant, 'Clarion of the McCohens and Other Clans', *ibid.* (26 June 1996).

**GOLT, SIDNEY** (31 March 1910–4 June 1995), civil servant. Born in West Hartlepool, he studied at \*Aria College, at Christ Church College, Oxford (reading PPE), and at \*Jews' College. In 1936 he was appointed statistician to the Tin Producers' Association, and in 1941 joined the Central Price Regulation Committee (Secretary, 1945–6). He joined the Board of Trade (Assistant Secretary, 1945–60; Under-Secretary, 1960–8; Deputy

Secretary, 1968–70), where he assisted Brazil with its financial problems, developed Britain's response to the formation of the EEC, and played a major role in the formation of EFTA. In 1964 he served as deputy leader of the British delegation to UNCTAD meeting in Geneva, and served as its leader at UNCTAD 2 in 1968 in New Delhi. In his retirement, he acted as advisor on international trade, trade negotiations, and economic policy, and was a consultant on international trade to the International Chamber of Commerce. He wrote extensively on the GATT rounds and trade issues. His works included *The New Mercantilism* (1974) and *Western Economies in Transition* (1980). In 1964 he was appointed CB.

*Times* (17 June 1995); *WW*.

**GOLUMB, MAURICE (MOSHE) JOSEPH** (18 September 1931–27 May 1997), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Brisbane, he was brought up in Sydney and was a civil servant before he entered \*Jews' College in 1958. He was Minister of the Sutton Synagogue (1962–4) and of the Norwich Hebrew Congregation (1964–7). He served the Enfield and Winchmore Hill Congregation from 1967 until 1991, when he became part-time Minister of the Hammersmith and West Kensington Synagogue and also Burials Minister of the \*United Synagogue. He was a qualified and much-in-demand mohel and sofer (scribe), and also taught Jewish studies at the JFS Comprehensive School. In 1979 he was awarded a Sir Robert Waley Cohen Scholarship by the Jewish Memorial Council, and used it to report on small Jewish communities in Canada. His three sons, Yonosson, Michael, and Daniel, all became rabbis.

*JC* (20 June 1997).

**GOMBRICH, Sir ERNST HANS JOSEF** (30 March 1909–3 November 2001), art historian. He was born in Vienna, where his father was a lawyer and his mother a pianist. Educated at the Theresianum and at the University of Vienna (DrPhil, 1933), he was from 1936–9 a research assistant at the Warburg Institute, London, and during the Second World War served in the BBC Monitoring Service,

apparently notifying Churchill of Hitler's death. In 1945 he resumed work at the Warburg Institute (part of the University of London) rising to the post of Director, 1959–76. He was also Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford (1950–3), Professor of the History of Art at UCL (1956–9), Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge (1961–3), Lethaby Professor at the Royal College of Art (1967–8), and Professor of the Classical Tradition at the University of London (1959–76). His popular book *The Story of Art* (1950) passed into numerous editions and sold millions of copies worldwide, and helped to establish him as the best-known art historian of his generation. His other works include *Art and Illusion* (1960), *Meditations on a Hobby Horse* (1963), *Norm and Form* (1966), *The Heritage of Apelles* (1976), *The Sense of Order, a Study in the Psychology of Decorative Art* (1979), and *The Image and the Eye* (1982). Irritated by ethnic labelling, and blaming unassimilated Ostjuden in Central Europe for provoking the antisemitism that culminated in the Holocaust, he wrote *Jüdische Identität und jüdisches Schicksal* and *Betrachtungen zur Tragödie des Judentums* (both 1997). He was appointed CBE in 1966, knighted in 1972, and awarded the OM in 1988. Widely honoured abroad, and the recipient of at least 18 honorary doctorates, he was elected FBA (1960), FSA (1961), FRSL (1975), and Hon. Fellow of the RA (1982). From 1974–9 he was a trustee of the British Museum. His son **Richard Francis Gombrich** (17 July 1937–) was Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford (1976–2004).

*WW*; R. Woodfield, *The Essential Gombrich* (1996); *OBDCEE*; *JC* (23 Nov. 2001); *Times* (2 Jan. 1969); *Times* (6 Nov. 2001); *Daily Telegraph* (22 Nov. 2001).

**GOMES DE MESQUITA, MOSES** (1688–8 May 1751), rabbi and \*Haham. Born and trained in Amsterdam, he was appointed Haham to London's Spanish and Portuguese Congregation in 1744, and served in this role until his death. In 1745 he composed a moving prayer in support of the Jews of Bohemia, who were threatened with expulsion by the Hapsburg empress. In 1747 he solemnised the second marriage of his predecessor, Isaac \*Nieto, who had resigned office, and in 1749 the marriage of his own daughter to Moses \*Cohen d'Azevedo, who would succeed him in office. At Gomes's funeral graveside orations

were given by Isaac Nieto and, surprisingly in view of the increasingly strained relations between their respective communities, Rabbi Aaron \*Hart of the Ashkenazi Great Synagogue. Gomes's portrait was painted by a Samuel da Silva.

EJ; Moses Gaster, *History of the Ancient Synagogue* (1901); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**GOMPERTZ FAMILY**, a family from Emmerich, Rhineland, whose early members were active in the affairs of the Hambro' Synagogue. **Solomon Barent Gompertz** (1729–c1807), a diamond merchant, was the brother of **Joseph Gompertz** (1731–1810), a member of the \*Board of Deputies. Solomon had with his wife Leah (née Cohen, c1747–1809), five talented sons. The eldest, **Barnet Gompertz**, was a well-known amateur musician. **Isaac Gompertz** (1774–1856) was a poet whom a contemporary critic, Alexander Jamieson, compared to Dryden, Pope, Addison, and Gray. His works include *The Modern Antique* (1813), *Time, or Light and Shade* (1815), and *Devon, a Poem* (1825), a tribute to his adopted county. **Ephraim Gompertz** (1776–1876) wrote *A Theoretic Discourse on the Nature and Property of Money* (1820) – a pioneering work in its field. **Benjamin Gompertz** (1779–1865), a self-taught mathematician, became actuary to the Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company (co-founded in 1824 by his brother-in-law, Sir Moses \*Montefiore, and Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild), and chief manager of the related Alliance Marine Insurance Company. In 1825 he promulgated a mathematical model regarding human mortality that remains integral to actuarial calculations of the cost of life insurance. The author of numerous learned papers, he was a regular contributor to the *Gentleman's Mathematical Companion*, winning its annual prize every year from 1812–22, and was elected FRS in 1819. His books included *The Principles and Application of Imaginary Quantities* (2 vols, 1817–18). He sat on the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society (1821–9) and was active in the London Mathematical Society and the London Statistical Society as well as other bodies. He supported various Jewish charities, and the Jewish Board of Guardians adopted his plan for poor relief.

**Lewis Gompertz** (c1783–1861) – an inventor, animal welfare campaigner, and strict vegetarian – was the author of *Moral Enquiries on the Situation of Man and of Brutes* (1824; repr. 1992) and a co-founder in 1824 of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (now the RSPCA), which he managed from 1826. In 1828 he became its Hon. Secretary, and in 1832 received its silver medal. But when, in 1833, it merged with a rival society hostile to him and pointedly professed exclusively Christian foundations, he resigned and founded the Animals' Friend Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which for some time eclipsed the SPCA in its work. His non-Jewish wife was the society's inspector. He edited its journal, *The Animals' Friend* (1833–41). Out of concern for horses he never rode in a coach. Among his numerous mechanical inventions, many of which were intended to ease animals' workload, was the expanding chuck, which became commonplace in industry. He was buried alongside his wife in a churchyard.

ODNB; EJ; JE; Boase, 1; P. J. Hooker, 'Benjamin Gompertz', *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, 91 (1965), 202–12; Alexander Jamieson, *A Grammar of Rhetoric* (1823).

**GOMPERTZ, [HERMANN] RICHARD** (27 April 1859–November 1921), violinist and composer. Born in Cologne, where his family, related to the \*Gompertz family of Emmerich, owned a printing works, he became an Anglican after arriving in England in 1880 to teach at Cambridge. There he founded the highly regarded Cambridge String Quartet. From 1883 he taught violin at the Royal College of Music in London, where in 1895 he was appointed professor. He appeared in the Crystal Palace concerts (1884–6), and gave other London performances, leaving in 1899 for Dresden, where he died. C. V. Stanford's second string quartet (first performed in 1894) was dedicated to him.

Grove; personal communication from genealogist Ernest Gompers to Michael Jolles (2007).

**GOOD, EDWARD** (1885–19 September 1958), antique jewellery dealer, author, and sculptor.

Born in Poland, the son of a chazan-shochet surnamed Goodack, he first arrived in London in 1903. After four years as a watchmaker in the East End he returned to Poland, but later settled in London. He traded in antique watches and cameo brooches from his shop, Cameo Corner, in Museum Street, Bloomsbury. It attracted a distinguished clientele including members of the Royal Family; Queen Mary was a frequent visitor. A superb anecdotalist who habitually wore a purple cloak and wide-brimmed fedora, Good contributed verse to Yiddish and other periodicals, and was for many years President of the Friends of Yiddish. Under the pseudonym Moshe Oved he wrote several books: *Out of Chaos* (1918), *Gems and Life* (1927), *Book of Affinity* (1933), *For the Sake of the Days* (1940), and *Visions and Jewels* (1952), the last-mentioned containing both reminiscences of his life and imaginative tales. When past 60 he took up sculpting, working mainly on a small scale in bronze and brass. His subjects included heads of Chasidic Jews. In 1949 he made several bronze candelabra to commemorate the Six Million victims of the Holocaust. Exhibitions of his work were held in 1948 and 1952. In 1946 he presented the \*Ben Uri Gallery, of which he had been a founder and of which he was Vice-President, with two busts by Jacob \*Epstein: one of himself and the other of Samuel \*Alexander.

JC (19 Sept. 1958).

**GOOD (né Gudak), IRVING JOHN (JACK)** (9 December 1916–5 April 2009), mathematician and statistician. The son of a watchmaker and antique jewellery dealer, Jack Good was born Isidore Jacob Gudak in London. Educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School, where he proved a mathematical prodigy, and at Jesus College, Cambridge, he was the Cambridgeshire chess champion in 1939 and later obtained a doctorate. In 1941 he became a codebreaker at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire, where he worked on the use of machine methods for decrypting German ciphers and helped to develop the world's earliest programmable, digital electronic computers. His subsequent research on statistics at the University of Manchester led to his book *Probability and the Weighing of Evidence* (1950). From 1948–59 he worked at the Government Communications

Headquarters, and from 1959–64 at the Admiralty Research Laboratory. From 1964–7 he was a Senior Research Fellow at Trinity College, Oxford, where he was associated with the Atlas Computer Laboratory. He then occupied a chair in Statistics at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. He contributed a chapter to the book *Codebreakers: The Inside Story of Bletchley Park* (1994).

*Daily Telegraph* (10 April 2009).

**GOODE, Sir ROYSTON MILES (ROY)** (6 April 1933–), professor of law and author of legal works. Born in Portsmouth, Sir Roy Goode attended Highgate School and the University of London. Admitted as a solicitor in 1955, he was (1960–71), a partner in Mishcon & Co. In 1988 he was also called to the Bar at the Inner Temple (QC, 1990; Hon. Bencher, 1992). From 1971–3 he served as Professor of Law at Queen Mary College, London, and from 1973–89 was Crowther Professor of Commercial Law at the University of London. From 1990–8 he was Norton Rose Professor of Law at the University of Oxford. He was one of the founders of the Centre for Commercial Law at Queen Mary College, and is regarded as one of the leading experts in Britain on commercial law. He was Chairman of the Pension Law Review Committee during 1992–3. He is the author of 15 books on the law, with his *Commercial Law* (1982) considered the leading work in the field. He was knighted in 2000.

WW; Jolles; online sources.

**GOODENDAY, JOHN** (1894–10 June 1961), businessman and philanthropist. The son of a founder of the Bolton Jewish community, he was born Jacob Nathan Goodenday. His first job was as an office boy to a firm of estate agents. In 1928 he founded Full Fashioned Hosiery, and, in 1936, Kayser Bondor Ltd, which became one of the largest and best known manufacturers of ladies' stockings in the world. Its products became widely known through heavy advertising, and at one time his firm supplied most of the ladies' underwear sold by Marks & Spencer under its St Michael label. In 1966, after Goodenday's death,

Kayser Bondor was taken over by Courtaulds. A lifelong Zionist, he was a Governor of the HUK and a major donor to it and to Anglo-Jewish charities.

JC (16 June 1961, 26 Dec. 1952); Pollins, *Economic History*; online sources.

**GOODHART, ARTHUR LEHMAN** (1 March 1891–10 November 1978), jurist. Born in New York City, the son of a stockbroker, he was educated at Yale University and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1919, following service in the US Army, he was appointed counsel to the commission set up by President Wilson to investigate pogroms in Poland, and in 1920 published *Poland and the Minority Races*. Called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1919 (Hon. Bencher, 1938; KC, 1943), he taught Law at Cambridge (1919–31) and edited the *Cambridge Law Journal* (1921–5) and the *Law Quarterly Journal* (1926–71). He was Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford (1931–51) and Master of University College, Oxford (1951–63). His numerous works included *Essays in Jurisprudence and the Common Law* (1931), *Precedent in English and Continental Law* (1934), *What Acts of War Are Justifiable?* (1940), *The Government of Great Britain* (1946), *Five Jewish Lawyers of the Common Law* (1950), and *Israel, the United Nations, and Aggression* (1968). A firm supporter of Israel, he urged that country not to relinquish the territories occupied since 1967 without adequate safeguards. Since he remained an American citizen, the knighthood (KBE) he received in 1948 was an honorary one. In 1952 he was elected FBA (Vice-President 1962), and was the recipient of numerous honours. He was a benefactor of the British Academy, the University of Cambridge, and University College, Oxford. He and his non-Jewish wife had three sons: Sir Philip \*Goodhart, Sir William \*Goodhart, and Charles A. E. Goodhart CBE FBA, Sosnow Professor of Banking and Finance at the LSE.

ODNB; EJ; WWW; *Law Quarterly Journal*, 91 (Oct. 1975); Finestean, *Scenes and Personalities*.

**GOODHART, Sir PHILIP CARTER** (3 November 1925–), politician. The son of a Jewish father, A. L. \*Goodhart, he was educated at the latter's alma mater, the Hotchkiss School in the

USA, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1943–7 he served in the army, including the Parachute Regiment. He was Conservative MP for Beckenham from 1957–92, and was a junior minister from 1979–81. He was Chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Defence Committee (1972–4). Since 1983 he has been Vice-President of the Consumers' Association. He is the author of ten books on history and politics, including *The History of the 1922 Committee* (1973). He was knighted in 1981.

WW.

**GOODHART, Sir WILLIAM HOWARD, BARON GOODHART** (18 January 1933–), barrister and Liberal Democrat spokesman. The brother of Sir Philip \*Goodhart, he was educated at Eton; at Trinity College, Cambridge; and at Harvard Law School. He was a second lieutenant during his National Service (1951–3), and in 1957 was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn (QC, 1979; Bencher, 1986). He was given a knighthood in 1989 and a life peerage in 1997. In the Lords he has been Liberal Democrat spokesman for Pensions (1998–2001), for the Lord Chancellor's Department (2000–4), and, since 2004, for Constitutional Affairs as well as holding the post of Shadow Lord Chancellor. He contested four parliamentary seats as a Liberal/Liberal Democrat, and was chairman of the Liberal Democrat Lawyers' Association, 1988–91. He has written articles on legal matters.

Dod; Jolles; WW.

**GOODMAN, ALBERT WILLIAM** (1880–22 August 1937), politician. Born and educated in Melbourne, Australia, he resided in India from 1904–24. He then moved to London and became a real estate dealer. He served as Conservative MP for Islington North from 1931 until his death. In 1929 he had unsuccessfully contested Bow and Bromley.

Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**GOODMAN, ARNOLD ABRAHAM, BARON GOODMAN** (21 August 1913–12 May 1995),



solicitor, public servant, and political advisor. The celebrated advisor to ministers and governments, he was the son of a father described both as a master draper and as a South African shipping merchant in London, and of a mother with South African connections. His name at birth was Aby Goodman. He was educated at the Grocers' Company's School in his native Hackney, at UCL, and at Downing College, Cambridge, where he took a Double First in Law. During the Second World War he served as a gunner and quartermaster in the Royal Artillery, retiring in 1945 as a major. He became a solicitor, originally with Rubinstein, Nash & Co. and with Royalton, Kisch & Co., and then as senior partner in his own firm, Goodman, Derrick & Co., which was founded in 1954. His first important case was the famous *Spectator* libel trial of 1957, involving Aneurin Bevan and other Labour figures. Over the next 20 years Goodman became widely known as 'Mr Fixer', the confidential advisor to many Labour (and, later, Tory) notables, especially Harold Wilson, whose close confidant he became. He was given a life peerage in 1965 and made CH in 1972. He also held a remarkably wide range of official appointments, especially in the cultural sphere. These included Master of University College, Oxford (1976–86), and Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain (1965–72), of British Lion Films (1965–72), of *The Observer* Trust Ltd (1967–76), of the Newspaper Publishers' Association (1970–5), of the English National Opera (1977–86), of the Housing Corporation (1973–7), and of the National Building Agency (1973–8). In 1993 he was accused of siphoning off funds from the Portman family trust to provide loans for his friends. This case was settled in 1999, after Goodman's death, when his firm agreed to pay £500,000 to the Portmans without any admission of guilt. From the late 1950s until the 1990s Goodman was one of the most famous and influential eminences grises in modern British political history. He was Chairman of the Jewish Chronicle Trust, President of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, and a long-time member of the LJS. He wrote two autobiographical volumes: *Not For the Record* (1972) and *Tell Them I'm On My Way* (1993). Brian Birvati's *Lord Goodman* (1999) is a posthumous biography and David Selbourne, *Not An Englishman: Conversations With Lord Goodman* (1993) provides autobiographical information.

ODNB; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; Jolles; WWW; D. Selbourne, *Not An Englishman: Conversations With Lord Goodman* (1993); B. Birvati's *Lord Goodman* (1999).

**GOODMAN, GEOFFREY GEORGE** (2 July 1921–), journalist and author. Educated at a grammar school in London and at the LSE, he served in the RAF (1941–6). He worked on several newspapers before joining the *Daily Mirror* in 1969 and serving as its assistant editor from 1976–86. Goodman was a friend and ally of the left-wing trade unionist Frank Cousins, and wrote his biography, *The Awkward Warrior* (1979), and other works on recent labour history. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Press and joint author (1977) of its minority Report. In 1975–6 he headed the counter-inflation unit established by Prime Minister Harold Wilson. A prolific reviewer of books for the JC, he was founding Editor of the *British Journalism Review*. In 1998 he was appointed CBE.

WW; JC (19 June 1998); Griffiths.

**GOODMAN, HARRY ARON** (c1909–11 October 1961), communal leader. Born in east London, he joined the family clothing business after leaving school. He became associated with the Agudat Israel movement, and was a tireless critic of Zionist leaders who wanted a Jewish State without ensuring that it was based on traditional Judaism; he maintained this stance even during the 1956 Suez Crisis, yet was also a director of Keren Hayesod. He was very active in assisting Jewish refugees in the 1930s, and was Agudat spokesman at UNESCO and other bodies. He edited the British Aguda movement's *Jewish Weekly* from its establishment on 31 January 1936 until his death (the paper subsequently became the fortnightly *Jewish Tribune*). During the Second World War he edited the Ministry of Information's *Jewish Bulletin* and was editor of the *London Jewish Bulletin*. He was President of the Adath Yisroel Congregation and of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations, a member of the Council of the AJA, a vice-president of the Board of Orthodox Jewish Education, and a governor of the Jewish Secondary School. Widely known as the 'enfant terrible' of the \*Board of Deputies,

which he joined at the age of 24, he was nevertheless renowned for his wit. In 1950 he became a JP of Stoke Newington, where he resided. His funeral was attended by over 1000 people, including the Chief Rabbi.

JC (27 Aug. 1937, 16 Nov. 1956, 13, 20 Oct. 1961); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**GOODMAN, HENRY** (23 April 1950–), actor. Born and brought up in Whitechapel, the son of a tailor, he received his Hebrew education at the Christian Street Talmud Torah, and following his Bar Mitzvah was paid to help make up a minyan for the depleted congregation on weekday mornings before school. He chose a stage career after talent scouts from Pinewood Studios spotted him and his twin brother at the Oxford and St George's Youth Club in the East End and cast them as Jewish boys rescued by nuns during the Holocaust in the film *Conspiracy of Hearts* (1960). RADA-trained, he spent nine years in South Africa with a mixed-cast company touring the townships, and has since become one of the most distinguished stage actors of his generation, a performer of renowned versatility whose portrayal of Shylock in 1999 is considered to have set the benchmark. It earned him, in 2000, his second Olivier Award, his first having been awarded in 1993 for his role in Stephen Sondheim's musical *Assassins*. In 2002 he was, famously, summarily sacked by Mel Brooks straight after delivering his 30th consecutive performance of the lead role in the Broadway hit musical *The Producers* to his trademark standing ovation; it was subsequently suggested that his style, in stark contrast to that of his predecessor, was not light-hearted and escapist enough in the wake of September 11th.

JC (23 Jan. 1998, 25 June 1999, 2 Aug. 2002, 1 Sept. 2006; 1 May 2009).

**GOODMAN (née Salaman), JULIA** (9 November 1812–30 December 1906), portrait painter, and **GOODMAN, WALTER** (11 May 1838–20 August 1912), painter, illustrator, and author. Julia, sister of Charles Kensington \*Salaman, was one of several talented daughters of a clothing supplier to

the army who was a warden of the \*Western Synagogue. She attended the girls' school run by Miriam Mendes \*Belisario's mother, and then studied art at Sass's Academy and with a former pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. During a lengthy artistic career she exhibited widely, at the RA and other major venues. Her husband, Louis Goodman (c1811–76), a merchant whom she married in 1836, was an invalid for many years, making her the breadwinner. Among her prominent sitters were Barnard \*Van Oven, Sir Francis \*Goldsmid, and D. W. \*Marks. By the time she ceased working she had painted over 1000 portraits. Her son Walter studied at the RA, and for many years exhibited there. During the 1860s he honed his skills in Florence. Later in that decade he went to the Caribbean, where he worked as an artist and journalist, and spent 1870–1 in New York. One of his earliest canvasses depicted the 1858 trial of the men responsible for the failed assassination of Napoleon III. His works included portraits of his mother, his uncle Sir John \*Simon, Sampson \*Lucas, the actress Mary Anne Keeley (who was rumoured to be of Jewish ancestry), and other prominent figures, as well as theatre scenery, landscapes, and sketches for such periodicals as *The Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*. He also wrote articles for *Cassell's Magazine* and *Sala's Journal*. He authored *The Pearl of Antilles, or An Artist in Cuba* (1873), and *The Keeleys on Stage and at Home* (1895). He often contributed to the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, with which his elder brother, journalist, novelist, and dramatist **Edward John Goodman** (1836–October 1921), was connected. Julia's sister **Kate Salaman** (1821–36) was a miniature painter who exhibited at the RA, and their sister **Annette Salaman** (d. 1879) authored a collection of comforting scriptural texts entitled *Footsteps in the Way of Life* (1873), and Aunt Annette's *Stories to Ada* (1876). Another literary sister, who wrote under the initials R.E.S., became the mother of Edwin \*Collins.

ODNB (Julia Goodman); EJ; JC (30 Dec. 1898, 7 June 1902, 4 Jan. 1907, 30 Aug. 1912, 14 Oct. 1921).

**GOODMAN, PAUL** (1875–August 1949), author, editor, and communal leader. Born in Estonia, he arrived in Britain in 1891 with his tailor father and family, settling in Spitalfields. Although Ashkenazi, he was

for many years Secretary of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, and wrote *Kotel Ma'arabi* (1946), the fiftieth jubilee history of its Maida Vale premises. Having heard Herzl speak in London in 1896, he served the Zionist movement in various capacities for the rest of his life. In 1916 he was appointed to the Zionist Political Committee by Chaim \*Weizmann and Nahum Sokolow, and with Arthur D. \*Lewis he authored *Zionism: Problems and Views* (1916). He contributed to various Jewish publications, and edited *The Zionist Review* (1920–6, 1934–8). His other works include *The Synagogue and the Church* (1908), *History of the Jews* (1911), *Moses Montefiore* (1925), *Zionism in England* (1930; updated ed. 1949), and *The Jewish National Home* (1943). He served as President of the JHSE, was elected FRHistS, and was active in B'nai B'rith. In 1945 he edited a Festschrift to Chaim Weizmann, and that same year a similar volume was issued honouring him, entitled *Paul Goodman on His Seventieth Birthday*. In 1952 the \*Zionist Federation produced a memorial tribute to him, *The Rebirth of Israel*, edited by Israel \*Cohen. His wife Romana (née Manczyk; c1885–7 April 1955), whom he married in 1907, was also an active Zionist. **Martin David Goodman** (1 August 1953–), Professor of Jewish Studies at Oxford and author of *Rome and Jerusalem* (2007) and other works, mainly on Jews and Judaism in the Roman period, is their grandson.

EJ; JC (19 Aug. 1949, 15 April 1955).

**GOODMAN, PAUL ALEXANDER CYRIL** (17 November 1959–), politician. Born in London to Jewish parents, he attended Cranleigh School, Surrey, and graduated from the University of York in 1981 with a BA in English Literature. He engaged in political research, and, having left Judaism, trained as a novice monk at Quarr Abbey on the Isle of Wight, before becoming, in 1990, News Editor of the *Catholic Herald*. In 1991 he joined the *Daily Telegraph*, for which he still writes leaders. From 2001–10 he was Conservative MP for Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and became a Shadow Minister. He has expressed strong concern at the prevalence of antisemitism on the internet and elsewhere.

Hansard (19 July 2007); online sources.

**GOODMAN, TOBIAS** (d. 1824), Orthodox rabbi, scholar, and Hebrew teacher. He was born in Bohemia. It has been claimed that while teaching in Liverpool in 1806 he delivered, before the local Seel Street congregation, the earliest synagogue sermon ever preached in English. That year he published, with an English translation, Yedaiah Bedersi Ha-Penini's *Behinat ha-Olam* ('An Investigation of Causes Arising from the Organisation of the World'). He later became reader and minister at the \*Western Synagogue in Denmark Court, London, where he regularly preached in English. There he delivered in English subsequently published sermons on the deaths of Charlotte, Princess of Wales (1817), and George III (1820); the earlier of the two, delivered on 17 November 1817, was the first sermon preached in English at a London Ashkenazi synagogue. After 1824 Goodman became associated with the little synagogue in the East End's Rosemary Lane. In 1809 he issued a pamphlet attacking the newly formed \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. In 1834 he published a polemical defence of Judaism, *Emunat Yisrael: The Faith of Israel*, subsidised by Sir Moses \*Montefiore.

EJ; JE; JC (8 March 1901).

**GOODSTEIN, REUBEN LOUIS** (15 December 1912–28 March 1985), mathematician. Educated at St Paul's School, London, and at Magdalene College, Cambridge (BA, MSc), he obtained his PhD and DLit from the University of London. He was Reader at the University of Reading (1935–47), and afterwards Professor of Mathematics at the University of Leicester, where he became Pro-Vice-Chancellor (1966–9). His work is highly original and technical; he is immortalised by Goodstein's theorem, Goodstein's sequence, and Goodstein's hereditary base notation. His publications include *A Textbook on Mathematical Analysis* (1948), *Constructive Formalism* (1951), *Axiomatic Projective Geometry* (1953), *Recursive Number Theory* (1957), *Mathematical Logic* (1957), *Fundamental Concepts of Mathematics* (1962), *Boolean Algebra* (1963), *Complex Functions* (1965), and *Essays on the Philosophy of Mathematics* (1965). He was active as a council member of the Mathematical Association, and was editor of *Mathematical Gazette* (1956–62). In 1970 he

joined Lord Wells-Pestell's committee to help alleviate the plight of Jews in Arab countries.

JC (6 April 1985); *WW in British Science* (1953); *Times* (20 April 1985).

**GORB, ADAM** (1958–), composer. Born in Cardiff, he studied at the University of Cambridge and at the RAM, where he won the Principal's Prize, and became Head of the School of Composition and Contemporary Music at the Royal Northern College of Music. His compositions include *Metropolis* (1992), *Klezmer* (violin solo; 1993), *Kol Simcha* (1995), *Awayday* (1996), *Yiddish Dances* (1997), *Elements* (1998), *Clarinet Concerto* (1999), *Weimar* (2000), *Diaspora* (2003), *Silk Impressions* (2005), and *Awakening* (2006). His mother Ruth (née Lasky), was once Women's Editor of the *Hampstead Express*.

JC 6 Dec. 1996; L. Stevens, *Composers of Classical Music of Jewish Descent* (2003).

**GORDON, ABRAHAM ELIAS** (d. 16 January 1923), cantor. Brought up in Russia, he arrived in London from Bavaria in the early 1880s and officiated at the German Synagogue in New Broad Street and its replacement in Spital Square. From about 1888 until his retirement in 1919 he was Second Reader at the \*Great Synagogue. He founded the East End Jewish Board of Guardians' Aid Society, and, with Hermann \*Landau, the Free Jewish Dispensary in Leman Street. His wife founded a Jewish maternity charity. He also countered missionary activity in the East End. Endowed with a sonorous voice of extraordinary range, he was inaugural President of the Association of Chazanim. Samuel \*Gordon was his son, Moses \*Hyamson, M. J. \*Landa, and Abraham \*Weiner his sons-in-law.

JC (15 May 1891, 15 July 1921, 19 Jan. 1923).

**GORDON (née Leist), FRIEDERIKE (FRITZI)** (1906–92) & **MARKUS (née Scharfstein), ERIKA (RIXI)** (27 June 1910–4 April 1992), champion bridge-players, often playing in partnership. Both came from middle-class

families. Fritzi Gordon was born in Vienna, moved to Graz upon her marriage, and with her husband fled to London following the Anschluss, earning her living from bridge. Rixi Markus was born in Gura Humora, then in the Hapsburg Empire (but now in Romania), and brought up in Vienna. She turned professional in 1934, becoming European women's bridge champion in 1935 and 1936, the year she settled in Britain, and women's world champion in 1937. She and her husband, who joined her in Britain, divorced in 1942; she subsequently had a thirteen-year affair with Harold Lever, Baron \*Lever, who was also an outstanding bridge player. Following her naturalisation in 1950 she played for Britain, notably, from 1951, in partnership with Fritzi. They won the European women's championship several times together. Rixi in 1974 became the first woman in the world to achieve grandmaster status; Fritzi was the second. The 1976 Monte Carlo Olympiad was their last major tournament playing as a pair. Rixi was a contributing editor to *The Bridge Player's Encyclopedia* (1967). She wrote regular bridge columns for *The Guardian* (1955–92) and *Evening Standard* (1975–80), and an autobiography, *A Vulnerable Game* (1988). For many years she organised an annual match between the two Houses of Parliament. Named International Bridge Press Association Personality of the Year in 1974, she was appointed MBE in 1975. The Rixi Markus Cup (for women's individual play) commemorates her.

ODNB (Erika Markus); Rixi Markus, 'Fritzi Gordon', *English Bridge* (April 1992).

**GORDON, Lord GEORGE** (1751–93), anti-Catholic agitator who converted to Judaism. Born in London, a younger son of the third Duke of Gordon, he was educated at Eton, became a Royal Navy lieutenant, and in 1774 was elected MP for Inverness. In 1779 he assumed the presidency of the Protestant Association, dedicated to repealing the Catholic Relief Act and leading to the 'No Popery' riots of 1780, for which he was in 1781 acquitted of high treason. Perhaps owing to millenarian beliefs, he developed an interest in Judaism. Apparently, in 1784 Rabbi David Tevele \*Schiff of London's \*Great Synagogue, mindful of the Blasphemy Act of 1698 and

reflecting Anglo-Jewry's widespread reluctance to antagonise the authorities by making proselytes of persons with no Jewish antecedents, rejected his request for conversion. In 1787 Gordon, who was taught Hebrew by Rabbi Zalman (or Zelman) Ansell of London, was converted – either under the auspices of the Hambro' Synagogue or by Rabbi Jacob of Birmingham. He was circumcised, given a Hebrew name, and in his zeal refused to meet any Jews who were beardless or hatless. His conversion, lampooned in prints and ballads, was widely taken as proof that he was insane. In 1788 Gordon, now resembling a pious Jew in appearance, was convicted of pamphleteering against the judiciary and the French queen. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Newgate, where he ate kosher meat, laid phylacteries, and caught the fever that killed him.

ODNB; EJ; JE; Katz, JHE.; Pfeffer, *From One End of the Earth to the Other*.

**GORDON, Sir GERALD HENRY** (17 June 1929–), professor of law and legal officer in Scotland. Educated at Queen's Park Secondary School in Glasgow and at the University of Glasgow (First in Philosophy and English, 1950; LLB, 1953; PhD, 1970), he served as a National Service staff sergeant in 1953–5. Admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1953, he practised from 1956–9. He served as Procurator Fiscal Depute in Edinburgh (1960–5), and was Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Edinburgh (1969–72), as well as Professor of Scottish Law (1972–6) and Dean of the Law Faculty (1970–3). From 1978–99 he served as Sheriff of Glasgow and Strathkelvin, and from 1992–9 was a Temporary Judge of the Court of Session. He has written on Scottish law and is editor of *Scottish Criminal Case Reports*. He was knighted in 2000.

WW; Jolles; online sources.

**GORDON, ISAAC** (d. 5 March 1900), money-lender. He originally plied his trade in Glasgow but settled south of the border owing to the less strict laws on lending money prevailing there. Based in Birmingham, he specialised in lending to cash-strapped farmers in England

and Wales, at extortionate rates of interest. He became as despised and notorious as he had been in Glasgow: he was expelled from both the Glasgow and Birmingham synagogues, each of which refused his contributions to Jewish charities. When he died in Birmingham, leaving £148,000, the JC, painfully aware that the existence of a few ruthless rogues such as he brought all of Jewry into disrepute, minced no words, describing him as 'one of the best-hated usurers in the country' who had 'an Ishmael-like hate of humanity and an unquenchable passion for revenge'.

JC (9 March, 1 Nov. 1900).

**GORDON, MAX** (10 June 1931–24 August 1990), architect. He was born in Cape Town to a Lithuanian-born couple who settled in London in 1937. His father was a businessman, and the family home in West Hampstead was often the venue for Jewish communal functions. Having graduated from Christ's College, Cambridge, Max studied at the Architectural Association in London and pursued urban studies at the Graduate School of Art and Design, Harvard University. From 1956–62 he worked for an architectural firm in New York. He was with a London firm from 1962–9 and was architect of New Scotland Yard. From 1969–81 he was with another, rising to be senior partner. In 1981 he set up on his own as a designer and consultant for the display of artworks in metropolitan spaces, and acquired an international reputation, becoming the architect of choice for museums, dealers' galleries, and private collectors. His work includes the Saatchi and Annelly \*Juda galleries. He was a founding committee member of the Patrons of New Art at the Tate Gallery, a trustee of the Whitechapel Art Gallery Foundation, and (1978–85) a member of the trustees' committee on architecture and design at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. His mother, **Tania Gordon** (26 April 1902–4 October 1994), was a successful self-taught still-life and flower painter who regularly exhibited at a Mayfair gallery and also showed her work at the RA and the Salon des Arts, Paris. His brother David became Chairman of the Contemporary Arts Society and a trustee of the Tate Gallery, while his sister Amy Raphael has been involved with

the RA and the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem.

*New York Times* (9 July 1971, 27 Aug. 1990); *JC* (14 Oct. 1994).

**GORDON (née Fellerman), MILDRED** (24 August 1923–), politician. The daughter of a founder of the Stepney Jewish Hospital, and with strong roots in the East End, she was educated at Forest Teacher Training College, Walthamstow, and was a teacher in London for most of the period from 1945–85. She staunchly championed comprehensive schools. From 1987–97 she was Labour MP for Bow and Poplar. A leftist strongly opposed to Tony Blair's modernisation of the party, she lost her seat owing to boundary changes.

*JC* (29 Oct. 1965, 30 June 1995); *Jolles*; *Stenton*; *WW*.

**GORDON, SAMUEL** (10 September 1871–10 January 1927), novelist and dramatist. Born in Buk, Bavaria, the son of Rev. A. E. \*Gordon, he arrived in England at the age of 12. Educated at the City of London School and Queens' College, Cambridge, where he read Classics, he became a prolific writer, mainly on Jewish themes, while constantly dogged by ill health. His many books include *A Handful of Exotics* (1897), *Sons of the Covenant* (1900), *Strangers at the Gate* (1902), *God's Remnants* (1916), and *The Lost Kingdom; or, the Passing of the Khazars* (1926). Articles and stories by him featured in the *JC*. For a time he lived in New York. His plays included *The Way Back* and *Disraeli*. From 1894–1918 he was Secretary of the \*Great Synagogue, and he covered the 1900 Zionist Congress in London for the *Manchester Guardian*. A sparkling conversationalist, wide traveller, and able linguist, he worked in the Censor's Office during the First World War. An expert in the etymology of Yiddish, and a familiar figure in the East End, he was known for his patronage of musical prodigies. and married a young violinist; the marriage ended in divorce, and his wife married American actor William Demarest. When the Russian Jewish actress Alla Nazimova and her troupe became stranded in London in 1905 he arranged a benefit concert for them at

the Theatre Royal Haymarket, enabling them to leave for the USA, where Nazimova found fame and wealth. His 1898 novel *Daughters of Shem*, co-dramatised by him, was performed, as scheduled, at the New Scala a few days after his death, immediately before a performance of Richard \*Cumberland's *The Jew*. Gordon married a young violinist, Esther Zichlin; the marriage ended in divorce, and their only child, prolific USA-based novelist **Phyllis Gordon Demarest** (31 March 1908–22 December 1969) was given the surname of her American stepfather. [Annie] Gertrude \*Landa was Gordon's sister. His niece Joyce \*Weiner wrote about him in the *JC Literary Supplement* (10 December 1971).

*JE*; *EJ*; *JC* (14 Jan. 1927, 22 May 1964, 2 Jan. 1970).

**GOREN (né Gruenberg), ELI ALEXANDER** (23 January 1923–30 December 1999), violinist, and **GRUENBERG, ERICH** (12 October 1924–), violinist. The brothers were born and educated in Vienna; in 1939, to the relief of their parents, desperate to get the boys out of Austria, their musical gifts won them places at the Jerusalem Consistory. From 1947–50 Eli led the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra; he changed his surname when he was appointed. In 1950 he left for England, where he studied with Max \*Rostal and in 1951 formed a duo with his future wife, pianist Doreen Stanfield, daughter of Ada \*Steinfeld. He was a founder in 1953 of the much acclaimed Allegri String Quartet, and during his 15 years with the Allegri he became leader of the London Mozart Players, conducted by Harry \*Blech. From 1968–77 he co-led the BBC Symphony Orchestra. He taught at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama (Professor, 1961), the Royal Northern College of Music, and (from 1982) at the Utrecht Conservatoire. In 1985 he moved permanently to Holland; he died at Naarden, near Amsterdam. His brother Erich led the Palestine Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra from 1938–45. He settled in England in 1946, winning the Carl Flesch International Violin Competition the following year. He was first violin with the London String Quartet, with whom he played for ten years. He gave the première of works by several composers, including the first performance in Russia of Benjamin Britten's violin concerto, and made

many recordings. From 1956–8 he led the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, from 1962–5 the London Symphony Orchestra, and from 1972–6 the Royal Philharmonic. He taught at the Guildhall School of Music and the RM. In 1994 he was appointed OBE.

*Guardian* (12 Jan. 2000); *JC* (11 Feb. 2000); *Who's Who in Music* (various); *International Who's Who in Music and Musicians' Directory* (1998–9); *Times* (28 Feb. 1962); *New Grove* (2001); *International Who's Who in Classical Music*, 2003.

**GORER, EDGAR EZEKIEL** (1872–7 May 1915), antiques dealer and porcelain expert. Heading the antiques business started in the 1880s by his father, he was a Bond Street dealer in, and published expert on, Chinese porcelain; he also had a shop on New York's Fifth Avenue. He belonged to London's LJS, to which he was a generous donor. Early in 1915 Sir Joseph \*Duveen advised the famous American art collector Henry Clay Frick, who was considering buying from Gorer a valuable Chinese vase of the K'ang-hsi period, that the vase was a modern replica and that Gorer had been hoodwinked. Consequently Gorer mounted a lawsuit against Duveen claiming substantial damages. It never came to court, owing to Gorer's tragic death. Returning from New York, he was a passenger aboard the Liverpool-bound transatlantic Cunard liner *Lusitania*, which was torpedoed by a German U-boat off the coast of Ireland with massive loss of life. He helped three women and a child to safety before he drowned. His wife Rachel Alice (née Cohen; 1873–1954) was an artist and sculptor, to whom Edith Sitwell dedicated *Romance No. 7*. Geoffrey, Peter, and Richard \*Gorer were their sons.

*JC* (14 May 1915); G. Stanton, *Gorer's Gaze* (2000).

**GORER, GEOFFREY EDGAR SOLOMON** (26 March 1905–24 May 1985), anthropologist and author; **GORER, PETER ALFRED ISAAC** (14 April 1907–11 May 1961), immunologist and geneticist; and **GORER, RICHARD BENJAMIN** (1913–13 June 1994), musicologist and writer on horticulture. The London-born sons of Edgar Ezekiel

\*Gorer, Geoffrey and Peter were educated at Charterhouse, and Richard at Westminster School. Geoffrey obtained a Double First in Classics and Modern Languages from Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1927. He also spent one year at the Sorbonne and another at the University of Berlin. After an indifferent start as a creative writer and playwright, he found his niche as a social anthropologist, beginning with the success of his first published work, *The Revolutionary Ideas of the Marquis de Sade* (1934). Other early titles included *Africa Dances* (1935), *Bali and Angkor* (1936), *Hot Strip Tease* (1937), and *Himalayan Village* (1936). In 1939 he worked for the Rockefeller Institute, studying the impact of radio and film on Americans, and was attached to the British Embassy in Washington. His subsequent works included *The Americans* (1948), *Exploring English Character* (1955), *Death, Grief and Mourning in Contemporary Britain* (1965), and *Sex and Marriage in England Today* (1971). He was a close friend of eminent American anthropologist Margaret Mead. Some of his works went into several editions. He was also a freelance literary critic. His brother Peter qualified MRCS and LRCP at Guy's Hospital, London, in 1932, having obtained a BSc in 1929. He was awarded a DSc from the University of London in 1940. Following research in genetics at UCL and at the Lister Institute (1934–40), he conducted research at Guy's Hospital (1940–61), where he was appointed Reader in Experimental Physiology (1948) and Professor of Immunology (1961). With the unusual combination of specialised knowledge of both genetics and immunology, he became the world's foremost authority on the serology and serological genetics of tissue transplantation. He made many valuable medical breakthroughs and in 1960 was elected FRS. Richard studied music at King's College, Cambridge. He worked briefly at the BBC, contributed to various music books, including *The Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*; and was the dedicatee of Humphrey Searle's *Ballade*. He developed an intellectual interest in horticulture, publishing 18 books and many articles on the subject. The books included *The Development of Garden Flowers* (1970), *The Flower Garden in England* (1975), and *The Growth of Gardens* (1978). His *The Country Diary Garden Notes* (1984) was a companion volume to Edith Holden's famous nature notes of 1906 (published as *The Country Diary of an*

*Edwardian Lady*). He also discovered a hitherto unrecorded hybrid, *Abutilon suntensis*.

ODNB (Geoffrey and Peter); *Times* 29 May 1985; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 7 (1961); *Lancet* (20 May 1961); *BMJ* (20 May 1961); Judith M. Taylor, *Richard Gorer: An Anglo-Jewish Musicologist, Garden Writer and Scholar of Horticulture* (2007).

**GOTTHEIL, GUSTAV** (28 May 1827–15 April 1903), Reform rabbi. Born in the village of Pinne, Posen, he studied at the universities of Berlin and Halle, gaining a PhD. In 1855 he became Assistant Rabbi at the Berlin Reform Gemeinde under the famous Dr Samuel Holdheim. From 1860–73 he was Rabbi of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews, where he abolished observation of the second day of festivals. During the American Civil War he preached forcibly against the occasionally aired notion that slavery was condoned by Mosaic Law. From 1867–73 he also taught German at Manchester's Owens College. He attended the Reform synod at Leipzig in 1871. The remainder of his life was spent in the USA, where he co-founded the Federation of American Zionists and the Jewish Publication Society.

EJ; JE; JC (1, 15 May 1903); P. Selvin Greenberg, *The Manchester Congregation of British Jews 1857–1957* (1957).

**GOTTLIEB, ELI** (1924–2 August 1983), naval officer and property developer. Born in London, the son of a woodcarver, he helped out on his father's furniture stall in the Caledonian Market as a boy. Winning a scholarship to the Hammersmith School of Art at the age of 13, he hoped to become an architect. Following the outbreak of the Second World War he worked as a scene shifter at an Oxford theatre before enlisting in the Royal Navy. After the war he eventually became a lieutenant-commander in the RNVR. He set up as a jobbing builder and decorator, and made a fortune renovating and reselling properties. He bought Coppins, the Buckinghamshire home of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, for a reputed £400,000 in 1972, selling it a few years later to an overseas buyer. His wealth enabled him to

donate generously to Jewish and non-Jewish causes. In 1970 he presented \*Carmel College with the costly Julius Gottlieb Exhibition Hall, named in memory of his father. He was an energetic president of the Friends of Alyn, the Jerusalem hospital for crippled children, and was joint chairman of the Building Fund Committee of Hendon Synagogue. He was a JP for Middlesex and commanded the Edgware unit of Sea Cadets.

JC (12 Aug. 1983).

**GOTTMANN, [IONA] JEAN** (10 October 1915–28 February 1994). Born in Kharkov, Ukraine, he was orphaned during the Russian Revolution of 1917, and brought up in Paris by relatives. He studied at the Sorbonne, where as a research assistant in human geography (1937–40) he investigated such contemporary issues as Soviet economic policy and Jewish settlement in Palestine. With the fall of France in 1940 he took refuge in the USA, where he held academic posts. From 1968 until his retirement in 1983 he was Professor and Head of Department at the School of Geography at the University of Oxford. During the immediate post-war period he was officially involved in planning the economic reconstruction of France, and was (1946–7) Director of Studies and Research at the Economic and Social Council of the UN Secretariat. From 1948–56 he was based in Paris heading research at the Centre Nationale de Recherches Sociaux. A prolific and influential scholar, he accrued many honours during his career, including the Légion d'Honneur.

ODNB.

**GOULD, ALBERT** (c1891–August 1978), educationist. From 1923–55 he was Headmaster of \*Park House School, with his wife Martha (née Simons; c1895–March 1956) as Matron. During his tenure he saw the school evolve from an all-Jewish one to one with an ever-dwindling number of Jewish pupils. He served as President of the Association of Head Teachers of Approved Schools, was a member of the \*Board of Deputies, and sat on the Council of the \*United Synagogue.



In 1957, on behalf of the British Council for Aid to Refugees, he was officer-in-charge of a camp for Hungarian refugees at Tidworth, Wiltshire.

JC (22 Nov. 1946, 18 Aug. 1978).

**GOULD, MATTHEW STEVEN** (20 August 1971–), diplomat. A north Londoner educated at St Paul's School and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took a degree in Theology, he joined the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1993. From 1994–7 he was Second Secretary to Britain's Embassy in Manila, from 1999 Deputy Head of the FCO's Consular Division, and from 1997–9 speechwriter to Foreign Secretary Robin Cook. Afterwards he served in Islamabad (2002–3), Tehran (2003–5), and Washington (2005–7), and in 2007 became Principal Private Secretary to David \*Miliband. In 2009 his appointment as British Ambassador to Israel, taking effect from late in 2010, was announced, making him the first Jewish appointee to that post.

JC (11 Dec. 2009); *WW*.

**GOULD, [SAMUEL] JULIUS** (13 October 1924–), sociologist. Educated at the University of Oxford, he served as Reader in Social Institutions at the LSE from 1956–64, and as Professor of Sociology at the University of Nottingham from 1964–82. He was Research Director of the Institute of Policy Research during 1983–5, and from 1981–2007 was Chairman of Trustees of the Social Affairs Unit, a centre-right think tank in London. In 1977 he produced, for the Institute for the Study of Conflict, *Attack on Higher Education: Marxist and Radical Penetration*, a controversial examination of alleged radical influence in Britain's universities. With the Israeli scholar Shaul Esh, he jointly edited *Jewish Life in Modern Britain* (1964), a collection of papers on the Anglo-Jewish community. During 1993–4 he sat on the Council of the \*United Synagogue. He represented the Nottingham Hebrew Congregation on the \*Board of Deputies.

JYB; JC (31 Jan., 28 Nov. 1975, 24 Nov. 1978, 26 Sept. 1980).

**GOULD, THOMAS WILLIAM** (28 December 1914–6 December 2001), Victoria Cross recipient. He was born and educated in Dover, the son of a professional soldier who had fought in the Boer War and was killed in action in 1916. He served in the Royal Navy from 1933–45, when he was invalided out. In February 1942 two unexploded bombs were found lodged aboard HMS *Thrasher*, the submarine on which he was serving, after an encounter off Crete with the enemy. Gould and a colleague heroically undertook the perilous task of retrieving each bomb in cramped dim conditions and tipping them overboard. For their bravery they received the VC. Given the Freedom of Dover in 1943, Gould joined the RNVR, rising to the rank of lieutenant-commander. He became President of the International Submarine Association of Great Britain, and a Vice-President of AJEX. In July 1946, when a petty officer, he led a march of 8000 London Jews, mainly young Zionist activists, from the East End to Trafalgar Square, where Professor Selig \*Brodetsky denounced British policy towards the Jews of Palestine. Gould also lent his presence, as a VC winner, to a similar protest meeting of 1000 people in Manchester. He was for some years Senior Personnel Officer at Sir Isaac \*Wolfson's Great Universal Stores. In 1987 he auctioned his VC, which was bought by well-wishers and displayed in the AJEX museum. He was the only practising Jew to receive the VC during the Second World War: Arthur Louis \*Aaron had a Jewish father. Leslie Robinson (1921–2000), born illegitimate in Birmingham, who enlisted in the Irish Guards under the name **John Patrick Kenneally** and won the VC, claimed to be the son of Neville \*Blond.

*Times* (10 June 1942); JC (10, 19 July 1946, 2 Oct. 1987, 26 Feb. 1988, 4 Jan. 2002); *Daily Telegraph* (7 Dec. 2001); *Independent* (11 Oct., 11 Dec. 2001).

**GOULDMAN, GRAHAM KEITH** (10 May 1946–), pop vocalist, guitarist, and songwriter. He was born in Salford, son of well-known Manchester communal leader, impresario, playwright, and poet Hyman (Hymie) R. Gouldman (d. 11 October 1991), who became affectionately known to Graham's musician friends as 'Hyme the Rhyme'. During his teens Graham played in a number of Manchester

bands, one of which, The Whirlwinds, became a house band at the local Jewish Lads' Brigade. In 1965, with Kevin \*Godley and two of the dissolved band's members, Bernard Basso and Stephen Jacobsen, he formed The Mockingbirds. That same year his song *For Your Love* was a chart success for The Yardbirds, for whom he also wrote other hits. Among his many other notable songs for major artists were *Bus Stop* (The Hollies); *No Milk Today* (Herman's Hermits), whose title was suggested by Hymie; and *Pamela*, *Pamela* (Wayne Fontana and the Mindbenders). During the late 1960s Graham was based in New York as a songwriter. In 1972 he joined with Godley, Lol \*Creme, and Eric Stewart to form the band rocc, which over the following two decades enjoyed a string of top hits, many from his pen. He had the *Collected Writings* of his father privately published for presentation to friends.

JC (2 Sept. 1977, 26 June 1992, 18 April, 1997, 16 May 2003, 17 Aug. 2007); online sources.

**GOULSTON, MICHAEL** (12 December 1931–30 January 1972), Reform rabbi. Born in London, he was a junior member of the \*West London Synagogue and attended summer schools run by the Youth Association of Synagogues of Great Britain. He studied at \*Leo Baeck College, was ordained at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and graduated in Liberal Arts from the University of Cincinnati. Following his ordination in 1963 he became Rabbi of the Southport New Synagogue, then spent some three years as Rabbi of the Middlesex New Synagogue, Harrow, and in 1968 joined the \*West London Synagogue to work with Hugo \*Gryn. Meanwhile, in 1966, he founded the periodical *European Judaism*. He taught at Leo Baeck College and pioneered religion courses at Borough Road teachers' training college with an emphasis on Jewish studies.

JC (4 Feb. 1972).

**GOURGEY, PERCY SASSOON** (2 June 1923–19 September 2008), journalist, author, and communal leader. Born into an Iraqi Jewish family in Bombay, he served in the Royal Indian Navy

during the Second World War. He moved to London in 1952. He wrote for the JC and other papers; was co-founder (1971) and inaugural editor of *The Scribe*, a journal for Jews of Iraqi background; and campaigned vigorously on behalf of Jews persecuted in Arab lands, doing much to publicise their plight at a time when communal efforts were focused upon Soviet Jewry. He was active in Poale Zion (Chairman, 1964–7); the \*Zionist Federation, of which he became a vice-president; and on the \*Board of Deputies. For several years he chaired the Board's Aliens Committee and its Eretz Israel Committee. In 1965 he was appointed MBE for political and public services, and contested the safe parliamentary Conservative seat of Southgate as Labour candidate. In 1993 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Hammersmith and Fulham Council for Racial Equality. He wrote *The Indian Naval Revolt of 1946* (1996).

JC (17 Oct. 2007).

**GOURVITCH, EVSEI SALEVICH** (d. 7 April 1946), timber merchant. He was born in Russia, into a family that had been in the timber trade for seven generations. He studied at the University of St Petersburg and practised as a lawyer until the outbreak of the First World War, when he entered the timber trade. After the Bolshevik Revolution he moved to England and, in 1925, founded the London-based Phoenix Timber Company, which imported softwood timbers into Britain. His company was a major participant in the British timber trade. He died suddenly, leaving £25,000 to Jewish causes and to assist Jewish refugees.

Pollins, *Economic History*; JC (20 Dec. 1946); *Times* (9 April 1946).

**GRABINER, ANTHONY STEPHEN, BARON GRABINER** (21 March 1945–), barrister. Educated at the Central Foundation Boys' Grammar School, London, and at the LSE, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn (Hardwicke and Droope Scholar) in 1968. He served as Standing Junior Counsel to the Department of Trade and Industry (1976–81) and Junior Counsel to the Crown (1978–81).

He became a QC in 1981 and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1989. He was a Recorder of the Crown Court from 1990–9 and a Deputy High Court Judge in 1994, but has remained at the Bar as a successful QC in commercial cases. He was given a life peerage in 1999. He was Non-Executive Chairman of the Arcadia Group Ltd from 2002 and has served as a member (since 1991) and Chairman (since 1998) of the Court of Governors of the LSE. He co-edited the revised edition of *Sutton and Shannon on Contracts* (1970) and authored *The Informal Economy* (1970).

Dod; Jolles; WW.

**GRADE (né Winogradsky), LESLIE** (1913–15 October 1979), theatrical agent, and **GRADE, MICHAEL IAN** (8 March 1943–), television executive. The brother of Lord \*Delfont and Lord \*Grade, Leslie was born Lazarus Winogradsky in the East End. He worked with his brothers as a theatrical impresario and theatre manager, and was Managing Director of the Grade Organisation when it was sold to EMI in 1967. A stroke in 1975 curtailed his career. He was a noted philanthropist, and a member of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue. His son Michael, educated at St Dunstan's College, London, became a journalist and theatrical agent. He then became an executive at London Weekend Television and was Controller at BBC1 (1984–6) and Director of Programmes at BBC TV (1986–7). From 1988–97 he was Chief Executive at Channel Four, and returned to the BBC as the Chairman of its Board of Governors from 2004–6. In 2007 he became Executive Chairman at ITV. His career has been marked by some controversy, especially over his willingness to produce unorthodox programming. He wrote an autobiography, *It Seemed Like a Good Idea at the Time* (1999).

JC (19 Oct., 16 Nov. 1979, 25 March 1994, 1 Dec. 2006).

**GRADE (né Winogradsky), Sir LEW, BARON GRADE** (25 December 1906–13 December 1998), entertainment impresario. Louis (originally Lev) Winogradsky, who became Sir Lew Grade, was born in Odessa, Russia. The

brother of Lord \*Delfont and Leslie \*Grade, and the uncle of Michael \*Grade, he was educated at Rochelle Street School, Hackney, and served in the Royal Artillery during the Second World War. He was a professional dancer and then a theatre impresario with his brother Leslie. In the mid-1950s he became one of the formative figures in independent television and was Deputy Managing Director and later Chairman and Chief Executive of Associated Television Ltd. He later branched out into film production. At his peak in the 1970s he headed a vast empire of television, cinemas, theatres, and record companies (including the rights to the songs of Lennon and McCartney). The overweight, wise-cracking, cigar-smoking Grade was one of the most familiar figures in British entertainment and one of the few British impresarios who could rival the old moguls of Hollywood. In later years he lost heavily by producing such film bombs as *Raise the Titanic*, but still managed to leave £8.6 million. Knighted in 1969, he was given a life peerage in Harold Wilson's Resignation Honours List in June 1976, on the same day as his brother Bernard Delfont. He authored an autobiography, *Still Dancing* (1987).

ODNB; JC (18 Dec. 1998); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**GRAEDITZ, LEVI SOLOMON** (d. 5 January 1827), Orthodox rabbi and educationist. He was rabbi of the congregation in London's Denmark Court that evolved into the \*Western Synagogue, and in or about 1811 began to teach Jewish boys at his home. Out of this initiative grew the Talmud Torah veDerekh haIshar, otherwise known as the Western Institute for Educating, Clothing, and Apprenticing Indigent Jewish Boys – formally constituted in 1820 – where such boys were taught Hebrew, English, writing, arithmetic, the principles of religion, and how to become useful members of society. When the rapidly expanding school and its counterpart for girls were amalgamated in 1853, the resulting institution was called the Westminster Jews' Free School and survived, despite several changes of address, until the Second World War. Graeditz, whose name is sometimes encountered as Solomon Graditz or Levy Greiditz, apparently once served the

Norwich Congregation, which knew him as 'Rabbi Leb'.

G. Black, *Living Up West: Jewish Life in London's West End* (1994); C. Roth, *Records of the Western Synagogue, 1761–1932* (1932); Roth, GS; A. Barnett, *The Western Synagogue through Two Centuries (1761–1961)* (1961); JC (5 May, 24 Nov. 1911).

**GRAN, MAURICE BERNARD** *see* **MARKS, LAWRENCE**

**GRANT, ALBERT, BARON GRANT** (18 November 1831–30 August 1899), company promoter and politician, whose barony was Italian. One of the most famous shady businessmen of the nineteenth century, he was born Abraham Zachariah Gotheimer or Gottheimer in Dublin, the son of a pedlar who later became a fancy goods importer in London. Educated in London and Paris, he took the name Albert Grant by deed poll in 1863. After starting as a clerk and traveller in wines, in 1864 he established a financial concern, Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, which was widely believed to be rigged and deceitful. Grant specialised in selling shares to greedy small investors, going on to float and promote a range of fraudulent concerns such as the Emma Silver Mining Company of Utah, from which he made £100,000 in 1871. He was given an Italian barony by King Victor Emanuel II in 1868, for enabling construction of the Galleria Vittorio Emmanuele in Milan. He served as Conservative (or 'Liberal-Conservative') MP for Kidderminster from 1865–8 and in 1874, when his election was declared void because of corruption. He built an enormous mansion, Kensington House, in 1873. There was, it should be noted, another side to him: in 1873 he purchased the previously derelict site of Leicester Square, beautified it, and donated it to the Metropolitan Board of Works the following year as a public park. He also gave works of art to London museums. He owned *The Echo* newspaper and was elected FSA. In the latter part of his career his financial activities became notorious, and he lost heavily in lawsuits. In 1885 he claimed to have had assets of £74,000 and liabilities of £217,000. He is widely believed to have been the original of August Melmotte in Trollope's

*The Way We Live Now* (1874–5). He had no direct association with the Jewish community.

ODNB; DBB; Jolles; Stenton; *Times* (16 April 1859, 20 Nov. 1936).

**GRANT (né Granat), AVRAM** (6 May 1955–), football manager. A sabra, born in Petah Tikva to an Iraqi mother and a father of Polish Chasidic background, he had a successful career coaching and managing in Israel, most recently with teams in Tel Aviv and Haifa, and in 2002 became that country's youngest national team coach. He moved to England in 2006 when appointed Technical Director of Portsmouth Football Club. In July 2007 he became Director of Football at Chelsea Football Club, and two months later Chelsea's Manager. His appointment, in succession to the legendary Jose Mourinho, sparked controversy in some quarters since he lacked a UEFA professional coaching licence. In 2008 it was reported that he had received anonymous antisemitic death threats. From 2009–10 he was Manager of his old club, Portsmouth.

JC (11 Jan., 21 March 2008); online sources.

**GRANT, IAN PHILIP** (15 December 1930–), mathematical physicist. He was educated at St Albans School, Hertfordshire, and at Wadham College, Oxford (DPhil, 1954). He was Principal Scientific Officer at UKAEA (1961–4), lecturer in mathematics at the University of Oxford (1969–90), Reader in Mathematical Physics there (1990–2), and Professor (1992–8). Elected FRS in 1992, he has published papers on relativistic quantum theory in atomic and molecular physics, and on radiative transfer theory in astrophysics and atmospheric science.

WW.

**GRANT, LINDA** (15 February 1951–), journalist and novelist. Born in Liverpool, she was educated at the Belvedere School there, afterwards reading English at the University of York, and doing postgraduate studies in Canada. On returning to Britain she became a

journalist on the *Guardian*. She has also been a columnist in the *JC*. Her first book was *Sexing the Millennium: A Political History of the Sexual Revolution* (1993). *The Cast Iron Shore* (1996), her debut novel, won the David Higham Prize for Fiction and was shortlisted for the *Guardian* Fiction Prize. Its successor, *When I Lived in Modern Times* (2000), set in Palestine during the end of the Mandate, won the Orange Prize for Fiction and was shortlisted for the *Jewish Quarterly* Literary Prize for Fiction. *Remind Me Who I Am Again* (1998), an account of her mother's struggle with vascular dementia, won the MIND Book of the Year/Allen Lane Award. She has also authored the novel *Still Here* (2002).

*JC* (29 Nov. 1996, 29 Sept. 2000, 6 Oct. 2006); online sources.

**GRAY, ALLAN** (23 February 1902–10 September 1973), composer. Born Josef Zmigrod in Tarnów, Austrian Galicia (now in Poland), he attended schools in Germany and France, and studied at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He rapidly became an accomplished composer for the German film industry, and also composed for stage and cabaret. His output included songs, ballads, choruses, piano works, and chamber music. He emigrated to Britain in 1933, and devoted his career to the film industry. His film scores include *The African Queen* (1951). For the film-making partnership of Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger he wrote the scores to *The Silver Fleet* (1943) and *The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp* (1943). He also wrote the scores to films for which Walter Goehr was musical director, such as *A Canterbury Tale* (1944), *I Know Where I'm Going* (1945), and *A Matter of Life and Death* (1946). He wrote for at least 60 stage shows and films, and also contributed to 117 episodes of television's *Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Presents* (1953–4).

*Times* (15 Sept. 1973); *WW in Music* 1949–50.

**GREAT SYNAGOGUE, LONDON**, opened in 1722, was the successor to the congregation founded in 1690 as the first Ashkenazi one in post-Resettlement England. That congregation's inaugural synagogue, opened in 1692, was situated in Broad Court, Duke's Place,

Aldgate, in the heart of London's Jewish population centre. A burial ground for the congregation was acquired in 1696. The congregation's first minister, Judah Loeb ben Ephraim Anschel, who served from 1691 to 1700, left owing to internal disputes. He was succeeded temporarily by Aaron ben Moses the Scribe, and then by Aaron Hart (served 1705–56), Hart Lyon (served 1757–64), and David Tevele Schiff (served 1765–91). Aaron Hart's brother Moses Hart financed the construction of a larger replacement synagogue, known as the Great and also in Duke's Place, in 1722. Further enlargement and rebuilding occurred in 1766 and in 1790. Meanwhile, the Great's hegemony over the Ashkenazim was diluted with the opening of the Hambro' Synagogue in 1725 and of the New Synagogue in 1761, and was further weakened with the establishment of congregations by people who no longer lived at their City work premises but in the West End and required synagogues within easy reach of their homes. A major reason for the Great deploring the fragmentation of London Jewry into a variety of congregations was its resultant loss of membership and therefore of funds for communal purposes. However, the supremacy of the Great and its ministerial incumbents in the affairs of the Ashkenazim became acknowledged by the Hambro' and the New, with those three congregations cooperating for poor relief. Out of this concord the Chief Rabbinate evolved, with Hart Lyon's son Solomon Hirschell (served 1802–42) being the first formally recognised Chief Rabbi of the English Ashkenazim as a whole – except for those belonging to the West London Synagogue, the Reform congregation set up in 1840. In 1855 a West End branch synagogue of the Great was founded in Great Portland Street to serve a neighbourhood need; it was the precursor of the Central Synagogue, which was consecrated in 1870. From 1863 until 1870, when the United Synagogue was founded, the Bayswater Synagogue was run jointly as a branch synagogue by the Great and the New. The Great survived enemy bombing on the morning of 11 May 1941, but was gutted by fire spreading from adjacent buildings that had been hit. It closed in 1958 and the congregation transferred to Adler House, Whitechapel, where it functioned until 1977, by which time the surrounding neighbourhood had ceased to be a Jewish heartland. The Marble Arch Synagogue (now the independent Western

Marble Arch Synagogue), consecrated in 1961, effectively replaced the Great as the most prestigious \*United Synagogue constituent and an obvious focal point of London Jewry.

Roth, GS; Katz, JHE; Frank Rose, 'The Glory of the Great', *JC* (8 May 1981).

**GREAT YARMOUTH**, the seaport in Norfolk often known simply as Yarmouth, had at least one Jew, Isaac, during the Middle Ages, but there was no organised Jewish community. The first modern Jewish resident was probably silversmith Simon Hart (d. 1803), who lived there from about 1760 and in 1801 rented a plot of land by the town wall for use as a burial ground. The last interment in it took place in 1846, and from 1854 a section of the general town cemetery was used for Jewish burials. A place of worship existed during William IV's reign, probably in Chapel Street. A shochet, Moses ben Zevi Hirsch, was appointed in 1825, and his successor, Aaron Abrahams, in 1832. Ten years later Rev. I. Sturnberg was reader, and his successor, Rev. I. Cohen, was in office by 1845. In 1846, when there were 48 Jews residing in Yarmouth, the synagogue was demolished owing to what local communal leaders David L. Cohen, Joseph Mayers or Miers (d. 1851) and Michael Mitchell (d. 1890) termed 'its dilapidated state'. A new structure, on a site off George Street that became known as Jews' or Synagogue Row, was leased from its builder for use as a synagogue; this was consecrated on 31 August 1847 by Brighton's minister, Rev. M. B. Levy, in the presence of (Sir) Francis \*Goldsmid, Yarmouth's parliamentary candidate. Yarmouth's minister from about 1850 until his death was Rev. L. Levenberg (d. 1870). The Jewish population gradually dwindled, and in 1877 the synagogue, which with room for a total of 60 worshippers of both sexes was reputedly the smallest in England, closed. From then until his death Mitchell held prayers at his home. In 1899 a Russian-born tailor, Abraham Goldstone, and a Polish-born furniture dealer, Louis Julius Harrison, who had ministered to the congregations at Norwich and Dunedin, were instrumental in re-establishing communal life in Yarmouth. They leased the former synagogue building, fitted it out for worship, and engaged a shochet, a teacher, and a minister, Rev. S. Pearlstein from Exeter.

The reopened synagogue flourished for some years, with its numbers of worshippers augmented during the summer by visitors, but it eventually closed. In the nineteenth century it was rumoured that in the neighbouring locality of Gorleston several boatmen who ferried a Jewish merchant ashore from a moored foreign vessel killed him for his trunk, sharing the contents – gold coins and valuable fabric – among themselves; in a pamphlet published in 1826 a convict in New South Wales allegedly confessed to his part in the murder. But the incident might well be apocryphal.

*JE*; *Voice of Jacob* (18 Dec. 1846); *JC* (22 April 1842, 12 Sept. 1895, 20, 27 Aug. 1909); Roth, *Rise*.

**GREBENIK, EUGENE** (20 July 1919–14 October 2001), statistician and academic. The son of an estate agent, he was born in Kiev, moving to Germany with his family in 1920, and in 1933 to England. Having graduated at the LSE, in 1949 he became Reader in Demography there. From 1954–69 he was Professor of Social Studies at the University of Leeds, and from 1970–6 foundation Principal of the Civil Service College at Sunningdale. From 1976–84 he was Researcher at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, producing unprecedented compilations of national demographic data. He co-authored *The Population of Bristol* (1943) and, with David \*Glass, *The Trend and Pattern of Fertility in Great Britain* (1954). He was Assistant Editor (1947–54) and Co-Editor (1954–78) of *Population Studies*. He was Secretary-General of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (1963–73) and President of the British Society for Population Studies (1979–81). Appointed CB in 1976, he became in 1997 the first recipient of the Population Council's international Olivia Schieffelin Nordberg Award.

ODNB; *WW*.

**GREEN, AARON ASHER** (1860–September 1933), Orthodox minister. He was born in London, the son of a traveller in clothing who was brother to Asher Levy \*Green and to Michael Levy Green (c1811–6 September 1876), minister of the Exeter Hebrew Congregation from 1839–41 before becoming a wholesale

clothier. A. A. Green trained at \*Jews' College, where he lectured from 1905–8. Lack of funds obliged him to leave UCL without taking a degree. In 1881 he became visiting minister to Jewish inmates at London's Coldbath Fields Prison, and was successively Minister to the congregations of Sheffield (1884–9), Sunderland (1889–92), and Hampstead (1892–1930). He served as Vice-President of the Union of Hebrew and Religious Classes. Ambivalent towards Zionism, he once tried to teach his Hampstead congregants about the New Testament, and was described by an obituarist as a 'wayward genius'.

JC (8 Sept. 1876, 15 July 1892, 29 Sept. 1933).

**GREEN, AARON LEVY** (1821–11 March 1883), Orthodox minister, often cited as Rev. A. L. Green. Born in London's East End, son of a Petticoat Lane trader, he was educated at the Talmud Torah section of the \*Jews' Free School, Spitalfields. His fine voice and prodigious Jewish knowledge enabled him to be appointed minister to the Bristol Jewish community when only 16. In 1850, in one of his first ventures into print, he published an attack on a Christian clergyman who had opposed the admission of Jews to Parliament. The following year he left Bristol to become Second Reader of London's \*Great Synagogue, and in 1854 he was appointed Reader and Preacher of that congregation's newly founded West End branch (the \*Central Synagogue), where he remained. He became one of Anglo-Jewry's most influential (and sometimes controversial) ministers, known for his English-language sermons, his cordial stance towards the Reform \*West London Synagogue, his unstinting pastoral work, his relief efforts for oppressed Jewries overseas, and his trenchant column in the JC under the pseudonym Nemo. From 1859 until his death he served as Hon. Secretary of \*Jews' College, to which he bequeathed his large library of Judaica and Hebraica. He was, inter alia, a founder of the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge and a member of the Council, and the Education Committee, of the \*Anglo-Jewish Association. Sir Alan \*Green was his grandson.

ODNB; JE; Alex M. Jacob, 'Aaron Levy Green, 1821–1883', JHSET, 25 (1973–5), 87–106; idem,

'No Ordinary Tradesmen: The Green Family in Nineteenth-Century Whitechapel', JHSET, 33 (1992–4), 163–74.

**GREEN, Sir ALAN MICHAEL** (11 April 1885–3 August 1958), Indian Civil Servant and Deputy High Commissioner in London. Born in Paddington, he was the son of a stockbroker active in the Jewish Board of Guardians, the League of British Jews, and the LJS; Rev. A. L. \*Green and F. M. \*Halford were his grandfathers. Educated at St Paul's School and Lincoln College, Oxford, he entered the Indian Civil Service, going out to Bombay in 1909. He was briefly, in 1914, Assistant Censor at Poona before serving until the end of the First World War in the Coast Defence Artillery. He served as Collector of Customs and Port Trustee at Karachi (1919–21), at Madras (1921–2), and at Bombay (1921–8), where he was also a member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors. In 1929 he was transferred to London as Indian Trade Commissioner, soon becoming Assistant to the High Commissioner for India, and was Assistant High Commissioner (1931–5). He was made Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire (CIE) in 1933 and created a Knight Bachelor in 1935, the year he left India House to be assistant secretary of bodies concerned with imperial manufacturing and agriculture. On the outbreak of the Second World War he moved to the Ministry of Supply, rising to be Principal Priority Officer. Following his retirement in 1946 he was on Hertfordshire County Council (1952–8).

JC (31 March 1939, 12 Sept. 1958); Times (4 Aug. 1958); WWW.

**GREEN, Sir ALLAN DAVID** (1 March 1935–), barrister and Director of Public Prosecutions. The son of a former head of the fashion company Windsmoor, he was educated at Charterhouse and at St Catharine's College, Cambridge (Open Exhibitioner; MA). He served in the Royal Navy, 1953–5, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1959 (Bencher, 1985; QC, 1987). From 1977–9 he served as Junior Prosecuting Counsel to the Crown, Central Criminal Court, from 1979–85 as Senior Prosecuting Counsel, and then, 1985–7, as First Senior Prosecuting Counsel.

He was Director of Public Prosecutions and Head of the Crown Prosecution Service from 1987–91. He served as a Recorder from 1979–87 and has been a member of the General Council of the Bar since 1992. He is a member of the British Friends of Tel Aviv University and of the Legal Group, Tel Aviv University Trust. He received a KCB in 1991.

WW; JC (11 Oct. 1991); Jolles; online sources.

**GREEN, BERNARD (BENNY)** (9 December 1927–22 June 1998), saxophonist, writer, and broadcaster. Born in Leeds, Benny Green was brought up in London, where his father, who taught him saxophone, was a tailor. He was educated at a local primary school and at Marylebone Grammar School. In 1953, the year *Melody Maker* voted him ‘most promising jazz musician’, he joined Ronnie Scott’s orchestra. When that disbanded he played with other groups and took up writing. He was a weekly columnist for the *New Musical Express*, became jazz columnist for *The Observer* in 1958, and, in addition, shortly afterwards, became regular jazz critic on BBC radio. He authored a book of essays on jazz performers, *The Reluctant Art* (1962), and two semi-autobiographical novels: *Blame It on My Youth* (1964) and *Fifty-Eight Minutes to London* (1969). From 1972 he was film critic for *Punch* and became for a time literary critic for *The Spectator*. He hosted a long-running Sunday afternoon radio show, with his wit and anecdote ensuring a loyal following. A skilled lyricist, he wrote the musicals *Boots with Strawberry Jam*, *Valentine*, and *Bashville*. His books included studies of George Bernard Shaw (1978) and P. G. Wodehouse (1981), *A History of Cricket* (1988) and several other works on that game, and *The Last Empires: A Music Hall Companion* (1986).

ODNB; JC (10 July 1998); D. Green, *Benny Green: Words and Music* (2000).

**GREEN, JEFFREY** (24 December 1933–6 January 2001), solicitor and communal leader. Born in Manchester, he graduated LLB at the LSE, and topped the Law Society’s final examinations, winning a gold medal. Admitted a solicitor in 1958, he did his National Service in the RAF and became an internationally

recognised expert in domestic and foreign tax and corporate law, heading his own practice from 1972 until his retirement. He was General Editor of the yearly *Practical Commercial Precedents*, which began in 1986. Very active in the Hillel Foundation, of which he became Vice-President, he was an executive member of the Jewish Music Heritage Trust (now the Jewish Music Institute), and in 2000 was appointed Chairman of the Trustees of the Jewish Literary Trust, publisher of the *Jewish Quarterly*.

JC (2 Feb. 2001).

**GREEN (né Greenbaum), PETER ALLEN** (29 October 1946–), guitarist. Born in Bethnal Green, he in 1965 joined John Mayall’s Bluesbreakers as a temporary substitute for legendary guitarist Eric Clapton. He then joined Peter Barden’s band, Peter B’s, which recorded *If You Wanna Be Happy*. In mid-1966 he rejoined Mayall, and in 1967 they brought out the album *A Hard Road*. That same year he joined Mick Fleetwood’s band Fleetwood Mac, and following the release in 1968 of their eponymous album Green was acclaimed as Britain’s greatest white Blues guitarist. He wrote the single *Albatross*, which was incorporated into the band’s album *Mr Wonderful*; selling a million, it reached Number One in the UK Singles Charts, and was followed by further successes. By 1970 the band’s reputation was international, but Green abruptly left that May. After some years in obscurity, during which he apparently renounced Judaism, he resurfaced, readopted his birth surname, toured and recorded. He joined Splinter Group in 1996.

JC (23 June 1995); B. Brunning, *Behind the Masks* (1990); C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music* (1998); P. Hardy, *The Faber Companion to 20th Century Popular Music* (2001).

**GREEN, Sir PHILIP** (15 March 1952–), businessman. Born in Croydon, he was educated at \*Carmel College. When he was 12 he lost his father, a property developer. He began his remarkably successful career as a retailer early, importing shoes and, from 1979, low cost designer label clothes. He gradually built



up a retailing empire by becoming Chairman of the companies Jean Jennie and Amber Day. In 1999 he took over Sears, the long-established retailing firm, and, in 2000, BHS, the high street chain which had been declining for years. Green turned its fortunes around. In 2002 he acquired the Arcadia Group, a major grouping of such well-known high street retailers as Burton, Dorothy Perkins, Evans, and Top Shop. He was knighted in 2006. The 2008 *Sunday Times* Rich List claimed that he and his wife Tina were together the ninth richest persons in Britain, worth an estimated £4.3 billion. Green is certainly one of the most successful retailers of the contemporary period.

WW; online sources.

**GREENBAUM, HYAM** (1901–13 May 1942), pianist, violinist, composer, and conductor, and **GREENBAUM, KYLA** (1922–), pianist and composer. The Brighton-born siblings were taught violin by their father and piano by their mother. Hyam ('Bumps') Greenbaum studied at the Brighton School of Music and the Royal College of Music. He joined the Queen's Hall Orchestra (second violinist) and the Brosa String Quartet. From 1923–36 he was second violinist and pianist for the Diaghileff Ballet. In 1922 his *Parfum de la Nuit* for oboe and orchestra was performed at the Proms, and in the following two years he conducted his own orchestral piece *A Sea Poem* at the Proms. From 1936–9 he was television Music Director for the BBC, and from 1939–41 Director of the BBC Revue Orchestra. He occasionally conducted the BBC Symphony Orchestra. He was conductor during the first organised TV transmission in Britain, from Alexandra Palace on 26 August 1936, and was conductor of the first high definition televised music programme in the world, on 2 November 1936. He orchestrated the film score for *As You Like It* (1936), prepared a reduced version of Sibelius's *Tempest* music for a television production, and composed and arranged other works. In 1924 he married, to her Roman Catholic family's dismay, the renowned harpist Sidonie Goossens. During the 1930s he delivered a terse reply when offered a prestigious conducting post on condition that he discard his Jewish surname. Heavy drinking led to his early death. His sister Kyla studied

at the Royal College of Music and in Budapest. In 1948 she played the world première of Alan Bush's *Le Quatorze Juillet*, and soon established a reputation for familiarising the British public with new works by contemporary composers. She was the dedicatee of James Iliff's piano sonata. Her performances were frequently broadcast. She gave the first performances in Britain of Schoenberg's piano concerto and of Prokofiev's second piano concerto (Proms, 1955). Her compositions included *Theresa* (score for dance theatre) and *Bells* (1998). In 2006 the first performance of her composition *Song of Songs* was performed on 'Jewish Culture Day' at the South Bank, London. In 1956 she married the half-Russian, non-Jewish psychiatrist Andrew Crowcroft, with whom she was writing a book on the lullaby at the time of his death in 2002. Their London home was a gathering place for exiles, writers, and musicians.

*Times* (15 May 1942); *JC* (22 May 1942, 4 Feb., 2 Sept. 1994, 27 Nov. 1998); Holmes, *Conductors*; S. Lloyd, *William Walton: Muse of Fire* (2001); C. Rosen, *The Goossens* (1993); *Guardian* (22 March 2002).

**GREENBAUM, SALMAN MENDEL (SIDNEY)** (31 December 1929–28 May 1996), grammarian and academic. Born in Stepney, the son of a tailor, Sidney Greenbaum was educated at the Grocers' Company's School, Hackney, \*Jews' College, and the University of London (BA in Hebrew and Aramaic, 1951; MA, 1953; BA in English, 1954). A qualified Jewish minister with a teaching certificate, he taught from 1957–64 at the \*Hasmonean Grammar School. Afterwards he devoted himself to the study of English usage. This led him to academic positions in Britain and the USA, as well as to a year as a visiting professor at the HUJ. From 1983–90 he was Quain Professor of English Language and Literature at UCL and from 1983–96 Director of UCL's Survey of English Usage, for which he established the International Corpus of English, a major research project that pioneered the collection of samples of English usage from many countries, enabling computer analyses of grammatical features and of the variation in their frequency over time. He wrote *Studies in English Adverbial Usage* (1969), *The English Language Today* (1985), *Good English and the Grammarian*

(1988), and *The Oxford English Grammar* (1996). His co-authored works included *A Grammar of Contemporary English* (1972), *Studies in English Linguistics* (1980), and *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985). He co-edited *The Complete Plain Words* (3rd ed. 1987), and was an associate editor of and contributor to *The Oxford Companion to the English Language* (1992). Involved with many Jewish organisations, he assisted Immanuel \*Jakobovits with the text of the 1990 edition of Singer's Prayer Book. He died while giving a lecture at the University of Moscow.

ODNB; WW; JC (1 March, 31 May, 14 June 1996).

**GREENBERG, LEOPOLD JACOB** (6 September 1861–15 November 1931), newspaper editor and communal leader. The Editor of the JC from 1907 until his death, he was born in Birmingham, the son of a jewellery manufacturer. His family was Orthodox. Educated at a private Jewish school in London's Maida Vale and at UCS, he worked as a journalist for several Liberal newspapers before establishing an advertising agency. In 1896 he began publication of the *Jewish Year Book*, which continues today as perhaps the most valuable annual reference work about the Anglo-Jewish community. From 1896 he became a strong Zionist and a follower of Herzl. He served, from 1899, as foundation Hon. Secretary of the English \*Zionist Federation and, in 1900, as its Chairman. He was Vice-President of the World Zionist Congress held in 1907. In that year he was instrumental in acquiring the JC, which he modernised and improved. He held many other leadership positions in the Jewish community, serving on the Council of the \*United Synagogue, the Jewish \*Board of Guardians, and other bodies. He also played a major role, not always appreciated, in many of the important events of his time. In 1903 he served as the intermediary who procured Joseph Chamberlain's offer of Uganda as a refuge for the Jewish people, and was very influential behind the scenes in facilitating the issuance of the \*Balfour Declaration. Under his editorship the JC was both patriotically British and strongly Zionist, while broadening its appeal among the immigrant Jews of the East End and their children. He is

buried at Kibbutz Deganya in Israel. His son **Ivan Greenberg** (1896–11 March 1966), who was wounded in the First World War, edited the JC from 1936–46. A strong supporter of Vladimir Jabotinsky's Revisionist movement, he was a consistent critic of British policy in Palestine, and translated Menachem Begin's *The Revolt into English*.

ODNB; Cesarani, JC; JC (28 Nov. 1931, 18 March 1966); Times (14 March 1966).

**GREENBY, HENRY ISIDORE** (1887–1968), theatre proprietor. Born in Russia, he was taken in childhood to London's East End. His father Lazarus Greenberg, a pioneer of the Bioscope, took over the management of the Imperial Picture Palace, Commercial Road, Whitechapel, in 1923, renaming it the Grand Palais and turning it into a wedding hall. From 1926 Yiddish performances on the dance-band platform began there, and from 1935–70 the venue served as a permanent Yiddish theatre. In managing it in his turn 'Issy' Greenby was actively assisted by his London-born wife Gertrude (1893–1966).

Mazower.

**GREENE (né Greenbaum), MAX** (3 February 1896–5 July 1968), cinematographer. He was born Mutz Greenbaum in Berlin, the son of a film producer who was one of the more successful film equipment distributors, innovators, and patentees serving Germany and the USA. Specialising in cinematography, he worked with his father on several German films. In the 1930s he emigrated to Britain, and was known from 1940 as Max Greene. He worked with Michael \*Balcon, the Boultings, Herbert Wilcox, and others, becoming an influential and highly regarded cinematographer. He directed *The Man from Morocco* (1944), and photographed scores of films including *The Stars Look Down* (1939), *Thunder Rock* (1942), *Spring in Park Lane* (1948), *Night and the City* (1950), *Lucky Jim* (1957), *Carlton-Browne of the FO* (1959), *I'm All Right Jack* (1959), and *Heavens Above!* (1963).

B. McFarlane, *The Encyclopedia of British Film* (2003).

**GREENFIELD, SUSAN ADELE, BARONESS GREENFIELD** (1 October 1950–), pharmacologist, academic, and writer. The daughter of a Jewish father, she was educated at Godolphin and Latymer School for Girls and St Hilda's College, Oxford. From 1985–96 she was lecturer in Synoptic Pharmacology at Oxford, 1985–96 and afterwards Professor of Pharmacology there. She became Vice-President of the Association of Women in Science and Engineering in 2001, and during 2004–5 was President of the Classical Association. The author of many books on science and intelligence, including *The Human Brain: A Guided Tour* (1997), and *Brain Story* (2000), she is well-known to television audiences. She has received 28 honorary degrees, was awarded the Faraday Medal in 1998, and was *The Observer* Woman of the Year in 2000. She received a CBE in 2000 and a life peerage in 2001. She is a member of the Israel-Britain Business Council, was named Jewish Care's Woman of Distinction in 2000, and has been active in lobbying against academic boycotts of Israel.

Dod; WW; online sources.

**GREENGROSS, Sir [DAVID] ALAN** (15 April 1929–), businessman and local politician. The son of Morris Philip Greengross (1892–1949), a diamond broker and Mayor of Holborn, Sir Alan was educated at UCS and at Trinity College, Cambridge (Senior Scholar). He is Chairman and Managing Director of Indusmond (Diamond Tools) Ltd., and a director of Blazy and Clement and other companies. He is married to Sally, Baroness \*Greengross. He was a Conservative member of the GLC for Camden in 1977–84, and Leader of the Opposition on the GLC during 1983–4. A director of South-West Trains, he was a member of the Rail Users' Consultative Committee (1996–2000) and a director of the Port of London Authority. He was knighted in 1986.

WW; Debrett's *People of Today*; Jolles.

**GREENGROSS (née Rosengarten; formerly Michaels), SALLY RALEA, BARONESS GREENGROSS** (29 June 1935–), former

Director-General of Age Concern. She was educated at Brighton and Hove Grammar School and at the LSE and worked as a linguist and business executive. She was Assistant Director (1977–82), Deputy Director (1982–7), and Director-General (1987–2000) of Age Concern, and Chief Executive of the International Longevity Centre UK. She is also associated with many other bodies concerned with ageing and the elderly. Baroness Greengross is the editor of *Ageing: An Adventure in Living* (1986) and has received seven honorary degrees. She was voted UK Woman of Europe, 1990, and received an OBE in 1993 and a life peerage in 2000. She is married to Sir Alan \*Greengross.

Dod; Jolles; WW; JC (1 May 1959).

**GREENHILL, ERNEST, first BARON GREENHILL** (23 April 1887–18 February 1967), local politician. He was born in Liverpool to Orthodox parents, with whom he moved to Leeds. From 1913 he lived in Glasgow. He was a Labour member of Glasgow Town Council from 1923 and held a wide variety of municipal posts, including City Treasurer and Deputy Chairman of the Council. He also served on many Glaswegian civic bodies, taking an intense interest in education. Appointed OBE in 1947, he was made a peer by the Labour government in 1950. He was also a company director. He held no official position in the Jewish community, but supported Hillel and B'nai B'rith, and assisted in the foundation of Glasgow's Jewish day school. He customarily read the Haftorah at Garnethill Synagogue on Yom Kippur.

JC (24 Feb., 1967); Jolles; WWW.

**GREENMAN, LEON** (18 December 1910–7 March 2008), anti-Fascism campaigner and the only Briton interned in Auschwitz. Born into a Whitechapel family of Dutch origin that moved to Holland when he was five, he remained a British subject. He worked as a barber and later in his father-in-law's bookshop. In October 1942, after the Nazis invaded the Netherlands, he was arrested, together

with his Dutch-Jewish wife and their son Barney (b. 17 March 1940) and transported from Westerbork to Auschwitz. His British nationality was unavailing, for he had lost his passport. His wife and child were gassed upon arrival, but he was consigned to slave labour duties, and six months later was sent to the work camp at Monowitz. Following his liberation from Buchenwald in 1945, having survived six concentration camps, he learned the fate of his family and returned to Britain. He worked as a market trader and dedicated his life to testifying about the Nazi atrocities and campaigning against Fascism. He appeared on public platforms, at protest rallies, and in the media, and wrote *An Englishman at Auschwitz* (2001). In 1998 he received the OBE for services against racism. He lived at Ilford, Essex, where his home was fortified following racist threats. He never remarried.

JC (9 Jan. 1998); *Guardian* (13 Jan. 2005); Jewish Museum, London, *Leon Greenman, Auschwitz Survivor* 98288: *A Resource for Holocaust Education* (1996).

**GREENOCK**, a town about 30 miles west of Glasgow, once had a small organised Jewish community of Eastern European origin. During the late nineteenth century about one-third of all passenger ships crossing the Atlantic from the Baltic called in there, and some Jews who disembarked remained in the town rather than settling in Glasgow. The synagogue was founded in 1894, in Cathcart Street. In 1907, when the Chief Rabbi visited, the minister was Rev. I. Temiankin, who was succeeded by the Revs. I. Cohen, A. Apolin, and M. Morris. The synagogue was bombed during the Second World War, after which Jewish worshippers assembled in private homes. By the mid-1930s there were about seven Jewish families left in Greenock, and hardly any by 1970. Jewish burials took place in a specially consecrated part of the town's public cemetery. In 1935 David Adams (d. 1951), a Jew who served on the Town Council from 1930–49, was appointed a bailie.

JC (7 June 1907, 22 Nov. 1935, 29 June 1951, M. Smith, 'The Last Jew in Greenock', 26 Aug. 1996); *Jolles, Directory*, 225; H. Pollins, 'An Archival Adventure in Scotland', *Oxford Menorah* (Winter 1996; updated version online); JCR-UK.

**GREENSPAN, NACHMAN SHLOMO** (1878–August 1961), Talmudic scholar and educationist. Born in the shtetl of Lackovitchi in the Tsarist Empire (Lyakhovich, Belarus), the son of the local rabbi, he studied under distinguished rabbis and obtained semikhah at the age of 18. He moved to Britain at the beginning of the First World War, and having held Jewish senior educational posts in Glasgow and Leeds became head of London's \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim in 1930. One of the outstanding Talmudists of his generation and a great Musar teacher, he published *Kodshei HaGevul* (1930), *Pilpulah shel Torah* (1953), and *Melechet Machshevet* (1955), but many of his works in manuscript form perished during the First World War.

JC (8, 15 Sept., 13 Oct. 1961).

**GREGORY (né Gugenheim), FREDERICK GUGENHEIM** (22 December 1893–27 November 1961), plant physiologist. The son of a partner in Messrs Carl and Julius Gugenheim, jewellers and diamond merchants, Fritz Gugenheim (he changed his name in 1916) was born in Tufnell Park, London, the brother of Theodore \*Gregory. He attended Dame Alice Owen's School and studied botany at Imperial College (BSc, 1915; MSc, 1920; DSc 1921). After the First World War he worked at the Research Institute in Plant Physiology at Cheshunt, and at Rothamsted Experimental Station. From 1937–58 he was appointed Professor of Plant Physiology at Imperial College, undertaking valuable research. He was elected FRS (1940), served as a council member of the Royal Society (1949–51), and in 1957 received the Society's Royal Medal (1957). He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA in 1956, the second foreign botanist to be so honoured. In 1952 he became Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Science for Peace organisation. He appears to have had no overt association with Judaism or the Jewish community.

ODNB; WWW; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 9 (1963); *Times* (19 Feb. 1915, 30 Nov. 1961).

**GREGORY (né Gugenheim), Sir THEODORE EMANUEL GUGENHEIM** (10 September

1890–24 December 1970), economist and government advisor. The brother of Frederick \*Gregory, he was educated at Owen's School, Islington, and at Stuttgart and the LSE, and obtaining his DSc (Econ) in 1921. He spent most of his career as an academic economist. He taught at the LSE and the University of Nottingham, and from 1927–37 he was Sir Ernest Cassel Professor of Economics at the University of London, and from 1927–30 Dean of the Faculty of Economics there; he was also, from 1930–2, Professor of Economics at the University of Manchester. A council member of the Royal Economic Society, he was an advisor on economic matters to many foreign governments, including India, Australia, New Zealand, and the Irish Free State, and wrote works on economics, especially on the gold standard and tariff policy. His works included a centenary history of the Westminster Bank (1936). He was knighted in 1942.

WWW; Times (19 Jan., 3 Feb. 1971).

**GREIDITZ, LEVI** *see* **GRAEDITZ, LEVI SOLOMON**

**GREIN, JACOB THOMAS (JACK)** (11 October 1862–22 June 1935), East India merchant, drama critic, and impresario. Born in Amsterdam, the son of a merchant, he was educated in Holland, Germany, and Belgium. He ascribed his creative streak to his Jewish mother; it is unclear whether his father, Jacob Herman Griem, was Jewish too. From the age of 16 he combined commerce with journalism, continuing to do so after moving to London in 1885. He was drama critic for a succession of journals, including, from 1920 until his death, the *Illustrated London News*. He established London's Independent Theatre, which existed from 1891–7, and was involved in other similar ventures. He was foundation President of the Jewish Drama League. His books included *Dramatic Criticism* (5 vols, 1899–1905), *Stars of the Stage* (1907), *A Dream of Charity* (1911), *The New World of the Theatre* (1924), which updated a similar work of 1920, as well as titles in Dutch. He held a number of foreign honours. Under the pseudonym Michael Orme his journalist wife wrote *J. T. Grein: The Story of a Pioneer* (1936).

ODNB; WWW; JC (28 June 1935).

**GRENVILLE, JOHN ASHLEY SOAMES** (11 January 1928–), historian. Born in Berlin, he came to Britain in 1939 on a Kindertransport. He worked at odd jobs while attending Birkbeck College, London, and then won a scholarship to the LSE (PhD). He was Professor of International History at the University of Leeds (1965–9) and then Professor of Modern History at the University of Birmingham (1969–94). He has written widely on many aspects of modern history in such works as *Europe Reshaped, 1848–1878* (1966) and *A History of the World From the Twentieth to the Twenty-First Century* (2005). Since 1992 he has been Editor of the annual *Leo Baeck Institute Year Book*.

WW.

**GRIERSON (né Griessmann) Sir RONALD HUGH** (1921–), merchant banker and businessman. Born in Nuremberg, Germany, he was educated in Nuremberg, in Paris, at London's Highgate School, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He served as an officer in the British army from 1943–7, anglicising his name, and was mentioned in despatches. From 1948–86 he was with the merchant bank S. G. Warburg in London (Director, 1958–68 and 1980–6; Managing Director, 1952–66). He was Vice-Chairman of GEC (1968–81), Chairman of the Orion Bank (1971–3), and Senior Partner in Panmure Gordon & Co. from 1973, as well as a director of many other companies. He served as Executive Chairman of the South Bank Arts Centre and was knighted in 1990. He once described himself as 'a relatively unassimilated German Jewish immigrant'. His lively reminiscences, *A Truant Disposition*, appeared in 1992.

JC (26 June 1992, 7 Jan. 1994, 22 March 1996); WWW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**GRIFFIN, CHARLES** (20 May 1946–), cartoonist and illustrator. Born in Ruislip, Middlesex, the son of a furniture manufacturer's agent, he was educated at Berkhamsted School, Hertfordshire, and spent two years at

the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Later he studied at Harrow School of Art, Corsham School of Art, and, finally, Bath Academy of Art, where he specialised in graphics. He afterwards worked in advertising, and subsequently freelanced for various publications as well as teaching part-time at the Camberwell School of Art. He was political cartoonist on the *Sunday People* (1983–5) and in 1985 joined the *Daily Mirror*. In 1994 he won the UK Press Gazette/British Press Awards 'Image of the Year'. From 1996–8 he was political cartoonist on the *Daily Express*, and then joined *The Sun*. He has also illustrated a number of books.

JC (16 June 1995, 26 Oct. 2007); online sources.

**GRILLER, SIDNEY AARON** (10 January 1911–20 November 1993), string quartet leader. Born in London, he studied at the RAM, and in 1928 formed a string quartet, The Griller Quartet, which lasted until 1960 in its original composition, and finally disbanded in 1963. During the Second World War it was designated 'Official String Quartet to the British Air Forces', and played up to 227 concerts a year. In 1940 it played at Buckingham Palace while Augustus John painted the portrait of the (then) Queen. In 1945 it played at the Potsdam Conference before Truman, Churchill, and Stalin, and later undertook world tours. In 1947 Griller was appointed Professor of Chamber Music at the University of California, and the quartet members remained resident in California for a decade. Twenty new works were dedicated to the quartet, and they gave several premières of chamber works (by Bliss, Bloch, and others). In 1963 Griller became a professor at the Royal Irish Academy of Music, and in 1964 Professor of Music at the RAM. He was appointed CBE in 1951.

JC (31 Dec. 1993); *WW*; *Who's Who in Music* (1962); *New Grove*, 10 (2001).

**GRIMSBY**, the seaport in Lincolnshire, had a scattering of Jews during the Middle Ages. During the eighteenth century Jews settled there once more but it was not until 1865 that the Grimsby Hebrew Congregation was founded. At that time, when Grimsby had

started to become a disembarkation point for immigrants, most of whom were in transit from the continental North Sea ports to the USA and Canada, the Jewish population was about 60. The exodus of refugees from Tsarist persecution that gathered pace after 1881 swelled it to about 450 by the opening years of the twentieth century. The place of worship was a cottage in Strand Street until, in 1885, when the Sir Moses Montefiore Memorial Synagogue in Heneage Road, which remains active, was consecrated. The congregation's early ministers included the Revs. H. Goldstein, D. Goldschmidt, and B. Rosengard, while Rabbi L. Harrison, Rabbi P. Shebson (Szebszynski), Rev. W. Wolfson, Rev. G. Rockman, and Rabbi A. F. Herling were among those who served later. In the 1930s and early 1940s there was a Beth Hamedrash in Hamilton Street. Alderman Woolf Solomon (c1899–1970), who was Mayor of Cleethorpes (1956–7), was Life President of the Grimsby Hebrew Congregation. For many years he was Chairman of the Grimsby Zionist Society and was a founder of the local B'nai B'rith Lodge; additionally, he was a former president of the Cleethorpes Chamber of Commerce and in 1946 was appointed OBE. In the early 1980s there were 120 Jews in Grimsby, and about 35 a generation later. Jewish mayors of Grimsby have included Moses Abrahams (1901), Isidore Abrahams (1929–30), Max Bloom (1943–4), and Wilfred Harris (about 1954).

JC (18 Sept. 1970); Roth, HJ E; Daphne and Leon Gerlis, *The Story of the Grimsby Jewish Community* (1986); Jolles; John Berman, 'Grimsby' (2001), JCR-UK.

**GRINDEA (née Rabinovici), CAROLA** (29 January 1914–10 July 2009), pianist. A native of Piatra Niamt, in the Romanian province of Moldavia, she studied piano at the Bucharest Conservatoire and married Miron \*Grindea in 1936. Arriving in Britain three years later, she studied under Myra \*Hess's former teacher, Tobias Matthay, performed with chamber groups and ensembles, accompanied singers, and worked in the BBC's Romanian section. She became one of Britain's most influential piano teachers, teaching at the Guildhall School of Music for 21 years and founding the International Society for Tension in Performance, the European Piano Teachers'

Association, and the Beethoven Piano Society of Europe. She published *Great Pianists and Pedagogues* (2008), a collection of conversations with great performers. **Arnold Daghani** (22 February 1909–April 1985), a Romanian-born artist trained in Munich and Paris, was married to Carola's sister Anna (31 July 1908–August 1984), with whom he escaped from a slave-labour camp during the war. The couple settled in Brighton. Many of his paintings were acquired by Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, and his illustrated account of his wartime experiences, *The Grave Is in the Cherry Orchard*, was translated into several languages. The University of Sussex holds a substantial collection of his drawings and writings, while the University of Warwick has a number of his paintings.

*Daily Telegraph* (24 July 2009); *JC* (17 April 1961, 6 July, 19 Oct. 1984, 13 March 2009).

**GRINDEA (né Grunberg), MIRON** (31 January 1909–18 November 1995), literary editor and journal proprietor. Born Miron Grunberg in Tîrgul Ocna, Moldavia, he was educated at the University of Bucharest and the Sorbonne. He worked as a music and literary critic in Bucharest before moving to Paris where in 1936 he became a co-editor of the cultural magazine *Adam* which he managed to acquire some time later. He changed his name shortly after his arrival in Britain in 1939 with his wife Carola \*Grindea. He worked briefly in the BBC's intelligence section at Bush House. In 1941 he re-started *Adam* (a monthly known from 1946 as *Adam International Review*). Owing to his immense charm and chutzpah, that first edition contained contributions from stellar authors: H. G. Wells, George Bernard Shaw, Thomas Mann, C. Day Lewis, and Stefan \*Zweig, and subsequent issues included the likes of T. S. Eliot, André Gide, Graham Greene, W. H. Auden, and Sir Winston Churchill. Operating on a shoestring, he seldom paid contributors; when he did, the fee was token. He also encouraged new writers, and his interests in music, theatre, and the visual arts were reflected in the magazine, which carried covers consisting of original works by Cocteau, Chagall, and Matisse. In 1977 Grindea received the MBE and in 1986 the OBE; his French awards included the Prix de l'Académie Française. In

2006 a two-volume anthology of his editorials was published, edited by his granddaughter.

*JC* (1 Dec. 1995); Rachel Lasserson, ed., *Adam: An Anthology of Miron Grindea's Adam Editorials* (2 vols, 2006).

**GROSBERG, PERCY** (5 April 1925–), textile scientist. Born in Cape Town, the son of a Jewish minister, he attended school in Johannesburg and obtained a PhD at the University of Witwatersrand. Having served at the South African Wool Textile Research Institute (1949–55), he joined the University of Leeds, where from 1961–90 he was Professor of Textile Engineering and for some time headed the Textile Industries Department. In 1991 he was appointed Marcus Sieff Professor of Textile Technology at the Shenkar College of Engineering and Design, Ramat Gan, Israel. He wrote *An Introduction to Textile Mechanics* (1968) and related articles. He was appointed a Fellow of the Textile Institute, and was awarded the Textile Industries Medal (1972). He received the Distinguished Service Medal of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, and the Warner Memorial Medal.

WW.

**GROSS (né Grosz), ALEXANDER** (1880–1958), map publisher. Born in Csurug, a village near Budapest, he began his career in England selling oil lamps door to door. In 1907 he founded Geographia Ltd, an instantly successful London-based map-publishing business. Acknowledged as 'the pioneer of Aviation Maps', he was elected FRGS in 1913. He began producing coloured London street atlases with features characteristic of the later A-Z maps, such as exaggerated street widths to ease identification. He produced a series of maps during the First World War showing the main areas of the conflict, and in 1919 he edited *The Daily Telegraph Victory Atlas*, which incorporated the boundary changes effected at the Paris Peace Conference. In 1920, apparently owing to financial problems, he moved to the USA, leaving behind his non-Jewish wife – to whom he was unhappily married – and their children. He set up the Geographia Map Co. in Manhattan. Both

his children, [Imre] Anthony [Sandor] Gross CBE, RA (1905–84) and Phyllis Isobel Pearsall (née Gross; 1906–96), who were baptised as Catholics, became distinguished painters and etchers. Phyllis, educated at Roedean and the Sorbonne, also ventured into map publishing. In 1936, having walked miles each day and compiled numerous card index files, she produced the first London A-Z Street Atlas, and then founded the Geographers' A to Z Map Co. Ltd. Hoping to help her father re-establish himself in Britain, she insisted until his death that all her maps carried the inscription 'produced under the direction of Alexander Gross', although this was pure fiction. Her company flourished and grew, continuing to bring out new titles including a road atlas of Britain. In 1986 she was appointed MBE.

F. Herbert, 'The Royal Geographical Society's Membership, the Map Trade, and Geographical Publishing in Britain 1830–ca.1930', *Imago Mundi*, 35 (1983), 80; ODNB (Phyllis Pearsall and Anthony Gross); P. Pearsall, *A–Z Maps: The Personal Story, from Bedsitter to Household Name* (1990).

**GROSS, JOHN JACOB** (12 March 1935–), literary editor and author. Born in London, he was educated at the City of London School and at Wadham College, Oxford. From 1962–5 he was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He served as Literary Editor of the *New Statesman* from 1972–3, and held the important post of Editor of the *Times Literary Supplement* from 1974–81. There, he ended the tradition, in place since that journal's foundation, of anonymous reviews, which he argued was often a camouflage for vendettas. He has also served as Theatre Critic of the *Daily Telegraph*. He has written on Jewish themes, including a study of *Shylock: Four Hundred Years in the Life of a Legend* (2002), and published *The Rise and Fall of the Man of Letters* (1973) and *James Joyce* (1970). He is the author of an autobiography, *A Double Thread: Growing Up English and Jewish in London* (2002).

WW; EJ.

**GROSS, SAMUEL SIMCHA** (c1891–31 May 1924), Orthodox rabbi. Born in the East End, he was educated at LCC schools; at \*Jews' College, where he won several prizes; and at

the University of London, graduating in 1913 in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Syriac. When Minister (1915–20) of the Hull Western Synagogue he established a Zionist Society in Hull. From March 1920 until his death he was Minister of the Dalston Synagogue in Hackney. He received semikhah from Jews' College in June 1923, urging students present not to leave the college until they too had qualified as rabbis, since a minister without the diploma was like 'a half-baked cake'. A few months later, at a meeting addressed by Israel \*Mattuck, he feelingly challenged Liberal precepts and defended Orthodoxy. As popular in Hackney as he had been in Hull, he was highly regarded as one of a new breed of Orthodox rabbis, English-born and trained, secularly erudite, and well equipped to face modernity. His death following complications arising from a minor operation robbed Anglo-Jewry of one of its brightest young rabbis.

JC (7 May 1915, 12 March 1920, 6 June, 1 Aug. 1924).

**GROSSMAN, LOYD DANIEL GILMAN** (16 September 1950–), television presenter. Born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, the son of an antiques dealer who had been a jazz musician, he graduated in history from Boston University and afterwards obtained a master's degree from the LSE. Following a brief stint as vocalist with punk band Jet Bronx and the Forbidden, which achieved a record at number 49 in the British singles charts in 1977, he became a restaurant reviewer on *Harpers & Queen* and later wrote for the *Sunday Times*. On television he has presented the BBC's *Masterchef* and ITV's *Through the Keyhole*, and is well-known for his distinctive, much-parodied drawl and his brand of pasta and curry sauces. In 2000 he was appointed to head a major project to improve NHS hospital food, and in 2003 was awarded the OBE. Long involved with English Heritage, he was in 2007 appointed Chairman of the Churches Conservation Trust. He was once married to Lord \*Puttnam's daughter.

JC (11 April 1997); online sources.

**GRUENEBERG (GRÜNEBERG), HANS** (26 May 1907–23 October 1982), geneticist. His



name sometimes appears as Grueneberg. Born in Elberfeld-Wuppertal, Germany, he studied medicine at the universities of Bonn and Freiburg, researched in genetics, and arrived in Britain as a refugee. From 1933–8 he worked at UCL, and from 1938–42 held the Moseley Research Studentship at the Royal Society. After serving (1942–6) in the RAMC he returned to UCL as Reader (1946–55; DSc, 1948) and Professor (1956–74) in Genetics. In 1956 he was elected FRS. From 1955–72 he was Honorary Director of the MRC Group for Experimental Research in Inherited Diseases. His genetic research on mice resulted in the mouse being established as the predominant genetic animal for immunological research. He wrote *The Genetics of the Mouse* (1943), *Animal Genetics and Medicine* (1947), and *The Pathology of Development* (1963). He was related to Cologne-born William Steinberg, the conductor of the Palestine Orchestra (1936–8), the London Philharmonic (1958–60), and other major orchestras.

*Times* (27 Oct. 1982); *BMJ* (8 Jan. 1983); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 30 (1984).

**GRUENHUT (GRÜNHUT), MAX** (7 July 1893–6 February 1964), criminologist and penal reformer. Born in Magdeburg, Germany, the son of a senior research chemist, he attended school in Wiesbaden and studied law at several universities. Following service as a military nurse during the First World War, he obtained a doctorate in law from the University of Hamburg. He married the daughter of a Lutheran minister and became a practising Lutheran himself. A much-published specialist in criminal law, jurisprudence, and penology, he was dismissed from the Chair of Criminal Law at the University of Bonn owing to his Jewish parentage. His search for employment on visits to England was impeded by the fact that criminology was an unknown discipline here, and it was somewhat reluctantly that All Souls's College, Oxford, added him to its three other salaried refugee scholars. He arrived in 1939, and was briefly interned as an 'enemy alien' the following year. During the war he assisted the Foreign Office, the RIIA, and (1944–5) the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force with legal work. In 1947 he was appointed Oxford's first Lecturer in

Criminology and was naturalised that same year. He became much involved in criminological research, retiring from Oxford, where he founded the undergraduate group Crime-a-Challenge (later known as the Oxford Crime Forum), in 1960 as Reader in Criminology. His works include *Penal Reform* (1948), *Juvenile Offenders before the Courts* (1956), and *Probation and Mental Treatment* (1963). A report he prepared for the United Nations regarding the efficacy of probation was issued in 1964.

ODNB; EJ.

**GRÜNE, KARL** (22 January 1890–2 October 1962), film director. Born in Vienna, he made his first German film in 1919, and came to particular notice with his direction of *Die Strasse* (1923). On emigrating to Britain in 1933, he directed the much-praised *Abdul the Damned* (1935), which was filmed by Otto \*Kanturek. This was followed by *The Marriage of Corbal* (1936) and *The Silver Darlings* (1946). He was an early user of colour film, which was used to a limited extent in *Pagliacci* (1935). He was Managing Director of British Chemicolour.

McFarlane; *Times* (20 May 1937).

**GRUNFELD, HENRY** (1 June 1904–10 June 1999), banker. The son of a wealthy steel manufacturer, he was born Heinrich Grünfeld in Breslau, where he earned a doctorate in law. In 1934 he fled to Britain. The following year he and Sir Siegmund \*Warburg set up a finance business, successively known as the New Trading Company, Portman Hill, and S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Warburg nominally retired in 1964 but remained active until his death. During the late 1960s the firm successfully withstood attempts by the Arab Boycott campaign to damage it owing to its contact with Israel. He left over £34 million.

ODNB.

**GRUNFELD, ISIDOR** (27 October 1900–8 September 1975), Orthodox rabbi and dayan, and **GRUNFELD (née Rosenbaum), JUDITH** (18 December 1902–14 May 1998),

educationist. Isidor, son of a Bavarian cattle drover and agricultural merchant, was of rabbinic descent on both sides and was a graduate of the universities of Frankfurt and Heidelberg. Originally a lawyer, he qualified as a rabbi at \*Jews' College after arriving as a refugee via Palestine to read for the English Bar. From 1936–8 he served the Finsbury Park District Synagogue, and in 1939 became a member, and in 1951 senior member, of the Beth Din. He was an adherent of the Mizrahi movement and wrote prolifically on religious Jewish themes. His wife Judith, whom he married in 1932, was also of rabbinic lineage. Born in Budapest, daughter of a Talmudic scholar, she grew up in Frankfurt, and graduated from university there. She helped to develop the Krakow-based teachers' training seminary of the Beth Ya'akov girls' school movement. In 1934 she became Headmistress of the London Jewish Secondary School founded in 1929 by Rabbi Victor \*Schonfeld and subsequently named the Avigdor School after his Hebrew name. She retired in 1955, having overseen many improvements at the mixed school and a significant increase in enrolments. The couple are buried in Jerusalem.

ODNB (both); W. E. Mosse, ed., *Second Chance: Two Centuries of German-Speaking Jews in the United Kingdom* (1991); J. Grunfeld, *Shefford: The Story of a Jewish School Community in Evacuation, 1939–45* (1980).

**GRUNWALD, HENRY CYRIL** (15 August 1949–), barrister and communal leader. Educated at the City of London School and UCL, from which he graduated LLB, he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1972 (QC, 1999; Bencher, 2002). In 2003 he was elected President of the \*Board of Deputies, having been Senior Vice-President, 2000–3. He became Warden of the Hampstead Synagogue in 1997 and Vice-Chairman of the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust in 2005. Like the Chief Rabbi and the Israeli Ambassador, he was a speaker at the Jewish community's large 'Peace for Israel and Gaza' rally at Trafalgar Square in January 2009.

JYB; WW 2008.

**GRYN, HUGO GABRIEL** (25 June 1930–18 August 1996), Reform rabbi and broadcaster.

Born in Berehovo, Czechoslovakia, the son of a timber merchant, he was deported to Auschwitz as a teenager. Orphaned by the Holocaust, he arrived in England in 1946. He was sent to the Polton House Farm School at Lasswade near Edinburgh, where Jewish refugee children were trained in agriculture, but soon went, on a scholarship, to King's College, Cambridge, studying Mathematics and Biochemistry. Briefly a teacher, he then obtained his BHL (and later a master's degree and a doctorate) at HUC, Cincinnati, where in 1957 he was ordained a rabbi. He was a rabbi in Bombay, now Mumbai (1957–60), and, based in New York, Executive Director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism (1960–2) and Senior Executive of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (1962–4). In 1964 he returned to England to be associate and later senior minister of the British Reform movement's most prestigious pulpit, the \*West London Synagogue, where he remained to the end of his life. He was Vice-President of \*Leo Baeck College, where he lectured. In 1987 he co-founded the Inter-faith Network (UK). He became a nationally known and much-loved broadcaster, especially for his regular participation in BBC Radio 4's *The Moral Maze*, discussing ethical issues, and consequently for many non-Jews was the voice of Anglo-Jewry. In 1992 he was appointed CBE for his contribution to interfaith relations. He was President of the RSGB (1990–6) and a Vice-President of the European Board of the WUPJ.

ODNB; Hugo Gryn, *Chasing Shadows* (2000).

**GUBBAY (née Ezra), HANNAH** (c1885–9 February 1968), Society hostess and art collector. The daughter of E. D. (David) Ezra of Calcutta and granddaughter, through her mother, of Sir Albert \*Sassoon, she married David Gubbay (d. 1928), another Sassoon relative, who was one of the heads of the firm in India. She then lived in England, chiefly at Trent Park in Hertfordshire, an impressive eighteenth-century mansion, and acted as hostess for her unmarried cousin Sir Philip \*Sassoon there and at his home at Port Lympne, Kent, when he was a leading government minister. She built up a valuable art collection that she left to the National Trust. Unfortunately, she died a few months after adding a £1,000,000 endowment for its upkeep, which meant that 90 per cent of

it went to the Inland Revenue instead. She inherited Trent Park from her cousin in 1939; it is now a branch of Middlesex University. She left £1,096,000.

S. Jackson, *The Sassoons*; JC (10 Jan. 1969); *Times* (27 Feb. 1969).

**GUBBAY, RAYMOND JONATHAN** (2 April 1946–), impresario. He was born in London's Golders Green, the son of a chartered accountant. Educated at UCS, he worked briefly at Pathé News, and with Victor and Lilian \*Hochhauser. He has directed his own firm of concert promoters since 1966, and arranged concerts at major London venues. He has promoted concerts and other entertainments at provincial concert halls, as well as a series of large-scale events at the Wembley Arena and elsewhere. He has engaged many of the world's greatest performers, and has been highly successful in improving accessibility to, and in popularising, the arts (especially the 'popular classics') in Britain and, more recently, in Europe. He formed the London Concert Orchestra. In 2001 he was elected FRSA and appointed CBE. He is honorary FRAM and FTCL, and a philanthropist.

WW 2006; JC (17 June 1983, 13 Sept. 1985, 14 Feb. 2003).

**GUEDALLA, HAIM** (20 August 1815–2 October 1904) and **GUEDALLA, JUDAH** (20 August 1773–8 June 1858), communal leaders and philanthropists. Father and son shared a birthday. Judah was a rabbinically trained successful merchant of Spanish ancestry from Mogador, Morocco. He settled in London in 1798, basing himself in Finsbury Square and leaving £120,000. Married to the daughter of Samuel Montefiore, uncle of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, he served as Gabbay of \*Bevis Marks Synagogue. He founded a yeshivah at Jerusalem, Beth Guedalla, and was known for his philanthropy. His son Haim was educated privately and married a relative, Sir Moses Montefiore's niece. For a time he headed the 'Anglo-Jewish Press', which published the \**Voice of Jacob*. He joined Sir Moses on a trip to Eretz Israel in 1855, and in the 1870s passionately advocated purchasing that land from the Sultan. He accompanied Sir Moses on his 1863

mission to Morocco. In 1869 he persuaded the Spanish authorities to readmit Jews to Spain, and afterwards campaigned for the right of Jews there to practise their religion, a right tacitly conceded in 1881. He wrote articles, pamphlets, and books regarding Jewish affairs, and funded the English translation of Demidoff San Donato's *The Jewish Question in Russia* (1884). For over 60 years an Elder of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, in 1886, with Alfred Alvarez \*Newman, he founded the ultimately successful Bevis Marks Anti-Demolition League. He was made Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and of its botanical and zoological counterparts.

EJ; JE; JC (18 June 1858, 7 Oct. 1904); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**GUEDALLA, PHILIP** (12 March 1889–16 December 1944), historian and essayist. He was born in London's Maida Vale, the son of an almond broker. His literary talents were evident from childhood. He was educated at Rugby, where he edited the school magazine and became head boy, and at Balliol College, serving as President of the Oxford Union, where his wit as a speaker with a taste for epigrams served him well. He obtained Firsts in both Classical Moderations and Modern History, and in 1913 was called to the Bar at Inner Temple. He was intent on a political career, but was repeatedly defeated as a Liberal parliamentary candidate. While still an undergraduate he published two books of light verse. His first major work appeared in 1920, and he made his reputation with such books as *Palmerston* (1926); *Collected Essays* (1927); *The Duke* (1931), a study of Wellington; *The Queen and Mr. Gladstone* (1933); and *The Hundred Years* (1936). His works were characterised by both impeccable research and felicitous style. He was a witty speaker with a taste for epigrams. During the 1940s he turned to contemporary themes with *The Two Marshals and Middle East, 1940–42*. He died as a result of illness contracted as a wartime squadron leader in the RAF.

ODNB.

**GUEST (né Grossmann), VAL** (11 December 1911–10 May 2006), film director. Born

Valmond Maurice Grossmann, he did not advertise his Jewish parentage, and officially changed his name in 1939. His mother, Portsmouth jeweller's daughter Gladys Emanuel, educated at the school run by L. \*Neumegen's daughter, was a gifted pianist, violinist, singer, and lyric poet. Following her first marriage, to jute broker John Simon Grossman, she lived in Calcutta, where she published *Songs in an Eastern Garden* (1910), but was in London for her son's birth. Educated at Seaford College, Sussex, he was briefly an actor and then London Correspondent for the *Hollywood Reporter* before writing film scripts, starting with comedies. His career as a director began in the 1940s. His numerous films included *The Quatermass Xperiment* (1955), which was the first box office hit for Hammer Films; *Expresso Bongo* (1959); the BAFTA-winning *The Day the Earth Caught Fire* (1961); and the risible *When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth* (1970). He sometimes directed for television. He wrote an autobiography, *So You Want to Be in Pictures* (2001).

ODNB; JC (20 Dec. 1901, 14 Nov. 1902, 3 April 1903, 18 Dec. 1908, 30 Dec. 1910, 15 Dec. 1911); *Daily Telegraph* (16 May 2006); online sources.

**GUILDFORD**, the county town of Surrey, had a Jewish community in the Middle Ages, when it was a centre of the woollen trade. In 1995 the remains of what is believed to have been a twelfth-century synagogue were excavated in the High Street there. During the early twentieth century some Jews lived in Guildford, given its proximity to London and direct rail link. Jews also lived in nearby Woking and Dorking, but no organised communities in those towns exist today. During the Second World War a number of Jews from London were evacuated to Guildford, where there were also refugees and, later, Holocaust survivors. The United Synagogue Membership Group was formed, with Rev. S. Clayman as spiritual leader. It met for worship in Ayer's Hall, Bury Street, and at other makeshift venues until, in 1979, the synagogue in York Road was built. Today, there are about 380 Jews in Guildford. There is a Jewish Society at the University of Surrey, which is situated in Guildford and has contributed to the growth of the Jewish population.

JC (16 May 1941, 11 Dec. 1970); JYB; JCR-UK.

**GUKOVITZKI, SHABSAY** (c1906–April 1974), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Brisk (Brest-Litovsk), Poland, he studied at the Radin Yeshivah and settled in London's East End during the 1930s. He was appointed lecturer at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, and Rav of the since defunct Philip Street Congregation, Whitechapel. In 1944 he became Rav of the Springfield (Ohel Ya'akov) Synagogue, Clapton. An outstanding and much consulted authority on Halakhah, he was appointed to the Beth Din of the \*Federation of Synagogues in 1958.

JC (10 May 1974).

**GUNSBURG, ISIDOR ARTHUR** (2 November 1854–2 May 1930), chess player and journalist. Born in Budapest, where his surname was spelled Gunzberg, he first visited Britain in 1863, settling permanently in 1876. He was a tobacconist in London before turning to chess professionally. He was one of the strongest players ever to live in this country and until the 1990s was the only British player to compete in a match for the world championship. During 1878–9 he was the concealed operator of the chess automaton 'Mephisto', the figure of a Turk who allegedly made chess moves against opponents by some electro-mechanical process, but was actually worked from another room by a human player. By the mid-1880s Gunsberg had successfully entered the international chess scene in his own right, winning the strong Hamburg 1885 tournament and sharing first prize in the very strong London 1887 tournament. In 1889 he drew with the Russian champion Mikhail Chigorin in a match in New York and in 1890–1 played Wilhelm Steinitz, then reigning world champion, in a match in that city. Gunsberg lost to Steinitz by the narrow score of 4–6 with nine draws. As a chess columnist for the *Morning Post*, and as Chess Editor of the *Daily News*, he did much to spread interest in the game, and in 1916 brought a successful libel suit against the *London Evening News* for accusing him of 'making blunders' in his columns; it was one of the few times that the subject of chess has entered the courtroom. He played his last tournament in 1914. Little heralded during his lifetime, he remains one of the least-known world-class players in chess history.

David Hooper & Kenneth Whyld, *The Oxford Companion to Chess* (1996); Harry Golombek, ed., *Penguin Encyclopedia of Chess* (1981); EJ; JE; Times (5 May 1930).

**GURDUS, MENACHEM MENDEL** (c1915–November 1979), Orthodox rabbi and shochet. He received his early education at the Slonim Yeshivah in Belarus, then part of the USSR. Arriving in England in 1931, he pursued higher rabbinical studies at the Manchester Yeshivah, where he won many prizes. He obtained semikhah in 1939. From 1938, the year of its foundation, until his death, he was Minister of the Prestwich Hebrew Congregation. For 21 years, until his appointment with the congregation became fulltime, he was a shochet with the Manchester Shechitah Board.

JC (30 Nov. 1979).

**GURWICZ, LEIB (ARYEH ZEV)** (1902–82), Orthodox rabbi and rosh yeshivah. Born Leib Kushelevsky in Malat, Poland, son of a rabbi and directly descended through his mother from the Vilna Gaon, he studied from the age of 13 at several renowned East European yeshivot including Mir and Brisk. To avoid trouble he was obliged to fake a passport using his mother's surname, Gurwicz, and was so known for the rest of his life. In 1934 he married Elyah \*Lopian's daughter and moved to England. He taught at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, where his pupils included I. \*Jakobovits, and for ten years was Rabbi of the nearby Great Garden Street Synagogue. After the Second World War he joined the staff of the Gateshead Yeshivah, whose student body consisted of many European refugees, and headed it until his death, significantly increasing its numbers still further. He also served as leader of British Agudah. His lectures at the yeshivah were published as *Rashei Shearim* (1971), and his Talmudic discourses as *Arza Devei Rav* (1979). He was buried in Jerusalem, with about 1000 people having formed a cortege when his coffin left Gateshead for Newcastle airport, and with further eulogies in London prior to its departure from Stansted. He was succeeded as head of the Gateshead Yeshivah by his son Rabbi Avraham Gurwicz.

JC (29 Oct. 1982).

**GUTTMANN, Sir LUDWIG** (3 July 1899–18 March 1980), neurosurgeon and founder of the Paralympics. Born at Tost, Upper Silesia, the son of an innkeeper and distiller, he took refuge in Britain in 1939. In 1944 he became foundation Director of the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville Hospital. Convinced that paraplegics would gain physical, therapeutic, and psychological benefits from sport, an idea that was revolutionary at the time, he organised, in 1948 on the hospital lawn, competitive games for the disabled to coincide with the Olympic Games that were being held in London. In 1952 the so-called Stoke Mandeville Games involved over 130 international competitors, and were awarded the Fearnley Cup in 1956 for their promotion of the Olympic spirit. They developed into the Paralympic Games, first held in Rome in 1960 and held ever since immediately after the Olympics. In 1960 Guttman founded the Association of the Disabled. He retired from Stoke Mandeville in 1966 and in 1976 published his *Textbook of Sport for the Disabled*. Appointed OBE (1950) and CBE in (1960), he was knighted in 1966.

ODNB; Susan Goodman, *Spirit of Stoke Mandeville: The Story of Sir Ludwig Guttman* (1986); *Paraplegia*, 17 (May 1979; issue in honour of Guttman's 80th birthday).

**GUTTMANN, OSCAR** (1855–2 August 1910), civil engineer. Born in Nagy Becskerek, Hungary (now Zrenjanin, Serbia), he was an engineer in Vienna and Switzerland before settling in London and opening a practice as a consulting engineer. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, of which he was Vice-President from 1907 until his death. A renowned specialist in explosives, he authored, among other works, *Blasting: A Handbook for Engineers* (1st ed. 1892) and *Monumenta Pulveris Pyriti: Reproductions of Ancient Pictures Concerning the History of Gunpowder* (1906). His important *The Manufacture of Explosives* (2 vols, 1895), was the first comprehensive work on that subject published in English, and one that *The Times* reviewer hoped would be

'found useful by lawful students' only, since it 'might be dangerous in the hands of persons with Anarchical leanings'. In 1908 he gave a series of lectures at the Royal Society of Arts. While in the Belgian capital to judge hunting and sporting firearms at the Brussels Exhibition he was killed in a taxicab collision. A Freemason and an outspokenly proud Jew who in 1898 had installed electric lighting at the St John's Wood Synagogue as a gift to the congregation, to which he and his Austrian-born wife belonged, he was nevertheless buried at Hampstead without religious rites. His sons Leo and Camillo took over his practice.

JC (11 March 1898, 5 Aug. 1910); *Times* (13 Feb. 1894, 5 July 1895, 2 Feb., 4, 10 Aug. 1910).

**GUTTSMAN, WILLIAM LEO** (23 August 1920–13 February 1998), librarian and historian. Born Wilhelm Leo Guttsmann in Berlin, he was the son of a leading electronics engineer. He fled to England in 1939 after Kristallnacht and internment in Buchenwald, and went to Scotland to work among other refugees on a farm. Following the outbreak of war he was sent to Australia as an 'enemy alien'. After his return to England he studied at Birkbeck College and at the LSE, from which he graduated MSc (Econ), and became a successful librarian and prominent historian. Widely known as Willi, he served

as Chief Librarian of the University of East Anglia from its foundation in 1961 until 1985, quickly building up an outstanding collection. He wrote several well-known books, notably *The British Political Elite* (1963), a pioneering empirical examination of the social backgrounds of Britain's governing classes in modern times, and *The German Social Democratic Party* (1988). His wife Valerie (née Lichtigova), a refugee from Czechoslovakia who arrived in Britain in 1939 and met him on the Scottish farm, was a psychiatric social worker. She served as Lord Mayor of Norwich during 1979–80.

ODNB.

**GUZMAN, JACOB M. De** (c1875–July 1928), cantor. Rev Jacob [Jacques] de Guzman was the chazan at the Great Synagogue, Moscow. By 1915 he was established in London as a cantor and composer of synagogue music. He officiated at various shuls: these included the Spitalfields Great Synagogue, where in 1916 he conducted the service in honour of the newly appointed Rabbi A. I. \*Kook. At recitals he introduced Bertram \*Benas's arrangement of the *Hatikvah*. From about 1920 he served as Cantor at Higher Broughton Synagogue, Manchester. He later moved to Jerusalem.

JC (2 April 1915, 4 Feb. 1916, 10 Aug. 1928).

# H

**HAAS, OTTO** (2 December 1874–27 April 1955, antiquarian bookseller specialising in musical items. Born in Frankfurt, he entered the book trade in 1893, training with the local firm of Baer's and with Brentano's, New York. In 1903 he acquired the well-known, long-established antiquarian bookshop of Leo Lieppmannssohn in Berlin. He made his largest single purchase in 1906, that of the London-based James E. Matthew collection, most of which he sold to Paul \*Hirsch, thus forming the nucleus of the latter's library. In 1936, faced with Nazi hostility to his firm, the urbane and evidently assimilated Haas, whose precise origin is unclear, moved to London and traded under his own name from premises in Belsize Park. His series of catalogues, 80 compiled in Berlin and 34 in London, set a new standard of exactitude as valuable reference tools for music librarians and historians. In January 1955 his business was bought by his friend Albi \*Rosenthal, who delivered a heartfelt eulogy at Haas's funeral on 2 May.

Times (30 April 1955); JC (14 April 1939); online sources.

**HABERMAN, STEVEN** (26 June 1951–), actuarial scientist. Educated at Ilford County High School, Trinity College Cambridge (MA) and the City University (PhD, DSc), he became Professor of Actuarial Science at the City University in 1985. He was Dean of the School of Mathematics (1995–2002) and in 2002 became Deputy Dean of the Cass Business School. Elected FIA, FSS, and FIMA he is a founding editor of the *Journal of Pension Economics and Finance*. His books include, as co-editor, the multi-volume *History of Actuarial Science* (1995). He has written on the demography of British Jewry.

Online sources; S. Haberman, B. A. Kosmin, & C. Levy, 'Mortality Patterns of British Jews 1975–79', *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 146 (1983), 294–310; S. Haberman & M. Schmool, 'Estimates

of British Jewish Population 1984–88', *op. cit.*, 158 (1995), 547–62.

**HACKNEY DOWNS SCHOOL**, a boys' school on the edge of London's East End, began in 1876 as the fee-paying Worshipful Company of Grocers' Hackney Downs Boys' School, with very few Jewish pupils. In 1907 the LCC took over the running of the school, its name was officially changed (although it was still widely referred to as the Grocers' Company School), and increasing numbers of Jewish boys began to attend. It was a grammar school to which entry was gained through competitive examination, known after the Second World War as the Eleven Plus. By 1920 Jewish pupils comprised 10 per cent of the school's enrolment, and 50 per cent from the late 1930s to the 1960s. They were particularly prevalent in the Sixth Form, especially the Science Sixth. The school hymnal was based on the Psalms, a Jewish pupil was chosen as head boy every other year, and during the school's wartime evacuation to King's Lynn Jewish boys had their own Sabbath and festival services. Geoffrey \*Alderman, Steven \*Berkoff, John \*Bloom, Frank \*Cass, Stanley (Lord) \*Clinton-Davis, Cyril \*Domb, Abram \*Games, Sir Arthur \*Gold, Arnold (Lord) \*Goodman, Maurice (Lord) \*Peston, and Harold \*Pinter were among notable Jews educated there. In 1974, the school became a comprehensive, with pupils drawn from a deprived catchment area. In 1995, following years of academic decline which earned it the description 'the worst school in Britain', the school was closed.

G. Black, 'The Jews of Hackney Downs School', *JYB* (2001), 53–60; M. Peston, 'Hackney Downs: Why It Had to Fail', *Independent* (30 July 1995).

**HADEN-GUEST, PETER, FOURTH BARON HADEN-GUEST** (29 August 1913–15 April 1996), ballet dancer and UN official. Peter Haden-Guest was the younger son of Leslie Haden-Guest, first Baron Haden-Guest (1877–1960), a non-Jewish physician and Labour MP and minister, and his Jewish second wife Muriel Carmel (d. 1943), daughter of Colonel Albert \*Goldsmid. He succeeded two elder half-brothers, who also had

a Jewish mother – the daughter of stockbroker Maximilian Low and future wife of Dr M. David \*Eder– to hold the peerage between 1987 and his death. Peter Haden-Guest was educated at the City of London School and at New College, Oxford. He was a dancer, using the stage name Peter Michael, with the Markova-Dolin Ballet and other companies between 1935 and 1941. From 1946–72 he worked as an official with the United Nations. His son, the fifth Baron Haden-Guest, born in New York to a Jewish mother, is better known as the American actor and screenwriter Christopher Guest (5 February 1948–); he is married to the daughter of the American Jewish actor Tony Curtis.

Burke's Peerage; online sources.

**HAES, FRANK** (1832–7 January 1916), photographer. Born in London, the son of a stockbroker, he was based in North Kensington. Among his early sitters were Chief Rabbi N. M.\*Adler and Dr \*Benjamin \*Artom. In collaboration he produced the first practical roller slide. He gained renown for a fine series of studies of animals at London Zoo, taken upon wet-collodion plates. Genial and gregarious, he was an honorary life Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society. As a photographer he gave important service to the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887. He was successively Treasurer, joint Hon. Secretary, and Vice-President of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England. His daughter **Dulcie Ethel Haes** (1874–22 October 1916) was a Froebel-trained teacher who became English mistress at the Brondesbury and Kilburn High School; her *A Concentric Grammar Course* was published shortly before her death.

JC (9 March 1866, 16 Aug. 1867, 14 Jan. 1916, 3 Nov. 1916); Times (29 Sept. 1896); online sources.

**HAFFKINE, WALDEMAR MORDECAI WOLFF** (15 March 1860–25 October 1930), immunologist and medical researcher. Born Vladimir Aronovich Khavkin in Odessa, Russia, the son of a merchant who became a school teacher, he was educated at the Gymnasium in Berdyansk and then at the University of Novorossiysk (later Odessa), where he was a student of the eminent

immunologist Ilya Mechnikov. Owing to antisemitism he emigrated to Switzerland and worked in Geneva under Mechnikov, a fellow emigré. From 1892 he published pioneering papers on immunisation against cholera, and was as a result invited by Lord Dufferin, a former Viceroy of India, to visit Calcutta in an effort to stem the disease there, where it was rampant. In India, Haffkine met with mistrust and opposition, and was accused by some newspapers of being a Russian spy. Nevertheless, and despite continuing opposition, his immunisation techniques became widespread. He was awarded the CIE in 1897 and became a British subject in 1899. He lived in India until 1904 and again from 1907–14. In 1916 he advised on the use of paratyphoid vaccine for the British forces in France. He then lived in Paris, where he became a practising Orthodox Jew, and later in Lausanne. He was a strong Zionist and campaigner for Jewish rights.

ODNB; UJE; JC (16 Sept. 1892, 12 Feb., 25 June 1897, 2, 16 June 1899, 26 April 1907); S. Waksman, *The Brilliant and Tragic Life of W. M. W. Haffkine*, *Bacteriologist* (1964).

**HAGER, ISSACHAR DOV BERISH** (c1886–January 1967), Chasidic rabbi. Descended from several well-known Chasidic dynasties, he was born in Storzhinetz, Bukovina. In 1932 he succeeded his father as its rabbi, and arrived in London in 1938 to be Rabbi of the newly-founded North-West Sephardische Synagogue in Golders Green, which in his memory would become known as the Beth Yisochor Dov Beth Hamedrash. Upon his death he was succeeded by his eldest son, Rabbi **Herschel (Zvi) Hager** (c1908–72), who continued to operate as a diamond merchant and was in turn succeeded by his elder son Gershon, his younger son Yankel also being a rabbi.

JC (18 Jan. 1967); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**HAHAM** (Hebrew for 'wise man', occasionally transliterated hakham; plural hahamim) is the title given to the chief rabbi of the Sephardic community. The post was instituted early in the reign of Charles II. Successive holders of the office (with dates of tenure) have been:



Jacob \*Sasportas (1664–5), Joshua \*da Silva (1670–9), Jacob \*Abendana (1681–4), Solomon \*Ayllon (1689–1700), David \*Nieto (1701–28), Isaac \*Nieto (1732–40), Moses \*Gomes de Mesquita (1744–51), Moses \*Cohen d’Azevedo (1761–84), Raphael \*Meldola (1806–28), Benjamin \*Artom (1866–79), Moses \*Gaster (1887–1918), and Solomon \*Gaon (1949–95). Gaster was unique among them since his own family heritage was Ashkenazi. In 1983, no replacement for Dr Gaon having been selected, Rabbi Dr Abraham \*Levy was named as communal Rabbi of Britain’s Spanish and Portuguese Community and Dayan Dr Pinchas \*Toledano as the community’s Av Beth Din.

**HAHN, EMILY** (14 January 1905–18 February 1997), adventurer and author, nicknamed Mickey. Born in St Louis, Missouri, where her father was a hardware salesman, she graduated in mining engineering from the University of Wisconsin. In 1927 she left her job as a petroleum geologist, became a freelance contributor to the *New Yorker* and other publications, and in 1929, the year before the appearance of her first book, *Seductio and Absurdum: The Principles and Practices of Seduction*, moved to London. She travelled in east Africa, did postgraduate studies in anthropology at Oxford, and in 1935 went to Shanghai where she became the mistress of Sir Victor \*Sassoon and then the concubine of a Chinese poet and publisher, and wrote her first international bestseller *The Soong Sisters* (1941). In Hong Kong she had an affair with the married chief of British army intelligence and future prominent academic Charles Ralph Boxer, whom she wed in 1945 following his divorce. She subsequently divided her time between Britain and the USA. Her books included *China to Me* (1944) and *England to Me* (1949). The actress **Amanda Boxer** (1948–) is her daughter.

ODNB; *Times* (25 Feb. 1997).

**HAHN, KURT MATTHIAS ROBERT MARTIN** (5 June 1886–14 December 1974), educationist and founder of Gordonstoun School. He was born in Berlin, the son of an industrialist in steel. Following his secondary education in Berlin, he studied at Christ Church, Oxford and four German universities, yet, partly

owing to chronic illness, never took a degree. In 1918 he briefly served as Private Secretary to Prince Max of Baden, the final Chancellor of Imperial Germany, and remained a friend. After the First World War he established a coeducational school at Salem, near Lake Constance in Germany. Among his pupils was the future Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Salem provided a progressive educational regime emphasising personal responsibility and teamwork. Hahn fled Germany in 1933 and founded Gordonstoun School in Scotland. Again, Prince Philip attended, as later did his three sons. Gordonstoun is arguably one of only two major British public schools founded in the twentieth century (the other being Stowe), an amazing achievement for a German refugee. Hahn remained Headmaster until 1953. He became an Anglican in 1945 but made no attempt to hide his Jewish origin.

ODNB; *JC* (20 Dec. 1974); *WWW*; D. A. Byatt, ed., *Kurt Hahn: An Appreciation of His Life and Work* (1976).

**HAJNAL (né Hajnal-Kónyi), JOHN** (26 November 1924–30 November 2008), demographer and statistician. Born in Darmstadt to Hungarian-born parents with whom he settled in England in 1939, he was educated at UCS and at Balliol College, Oxford; he was President of the Oxford University Jewish Society and obtained a First in PPE. He worked for the Royal Commission on Population (1944–8), and held posts at the United Nations (1948–51), at Princeton’s Office of Population Research (1951–3), and at the University of Manchester (1953–7). He then joined the Department of Statistics at the LSE, where from 1975–86 he was professor. His landmark 1965 paper on historic marriage patterns in Europe revealed a striking geographical demarcation known as ‘The Hajnal Line’. A polymath whose works include *The Student Trap: A Critique of University and Sixth-Form Curricula* (1972), he was elected FBA in 1966.

*JC* (5 Feb. 2009).

**HALDANE (née Franken; formerly Burghes), CHARLOTTE** (24 January 1894–16 March

1969), writer and feminist. She was born at Sydenham, Kent, to parents from Germany; her father was a fur trader. Educated in London and Antwerp, she joined the *Daily Express* as a reporter in 1920, becoming noteworthy for her advocacy of divorce reform, married women's employment, and easier access to contraception. She joined the Communist Party in 1937, and in 1938 went to China as a reporter for the *Daily Herald*. In 1941 she became War Correspondent of the *Daily Sketch*, and having seen the Soviet system first-hand, as described in her *Russian Newsreel* (1942), she left the party. She joined the BBC's Eastern Service in 1943. Her first novel, the dystopic *Man's World* (1926) influenced Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*. Among her other works was a controversial book on motherhood and the autobiographical *Youth Is a Crime* (1934). Her memoir, *Truth Will Out*, appeared in 1949, after which she wrote several historical biographies. The second of her two non-Jewish husbands was the Cambridge geneticist J. B. S. Haldane.

ODNB; J. Adamson, *Charlotte Haldane: Woman Writer in a Man's World* (1998).

**HALDIN, Sir PHILIP EDWARD** (24 March 1880–7 November 1953), shipowner. The son of Philip \*Haldinstein, he was educated at Harrow, and became Chairman of Haldin & Co., shipowners. In 1905 he was one of the founders of the Court Line, and later chaired the Lamport and Holt Line Ltd. He indefatigably promoted the interests of British shipping, advocating its superiority over German shipbuilding, and supported the efficiency of and investment into British mercantile marine. He was President of the Chamber of Shipping of the UK (1940–1) and served as a member of the Ministry of War Transport Shipping Advisory Council (1939–45), of the Admiralty's Shipping Defence Advisory Committee, and of the General Council of British Shipping. He was knighted in 1939.

*Times* (9, 11 Nov. 1953); *JC* (13 Nov. 1953); *JYB* (1949); *WWW*; *Jolles*.

**HALDINSTEIN, ALFRED ISAAC** (5 July 1850–24 April 1919), shoe manufacturer and

newspaper executive, and **HALDINSTEIN, PHILIP** (d. 21 February 1901), shoe manufacturer. Born in Prussia, the son of a linen manufacturer, Philip, who was Alfred's father and maternal grandfather to the first Lord \*Mancroft, learned the fur trade for the Leipzig market before moving to London. He returned home at his mother's urging, but in about 1844 settled in Norwich as a cap maker and married into the local Soman family, whose shoe manufacturing firm he joined. He subsequently founded his own local shoe manufacturing and leather merchant business, which ultimately, with outlets in London, Leicester, and Wymondham, employed a substantial workforce. Following his retirement in about 1880 to dabble in property investment the firm was managed by his son Alfred Isaac Haldinstein, who was for many years President of the Norwich Hebrew Congregation. From 1896, following the death of his relative Philip \*Soman, Alfred was Chairman of the *Norfolk Daily Standard Company Ltd.* A magistrate who served from 1897–8 as Sheriff of Norwich, he was known for his compassion for miscreants who appeared before him. Like his father, he benefited both Jewish and non-Jewish causes. He erected a cabman's shelter in Norwich. Lewis \*Emanuel's son Alfred was his son-in-law.

*JC* (24 June 1898, 1 March, 6 Dec. 1901, 9 Jan. 1914, 14 Feb., 2 May 1919).

**HALFORD (né Hyam), FREDERIC MICHAEL** (13 April 1844–5 March 1914), writer on angling. Born in London, he was educated at UCS. Until his retirement in 1889 he worked for the family firm, M. Hyam and Co., in the City. A dry-fly fishing enthusiast, he wrote for *The Field* under the pseudonym 'Detached Badger'. By the time of his death he was widely considered Britain's foremost authority on angling in general, with several books to his credit. These included *Dry-fly Fishing in Theory and Practice* (1889), which passed through many editions. A founder of the New West End Synagogue, he served for five years as Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue. Sir Alan M. \*Green was his daughter's son.

*WWW*; *Times* (9 March 1914, 31 March 1939).

**HALL, OWEN** (pseud.) *see* DAVIS, JAMES

**HALPERN, JOSEPH** (1907–90), educationist and author. Born in Whitechapel, he was educated at the Davenant Foundation School and at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, before gaining a First in Semitics from the University of London and a minister's certificate from \*Jews' College. In 1939 he founded the Bible Readers' Union. During the Second World War, on behalf of the Joint Emergency Committee for Jewish Education, he travelled the country arranging the religious education of Jewish evacuee children, and in 1943 he launched the Jewish Youth Study Groups movement. He also established Shaarei Torah, an after-school institute for Hebrew and Torah education, as well as the Hebrew Language Academy, and authored books on Jewish history. Before moving to Israel in 1970 he was Head of Hebrew at the \*JFS.

JC (1 July 1984, 23 Nov. 1990).

**HALPERN, Sir RALPH MARK** (24 October 1938–), businessman. He fled Vienna as a small child with his parents, and was educated at St Christopher School, Letchworth. He was employed by Selfridges as a trainee, and then joined the Burton Group in 1961, serving as its Managing Director in 1978, Chief Executive from 1978–90, and Chairman from 1981–90. He was also the founder of Top Shop in 1970 and Chairman of Halpern Associates from 1994. He was Chairman of the British Fashion Council from 1990–4, and served on Surrey County Council. His business and private life were frequently reported in the press. He built up a noted art collection, which was sold at auction in 2005. In 2006 he sold his extensive Surrey estate and has since lived abroad. He was knighted in 1986.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**HALSTUK, SHLOMO** (1922–13 August 1995), Orthodox rabbi. At the age of seven he arrived in London's East End from his native Radom, and was educated at the JFS and the Yeshivah Etz Chaim. From 1952–65 he served

the Commercial Road Great Synagogue, an affiliate of the \*Federation of Synagogues, and then became part-time spiritual leader of the \*United Synagogue's South Tottenham Synagogue and (until 1993) full-time rabbinical supervisor of the London Board of Shechita. He was closely involved with the East End Scholarship Centre, a Talmud Torah situated in Philpot Street from 1958–80.

JC (25 Aug. 1995).

**HALTER, NAPHTALI** (c1877–1950), cantor and mohel. A rabbi's son, born in Poland, where he obtained his first congregational appointment at the age of 17, he served as chazan of the Bikur Cholim Synagogue, Lodz. From 1908–11 he was First Reader at Liverpool's Great Synagogue, and then served, successively, the Central Synagogue in Liverpool and the Notting Hill Synagogue, finally transferring to the Cannon Street Road (sic) Synagogue off Commercial Road, Whitechapel, where he remained for 30 years. A baritone, he was responsible for many liturgical compositions and presided over the choral section of the Association of Chazanim of Great Britain as well as the cantors' group within the Federation of Synagogues.

JC (4 July 1919, 10 Feb. 1950).

**HAMBOURG, MARK** (1 June 1879–26 August 1960), pianist and composer. Born in the small Russian town of Bogutchar, he studied piano in Voronezh and in Moscow under his father, distinguished music professor Mikhail Hambourg, the dedicatee of Tchaikovsky's *Elegaic Trio*. The family emigrated in 1889 and took British nationality in 1896. With a technique admirably compared to that of the great Anton Rubinstein, Mark Hambourg made his first world tour in 1895 and pursued further studies in Vienna. The Italian composer Ferruccio Busoni considered him the most gifted pianist of his generation. He gave the London première of Busoni's *Concerto* in 1910, and during the 1920s he and his brothers Jan (27 August 1882–29 September 1947), a violinist, and Boris (8 January 1885–24 November 1954), a cellist, formed the Hambourg Trio. His home was the venue for innumerable

musical evenings. His compositions included *Variations on a Theme of Paganini*, *Volksleid*, and *Impromptu Minuet*. He made his first gramophone recordings in 1909 and appeared, as a pianist, in the film *The Common Touch* (1941). Early in the First World War he sued a London newspaper which had absurdly claimed that he 'considered himself a German', winning substantial damages. He wrote three books on piano playing, and an autobiography, *From Piano to Forte* (1931). His daughter **Michal Augusta Hambourg** (9 June 1919–13 October 2004), by his marriage in 1907 to the Anglican violinist daughter of Lord Muir-MacKenzie, a member of Asquith's government, was an acclaimed pianist who made a notable Liszt recording with him; she belonged to the Society of Friends and was drawn to Hindu mysticism.

JC (2 Sept. 1960); EJ; *Independent* (23 Oct. 2004); *Daily Telegraph* (26 Oct. 2004).

**HAMBRO, CHARLES JOACHIM, BARON** (3 November 1807–17 November 1877), merchant banker. Born Carl Joachim Hambro in Copenhagen, the son of Baron Joseph \*Hambro, he was baptised as a Lutheran in 1814 and apparently died an Anglican. He came to Britain in 1832, living permanently from 1839 in London, where he headed the famous merchant bank C. J. Hambro & Co., which specialised in Scandinavian loans. He also supported financially Cavour's attempts to unify Italy. He was one of the most successful merchant bankers of his day, leaving £500,000 and 9600 acres of land in Dorset, where he employed the famous architect George Gilbert Scott to rebuild his mansion at Milton Abbey. The barony was a Continental one.

ODNB.

**HAMBRO, Sir EVERARD ALEXANDER** (11 April 1842–26 February 1925), merchant banker. He was the son of Baron Charles \*Hambro, the founder of the merchant bank in London bearing his name. The family appears to have left Judaism before Everard was born, and many members were unaware of their Jewish background. Educated at a

private school in Roehampton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he joined the family bank, becoming a partner in 1869 and senior partner in 1877. From 1879 until his death he was a director of the Bank of England, but his domineering manner proved highly unpopular and prevented him from becoming its Governor. He expanded the operations of the family bank, especially in America. He was knighted in 1908. Exceptionally tall, he engaged in country pursuits at his estate at Milton Abbey, Dorset. No obituary of him appeared in the JC when he died, leaving £2,324,000. His Copenhagen-born brother **Charles Joseph Theophilus Hambro** (2 October 1834–11 April 1891), educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1860. A colonel in the Dorset Yeomanry and a senior Freemason, he served as Conservative MP for Weymouth from 1868–74 and for Dorset South from December 1885 until his death. He was a baron of Denmark, but did not use the title.

ODNB; *Burke's Peerage*; *Times* (27 Feb. 1925); Stenton.

**HAMBRO, JOSEPH, BARON** (2 November 1780–3 October 1848), merchant and banker. The son of Calmer Joachim Hambro (1747–1806), who founded a mercantile firm in Copenhagen, he began as a clerk in Hamburg, and then founded the London branch of the family firm, C. J. Hambro & Co., in Old Broad Street. It traded in goods with Russia, Germany, and other places around the Baltic, and became an extensive merchant bank, financing loans for the Danish government, which rewarded him with a barony. He left £300,000 in Britain.

GM 1848 (2), 253; JC (24 April 1891); ODNB for son; B. Braamsen and K. Wain, *The Hambros, 1779–1979* (1979).

**HAMBRO'S SYNAGOGUE**, London, arose from the congregation founded in 1707 at Magpie Alley (later Church Passage), Fenchurch Street, by Marcus \*Moses (Mordecai Hamburger), whose excommunication by Rabbi Aaron \*Hart had deprived him of a place to worship. Its first rabbi was Jochanan \*Holleschau, who had sided with Moses, whose children

he tutored. In 1721, following several years in business overseas, Moses returned to England and made money available to the congregation, and in 1725 a burial ground in Hoxton was acquired and a purpose-built synagogue in Magpie Alley erected. The synagogue was known as the Hambro' since it followed the minhag (ritual) of the Hamburg community, although it was often referred to as Mordecai Hamburger's Synagogue, after its founder, and sometimes as Wolf Prager's Synagogue, after another benefactor, Benjamin Isaac (Zev Wolf), a wealthy member from Prague who laid its foundation stone, and even as Henry Isaac's Synagogue, after Prager's son. Holleschau's immediate successor as spiritual leader was Israel Meshullam \*Solomon. In 1750 an excommunication decree imposed on members of the Hambro' for defying the monopoly of the \*Great Synagogue was rescinded. Peace between the two congregations was restored in 1758 when members of the Hambro' agreed to contribute towards the salary of the Great's new rabbi, Hart \*Lyon, and defer to his rulings, so that he effectively became its rabbi too, and the seeds of the \*Chief Rabbinate were sown. In 1759 the Hambro' agreed to contribute one-third of the cost of maintaining poor Ashkenazim in London. Of the five original London constituents of the \*United Synagogue in 1870, the Hambro' was consistently the most resistant to change in the ritual and liturgy, and its conservatism was evident in its appointment as ministers of men of the scholarly calibre of Herman Hoelzel (served 1845–52) and [Samuel] Marcus Gollancz (served 1855–1900). The synagogue remained at Magpie Alley until 1893, when it was demolished to make way for improvements in the area, obliging the congregation to hold services in the vestry room of the Great Synagogue. A new synagogue, in Union (later Adler) Street, Whitechapel, was consecrated by the Chief Rabbi on 27 August 1899. An adjoining building for the use of the United Synagogue as a Beth Hamedrash, library, and Beth Din headquarters, with a residence attached for Dayan Asher \*Feldman, was built in 1905. The Hambro', which had over 200 members after 1900, finally closed in 1936, when it amalgamated with the Great Synagogue.

JC (23 June 1905); Roth, *Great Synagogue*; S. Singer 'The Anglo-Jewish Ministry in Early Victorian London', *Modern Judaism*, 5 (1985), 283–4, 295.

**HAMBURGER, MICHAEL PETER LEONARD** (22 March 1924–7 June 2007), translator, literary critic, and poet. Born in Berlin, the son of a distinguished paediatrician and the brother of Paul (Lord) \*Hamlyn, he arrived in Britain with his family in 1933 and was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church College, Oxford, where he read Modern Languages. He became Reader in German at the University of Reading, eventually holding, during the 1960s and 1970s, a series of academic posts in the USA before returning to Britain. He published a translation of Hölderlin when only 19, and later translated many key German writers into English, work that earned him many international awards. His poetry dealt increasingly with sombre themes, including the Eichmann trial, and he translated the poems of Nelly Sachs, *O The Chimneys* (1967). His autobiography, *A Mug's Game* (1973), appeared in a revised edition in 1991 as *A String of Beginnings*. A book of his *Collected Poems, 1941–1994* was published in London in 1997. He was appointed OBE in 1992.

EJ; WW.

**HAMBURGER, Sir SIDNEY** (14 July 1914–7 June 2001), businessman, local politician, and communal leader. Born in Salford, the son of an Orthodox immigrant from Russia who founded a light fittings business, he was educated at Salford Grammar School and built up Searchlight Electricals, a successful electronics firm. He became known as 'Mr Manchester Jewry', and was probably the leading communal and Zionist leader in Manchester during the post-war period. During the Second World War he served in the Pay Corps. From 1946–71 he was a Labour member of Salford's City Council, and was Mayor of Salford in 1968–9. He was widely credited with sparking the rebirth of that run-down industrial town adjacent to Manchester. He served on many local committees, and was Chairman of the North-West Regional Health Authority from 1974–82. He was President of the Manchester and District Jewish Representative Council and President (1967–70 and 1974–5) of the Zionist Central Council. He was head of the Manchester Council for Soviet Jewry and was a Governor (1979–89) of Ben-Gurion University. The recipient of two honorary degrees, he

was knighted in 1981. He was one of the last Anglo-Jewish leaders with a significant base outside London.

JC (15 June 2001); JTA (29 June 2001); WWW; Bill Williams, *Sir Sidney Hamburger and Manchester Jewry: Religion, City, and Community* (1999) Jolles.

**HA-ME'ORER** ('The Awakener'), a Hebrew monthly published in London 1906–7. It was founded and edited by Ukrainian-born Bundist and Hebraist Joseph Chaim Brenner (1881–1921), who migrated to Britain in 1904 and then in 1908 to Eretz Israel, where he became an influential writer. In London he worked in a print shop and was active in the Poale Zion movement. Established in reaction to the failure of the Russian revolution of 1905, *Ha-Me'orer* reflected Brenner's original approach to issues affecting the Jewish labour movement and the Zionist cause. The paper featured his own plays and stories and his translations of Ibsen, Wilde, and Maeterlink, as well as contributions from others. Although it proved incapable of sustaining itself, it made a significant impact on young Jews, especially those of the Second Aliyah generation.

JE; Y. Bakon, *Brenner in London*, Beer-Sheva (1998; in Hebrew).

**HAMILTON (UZIELL-HAMILTON), FABIAN** (12 April 1955–), politician. His father was a solicitor; his mother, Adrienne Pauline Uziell-Hamilton (14 May 1932–13 April 2005; née Goldberg, later changed to Grantham), called to the Bar by Middle Temple in 1965, was a Circuit Judge from 1990–2002. He was educated at Brentwood School, Essex, and at the University of York. A graphic designer and then a computer consultant, he served on Leeds City Council (1987–97), chairing several committees. Labour MP for Leeds North-East since 1997, he is Vice-Chairman of Labour Friends of Israel and a member of Paole Zion. A thoughtful backbencher, in May 2009 he was named by the *Daily Telegraph* as one of the MPs allegedly involved in improper claims for expenses.

Jolles; WW; *Daily Telegraph* (14 May 2009).

**HAMILTON (né Himmelschein), MAX** (9 February 1912–6 August 1988), psychiatrist. The son of a metal manufacturer in Offenbach, Germany, at the age of three he emigrated with his family to London's East End. He was educated at the Central Foundation School, Cowper Street, and studied Medicine at UCL. During the 1930s he worked as a general practitioner in the East End. From 1939, when he anglicised his surname, until 1946 he served as a medical officer in the RAF. After the war he retrained as a psychiatrist, although, probably on account of his personal bluntness in conversation and left-wing views, he encountered fierce opposition from leading psychiatrists at the Maudsley Hospital, Britain's leading psychiatric institution, and reoriented his specialty by working under Sir Cyril Burt and others. From 1953 he was a lecturer in Psychiatry at the University of Leeds. He specialised in depressive disorders, and originated the 'Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression', used throughout the world. From 1963 he was Professor of Psychiatry at Leeds Medical School, and received many honours for his numerous contributions to psychiatry.

ODNB; JC (26 Aug. 1988); BMJ (8 Oct. 1988); Munk's Roll, 8.

**HAMLYN (né Hamburger), PAUL BERTRAND WOLFGANG, BARON HAMLYN** (12 February 1926–31 August 2001), publisher and philanthropist. Born in Berlin, the brother of Michael \*Hamburger, he lived in Britain from 1933. Educated to the age of 15 at St Christopher's, a Quaker school in Hertfordshire, he changed his surname to avoid teasing. He worked in a variety of odd jobs and was a 'Bevin boy' coalminer in the mid-1940s, before opening a remainder bookshop, and then, from 1949, becoming a publisher of low-cost imprints with Paul Hamlyn Books. Over the ensuing 40 years, through a complex series of new ventures and takeovers, he became one of the largest publishers in Britain, one of a number of important Jewish refugee publishers, such as Lord \*Weidenfeld, who emerged at that time. He was a director of the International Publishing Corporation (IPC) and, from the early 1970s, head of Octopus Books, as well as a popular record producer and distributor (Music For Pleasure). By the 1990s he was

one of the richest men in Britain, and was a generous philanthropist who headed the Paul Hamlyn Foundation. In the late 1990s he funded the Hamlyn Reading Room at the British Museum and the redevelopment of the Southbank cultural complex. He was appointed CBE in 1993 and made a life peer in 1998. He left the extraordinary sum of £366.4 million.

ODNB; JC (21 Sept. 2001); Jolles; WW.

**HAMWEE, SALLY RACHEL, BARONESS HAMWEE** (12 January 1947–), politician and solicitor. Baroness Hamwee is the daughter of Manchester solicitor Abraham (Alec) Hamwee (1914–69), whose antecedents, Sephardi cotton merchants, emigrated from Aleppo in the nineteenth century and were prominent in Manchester's Sha'are Tefilah Synagogue, now a museum. Descended from Isaac Belisha, the father of Leslie \*Hore-Belisha, she was educated at the University of Cambridge and is a solicitor. Since 2000 she has been a Liberal Democrat member of the London Assembly of the Greater London Authority, and its Chairman four times, most recently in 2007–8. She was awarded a life peerage in 1991, when she became the youngest life peer in the House of Lords. She is a member of Manchester's Withington Sephardi synagogue.

WW; JC (17 May 1991, 7 Sept. 2001).

**HANBURY, LILY** (1874–5 March 1908), actress. A cousin of Julia \*Neilson as well as of the lesser-known actresses Norah Kerin and Hilda Jacobsen, Lilian Florence (Lily) Hanbury made her stage debut in 1888 at the Savoy in *Pygmalion* and *Galatea*. She went on to play a variety of parts, including Julia in Sheridan's *The Rivals* and Petra in Ibsen's *Enemy of the People*, but was especially effective in Shakespearean roles, notably Calpurnia in *Julius Caesar* and Ophelia in *Hamlet*. In 1892 she joined Beerbohm \*Tree on tour. One of her greatest successes was in 1893 in Arthur Wing \*Pinero's *The Amazons* at the Court Theatre. The following year she and her sister Hilda participated in a concert for the members of the Jewish Working Men's Club. She virtually

retired after her marriage in 1905 to Herbert Guedalla, and died from complications following childbirth. A memorial service was held at the \*Central Synagogue.

EJ; JC (13 March 1908).

**HANDLER, ARIEH LEON** (27 May 1915–), banker and communal leader. The son of a prosperous metal merchant, he was born in the Czech city of Brno (Brünn), and brought up in Magdeburg, Germany. He attended the Frankfurt Yeshivah and then studied at Hildesheimer's Rabbinical Seminary and the University of Berlin. He was active in the religious youth movement Bachad and worked on behalf of Youth Aliyah, rescuing Jewish children from the Reich. In England at the time of Kristallnacht, he remained, continuing his humanitarian work in connection with the Jewish Agency and pursuing post-graduate studies at the LSE. He founded the Zionist youth movement Bnei Akiva, which held its first meeting in Tottenham in 1938, and in 1947 helped to found Jewish Child's Day. He was destined to be the last surviving witness to the signing in 1948 of the Israeli Declaration of Independence. Soon after Israel's creation he established secret contacts with the Jews of North Africa, with a view to enabling them to get to Israel, and also with Jews trapped behind the Iron Curtain. In 1970 he became Chairman of the National Council for Soviet Jewry, and in 1972, again with rescue in mind, he visited the Jews of Ethiopia. He has been President of the Mizrahi Organisation and has served on the executives of the World Zionist Organisation and the United Synagogue. He was Chairman of the Hapoel Hamizrahi Bank as well as head of the London branch of the International Credit Bank of Geneva, established in 1959. At the age of 90 he made aliyah with his wife.

JYB; JC (26 Sept. 1997).

**HANDS, LIZZIE** (11 February 1880–1957), feminist, painter, and communal leader. She was born in London; her father, active in the Jewish community, was a printer and later a textile goods merchant. Educated at Maida

Vale High School for Girls, she became an artist specialising in portraits and miniatures. In 1903 she was awarded a British Institution scholarship. She regularly exhibited at the RA, her paintings including *Outcast Among the Nations*. She was Hon. Organising Secretary of the Jewish Peace Society and an early Hon. Secretary of the Federation of Women Zionists. With C. S. \*Myers she edited *Judaism and the Beginnings of Christianity* (1924), comprising a series of lectures that had been presented to the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, but her major communal role was as a tireless champion of the rights of agunot – women who were unable to remarry under Jewish auspices because for one reason or another their husbands had disappeared without granting them a divorce: in the aftermath of the First World War it was conservatively estimated that there were 10,000 such women in Europe, largely due to war or emigration. Her pamphlet *Some Difficulties Which Beset the Jewess, with Special Reference to Her Legal Position* (1917) was followed by the slightly fuller *Some Legal Difficulties Which Beset the Jewess*, prepared for the International Conference of Women Zionists, held in London in July 1920. In 1922 she founded the Society for the Amelioration of the Legal Position of the Jewess, whose President was [Adeline] Alice Feldman (née Lubetzki), wife of Dayan Asher \*Feldman and daughter of a Russian-born Paris-based rabbi who had famously and controversially pronounced upon the topic. Lizzie's article 'The Agunah and Kindred Problems' appeared in the JC supplement (30 November 1928). She attended overseas congresses to promote the cause, and later moved permanently to New Zealand.

JC (9 Nov. 1906, 23 Sept., 16 Dec. 1910, 14 Oct. 1921, 15 Sept. 1922, 21 June 1929, 12 Aug. 1932, 2 Aug. 1957).

**HANLEY** *see* **STOKE-ON-TRENT**

**HANSFORD** (né **Lazarus**), **Sir BENJAMIN** (26 April 1863–1 December 1954), Territorial Army officer and stockbroker. He was the son of Ralph Lazarus (c1832–23 February 1901), described as a 'tooldealer' and later as a 'government contractor'. Ralph was a noted

communal activist who left legacies to various Jewish institutions and charities. Not the least of his lifetime's work on behalf of the Great Synagogue occurred during a Friday evening service in 1875 when he wrested a loaded pistol aimed at the bimah (reading desk) from a non-Jewish lunatic who believed he had a divine mission to kill Jews. In 1915 Ralph's son Benjamin, who as a young man was Treasurer of the Jewish Religious Education Board, served as a captain in the Rifle Brigade, and was Organising Officer of the City of London National Reserve and Chief Staff Officer of the City of London National Guard, 1914–15. From 1916–17 he was Commander of the No. 10 Observer Corps, Northern Command, Royal Defence Corps, and from 1920–43 was a Military Member of the City of London Territorial Army. By profession a stockbroker, in 1911 he became a DL of the City of London and in 1913 was made CB. Created KCB in 1939, he was given the permanent rank of colonel in the Territorial Army in 1947. Hyman \*Montagu was his father-in-law, and David \*Gestetner and Solomon M. \*Solomon were his brothers-in-law. Simeon L. \*Lazarus was his brother.

JC (29 Oct. 1895, 30 Aug., 13 Sept. 1901, 10 Nov. 1911, 22 March 1912, 10 Jan. 1913); WWW; Jolles.

**HARARI, RALPH ANDREW** (28 October 1893–26 May 1969), merchant banker, art scholar, and collector; and **HARARI (née Benenson), MANYA** (8 April 1905–24 September 1969), publisher and translator. Born in Cairo, the son of local civil servant, financier, and Jewish communal leader Sir Victor Harari Pasha, who was a friend of many highly placed British officials there, he was educated in Lausanne and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he obtained a First in the Economics Tripos and a boxing blue. During the First World War he served as a junior officer in Allenby's campaign, and then became Finance Officer to the Military Governor of Jerusalem, Sir Ronald Storrs. In 1920 he was appointed Director of Trade and Commerce in Palestine under Sir Herbert \*Samuel. Five years later he married Manya. The daughter of a wealthy financier, she had moved from Russia to London with her family in 1914, and after attending Malvern Girls' College graduated in History from



Bedford College, London. She converted to Catholicism in 1932 but retained her sense of Jewishness. In 1939 Ralph became, with colonel's rank, Economic Advisor to General Headquarters Middle East, was later recruited by the Department of Political Warfare, and in 1943 was appointed OBE. After the war he remained in London as Managing Director of the merchant banking firm of S. \*Japhet & Co. A keen collector of Islamic metalwork who contributed to an authoritative multi-volume work on Persian art that appeared in the late 1930s, he built up a huge world-class collection of Beardsley drawings, now in the British Museum, and of Japanese art. Early in the war Manya edited her own short-lived periodical, *Changing World*, and in 1942 she joined the Department of Political Warfare as a translator. In 1946 she co-founded the Harvill Press, which specialised in publishing books on religion, metaphysics, the arts, and psychology. In 1958 it published *Dr Zhivago*, which she had helped to translate. Other Russian writers she assisted in reaching Western readers included Solzhenitsyn, Ehrenburg, and Yevtushenko. The Hararis' son Michael (b. 1928) became a psychiatrist. Paul \*Rolo was Ralph's nephew.

ODNB (both); M. Harari, *Memoirs* (1972); JC (20 June 1969); G. Krämer, *The Jews in Modern Egypt, 1914–1952* (1989).

**HARDING, JAMES** (15 July 1969–), journalist. Born in London, the son of a general practitioner, he was educated at St Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge (First in History). Well versed in several languages, including Mandarin and Japanese, he joined the *Financial Times* in 1994, launching its Shanghai bureau in 1996. In 1999 he became the paper's Media Editor, and in 2005 was appointed to its Washington bureau. In 2006 he joined *The Times* as Business Editor, becoming Editor in 2007, the youngest editor in that paper's history. Once married to a former Israel correspondent of the JC, he is a supporter of Jewish Care and belongs to the \*Belsize Square Synagogue, which his paternal grandparents, surnamed Hirschowitz, helped to found.

JC (22 Sept., 14 Dec. 2007); *Times* (7 Dec. 2007); online sources.

**HARDMAN, LESLIE HENRY** (18 February 1913–7 October 2008), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Glynneath, South Wales, he studied at the Manchester and Liverpool yeshivot while taking a BA in Hebrew and Semitics at the University of Leeds, which subsequently awarded him an MA for a thesis on Ahasuerus. His first appointment was as Second Reader at Shaw Street Synagogue, Liverpool, and Headmaster of Bootle Hebrew classes. He went on to serve as Minister at St Annes-on-Sea, and then at Chapeltown Synagogue, Leeds, and as chaplain to Wakefield Prison (1939–41). In 1942 he enlisted as an army chaplain, and in April 1945 entered Bergen-Belsen immediately after its liberation. He conducted the first Jewish service there, and said Kaddish at the mass burial of 20,000 victims. His reports, on radio and film, of what he had found there made a deep impression on public opinion, and his co-authored memoir, *The Survivors: The Story of the Belsen Remnant* (1958), proved a much-used source for subsequent research and documentaries. He was Minister at Hendon Synagogue from 1946–82, retiring as emeritus minister and busying himself with Holocaust education, for which in 1998 he was appointed MBE. It seems that his sympathy for Louis \*Jacobs during the 'Jacobs Affair' cost him the title of rabbi. He was eloquent in Yiddish as well as in English, and a lifelong Zionist, having in his youth been the first Chairman of Liverpool Young Mizrahi Society, and later Vice-President of Herut in Britain. During the 1970s and 1980s he was active in the campaign to free Soviet Jewry. He was awarded the BBC 'Hearts of Gold' award (1993) and the Simon Wiesenthal Museum of Tolerance award (1995).

JC (22 May 1936 26 July 1940, 22 Nov. 1946, 22 Oct. 1993, 24 Oct. 2008); G. Alderman, *The History of Hendon Synagogue 1928–1978* (1978).

**HARDY, PAUL NATHAN** (25 July 1843–10 September 1901), shipping merchant and banker. Born Paul Nathan in Hamburg, he emigrated to Manchester in 1859, and built up an extremely successful firm of export merchants and bankers. During the 1870s he settled in London, where he also became a merchant (Nathan & Sons) of the City of London, and was a director of the Imperial Bank. In 1873–4 he built a mansion at 4 Palace Gate,

and changed his surname to Hardy in 1877. He also owned an estate, Isenhurst Park, in Sussex, and left a fortune of £612,000 when he died. In his will, he left small legacies to Jewish charities. His son Francis Henry Hardy (1875–1929) married the daughter of the Earl Manvers.

JC (22 Nov., 13 Dec. 1901); *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1914; *Survey of London*, 38, 38–48.

**HARENDORF, SAMUEL JACOB** (1900–69), Yiddish journalist and playwright, born in Chentshin (Chęciny), Poland. Having worked on Yiddish newspapers in Vienna and Czechoslovakia he arrived in England shortly before the Second World War, and directed the London office of the New York-based *Morgn Zhurnal*. In 1940 he founded the Yiddish World News Agency and remained with it until his death. His comedy drama *Der Kenig fun Lampedusa* ('The King of Lampedusa'), which opened on 31 December 1943 at the Grand Palais Jewish Folk Theatre, Commercial Road, Whitechapel, proved a smash hit. Achieving over 200 performances to packed houses, after a disappointing start owing to lack of publicity, it became the most popular and longest-running Yiddish play ever staged in London. It owed its unexpected success to its playwright's chutzpah in soliciting a favourable review from the *Daily Express*, which on 12 January 1944 obliged with a two-page spread beneath the headline 'All the East End Flocks to see The King of Lampedusa – an Airman becomes Whitechapel Hero', which thus brought its topicality and subject matter to public notice and attracted further press attention. The play was based on a real-life wartime incident involving Jewish RAF Flight Sergeant Sidney Cohen, a tailor's cutter from Clapton. When the Malta-based torpedo plane he was piloting encountered instrument failure and made an emergency landing on the strategically important but tiny Italian-held Mediterranean island of Lampedusa, between Sicily and Tunisia, expecting to be taken prisoners of war, the crew were met by two soldiers with white flags. This inspired Cohen to bluff the 4500-strong garrison into believing that he heralded a full-scale military assault, and it consequently surrendered. When he and his two-man crew reported to the British military authorities in Tunisia with

the official surrender papers, he was immediately dubbed 'The King of Lampedusa'. He was subsequently killed in an air crash while on his way home to Britain to be demobilised. Among Harendorf's other plays was *Hanna Senesh*. He also wrote under the names S. J. Dorfson, Ben Joseph, and Ben Shulamith. He was Vice-Chairman of the Association of Jewish Journalists and Authors in Great Britain and a member of the WJC, and frequently lectured on Jewish affairs.

JC (9 May 1969); *Time* (21 June 1943); Mazower.

**HARRIS, Sir ARCHIBALD ISIDORE** (10 December 1883–21 June 1971), timber merchant. The son of Rev. Isidore Harris of London (c1854–July 1921), Minister of the West London Synagogue and editor of the *Jewish Year Book*, he attended UCS. In 1901 he entered the London timber-importing firm of Louis Bamberger & Sons, becoming a partner in 1919 and a director until 1963. During the First World War he served in France as a lieutenant, and then a brevet major, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He was President of the Timber Trade Federation of the UK (1937–8), and served as Timber Controller in the Ministry of Supply, 1939–47. He was knighted in 1944, and in 1947 received the United States' Medal of Freedom.

JC (17 July 1925, 6 Aug. 1971); Jolles; WWW.

**HARRIS, CYRIL** (19 September 1936–13 September 2005), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Glasgow, he was the son of a businessman and grandson of a rabbi. Educated at \*Jews' College, he became Minister of the Kenton Synagogue in 1958, ten years before he received his rabbinical diploma, and from 1966–71 was senior Jewish chaplain to the armed forces. In 1972 he resigned the Kenton pulpit to become Director of the Hillel Foundation. In 1975 he became Minister of the Edgware Synagogue and in 1978 of the prestigious St John's Wood Synagogue. A charismatic and passionate preacher, he sometimes stirred animosity: during a radio discussion he insulted Rabbi Hugo \*Gryn and declared that most non-Orthodox rabbis could not tell 'an aleph from a swastika'.

From 1987–2004 he was Chief Rabbi of South Africa, where he strenuously opposed apartheid, winning the respect of leaders of the African National Congress and becoming close to Nelson Mandela, who affectionately termed him ‘my rabbi’. In 1990 he was reputedly favoured by the retiring incumbent, Lord\*Jakobovits, for the post of British Chief Rabbi. In 2003 he was awarded the Jerusalem Prize for services to the Jewish people, and in 2005 was appointed OBE. In 1995 his son **Michael Jacob Harris** (17 February 1964–) became the Rabbi of Hampstead Synagogue.

JC (16 Sept. 2005); *Independent* (27 Sept. 2005).

**HARRIS, EMILY MARION** (c1844–November 1900), novelist, poet, and educationist. Born in London to middle-class parents, she and her sisters were educated privately at home by their mother, Sarah, née Barnett (d. 1876), wife of Aaron Lascelles Harris (1806–69). Sarah, a trained teacher, was a daughter of Leah Barnett, widow of Barnett Barnett of Gloucester and Hereford and first head of the girls’ section of the Jews’ Free School, Bell Lane. Sarah’s sisters Frances (c1810–92) and Phoebe, were also teachers; Frances was the effective founder of the Jews’ Infant School, of which Sarah’s sister-in-law Miriam Harris (d. 1888) became foundation headmistress and where Miriam’s sister Julia also taught. Emily showed a literary and intellectual inclination from an early age. Perhaps her best-known novels are the Jewish-themed *Estelle* (2 vols, 1878) and *Benedictus* (2 vols, 1887). Her many other novels include *Amy and Rosalie* (1854, revised as *Two Little Sisters*, 1863) and *Rosalind* (1895). In 1880 she published a volume of essays, *Within a Circle*, and in 1881 *Verses*. Her *The Narrative of the Holy Bible* first published in 1889, was originally written for the instruction of two sons of the Rothschild family. Emily’s mother, described in the Jewish press as ‘the pioneer lady worker among the Jewish poor of East London’, was active in the Jewish Emigration Society and the Jewish Ladies’ Benevolent Loan Institution. She held Sabbath classes for poor Jewish girls at her home in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, assisted by Emily and Emily’s sisters Louisa (d. 1879), Clara (d. 1914), and Rachel. Out of this initiative emerged the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge,

which became the Jewish Religious Education Board. At her home musical evenings for the Jewish poor were held during the week. Emily was the principal founder of a club for Jewish girls in the west-central district of London, where she read the Friday night service and discussed aspects of Judaism, while continuing Sabbath classes at the series of homes she shared with her siblings, latterly in Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury. With Clara and Rachel she also founded a similar club for girls at Leman Street, Whitechapel. The Emily Marion Harris Home at Alfred Place, Tottenham, was named in her memory.

JC (6 Jan. 1865, 13 Oct. 1876, 5 Oct. 1888, 24 June 1892, 7 Dec. 1900, 6 Nov. 1914, 1 Dec. 1922).

**HARRIS, EVAN** (21 October 1965–), politician. The son of Professor Frank Harris, Dean of Medicine of the University of Leicester, he was educated at the University of Oxford and the University of Oxford Medical School, becoming a physician in 1991. He was elected Liberal Democrat MP for Oxford West and Abingdon in 1997, and served as his party’s Health Spokesman during 2001–3. In 2009 he introduced a private member’s bill seeking to amend the Act of Settlement of 1701 to enable persons in line to the throne to marry Roman Catholics without forfeiting their eligibility, and to give females equal rights with males in the order of succession. In June 2009 the *Daily Telegraph* named him as one of the MPs who had allegedly made improper claims for expenses.

JC (22 Oct. 1999, 21 Jan. 2005); *Daily Telegraph* (1 June 2009); Jolles; WW.

**HARRIS, HAROLD M.** (20 January 1915–17 July 1993), journalist and publisher. Born in St John’s Wood, the son of an electrical engineer active in the Jewish Blind Society, he was educated at St Paul’s School and eschewed university in order to train in journalism on the *Kilburn Times*. Fluent in German, he served in military intelligence during the war, and is credited, while a captain in the Field Security Force, with arresting Ribbentrop (who was afterwards hanged as a war criminal) in Hamburg in 1945. He edited several

trade journals, and from 1952–61 chaired the London Writers' Circle. From 1955–62 he was Literary Editor of the *Evening Standard*, and then joined the publishing company Hutchinson as Editorial Director, becoming Managing Director in 1975. He published Frederick Forsyte's first three major works. In 1969 he and colleagues differed over whether to reissue Hitler's *Mein Kampf*; he was vehemently opposed, but was eventually persuaded that publication served the historical record. Like his cousin Hugh \*Harris he vigorously supported PEN's efforts on behalf of persecuted writers overseas. He was Arthur \*Koestler's Literary Executor.

*Times* (21 July 1993); *JC* (27 Oct. 1950, 13 Aug. 1993); *Author's and Writer's Who's Who* (1971); M. Bloch, *Ribbentrop* (2003).

**HARRIS, HARRY** (30 September 1919–17 July 1994), geneticist. Born in Manchester, the son of a garment manufacturer, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He qualified in medicine at Manchester Royal Infirmary. During the war he served in the RAF. His research included the genetics of premature male baldness, based on studies of servicemen. At UCL's Galton Laboratory he devised various tests to demonstrate how genetically unique each human individual is. In the days before DNA analysis he was Britain's pre-eminent authority on biochemical genetics. He was Senior Lecturer and Reader in Biochemical Genetics at the London Hospital (1953–60), Professor of Biochemistry at King's College, London (1960–5), Galton Professor of Genetics and Biometry at UCL (1965–76), and subsequently Professor in Human Genetics at the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected FRS (1966).

ODNB; Munks Roll; *WW*; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 42 (1996), 153–70.

**HARRIS, Sir HENRY** (28 January 1925–), cancer researcher and cell biologist. Born to Russian immigrants in Sydney, Australia, he was educated at Sydney Boys' High School, the University of Sydney (MB, 1950), and Lincoln College, Oxford (DPhil, 1954). From 1960–3 he headed the Division of Cell Biology

at the John Innes Institute. He was Professor of Pathology at the University of Oxford (1969–79), Regius Professor of Medicine there (1979–82), and headed the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology at Oxford (1963–94). An internationally known specialist in the nature of cancer cells and, especially, tumour suppressor genes, he has received numerous honours and prizes, including election in 1968 as FRS (Royal Society Medal, 1980), and was knighted in 1993.

*WW*; *JC* (15 Jan. 1993).

**HARRIS, HUGH** (19 September 1897–3 March 1981), educationist and journalist, and **HARRIS, LESLIE JULIUS** (29 August 1898–21 June 1973), chemist and nutritionist. The Liverpool-born brothers, first cousins to Harold \*Harris, were the sons of Rev. John Solomon Harris (1866–1945), who in 1916, during the First World War, publicly declared himself a conscientious objector and was consequently dismissed as First Reader at Princes Road Synagogue, where he had served for 21 years; he was subsequently Minister at the Hammersmith (1916–19) and Ealing (1919–25) synagogues. His own father, Rev Raphael Harris (1835–1911), Minister at the Bayswater Synagogue (1863–1911), had previously served at Princes Road. Hugh and Leslie attended Liverpool College. Educated further at King's College, London, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge (MLitt), Hugh was Headmaster of the West Hampstead Jewish Day School (1933–8) and from 1948–61 lectured at \*Jews' College. He was Literary Editor of the *JC* (1937–67) and Editor of the *Jewish Year Book* (1953–68). He edited *Bandello: Tragical Tales* (1924), and wrote *Get to Know Philosophy* (1948) and *English Words of Hebrew Origin* (1969). His pseudonym was 'Scholasticus'. He chaired the Executive Committee of the 1951 Festival of Britain's 'Anglo-Jewish Exhibition 1851–1951', and was President of B'nai Brith's First Lodge of England. Leslie studied at the University of Manchester (Leblanc Medallist; MSc, 1923; DSc 1926) and Emanuel College, Cambridge (PhD 1923; ScD). In 1923 he was elected FIC, and in 1925 became the first Jew to be awarded the Royal Institute of Chemistry's Meldola Medal. From 1927–63 he was Director of the Dunn Nutritional Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Cambridge. A

published authority on vitamins and nutrition, he co-founded the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (Secretary-General, 1946–60), and in 1941 was joint founder of the Nutrition Society (President, 1953–6). He advised many scientific and governmental organisations. He served as Treasurer of the Cambridge Synagogue and the Cambridge Jewish Society, and President of the Cambridge Jewish Residents' Association. His father-in-law was Jacob \*Snowman.

JYB 1969; JC (July 1945, 29 June 1973, 6 July 1973, 6 March 1981); WWW; *Times* (26 June 1973).

**HARRIS, LEWIS WORMSER** (5 April 1812–1 August 1876), financier. Born Samuel Wormser in Aldingen, near Stuttgart, Germany, he moved to Dublin in 1821 and lived with the family of Charles Harris, a watchmaker, taking his name. He became a successful financier and bill-broker in Dublin, leaving £160,000 when he died. In 1874 he was elected an alderman of Dublin, the first Jew to hold elected office in Ireland, and was next in line to become Lord Mayor of Dublin when he died. Between 1847 and 1863 he served three times as President of the Dublin Hebrew Congregation. He was probably the most prominent Jew in Ireland at the time of his death. His son Alfred Wormser Harris also became an alderman of Dublin, and was active in the congregation.

L. Hyman, *Jews of Ireland* (1972); D. Keogh, *Jews in Twentieth Century Ireland* (1998).

**HARRIS, Sir PERCY ALFRED, first Baronet** (6 March 1876–28 June 1952), politician and author. Born in London, he was the son of a Krakow-born merchant trading with New Zealand. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he became a barrister (Middle Temple, 1899), but never practised, and was by profession head of the London branch of his father's firm. However, he lived for three years in New Zealand, where his mother's family, the Nathans, were prominent in commerce, and wrote a notable study of *New Zealand and Its Politics* in 1909. He served on the LCC from 1907–34 and from 1946 until his death, and was regarded as among the

most influential London politicians, becoming the LCC's Deputy Chairman in 1915–16. He was Liberal MP for Market Harborough from 1916–18 and for Bethnal Green from 1922–45. He held the Bethnal Green seat through six elections, and was for many years the only remaining Liberal MP in the London area. His success has been attributed to his particularly close involvement with his local constituents. From 1940–5 he was the Liberal Party's deputy leader in the House of Commons. He was finally defeated at the Labour sweep in 1945. In 1932 he was given a baronetcy and in 1940 was made a Privy Councillor. He authored *London and Its Government* (1913; new ed. 1931) and an autobiography, *Forty Years In and Out of Parliament* (1947). His father had been a warden of the \*New West End Synagogue, but he himself had an Anglican funeral. With occultist Aleister Crowley his non-Jewish wife [Marguerite] Frieda (née Bloxam; 1877–1962) designed Tarot cards.

ODNB; JC (4 July 1952); WWW; EJ; Jolles; Stenton; online sources.

**HARRIS, Sir WILLIAM WOOLF** (19 August 1910–23 September 1988), businessman, Conservative Party official, and magistrate. Educated at King's College, London, and at Princeton University, he was a surveyor and chairman of construction companies. He was a Freeman of the City of London and served as High Sheriff of London during 1971–2. He was Chairman of the Greater London Area Union of Conservative Associations (1966–9), and Chairman of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations (1971–3). He also served as Chairman of Bow Street Magistrates Court from 1955–80 and of the Inner London Juvenile Court from 1955–75. He was knighted in 1974.

JC (7 Oct. 1988); WWW; Jolles.

**HARRISON (née Winsten), RUTH** (24 June 1920–13 June 2000), animal welfare campaigner. The daughter of Stephen \*Winsten, she was born in London and educated at Parliament Hill School and Bedford College, London. Having joined the Society of Friends during the war she worked with

their Hackney-based ambulance unit and afterwards with Displaced Persons in Germany. As an animal welfare activist she authored *Animal Machines* (1964), was a member of the Brambell Committee whose 1965 report led to the passage of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1968, and sat on the Farm Animal Welfare Advisory Committee and its reconstituted successor, the Farm Animal Welfare Council. She also advised the Council of Europe, which in 1976 produced its convention on the protection of farm animals, and remained on its relevant standing committee until shortly before her death. In 1967 she founded the Farm Animal Care Trust, which she chaired, and was a director of the RSPCA and other bodies. Appointed OBE in 1986, she received the RSPCA's Richard Martin Award in 2000.

ODNB.

**HARROW SCHOOL, JEWS AT.** Harrow has traditionally been regarded as Britain's second most prestigious public school – just behind Eton, its traditional rival. An Anglican school, it admitted few professing Jews until the late 1870s, when J. F. Waley, F. A. Davis, and H. M. Beddington became pupils. In 1881, however, Harrow established a separate Jewish house, headed by Dr Joseph \*Chotzner. It had eight or nine students, and was similar to Jewish houses established earlier at Cheltenham and Clifton. Its students had the nickname 'Junipers'. From 1892 the Jewish house was headed by the non-Jew Charles Sankey. Increasingly, however, Jewish parents wanted their sons admitted to the existing larger houses, provided that they were allowed time for religious observance on Saturdays. As a result, the Jewish house closed in 1903, with observant Jews admitted to the existing houses at the rate of two per house. The \*Rothschild family, in particular, sent many of its sons to Harrow, with E. A. R. de Rothschild becoming a governor of the school in 1976.

C. Tyerman, *A History of Harrow School* (2000).

**HART, AARON** (1670–1756), rabbi, also known as Uri Feibusch or Pheobus. A rabbi's son from Breslau, he studied at yeshivot in

Poland, and arrived in London in the wake of his brother Moses \*Hart. Owing to Moses's influence, in 1705 he succeeded \*Judah Loeb ben Ephraim Anshel as Rabbi of London's Ashkenazi Congregation (founded 1692), which in 1721 moved into its new premises, the \*Great Synagogue, Duke's Place. He served until his death. Owing to his position at the Great Synagogue, new provincial congregations tended to defer to his authority, and consequently he is normally regarded as Anglo-Jewry's earliest, albeit unofficial, Chief Rabbi. (The first official holder of that office was S. \*Hirschell.) Hart's only printed work, the slim *Urim ve-Tummim* (1707), a defence of the controversial stance he had taken regarding a divorce, when he had excommunicated critic Marcus \*Moses, was the first book entirely in Hebrew published in London.

ODNB; EJ; JE; Roth, *Great Synagogue*; Katz, JHE.

**HART (née Suschitzky), EDITH TUDOR** (28 August 1908–12 May 1973), photographer. A political radical like her father, a Viennese bookseller and publisher, she specialised in documenting social ills, poverty, and deprivation. In 1933, in her native Vienna, she married a non-Jewish British doctor. Arriving in London that year, the couple settled in the economically depressed Rhondda, which provided ample material for her lens. They divorced in 1945. Much of her work appeared in *Picture Post*. One of her early images, shot between the spokes of a huge ferris wheel, featured in the film adaptation of Graham Greene's *The Third Man*. She was allegedly a communist sympathiser who was connected to Soviet espionage. Her brother, photographer and cinematographer **Wolfgang Suschitzky** (29 August 1912–), who was a professional photographer in Vienna, arrived in England in 1934, becoming a cameraman for documentary filmmaker Paul Rotha (né Thompson). Later he did the camera work for such British films as *Ulysses* (1967), *Ring of Bright Water* (1969), and *Get Carter* (1971).

ODNB; online sources.

**HART, ERNEST ABRAHAM** (26 June 1835–7 January 1898), editor and medico-social

reformer. Born in Knightsbridge, the son of a dentist, he was educated at the City of London School, where he was school captain. He qualified in Medicine (MRCS), and practised at London's St Mary's Hospital as an ophthalmic surgeon (1861–8), an aural surgeon (1865–8), and as Dean of its medical school (1863–8). In 1858 he joined the staff of *The Lancet*. He edited the *London Medical Record* (1873–87) and the *Sanitary Record* (1874–87). From 1867 until his death (except briefly in 1869–70) he edited the *British Medical Journal* (now the *BMJ*). He raised its profile to such an extent that membership of the British Medical Association (BMA), its publisher, increased eightfold during his tenure. As its editor he tirelessly advocated a range of medico-social reforms. He also travelled to the East, raising awareness of unsanitary conditions in India. He was Secretary of the BMA's Scientific Grants Committee, and as Chairman of the BMA's Parliamentary Bills Committee he was involved in several government enquiries. As the BMA's first Honorary Librarian he built up a substantial collection. He was a founder and first Chairman (1883–92) of the Medical Sicknes and Life Assurance Society, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Health Society (1877–96). In 1893 he was awarded an honorary DCL by the University of Durham.

ODNB; JC (14 Jan. 1898); *BMJ* (15 Jan. 1898).

**HART, HENRY** (24 March 1833–2 November 1921), local politician. The son of a pawnbroker, and the brother of Sir Israel \*Hart, he became a successful wholesale clothier and served for many years as deputy chairman of a local gas company in Canterbury, Kent. From 1861 he held numerous local offices there. He was elected Mayor of Canterbury three times (1869, 1870, and 1900), and was a local JP. In 1870 he was chosen, from all of Britain's mayors, to present money to the poor of Brussels and to address the local Burgomaster during a mayoral tour there. He received the Freedom of Canterbury in 1905, and was President of the Jewish communities of Canterbury and Dover.

Berger, *The Jewish Victorian 1861–1870*; JC (4 Nov. 1911); JYB 1910; *Kelly's Handbook* 1920.

**HART, HERBERT LIONEL ADOLPHUS** (18 July 1907–19 December 1992), philosopher of law. H. L. A. Hart (as he was generally known) was born in Harrogate, the son of a master tailor originally from London's East End. He was educated at Cheltenham, Bradford Grammar School, and New College, Oxford (First in Classical Greats). Called to the Bar by Middle Temple in 1932, he served as a Chancery barrister until 1940. During the Second World War he worked in secret operations for MI5. In 1945 he became Fellow of University College, Oxford, and was Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford from 1952–68. His great reputation as a philosopher of law derives from such works as *The Concept of Law* (1961), *Punishment and the Elimination of Responsibility* (1962), *Law, Liberty and Morality* (1963), and *The Morality of Criminal Law* (1964). Influenced by the famous philosophy seminars on linguistic philosophy chaired by J. L. Austin, he sought to apply contemporary linguistic philosophy to the concept of law, and emphasised the validity of responsibility in individual actions. From 1973–8 he was Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford. Elected FBA in 1962, he received 13 honorary degrees, including two from Israeli universities, and in 1964 delivered the Lionel Cohen lectures in Jerusalem. He was President of the Aristotelian Society in 1959–60 and served on the Monopolies Commission from 1967–73. He chaired, in 1968, a committee that reformed student-faculty relations at Oxford.

ODNB; EJ; N. MacCormick, *H. L. A. Hart* (1981); J. Hart, *Ask Me No More* (1998).

**HART, Sir ISRAEL** (16 February 1835–24 March 1911), businessman and local politician. With his brother, later Alderman Henry \*Hart of Canterbury, he opened branches of their father's business in Lewes and Dover, and other Kent towns. In 1959 he moved to Leicester, where he formed a clothing manufacturing partnership with Joseph Levy (d. 22 November 1899), father of Sir Arthur Levy \*Lever MP and Maurice \*Levy MP. The firm Hart and Levy, wholesale and retail clothing manufacturers, expanded very rapidly, opening further factories in Burton Latimer and Nuneaton. By 1895 it had 18 shops, spread as far north as Preston and Rochdale, and

was still expanding. Hart served for 25 years on Leicester Town Council and was Mayor of Leicester four times, during 1884–7 and 1893–4. He was knighted in 1895. Religiously observant, he was effectively the founder of the Leicester Hebrew Congregation, and served as its President. He unsuccessfully stood for Parliament as a Liberal, contesting Hythe (1895, 1899) and Hackney Central (1900). He left £196,000.

JC (4 Jan. 1895); JE; Jolles; A. Newman, 'Sir Israel Hart', *Leicestershire Historical Society Transactions*, 49 (1973–4), 43–56.

**HART, IVOR ISRAEL BLASHKA** (14 July 1889–28 October 1962), educationist and writer on science. Born in London, he was educated at Earlsmead, Queen Mary College, and UCL (PhD, 1924), and became a schoolmaster. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Garrison Artillery from 1915–19, serving in Italy, Mesopotamia, and India. From 1920–45 he was in the RAF, rising to principal Deputy Director of the Air Ministry's Educational Service (1945–9) and becoming group captain. Elected AFRAeS, he co-authored *Aeronautical Science* (1924), and was appointed OBE in 1925. He wrote textbooks on science and mechanics, while his works for the general reader included *Makers of Science* (1923), *The Great Physicists* (1927), *The Great Engineers* (1928), *James Watt and the History of the Steam Engine* (1949), and *The World of Leonardo da Vinci: Man of Science, Engineer and Dreamer of Flight* (1962). He was an honorary research assistant at UCL's History of Medicine Department, and from 1950–8 served as Secretary of the City and Guilds of London Institute's Insignia Awards Committee.

JYB 1929; WWW.

**HART, JACK** (1900–78), boxing referee. Born Moses Solomon in the East End, he adopted the name Jack Hart when he began to box as a middleweight. Under that name he became one of Britain's best-known boxing referees, officiating at matches throughout Europe, in Nigeria and Ghana, and handling four world title contests. He retired on reaching the compulsory age of retirement, refereeing his last

fight in February 1965 at the Royal Albert Hall.

JC (19 March 1955, 5 May 1978).

**HART, JACOB** (c1750–30 April 1814), jeweller, Hebraist, and writer. A native Londoner whose Hebrew name was Eliakim ben Abraham, he practised as a jeweller and silversmith from premises in the Strand. In 1784 he was Treasurer of the Hambro' Synagogue and in 1797 was one of the founders of the Denmark Court shul, forerunner of the \*Western Synagogue. In 1794 he published the polemical *Milhanot Adonai* ('Wars of the Lord'), largely a critique of the Newtonianism embraced by such people as David \*Nieto, Mordecai \*Levison, and Jacob de \*Castro Sarmento. In 1795 he published *Binai la-Itim* ('Chronology'), concerning the prophet Daniel and contemporary events. Of his planned *Asarah Ma'amarot* ('Ten Essays') only five appeared. He also wrote books published in Germany, such as a discussion of the work of a seventeenth-century commentator on the Kabbalah and science, a treatise on Hebrew vowels, and a Hebrew grammar. Several works of his on the Kabbalah, including the system of Isaac Luria, were apparently unpublished. By 1805 he had received rabbinic ordination, probably in Germany.

ODNB; A. Barnett and S. Brodetsky, 'Eliakim ben Abraham (Jacob Hart): An Anglo-Jewish Scholar of the Eighteenth Century', *JHSET*, 14 (1935–9), 207–23; D. Ruderman, 'On Defining a Jewish Stance toward Newtonianism: Eliakim ben Abraham Hart's *Wars of the Lord*', *Science in Context*, 10 (1997), 677–92.

**HART, LAZARUS** (c1831–July 1917), local politician. Born in Margate, the son of a Russian-born pawnbroker there, he was a hardware dealer in Ramsgate, and a director of several local gas companies. He served on Ramsgate's Town Council from its inception in 1884 and was its mayor in 1896 and 1897. He bequeathed land for the erection of ten 'Havens of Rest', which are now \*listed buildings.

JC (21 March 1879, 20 Nov. 1896, 30 April 1897, 3 April 1903, 14, 21 Sept. 1917); Cardozo & Goodman, *Think and Thank*; Kadish, *Jewish Heritage*.



**HART, LEMON** (1771–13 October 1845), victualler to the Royal Navy. Born in Penzance, with the Hebrew name Asher Laman ben Eleazar, he was the son of local trader Lazarus Hart (c1739–1803), and grandson of the apparently rabbinically qualified Abraham Hart (d. 1784), who enjoyed some reputation as a scholar. Lemon became an importer of rum from Jamaica and elsewhere in the Caribbean, storing it in cellars in Penzance, and winning the prized contract as rum supplier to the navy. He was the leader of Penzance's tiny Jewish community, being parnass of the synagogue, and from his youth belonged to Masonic and Druids' lodges in Redruth. In 1811 he relocated to London, with his communal office devolving upon his brother-in-law, Hyman Woolf, the congregation's treasurer. In London Hart continued in the rum trade; he died in Brighton. 'Lemon Hart Rum' became world famous, and is still available today.

JC (31 Oct. 1845); JC Supplement (May and June 1933).

**HART, MOSES** (1675–19 November 1756), merchant, financier, and communal leader, also known as Moses Bressler. Born in Breslau, the son of a rabbi, he moved. in or about 1697 to London. There, like Benjamin \*Levy, who was apparently his cousin, he became one of the \*'Twelve Jew Brokers' on the Royal Exchange. During the War of the Spanish Succession he was involved in financial transactions on behalf of the British government. With Abraham \*Nathan (Reb Aberle) he assumed the lay leadership of the small Ashkenazi community, and was instrumental in the appointment of his brother Aaron \*Hart as its rabbi. He funded construction of the Great Synagogue, inaugurated in 1722. Having, with Aaron \*Franks, petitioned George II and been granted an audience, he prevailed on the British government to intervene diplomatically on behalf of the Jews of Prague, expelled by order of Empress Maria Theresa in 1744. He subsequently campaigned for passage of the Jewish Naturalisation Bill (1753). His luxury home contained many works by Old Masters. Judith \*Levy was his daughter.

ODNB; EJ; JE; Endelman, *Georgian England*; Katz, *JHE*.

**HART, PHILIP MONTAGU D'ARCY** (25 June 1900–30 July 2006), physician and medical researcher. The son of solicitor and artist Henry D'Arcy Hart (12 March 1866–25 November 1938) and of Lily \*Montagu's sister Ethel, he was educated at Clifton College and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, and then trained in medicine at UCH (MD, 1930). From 1925 he investigated coal miners' diseases, and worked for most of his career for the Medical Research Council. From 1948–65 he was Director of its Tuberculosis Research Unit. His extensive study of pulmonary diseases among coal miners resulted in many reports and to reforms in the field. After the Second World War he investigated streptomycin and also the use of new drugs to treat tuberculosis. Active until the age of 104, he died at the remarkable age of 106. His son Oliver (b. 1948) is Professor of Economics at Harvard University, and his brother **Ronald James D'Arcy Hart** (1895–1985) was an electrical engineer and genealogist.

BMJ (30 Nov., 7 Dec. 1946, 28 Aug. 1999); R. J. D'Arcy Hart, *The Samuel Family of Liverpool and London* (1958).

**HART, SIDNEY** (11 September 1914–26 February 2005), fireman and trade unionist. Born in the East End, educated at the JFS, and active in the JLB, he was a fireman in London, Cardiff, Colwyn Bay, and, from 1958–69, in south Essex. He retired as the highest-ranking Jewish fireman in Britain. In 1953, as a regional official in the Fire Brigades Union, he introduced a controversial motion condemning Stalin's antisemitism, withdrawing it only in view of Stalin's death. In 1970 he joined the Customs and Excise service, which he represented on the National Executive of the Civil and Public Services Association, and was instrumental in preventing a takeover of that union by militant and Trotskyite elements. He represented the Southend and Westcliff Hebrew Congregation on the Board of Deputies.

JC (15 April 2005); online source.

**HART, SOLOMON ALEXANDER** (April 1796–11 June 1881), artist. He was born in Plymouth, the son of Solomon Hart (d. c1830),

an engraver and Hebrew teacher. Solomon's brother Mordechai was an engraver during the 1830s. Solomon was educated at a school in Plymouth and then at the RA Schools in London. From 1826 he exhibited well-regarded miniatures and paintings, some on Jewish themes, but more commonly on historical and literary topics, such as his *King Richard I of England and Soldan Saladin* (1835) and his *Oliver Cromwell and Manasseh ben Israel* (1873). In 1840 he became the first Jew elected to the RA, where he also served as Professor of Painting (1854–63) and then as Librarian (1864–81). An observant Jew, his many paintings on Jewish themes include a portrait of David \*Salomons (1856) and another of Moses \*Montefiore (1869). His *Reminiscences* (1882) were edited by Alexander Brodie.

ODNB; JE.

**HARTLEPOOL**, in county Durham, had a viable Jewish community from the early 1850s until the late 1960s. The synagogue, in Whitby Street, West Hartlepool, was consecrated in 1872. Owing to population decline it closed in 1967 and was later demolished. The remaining members joined the Middlesbrough Hebrew Congregation (see Yorkshire), affiliated to the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation for burial rights.

JYB; JCR-UK.

**HARTOG (née Moss), MARION** (1821–1907), writer. She was born in Portsmouth, into the family of a general dealer of scholarly inclinations, and educated at home. She and her equally literary-minded sister Celia \*Levetus published in 1838 (2nd ed. 1839), by subscription, an anthology of their poems, *Early Efforts* ('By the Misses Moss of the Hebrew Nation'). Shortly afterwards both sisters moved to London, where they continued to write prolifically while teaching. In 1840 they published, again by subscription, *The Romance of Jewish History*, a three-volume collection of stories. (Interestingly, Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston subscribed to this work, as he did to their first.) It was followed (1843) by the sisters' three-volume *Tales of Jewish History*. Following her wedding in 1845

to her French tutor Marion, her husband, and the as yet unmarried Celia established a girls' boarding school at their home in Goodman's Fields. Like Celia, Marion had writings published in both Jewish and non-Jewish periodicals, including *The Occident* and *American Jewish Advocate*. She founded the first Jewish women's periodical ever published, the financially unsuccessful, short-lived *Jewish Sabbath Journal* (1854–5), but continued to run a school until 1884. Her Paris-born husband **Alphonse Hartog** (11 October 1815–1904) taught French at Jews' College, the Jewish High School for Girls in Chenies Street, the West Metropolitan School, and the RAM; he published *A Historical French Grammar* (1899), a translation of the original work by his son-in-law, philologist Arsène Darmesteter, and translated into French Israel \*Zangwill's *The Sabbath Breaker*. The Hartogs' gifted children included, as well as those listed separately, Paris-based portrait painter Helena (Mme Arsène) Darmesteter. Another daughter, **Cécile Sarah Hartog** (1857–1940), was a composer and pianist who studied piano at the RCM and composition under F. H. \*Cowen. Abandoning hopes of a concert career, she concentrated on teaching and composing, and was a staunch member of the JRU from its inception. Her compositions included works for piano, for clarinet and piano, and an andante for orchestra. She set to music numerous lyrics by famous writers, including Israel \*Zangwill's 'Sunset', as well as the 'Song of the Jewish Soldier' (1901; words by Alice \*Lucas) and 'Song of the Judeans' (1918; words by Nina \*Salaman). She published *Barbara's Song Book* (1st ed. 1900) for children. Shortly before her death her *Gavotte* in D was heard on BBC. Hertha \*Ayrton was her cousin.

JE; ODNB (entries for Sir Philip Joseph Hartog and Celia Levetus); JC (12 Dec. 1845, 23 Aug. 1895, 13 June 1902, 22, 29 Nov. 1940); *Young Israel*, Oct. 1898; Michael Galchinsky, *The Origin of the Modern Jewish Woman Writer: Romance and Reform in Victorian England* (1996).

**HARTOG, NUMA EDWARD** (20 May 1846–19 June 1871), first Jewish Senior Wrangler at the University of Cambridge. Born in Whitechapel, the son of Alphonse and Marion \*Hartog, he was educated at UCS, where

he gained many prizes, and then, at the age of only 18, earned a BSc at the University of London. In 1865 he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1869 passed his examinations as Senior Wrangler (the highest First Class Honours degree awarded in Mathematics at Cambridge in each year), a great achievement. He was the first professing Jew to achieve this distinction. Since graduates from Cambridge were required to declare their adherence to the Thirty-Nine Articles of Anglicanism in order to secure their degrees, the Cambridge University Senate allowed him to graduate 'by special grace'; it was the first time this had been done for a professing Jew. Hartog then began a campaign to be allowed to take up a Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge, fellowships being still closed to non-Anglicans. In 1871 the required legislation was passed by Parliament, but, tragically, Hartog died of smallpox at the age of only 25 immediately after the bill's passage. He was a member of the Council of \*Jews' College, and with Israel \*Davis helped found the Hebrew Literary Society. His brother, biologist **Marcus Manuel Hartog** (19 August 1851–21 January 1924), was educated at the North London Collegiate School, UCL (DSc), and Trinity College, Cambridge (Scholar; First in Natural Sciences, 1873; M, 1878). After working in the Ceylon botanical gardens, he was Professor of Natural History (1882–1909) at Queen's College, Cork, and then Professor of Zoology (1909–21) at University College, Cork. He was an expert on protozoa, but was also a polymath who co-authored a book on Irish dialects and wrote on Samuel Butler. He died in Paris. Sir Philip \*Hartog was another brother.

ODNB; JC (23, 30 June 1871, 12 July 1872, 1 Feb. 1924); Times (27, 30 Jan., 22 Nov. 1869, 9, 30 May 1871, 21 Nov. 1873, 28 Jan. 1924); *Alumni Cantab.*

**HARTOG, Sir PHILIP JOSEPH** (2 March 1864–27 June 1947), educationist and university administrator. The brother of Numa \*Hartog, he was born in London and educated at UCS, Owens College (forerunner of the Victoria University of Manchester), and the universities of Paris and Heidelberg. From 1891–1903 he lectured in chemistry at Owens College, which in 1889 had awarded him the Bishop Berkeley Fellowship in Chemical

Physics. From 1903–20 he was Academic Registrar at the University of London. He was instrumental in the establishment of the university's School of Oriental Studies (later SOAS), declining the offer of its headship but serving on its governing body for 30 years. From 1920–5 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dacca, and from 1926–30 was on the Indian Public Service Commission. He was knighted in 1926 for services to India. Once a member of ITO and of Manchester's Reform Synagogue, he was subsequently a council member of the LJS and President of the Friends of the Hebrew University, visiting Jerusalem in 1933. He contributed prolifically to the DNB, and wrote on chemistry, the writing of English, and aspects of education. Married to a member of the \*Kitsch family, he was a man of restless energy who remained a useful public figure into old age. His final work was *Words in Action: The Teaching of the Mother Tongue for the Training of Citizens in a Democracy* (1947).

ODNB; JC (4 July 1947); M. Hartog, P. J. Hartog: *A Memoir by His Wife* (1949).

**HARVEY, LAURENCE** (1 October 1928–25 November 1973), actor and film director. The son of a building contractor, he was born Hirsch Moses Skikne in Joniskis, Lithuania, and brought up in Johannesburg. Having drifted into acting following rebellious schooldays, he adopted the forenames Larushka Mischa. Following service with an entertainment unit during the Second World War he arrived in London, enrolling briefly at RADA. He pursued a parallel stage and film career, achieving recognition in the West End and elsewhere with a variety of theatrical roles including Shakespearean ones, but becoming primarily a star of the celluloid screen. His role in the British 'kitchen sink drama' *Room at the Top* (1959) earned him an Oscar nomination and catapulted him to fame, and he went on to appear in major Hollywood productions such as *Butterfield 8* (1960), *The Manchurian Candidate* (1962), and *A Dandy in Aspic* (1968). The first of his three wives was the well-known English actress Margaret Leighton.

ODNB; P. Stone, *One Tear Is Enough* (1975); D. Hickey and G. Smith, *The Prince* (1975).

**HARWOOD (né Horwitz), Sir RONALD** (9 November 1934–), author, playwright, and actor. Born in Cape Town, he arrived in London in 1951 and studied at RADA. A prolific author and playwright, and cousin to Sir Antony \*Sher, he is best known for his play *The Dresser* (1980), based on his experiences as the dresser to the actor-manager Sir Donald Wolfit from 1953–8. It was made into a successful film in 1980, which was Oscar-nominated for best picture. His well-known Holocaust film *The Pianist* (2002), directed by Roman Polanski, won an Academy Award in 2003 for best adapted screenplay. He wrote the screenplay for the remake of the film *The Browning Version* (1994) and many other scripts, including Polanski's *Oliver Twist* (2005); *The Diving Bell and the Butterfly* (2007), which earned him another Oscar nomination; and *An English Tragedy* (2008), about L. S. \*Amery's son John. From 2001–4 he was Chairman of the Royal Society of Literature (FRSL, 1974). In 1999 he was appointed CBE. In 2009, with a number of other distinguished British Jews, he signed a letter to the press attacking the Royal Court Theatre's decision to stage an apparently antisemitic play written and performed in the immediate wake of Israel's Operation Cast Lead in Gaza.

WW; *Daily Telegraph* (19 Feb. 2009); online sources.

**HASCHEL, MOSHE** (12 April 1960–), cantor. A native of Buenos Aires and a graduate of the Israeli Institute for Cantorial Art and of yeshivot in Israel, to which his family emigrated in 1969, he held posts in Israel and South Africa before serving as Cantor at Finchley Synagogue (1988–96) and St John's Wood Synagogue from 1997. An internationally acclaimed tenor, he is well known as a concert performer.

Online sources.

**HASKEL, SIMON, BARON HASKEL** (8 October 1934–), businessman and communal leader. Educated at Sedbergh and at Salford College of Advanced Technology, he served as an officer in the Royal Artillery. He joined the international textile group Perrott PLC in 1961 and served as its Chairman from 1973–97.

He was a founder and Secretary (1976–81) of the Labour Party Industry 1972 Group and Secretary (1982–90) of the Labour Finance and Industry Group, which aimed to make Labour friendlier to business. He was given a life peerage in 1993 and served as a Labour Front Bench Spokesman on Trade and Industry (1993–4) and as a Lord in Waiting – meaning a government Whip in the Lords – during 1997–8. He became a trustee of the Israel Diaspora Trust in 1998 and President of the Institute for Jewish Policy Research in 2002.

JC (20 Aug. 1993); Jolles; WW; Dod.

**HASMONEAN HIGH SCHOOL**, a voluntary-aided school with two separate single-gender campuses in the London borough of Barnet providing a comprehensive secondary education for 11–18 year-olds from Orthodox homes and based on the inculcation of traditional Jewish values. It was established in 1944 as the Hasmonean Grammar School by Rabbi Solomon \*Schonfeld in the wake of the settlement in north-west London of a sizeable number of strictly observant Orthodox refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe. The boys' school was situated in The Drive, Golders Green, until 1947, when it moved to its present location in Holders Hill Road. It became a voluntary-aided Local Authority School in 1957. In 1984 it joined with the girls' school, which has been located since 1975 in Mill Hill, to form a single institution. The school is a component of the Jewish Secondary Schools Movement, under the rules of which its trustees are appointed by the rabbis of the Adath Yisroel Synagogue, the Hendon Adath Yisroel Synagogue, and the Golders Green Beth Hamedrash. South African-born Rabbi **David Radomsky** (4 September 1956–) an experienced educationist who, inter alia, was a lecturer at \*Jews' College and a former minister of the Wembley Synagogue, has been Head Teacher since 2000. His predecessors, after Schonfeld, include [**Wolfe**] **Walter Stanton** (3 March 1915–10 September 1989), from 1945–80, Rabbi **Meir Uri Roberg** (25 June 1937–), from 1980–93, and Dr **Dena Coleman** (née Friedman; 1952–), from 1993–8. There is a Hasmonean Kindergarten and a Hasmonean Primary School, both situated in Hendon.

JYB; online sources.

**HASS, SIMON** (2 May 1927–), cantor. Born in Jarosław, Poland, the son of a rabbi who was also a wine merchant, he studied at the Belz Yeshivah in Tarnów. In 1940, with his family, he was deported to a Siberian labour camp. Inducted Cantor at Irkutsk Great Synagogue in 1944, he was later briefly imprisoned by the atheistic Stalinist authorities. He afterwards studied music at the Lodz and Paris conservatoires, and at the LCM. He also attended \*Jews' College and from 1951–92 was Chazan at the \*Central Synagogue, his voice deepening over the years to a baritone tenor. He composed, recorded, and turned down many lucrative overseas offers.

JC (23 Feb. 1951, 25 March 1966, 16 Feb. 1973, 30 March 1990, 8 March 1991).

**HASSAN, Sir JOSHUA ABRAHAM** (21 August 1915–1 July 1997), Chief Minister of Gibraltar. The son of a cloth merchant whose Sephardi family had left Morocco for the Rock in 1728, he was educated locally before reading law in London. He was called to the Bar at London's Middle Temple in 1939 (QC, 1963; Hon. Bencher, 1983). During the war he was a gunner in the Gibraltar Defence Force, and from 1941–6 was Deputy Coroner. He was active in Gibraltar politics from 1945, serving as Mayor of Gibraltar from 1945–50 and 1953–69; a member of the Legislative Council, which was formed in 1950; and as Chief Minister of Gibraltar from 1964–7 and 1972–87. He pursued a dual policy of ensuring that Gibraltar remained British while giving increased local autonomy to its inhabitants. He also practised as a barrister on Gibraltar, representing, among others, Robert \*Maxwell, whose companies were registered there. He served as President of Gibraltar's Nefusot Yehudah Synagogue and of the local JNF committee. In 1962 he paid an official visit to Israel, and was the initial recipient, in 1986, of the Commonwealth Jewish Council's Award 'for distinguished services in the Commonwealth and to its Jewish communities'. He was knighted in 1963.

ODNB; JC (11 July, 3 Oct. 1997).

**HASSID, JOSEPH** (December 1923–7 November 1950), violinist. Born in Suwałki, Poland,

the son of a clerk whose surname was also spelled Chasyd, he was an acclaimed child prodigy who attended the Warsaw Conservatory and Carl \*Flesch the elder's course in Belgium. Arriving in England in 1938, he gave his first recital in 1940 at the Wigmore Hall. He recorded with the HMV (His Master's Voice) label. He suffered from schizophrenia, and Harold \*Holt paid for his care in hospital. ECT had, however, little effect, and Hassid died shortly after undergoing a prefrontal leucotomy operation.

Grove; JC (8 July 1938, 17 Nov 1950, 21 Aug. 1987, 1 June 1990); Times (26 April 1940); A. Feinstein, 'Psychosurgery and the Child Prodigy: The Mental Illness of Violin Virtuoso Josef Hassid', *History of Psychiatry*, 8 (1997), 55–60.

**HAST, MARCUS** (1840–1911), chazan and composer. Marcus (Mordechai) Hast, generally recognised as Anglo-Jewry's greatest liturgical composer, was born at Praga near Warsaw. He served congregations in Poland and East Prussia before becoming, in 1871, Chief Cantor at London's Great Synagogue, Duke's Place. From then onwards he published a substantial amount of sacred music. This included traditional melodies and his own compositions, which were collected in *Ozar ha-Rinnah ve-ha-Tefillah* (1874, with Michael \*Bergson). His numerous synagogue occasional pieces, most of them written for chorus and orchestra, were especially well received. He also composed cantatas and oratorios with Jewish themes. He conducted the Amateur Choral Society and founded the Association of Cantors of Great Britain. His son-in-law Francis Lyon \*Cohen edited collections containing some of Hast's works.

EJ; JE; Rev. M. Hast's *Works of Sacred Music: A Complete Edition of Traditional and Original Compositions of Synagogue Music* (4 vols, 1910).

**HATTER, Sir MAURICE** (6 November 1929–), businessman and communal leader. Born in the East End, he is the founder and Chairman (since 1970) of IMO Precision Controls Ltd, a leading industrial automation and electronics supplier. He served in the Royal Signals in 1949 and was an electronics manufacturer

before founding IMO. A major benefactor of the Labour Party and educational initiatives, he was President of World ORT from 2004–8 and founded (in 1990) the Hatter Institute of Cardiology at UCH. In 1996 he received an honorary PhD from the University of Haifa. He was knighted in 1999.

WW; JC (13 Sept. 1996, 5 Sept. 1997, 10 Sept. 1999); Jolles.

**HAUSER, FRANK IVOR** (1 August 1922–14 October 2007), theatre director. He was born in Cardiff, the son of Polish-born Abraham Hauser MBE (1889–1966), a prominent personality in the Jewish and general communities. Educated at Cardiff High School and Christ Church, Oxford, Frank served in the Royal Artillery (1942–195) and joined the Jewish Brigade. From 1948–51 he worked in BBC radio's Drama Department, and soon established himself as one of the most distinguished artistic directors in British theatre. He directed Coventry's Midland Theatre Company (1945–55), the Salisbury Arts Theatre (1952–3), and the Oxford Playhouse (1956–73). Early successes included Jean Anouilh's *Dinner with the Family* (1957), Bernard \*Kops's *The Hamlet of Stepney Green* (1958), and Dame Ivy Compton-Burnett's *A Heritage and Its History* (1965). Apart from works by Shakespeare, Shaw, Sartre, Camus, and Aristophanes, he produced a few rarely performed plays, was responsible for some of their translations, and directed operas for Glyndebourne and Sadler's Wells. He was appointed CBE in 1968. His brother [Cyril] Lewis Hawser (sic) QC (1916–), Circuit Judge (Official Referee) since 1978, was Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of Justice, and the author of a report (1975) on James Hanratty, controversially convicted of the 1961 A6 murder. David \*Weitzmann married their sister.

JC (30 April 1965, 2 Dec. 1966); *Guardian* (18 Oct. 2007); *Independent* (23 Oct. 2007); WW.

**HAYES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR JEWISH BOYS**, on a 13-acre site at Hayes End, Middlesex, was an approved school for Jewish delinquents, where they could learn

a trade. Designed by a Jewish architect and consecrated by the Chief Rabbi, it opened in February 1901. Under Lord Rothschild's presidency, with an all-Jewish management board, the school answered a long-felt need in the Jewish community, painfully aware that some Jewish delinquents at industrial schools were being educated as Christians, and that in deprived areas such as the East End a number of Jewish boys were running wild and turning to petty crime. The original intake at Hayes consisted of 15 boys, seven of whom had been transferred (accompanied by their Hebrew master, Israel \*Ellis, who became Superintendent at Hayes) from the East London Industrial School, Lewisham, to the Industrial School at Mayford, Surrey, while the Hayes school was being built. Of this original intake, six boys had been committed to care by magistrates for being beyond parental control, and nine for more serious offences. Assisting Ellis, who also conducted regular religious services, were his wife as matron, a schoolmaster, and a drillmaster. One of the early pupils was Morris Abraham \*Cohen. The building was enlarged in 1909. During the First World War enrolment peaked at 128, a figure explained in part by the absence of many fathers from home with resultant loosened discipline. Within a decade of the war's end the figure had fallen to 60. The school (although not its counterpart for older boys, \*Park House School) closed in 1937, with the opening at Weybridge, Surrey, of Finnart House School (Finnart House Community Home for Jewish Boys). Ellis, who had been a pioneer of enlightenment in the running of approved schools, retired in 1938, and his place at Finnart was taken by the equally enlightened Harry \*Cohen, who retired in 1970. Although the school continued under Jewish management, it had by 1965 only three Jewish boys among a total of 66 pupils aged from 11–15. Hebrew lessons, taught by Cohen, included several children from the handful of local Jewish families. The school's amenities included a beautiful little synagogue. It was the first approved school in Britain to prepare pupils unsuited to sitting the General Certificate of Education for the Certificate of Secondary Education instead. Acceptable behaviour was encouraged by docking the privileges of repeat offenders, and by Cohen's insistence that achievement in life depended upon hard work. Finnart's success rate,

measured by the official Home Office criterion of approved school pupils keeping clear of the courts for three years, was very much higher than the national average. Most of the boys had respectable careers in adult life.

JC (22 Feb. 1901, 20 Jan. 1928, 8 Nov. 1946, 26 Feb., 17 Sept. 1965).

**HAYMAN (née Middleweek), HELENE VALERIE, BARONESS HAYMAN** (26 March 1949–), politician and voluntary sector leader. She was educated at Wolverhampton Girls' High School and at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she was President of the Union in 1969. She became widely known for her television appearances, and served as Labour MP for Welwyn and Hatfield from October 1974–9. In 1996 she was given a life peerage, and served in the Blair government as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Environment (1997–8) and for the Department of Health (1998–9) and as Minister of State for Agriculture (1999–2001). She has also been associated with health matters in the voluntary sector for many years, and was Chairman of Cancer Research UK from 2001–4 and of the Human Tissues Authority from 2005. In July 2006 she was elected inaugural Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

Jolles; Stenton; WW; JC (21 July 2006).

**HAYMAN, PATRICK** (1915–88), artist and poet. Born in London to parents of antipodean background, he lived in his father's native New Zealand from 1936–47. There, in Dunedin, he took up painting, associating with young artists who developed the country's emergent indigenous modernism. Having returned to Britain, he held his first one-man exhibition in 1954. He founded and edited *The Painter and Sculptor: A Journal of the Visual Arts*, which lasted from 1958–63, and from 1965–70 taught part-time at Croydon College of Art. He subsequently lived in St Ives, Cornwall. He often depicted Biblical themes, which included David playing the harp and Jacob's ladder. An accomplished poet, he authored *Painted Poems* (1988).

JC (1 April 1988); *Ben Uri Story*; Zaydler Gallery, London *Patrick Hayman: Visionary Painter* (1971); South Bank Centre, *Patrick Hayman: A Voyage of Discovery* (1990).

**HAYWARD, JACK ERNEST SHALOM** (18 August 1931–), political scientist. Born in Shanghai of Iraqi background, he was interned along with family by the Japanese in 1943, and came to Britain in 1946. Following National Service in the RAF he studied at the LSE, gaining a doctorate. He lectured at the universities of Sheffield (1959–63) and Keele (1963–73). From 1973–92 he held the Chair of Politics at Hull. In 1993 he became Professor of Politics at the University of Oxford, Director of the European Studies Institute, and a Fellow of St Antony's College. In 1999 he returned to Hull as Research Professor. He has written widely on French and European politics. From 1979–81 he was President of the Political Studies Association, and from 1987–93 edited the journal *Political Studies*. In 1990 he was elected FBA and in 1996 was made a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. In 2005 the Ministry of Defence's refusal to recognise his compensation claim for his wartime internment, on the grounds that neither he, his parents, nor grandparents had been born in Britain, featured in an appeal that made the national news, with him protesting that the 1914 Nationality Act applied at the time and that the Ministry's stance was based on a narrowed conception of Britishness.

Online sources.

**HAZAN, Sir JOHN BORIS RODERICK** (3 October 1926–19 August 1988), judge. The son of an engineer from Russia and a mother of Polish background, he was educated at The King's School, Taunton, and at KCL (LLB, 1946). Called to the Bar in 1948 by Lincoln's Inn (QC, 1969; Bencher, 1977), he figured in several sensational trials while Prosecuting Counsel to the Inland Revenue on the South Eastern Circuit (1967–9). A Recorder of the Crown Court (1972–82), he was a Circuit Judge of the Central Criminal Court (1982–8) before his appointment to the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division. He sat on several

governmental advisory committees dealing with various aspects of the law, and supported a number of Jewish and Israeli charities.

JC (26 Aug. 1988); *WWW*.

**HEARST (né Hirschtritt), STEPHEN** (6 October 1919–27 March 2010), BBC executive. Born in Vienna, the son of a dental surgeon, he arrived in England following the Anschluss. After internment, he joined the Pioneer Corps, serving in Italy and Palestine. He was then educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (MA in History), and joined the BBC as a scriptwriter for television newsreels. From 1967–71 he was in charge of BBC television arts features, producing Kenneth Clark's *Civilisation* (1967) and Alistair Cooke's *America* (1972). From 1972–8 he was Controller of Radio 3, and remained in an advisory role there until 1986. He later became an independent producer. He was responsible for much of the BBC's cultural output during the 1960s and 1970s.

*WW*; *Daily Telegraph* (2 April 2010); *Guardian* (30 March 2010); JC (22 Sept. 1967, 8 Sept. 1972).

**HEBREW SOCIALIST UNION** *see* **AGUDAT HA-SOZYALISTIM HA-IVRIM**

**HECKSCHER, JAMES** (April 1834–15 September 1909), journalist. Born in Hamburg, he moved to London in 1856. He worked for Reuters Agency, and then as a reporter representing Reuters in the House of Commons Press Gallery. Following a posting in Brussels he was sent in 1864 to the USA, and was the first reporter to send back news of President Lincoln's assassination. After a further period on the Continent, from 1871 he again worked in London as head of Reuter's parliamentary staff, and chaired the Press Gallery during 1885–7. Given that he was not a native English speaker, his career as a verbatim parliamentary reporter was remarkable. He was for over 20 years a council member of the Newspaper Press Fund and was a founder of the Press Club.

JC (29 April 1904, 6 May 1905, 24 Sept. 1909); *Times* (16 Sept. 1909).

**HEILBRON, Sir IAN MORRIS** (6 November 1886–4 September 1959), chemist. Born in Glasgow with the forename Isidor, the son of a wine merchant, he was educated at Glasgow High School, the city's Royal Technical College (DSc), and at the University of Leipzig (PhD, 1909). During the First World War he served as Assistant Director of Supplies in Salonika (DSO; mentioned three times in despatches). He then held chairs of Chemistry at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow (1919–20), at the universities of Liverpool (1920–33) and Manchester (1933–8), and at Imperial College, London (1938–49). After retiring, he was Director of the Brewing Industry Research Foundation (1949–58). A specialist in bio-active organic substances and playing a major role in the development of DDT and penicillin, he was Editor-in-Chief of the *Dictionary of Organic Compounds*. Knighted in 1946, he was elected FRS in 1931 (Davy Medal, 1943; Royal Medal, 1951). In 1945 he became the first non-American recipient of the Priestley Award, and in 1947 was accorded the American Medal of Freedom.

ODNB; *Memoirs FRS*, 6 (1960); *Times* (15 Sept. 1959); *BMJ* (17 Oct. 1959).

**HEILBRON, Dame ROSE** (14 August 1914–8 December 2005), judge. The daughter of a Liverpool hotelier, she was educated at the Belvedere School, Liverpool, and at the University of Liverpool (First in Law, 1935). She was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1939 (Lord Justice Holker Scholar, 1936; LLM; QC, 1949; Bencher, 1968; Treasurer, 1985). She practised on the Northern Circuit and was its Leader, 1973–4. She served as Recorder of Burnley, 1956–72, and was a Judge of the High Court, Family Division, from 1974–88. She was also Presiding Judge of the Northern Circuit, 1979–82. She was a member of the Bar Council, 1973–4, and was Chairman of the Committee on Rape Laws, 1975. She was also an hon. colonel, WRAC (TA). She was made a DBE in 1974 and received five honorary degrees. She had a long list of 'firsts' for



a female barrister, including being the first woman to win a scholarship to Gray's Inn, the first woman to be appointed QC, the first to lead in a murder case (George Kelly of Liverpool, in 1949), and the first female judge to preside at a trial at the Old Bailey. In 1945 she married Dr Nathaniel Burstein. Their daughter, **Hilary Nora Burstein Heilbron**, QC (2 January 1949–) was Chairman of the London Common Law and Commercial Bar Association in 1992–3.

WW; *Times* (13 Dec. 2005); Jolles.

**HEILBRON, [SOPHIA] FLORA** (1857–?), pianist and composer. She was born in London to a Dutch-born general dealer and \*Louis Keyzor's daughter. A child prodigy on the piano, she appeared to immense acclaim on many public platforms, and played before many prominent people, including British and continental royalty. In 1873 she played in Ireland, and during 1874 had a successful tour of the Continent. In 1874 she embarked on a concert tour of the United States, where she thrilled audiences and composed several works. In 1876 she married a prominent New York broker, Ferdinand Salomon.

Berger.

**HEILBRONN, HANS ARNOLD** (8 October 1908–28 April 1975), mathematician. Known particularly for his research into number theory, he was born in Berlin to Jewish middle-class parents who were cousins. In 1933 he was dismissed from his post at Göttingen, where he had received a doctorate, and found a temporary lectureship at the University of Bristol with the help of the Academic Assistance Council. From 1935–40 he held a Research Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge. During the war he was briefly interned as an 'enemy alien' before serving with the Pioneer Corps, the Royal Corps of Signals, and military intelligence. In 1946 he returned to Bristol as Reader in Mathematics, and from 1949–64 held the Chair of Mathematics, which he resigned in protest at the government's plans for university expansion, which he felt would lead to a decline in standards.

He soon obtained a chair at the University of Toronto. In 1951 he was elected FRS and in 1967 a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was President of the London Mathematical Society, 1959–61.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 22 (1976); IBDCEE; E. J. Kani and R. A. Smith, eds. *The Collected Papers of Hans Arnold Heilbronn* (1988).

**HEILBUT, SAMUEL** (6 June 1848–3 April 1914), merchant and philanthropist. A merchant's son, he was born in Finsbury. He became the proprietor of the family mercantile firm of Heilbut, Symons & Co. of Fenchurch Street and of Liverpool, and left the substantial fortune of £750,000 when he died. He left large sums to Jewish and other charities in his will, and established the Samuel Heilbut Scholarships at the Guildhall School of Music. Lawrence \*Levy was his father-in-law.

JC (29 May 1914).

**HEILPERN, CHAIM JACOB** (8 April 1914–17 April 2007), strictly Orthodox cantor and mohel. Born in Gateshead, he was brought up in Manchester, where his father's family, Belzer chasidim from Brody, were textile merchants and members of the Machzikei Hadass organisation founded in 1925. Chaim was educated at Manchester Grammar School and the Manchester Yeshivah. In 1932 he and a brother campaigned against the yeshivah's decision to appoint Meir \*Wallenstein as a lecturer, claiming that he was insufficiently Orthodox. When Wallenstein proceeded to lecture at the university instead the suspended brothers were allowed back into class, but their father and grandfather, who had supported their campaign, were compelled to resign from the yeshivah's executive. Although joining the family textile business, Chaim served as a reader at several Manchester shuls, eventually qualifying as a mohel. He later joined the Manchester Shechitah Board, which until 1954 administered the Machzikei Hadass 'glatt kosher' certification. He was often a thorn in the side of mainstream Anglo-Orthodox figures

including Rabbi Alexander \*Altmann and Chief Rabbis \*Brodie and \*Jakobovits.

JC (30 May 2008).

**HEIMANN (née Klatzko), PAULA** (3 February 1899–24 October 1982), psychoanalyst. She was born in Danzig, then part of Germany, to a family from Russia. Awarded an MD at the University of Breslau in 1928, she married a doctor whom she subsequently divorced, and became associated with psychiatry in Berlin following analysis by Theodor Reik. In 1933 she fled to Britain, where she joined the British Psycho-Analytical Society and obtained British medical qualifications at the University of Edinburgh in 1938. Long associated with Melanie \*Klein, she later broke with her over the role of counter-transference in analysis. Her controversial ideas on this subject gained wide acceptance.

ODNB; P. Heimann, *About Children and Children No Longer: Collected Papers, 1942–1980*, ed. M. Tonnesmann (1989).

**HEINEMANN, FREDERICK HENRY (FRITZ)** (8 February 1889–7 January 1970), philosopher. Born Friedrich Heinrich Heinemann in Lüneburg, he studied at the universities of Cambridge, Munich, and Berlin, obtaining his PhD at the University of Marburg. He taught at the University of Frankfurt until the Nazi seizure of power in 1933, when he left for Holland. He afterwards moved to Paris, teaching at the Sorbonne, and writing *David Hume: The Man and His Science of Man* (1940). Having emigrated to Britain he was briefly interned on the Isle of Man as an ‘enemy alien’. From 1940–56 he lectured in philosophy at the University of Oxford. He was a member of St Catherine’s College, Oxford, and a Research Fellow of Manchester College, Oxford. In 1929 he had published *Neue Wege der Philosophie*, in which, he claimed, the first use of the word ‘Existenzphilosophie’ was made. His other works included *Existentialism and the Modern Predicament* (1953).

IBDCEE; website of Johanneum Lüneburg Informationssystem.

**HEINEMANN, WILLIAM** (18 May 1863–5 October 1920), publisher. Born in Surbiton, Surrey, the son of a bank director who had emigrated from Hanover, he was of Jewish descent on both sides but was brought up as an Anglican. Educated privately in England, and afterwards at schools in Germany, he initially wanted to be a professional pianist or composer. In 1879 he was apprenticed to publisher Nicolas Trubner, whose firm he virtually ran from 1884–9. Fluent in several languages, he developed connections with Continental publishers, and opened his own company in 1890. The first book it published, by the novelist Hall Caine, sold well, setting Heinemann on the path to success as one of the leading and most influential publishers in Britain, with a fiction list by authors of the front rank, including numerous household names. He commissioned translations of the works of great European authors, and before his death the firm’s list had expanded to include works of non-fiction. He was a founder, in 1896, of the nationwide Publishers Association (President, 1909–11). From 1913–20 he was President of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland. He endowed the Heinemann Foundation for Literature, which awards a regular literary prize. He wrote *The Hardships of Publishing* (1893) and the plays *The First Step* (1895), *Summer Moths* (1898), and *War* (1901).

ODNB; JC (4 March 1898, 6 Nov. 1931); F. Whyte, *William Heinemann: A Memoir* (1928); idem, *Bachelor’s London* (1931).

**HEITLER, WALTER HEINRICH** (2 January 1904–15 November 1981), physicist. Born in Karlsruhe, Germany, the son of a professor of engineering, he was educated at the Karlsruhe Technische Hochschule and at the universities of Munich and Zürich. As a student he met most of the great German scientists of his day, including Einstein and Planck. In 1927 he published an important paper on the quantum mechanical explanation of the hydrogen molecule, and worked at the University of Göttingen, where with Max \*Born he did further research, until he left Germany in 1933. From 1933–40 he taught at the University of Bristol, and in 1936 published an important textbook on quantum radiation. In 1941–9 he worked at the Dublin

Institute of Advanced Studies under Erwin Schrödinger, and obtained Irish nationality. He then headed the Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of Zurich until 1974. He wrote philosophical works on science and religion, including *Man and Science* (1961). He was elected FRS in 1948 and received the Max Planck Medal in 1968. He died in Zurich.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 28 (1982); *Times* (11 Dec. 1981).

**HELFGOTT, BEN** (22 November 1929–), weightlifter and Holocaust educationist. The son of a flour mill owner, he was born in Pabianice, Poland, and brought up in nearby Piotrkow, where he worked in a glass factory. His parents perished in the Holocaust, which he survived in the Piotrkow ghetto, Buchenwald, and Theresienstadt. Having arrived in Britain in August 1945 with the help of the Committee for the Care of Children in Camps, headed by Leonard \*Montefiore, he became a businessman and champion weightlifter. He captained Britain's Olympic weightlifting team in 1956 and 1960, set British light-weight lifting records, won a bronze medal at the Empire Games of 1958, and gold medals at the Maccabiah Games of 1950, 1953, and 1957. Since then he has been prominent in the field of Holocaust education and in securing restitution for survivors. He has chaired the \*Board of Deputies' Yad Vashem Committee, as well as the Council for the Promotion of Yiddish and Yiddish Culture and the Polin Institute for Polish Jewish Studies.

M. Riff, *The Face of Survival* (1992); *JC* (26 Sept. 1980, 12 March 1989, 26 Dec. 1997).

**HELMAN, CECIL GERALD** (4 January 1944–15 June 2009), physician and medical anthropologist. The son of a Cape Town psychiatrist, he settled in London in 1969 as a general practitioner. His ground-breaking *Culture, Health and Illness* (1st ed. 1984) is a standard work at universities and medical schools in numerous countries. He also published *Body Myths* (1991). His memoir *Suburban Shaman* (2006) won the Abercrombie Medal of the RCGP. In 2005 he received the Royal Anthropological Institute's Lucy Mair Medal for Applied Anthropology. From 1990 he

lectured at Brunel University, becoming a professor there in 2005.

*JC* (4 Sept. 2009); *Guardian* (6 July 2009).

#### HEMEL HEMPSTEAD *see* DACORUM

**HENIG, Sir MARK** (11 February 1911–30 January 1979), businessman and local politician, and **HENIG, STANLEY** (7 July 1939–), politician and political scientist. Born in Leicester, the son of the head of Henig & Sons Ltd., wholesale textile distributors, Sir Mark was educated at Wyggeston Grammar School there and became a director of the family firm. He served as a Labour member of Leicester City Council from 1945–70, and was an alderman in 1958–70, High Bailiff in 1965, and Lord Mayor of Leicester during 1967–8. He was Chairman of the Association of Municipal Corporations in 1966–7, of the East Midland Economic Council from 1968–71, and of the English Tourist Board from its creation in 1969 until his death. An ardent supporter of Israel, he was twice President of the Leicester Hebrew Congregation. He was knighted in 1965 for his services to Leicester. His Leicester-born son Stanley, educated at Wyggeston Grammar School and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was an academic who was lecturer in, then Professor (1982–97) of, European Politics at the University of Central Lancashire and Dean of the Faculty of Health and Social Services there, 1985–90. He was Chairman of Lancaster City Council from 1991–9 and served as Labour MP for Lancaster from 1966–70. He is the author of works on European politics and a biography (1999) of Enrico Caruso. From 1966–93 he was married to Ruth \*Henig (née Munzer).

*JC* (2 Feb. 1979); *WWW*; *Jolles*; *Stenton*; *JYB* 2009.

**HENIG (née Munzer), RUTH BEATRICE, BARONESS HENIG** (10 November 1943–), university educationist and local government politician. Educated at Wyggeston Girls' Grammar School in her native Leicester, at Bedford College, London, and at the University of Lancaster (PhD, 1978), she was

a lecturer and then head of the Department of History at the University of Lancaster between 1968 and 2002, and Dean of the School of Arts and Humanities there from 1997–2000. From 1981–2005 she was a member of Lancashire County Council (Chairman, 1999–2000). She chaired the Lancashire Police Authority (1995–2005) and the Association of Police Authorities (1997–2005). She twice contested Lancaster as the Labour parliamentary candidate. The author of several books, including *The Origins of the Second World War* (1985), she was appointed CBE in 2000 and made a life peer in 2004.

JC (28 Nov. 1969, 29 Aug. 1997); Dod; WW.

**HENRION (né Kohn), [FREDERICK] HENRI KAY** (18 April 1914–5 July 1990), graphic designer. Henri Henrion was born Heinrich Fritz Kohn in Nuremberg, the son of a solicitor. He was educated at the Melanchthon Gymnasium and in 1933 left Germany for Paris, where he trained as a poster designer. He moved to England in 1936. During the Second World War he worked for the Ministry of Information, designing such well-known posters as ‘Dig For Victory’, ‘Aid the Wounded’, and ‘Grow More Food’. He designed two pavilions for the Festival of Britain (1951), was Art Director of George Weidenfeld’s Contact Books, and was a major graphic designer for numerous leading British companies, with his firm employing a staff of 25. From 1961–3 he was President of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers. In 1985 he was appointed OBE.

ODNB; WWW; W. Amstutz, *Who’s Who in Graphic Art*, 2 (1982).

**HENRIQUES and QUIXANO HENRIQUES FAMILY**, a Sephardi family which settled in Jamaica in the eighteenth century and was later prominent in Britain. **Moses Henriques** (cOctober 1740–after 1768) was born in Jamaica, the son of Jacob Lopes Henriques (1694–3 February 1758). He successively married two sisters, Leah Quixano and Abigail Quixano, from whom the family is descended. The Henriques were prominent merchants in

Jamaica and leading members of the local Jewish community. This Moses Henriques’s father should not be confused with another Jacob Henriques (1683–1768), a dealer in lottery tickets in London, who died in The Hague. Moses Henriques’s grandson by his first wife was **Joseph Gutteres Henriques** (1796–8 September 1885), ophthalmic surgeon, who was the son of Jacob Bueno Henriques (b. 1763) and Sarah Gutteres. Joseph came to London from his native Jamaica in around 1818 and trained as a doctor at St Thomas’s Hospital, qualifying MRCS at Edinburgh in 1819. Encountering religious prejudice towards him practising as an ophthalmologist in England, he returned to Jamaica. He later returned to London, where he was acting head of the \*Board of Deputies. His son **Alfred Gutteres Henriques** (1 July 1830–5 August 1908), barrister and communal leader, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple (1853) and was a DL of the City of London. He served as Vice-President of the \*Anglo-Jewish Association. His son was **Sir Philip Joseph Gutterez \*Henriques** (1867–1950). A relative, **Jacob Quixano Henriques** (July 1811–17 October 1898), who was born in Jamaica, worked in London with Henriques Brothers, West India merchants, and was director of several banks. He was a founder of the \*West London Synagogue. His son **David Quixano Henriques** (6 February 1851–16 July 1912), whose mother Elizabeth was the daughter of Solomon Jacob Waley, was educated at UCS. He was a banker in London and a prominent Jewish philanthropist. His sons included **Sir Basil \*Henriques** and **Ronald Henriques** (1884–1914), the first British Jew to lose his life in World War One. Jacob Quixano Henriques’s brother **David Quixano Henriques** the elder (13 May 1804–6 March 1870) was also a banker in London and Treasurer of the West London Synagogue. His son **Cecil Quixano Henriques** (11 September 1856–July 1925) was Chairman of the engineering firm of John H. Wilson & Co. of Liverpool. His wife Ada (d. May 1936), daughter of Simon Waley, was Treasurer of the Union of Jewish Women. Another branch of the family settled in Manchester. Edward Micholls Henriques, the son of David Quixano Henriques the elder, was the father of **Edward Cecil Quixano Henriques** (9 May 1879–5 April 1947), who was born in Manchester and educated at Manchester Grammar School. He was Chairman of the Salford Probation Committee

and President of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews. He was the brother of **Henry Straus Quixano \*Henriques**. **Cyril Quixano Henriques** (27 July 1880–30 December 1975), engineer and Zionist, was the brother of Edward Micholls Henriques's brother Arthur Quixano Henriques and his wife, Isabella, the sister of B. S. \*Straus MP. Born in Manchester, he was educated at Clifton College and at the Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. He worked in the Public Works Department of the Indian Civil Service and was then engineer to the Zionist Executive (1925–8) and Vice-President of the JNF (1930–7). He died in Israel. His daughter is Professor **Ursula Ruth Henriques** (b. 1914), historian and contributor to *The Jews of South Wales* (1993).

JC (11 Oct. 1867, 11 March 1870, 16 May 1879, 11 Sept. 1885, 7 Aug. 1908, 26 July 1912, 21 Oct. 1898, 2 Sept. 1927, 7 March, 11 April 1947, 24 Sept. 1976); *Times* (12 March 1840, 6 Aug. 1908, 17 July 1912, 2 Jan. 1976); *Lancet* (19 Sept. 1885); Hyamson, *Sephardim*; JYB; A. Rubens, *Anglo-Jewish Portraits* (1935); AJA (Southampton University, Special Collections) MS 132.

**HENRIQUES, Sir BASIL LUCAS QUIXANO** (17 October 1890–2 December 1961), and **HENRIQUES (née Loewe), ROSE LOUISE** [Lady Henriques] (1889–December 1972), social workers and communal leaders. The son of a wealthy Manchester merchant and of a great-niece of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, he was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, where he obtained a Third in History (1913). Having experience of Toynbee Hall, he devoted his life to working with youngsters in the East End. In 1914 he established in Cannon Street Road, Stepney, the Oxford and St George's Jewish Lads' Club, and persuaded his fiancée, Herbert \*Loewe's sister Rose, whom he married in 1916, to take charge of the corresponding Jewish Girls' Club, opened in 1915 in Betts Street. The clubs offered a wider range of social, cultural, and religious activities for Jewish boys and girls and generally sought to instil a mixture of patriotism, Jewish identity and moral direction. They proved highly attractive to the densely packed Jewish population in the area, which consisted largely of impoverished immigrant families who were keen for

their children to expand their horizons and enter into English life and culture. He left the East End only to go on active service during the First World War, leaving Rose in charge; he served as a captain in the Tank Corps and was twice mentioned in despatches. On his return the two clubs grew considerably, catering for thousands of members, and with the help of Walter \*Samuel (Lord Bearsted) and of both the West London Synagogue and the Liberal Synagogue, merged to become the Oxford and St George's Settlement, opened by Clement Attlee, who was then Mayor of Stepney. In 1930 it relocated to Berner Street (later named Henriques Street) thanks to a gift of £65,000 from Bernhard \*Baron, after whom it was duly named, and was opened by the Duke of Gloucester. It incorporated the St George's Settlement Synagogue for otherwise unaffiliated East End Jews; services were led by Henriques, while his wife, who had studied piano in Breslau, was responsible for the music. At one time the Settlement Synagogue was affiliated to both the Reform and Liberal movements. With Sir Jack Brunel \*Cohen, in 1942 Basil founded the anti-Zionist Jewish Fellowship; it ceased existence once the State of Israel was established but its legacy lingered among his fellow Liberal Jews for a generation. 'The Gaffer', as he was known, retired from the Settlement in 1948, when he was appointed CBE, but continued his work in the wider community as a magistrate (1924–55), chairing the East London Juvenile Court for some years, along with his involvement in the Diabetic Association, which he helped to found. He was knighted in 1955 for his services to both club work and juvenile delinquency. His *Indiscretions of a Warden* (1937) and *Indiscretions of a Magistrate* (1950) chart his experiences and beliefs. Rose, known as 'The Missus' during their joint wardenship of the Settlement, was President of the League of Jewish Women and was involved in various international Jewish welfare agencies, including OSE, ORT, and Jewish Relief Abroad. She chaired the latter's Germany Department, and aided survivors of Bergen-Belsen; her paintings depicting Jews following liberation were presented to the Israeli government. In 1964 she received Youth Aliyah's Henrietta Szold Award, and in 1971 was appointed CBE.

ODNB; L. L. Loewe, *Basil Henriques* (1976); JC (8, 15 Dec. 1961, 29 Dec. 1972); Leonard G. Rule, 'Pen

Portrait: Lady Rose Henriques', *The Synagogue Review* (Oct. 1963).

**HENRIQUES, HENRY STRAUS QUIXANO** (8 November 1866–12 November 1925), barrister and legal historian. Born in Manchester, he was the son of a cotton merchant and of B. S. \*Straus's sister. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at Worcester College, Oxford (Classical scholar; MA; BCL), winning the university's Vinerian Scholarship. Called to the Bar at Inner Temple (QC, 1921), he served on the Northern Circuit. He authored *The Return of the Jews to England, being a chapter in the history of English Law* (1905); *The Law of Aliens and Naturalization including the text of the Aliens Act, 1905* (1906); *The Jews and the English Law* (1908), an unprecedented comprehensive exposition of the subject, containing chronologies of relevant cases, statutes, and events; and *Jewish Marriages and the English Law* (1909). He contributed to the treatise on ecclesiastical law in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, and was a committee member of the Grotius Society and of the International Law Association. He served as President of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England (1918–20), of the \*Board of Deputies (1922–5), and of the St George's-in-the-East Jewish Settlement, and was Chairman of the West London Reform Synagogue.

JC (20 Nov. 1925); *Times* (13 Nov. 1925); *WWW*; JYB 1910; L. Wolf, 'H. S. Q. Henriques', *JHSET*, 11 (1924–8), 247 *et seq.*

**HENRIQUES, PAULINE CLOTHILDE** (1 April 1914–1 November 1998), actress and social worker. Born in Kingston, Jamaica, she was of part-Jewish ancestry. The daughter of Cyril Charles Henriques, an affluent import and export merchant, she was raised in London from the age of five. Trained at LAMDA, she was in 1946 the first black actress to appear on British television and in 1950 played the normally white role of Emilia in an Arts Council tour of *Othello*. Weary of stereotypical casting, she subsequently, using her married surname, Crabbe, became a London social worker and, in 1966, Britain's first black female magistrate. In 1969 she was appointed OBE. Her brothers included Sir Cyril George Xavier Henriques (1908–82), knighted in 1963,

Lord Chief Justice of Jamaica, and [Louis] Fernando Henriques (1916–76), President of the Oxford Union in 1944 and later Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Sussex.

ODNB.

**HENRIQUES, Sir PHILIP GUTTEREZ** (2 November 1867–26 April 1950), barrister and local politician. Born in London, the son of Alfred Gutteres Henriques, JP, DL, a Vice-President of the AJA, he was educated at Wellington and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1892, he practised at the Common Law and Parliamentary bars. He served as Assistant Financial Secretary, Ministry of Munitions, to 1920. He was (1921–5) an alderman of Surrey County Council and served as its Vice-Chairman (1934–7) and Chairman (1937–40). He was DL for Surrey and a JP. He was also an alderman of the LCC and was Chairman of the Works and Navigation Committee of the Thames Conservancy, 1934–47. He received a KBE in 1918. Sir George \*Faudel-Phillips was his father-in-law.

*Times* 27 April 1950, 8; *WWW*; *Burke's Peerage* (1936); *Kelly's Handbook* 1945; *Debrett's* 1943; *WWW*; *Jolles*.

**HENRIQUES, Sir RICHARD HENRY QUIXANO** (27 October 1943–), judge. Educated at Bradfield College and Worcester College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1967. Appointed a QC in 1985, he was a Recorder from 1993–2000. Since 2000 he has been a Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, and was Presiding Judge of the North Eastern Circuit, 2001–4. He was knighted in 2000.

*WW*.

**HENRIQUES, ROBERT DAVID QUIXANO** (11 December 1905–22 January 1967), soldier, writer, and communal leader. Born in London, he was educated at Rugby and at New College, Oxford, and from 1926–33 served in the Royal Artillery. His largely

autobiographical novel *No Arms, No Armour* (1939) received critical praise, and following war service, when he reached colonel's rank, he farmed in the Cotswolds and continued writing. For his novel *Through the Valley* he won the 1950 James Tait Black Memorial Prize. He also wrote biographies of his wife's paternal grandfather, Shell founder Marcus Samuel (1960), and of Robert Waley Cohen (1966). Publication of the latter was delayed when a prominent Zionist claimed that he had been libelled, and the book had to be reissued with the offending passage expunged. Henriques' novel *The Commander* (1967) was largely based on his experiences during the war. His long-standing opposition to Zionism was overturned by his admiration for the achievements of the Israeli army during the 1956 Sinai Campaign, which he described in *100 Hours to Suez* (1957), and he acquired a home at Kfar Hanassi. He actively supported various Anglo-Jewish institutions, and from 1945–51 chaired the Association of Synagogues in Great Britain, forerunner of the RSGB. Sir Marcus \*Samuel, first Viscount Bearsted, was his father-in-law.

JC (17 Feb., 16 June, 3 Nov. 1967); Robert Henriques, *From a Biography of Myself* (1969); online sources.

**HENRY, Sir CHARLES SOLOMON, first Baronet** (28 January 1860–27 December 1919), politician and communal leader, and **HENRY, Sir JOHN** (5 November 1858–23 December 1930), businessman and civil servant. Born in Adelaide, South Australia, both brothers were educated at King's College, London, and the University of Göttingen. Charles was Managing Director of C.S. Henry & Co., metal brokers, which he founded in 1902. He sat as Liberal (later Coalition Liberal) MP for Wellington, Shropshire, from 1906–18 and then for The Wrekin from 1918 until his death. He was created a baronet in 1911. A member of the councils of the \*Anglo-Jewish Association and of \*Jews' College, he was President of the Jewish Soup Kitchen. During the First World War, when many Jewish immigrants from Russia resisted enlistment since Britain was allied with the oppressive Tsarist regime, he announced that such non-volunteers would be refused service by the kitchen, a policy one wag satirised as 'No Khaki, No Soup!' Fiercely patriotic, he was Treasurer of

the anti-Zionist League of British Jews. Grief for his only child, killed in action, seemingly contributed to his comparatively early death. His brother John was a director of the Charing Cross Electrical Supply Co. Ltd and of other companies. He served as a liaison officer between government departments from 1914–19, and was attached to the Board of Trade, 1919–24. During the First World War he was Deputy-Director of Labour Supply for the London area. He also cooperated with the Ministry of National Service and took an active part in recruiting. He was knighted in 1919.

JC (2 Jan. 1920, 2 Jan. 1931); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**HENRY (née Lyon), EMMA** (1788–1870), poet. The eldest daughter of Solomon \*Lyon, she was favoured with a broad liberal education and wrote poetry in her leisure time. In 1808 musician Isaac \*Nathan, who had attended the Jewish boarding school in Cambridge run by her father, published 'Miss Lyon's Hornpipe' in her honour. Within a few years the large Lyon family was residing in Oxford and almost impoverished owing to its breadwinner's cataracts, which impeded his ability to work. Determined to help to support her parents and numerous siblings, Emma published her poems, thus becoming Anglo-Jewry's first published female author. Her book, *Miscellaneous Poems (Paraphrases from David's Psalms)*, which appeared in 1812, was dedicated with permission to Charlotte, Princess of Wales, whose father the Prince Regent, with three royal dukes, headed its list of about 360 mainly non-Jewish subscribers. These included Emma's future husband, Jewish merchant Abraham Henry (1789–1840) of Ramsgate, and ranged from the London-based group Friends of Foreigners in Distress to members of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge as well as Eton College. The book netted her £500. That same year one of the poems in the volume, 'The Soldier's Farewell', was set to music by Isaac Nathan and sung by John \*Braham. She continued to write verse from time to time, with some of her poems being recited on public occasions. Michael \*Henry was her son. Her granddaughter **Lucy Henry** (1852–23 January 1898), daughter of well-known diamond merchant Richard L. Henry (d. 1898), also ventured into print.

Educated under the famous Miss Buss at the North London Collegiate School, Lucy wrote *The Roll Call* (1891), a collection of stories for children.

JE; JC (6 Jan., 24 Nov. 1871, 6 June 1879, 28 Jan. 1898); I. Nathan, *Six New Dances* (1808); idem, *The Soldier's Farewell* (1812); Picciotto; N. Cream, 'Rev'd Solomon Lyon of Cambridge (1755–1820)', *JHSET*, 36 (1999–2001); Katz, *JHE*.

**HENRY, MICHAEL** (19 February 1830–16 June 1875), patent expert and newspaper editor. London-born, he was encouraged in his poetic and literary inclinations by his mother, Emma \*Henry. In 1857 he set up in business in Fleet Street as a patent agent and became a respected authority on patent law. He edited the *Investors' Almanac* and founded the General Benevolent Association, of which he served as Hon. Secretary until his death. In 1869 he became Editor of the \**Jewish Chronicle* in succession to Abraham \*Benisch, whom he had assisted for some time. Under him, the paper transferred its former support for the Liberal Party to the Conservatives, owing to Henry's abhorrence of Gladstone's policies in general and Forster's Education Act (1871) in particular: Henry, who served as Hon. Secretary to the Stepney Jewish Schools, feared the Act's implications for autonomous Jewish education. For many years he sat on the Council of \*Jews' College, and was a founder of the \*United Synagogue. He was involved with the Committee for Providing Free Lectures to Jewish Working Men and their Families and was a delegate to the \*Board of Deputies. He belonged to several learned bodies, and supported the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which named a lifeboat in his memory. He died following the accidental ignition of his clothing. His brother, Richard L. Henry (d. 1898), was a well-known diamond merchant. Richard's younger daughter **Lucy Henry** (1852–23 January 1898), educated under the famous Miss Buss at the North London Collegiate School, wrote *The Roll Call* (1891), a collection of stories for children.

ODNB; R. Henry, *The Late Michael Henry* (1875); JC (18, 25 June, 2 July 1875, 13 Nov. 1891); D. Cesarani, 'The

Importance of Being Editor: The *Jewish Chronicle*, 1841–1991', *JHSET*, 32 (1990–2), 259–77; idem, *JC*.

**HENRY, WENDYANN** (1951–), journalist. The second woman to edit a national newspaper, the first being Rachel Beer, she was born in Salford, where her Jewish father was a market trader. Educated at Queen Mary's School, Lytham St Annes, she began her journalistic career in Manchester following a period as a student radical. She joined the *News of the World* in 1976 and from 1979–81 edited *Woman* magazine. While Features Editor of *The Sun*, which she joined in 1981, she reportedly let out a wry 'Gotcha!' at the news of the sinking of the *General Belgrano* during the Falklands War – an expression overheard and adopted by the Editor as the subsequently notorious headline of *The Sun's* report of the ship's fate, but a headline for which she was not responsible. From August 1987 until December 1988, she edited the *News of the World*, and during 1989 *The People*. She edited *The Globe*, Florida (1990–3) and later (1999–2001) *Real Homes* magazine.

JC (10 July 1987, 23 Sept. 1988, 10 Feb., 30 June, 24 Nov. 1989); Griffiths; *Guardian* (25 Feb. 2002); *WW*; online sources.

**HENSCHEL, Sir GEORGE** (18 February 1850–10 September 1934), singer, conductor, and composer. He was born Isidor Georg Henschel in Breslau, the son of a wool and coal merchant. His parents converted to Christianity when he was a child. Educated at schools in Breslau and at the Leipzig and Berlin conservatories, he became a baritone singer – one of the most noted of his age. A friend of Brahms and other composers, he came to England in 1877. Remarkably, he was the only living musician with an entry in the first edition of *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (1879). From 1881–4 he served as the first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the USA. He then returned to England, where he founded and conducted the London Symphony Concerts in 1886 and served as Professor of Singing at the RCM from 1886–8. Most of the rest of his life was spent in Scotland, where he was the first conductor



of the Scottish Orchestra (of Glasgow) from 1893–5. He wrote choral works, the opera *Nubia* (1899), and an autobiography *Musings and Memories of a Musician* (1918). He also lived long enough to make several recordings. He was knighted in 1914.

ODNB.

**HEREFORD**, near the Welsh border, had a medieval Jewish community. Following the \*Readmission no organised Jewish community was formed there, although nowadays a group of Jews in the vicinity meets under Progressive auspices.

**HERMAN, JOSEF** (3 January 1911–19 February 2000), artist. Born in Warsaw, the son of a shoemaker, he learned typesetting before becoming a freelance graphic designer and studying at the Warsaw School of Art. An Expressionist painter who liked depicting scenes of social realism, he left for Brussels in 1938 and enrolled in the Academy of Fine Arts there. After the Nazi invasion of Belgium he reached Glasgow, where he befriended fellow refugee Jankel \*Adler who would dedicate his *The Two Orphans* to him in recognition of their mutual bereavement by the Nazis. In 1943 Herman moved to London, where he joined Oher, a group of Jewish left-wing intellectuals who included Martin \*Bloch, Leo \*Koenig, Joseph \*Leftwich, and Ludwig \*Meidner. His early work, profoundly Jewish in subject and sentiment, reflected his memories of Poland. From 1944–55 he lived in Ystradgynlais, a Welsh village, where he developed his style, often consisting of bold shapes with minimal detail. He depicted local people, especially miners, as seen in his mural for the 1951 Festival of Britain, but his subject matter was far broader. He later moved to London for health reasons. He worked in a variety of media, and his work is represented in many major galleries. Among those whose portraits he painted were Itzik \*Manger, Wolf \*Mankowitz, Bernice \*Rubens, and Arnold \*Wesker. He was appointed OBE in 1980 and RA in 1990. A frequent traveller, he had a deep insight into the Israeli kibbutz system, as seen in his autobiography *Related Twilights*

(1975). He also wrote for the *Jewish Quarterly* and other publications.

ODNB; JC (10 March 2000); P. Davies, *Josef Herman's Drawings and Studies* (1990); N. Herman, *Josef Herman: A Working Life* (1996); R. Heller, *Josef Herman: The Work Is the Life* (1998).

**HERMAN (née Wechsler), ZARA** (c1892–1990), educationist. She was born in London, the thirteenth child of parents from Bavaria: her father, a commission agent, was a learned and revered member of the Adath Yisroel Synagogue. A graduate of the University of London, where she was active in the Jewish Students' Union, she taught at Laura Place Girls' School, Clapton, which during the war was evacuated to Bishop's Stortford, and in 1947 became the first Headmistress of the \*Hasmonean Grammar School for Girls. In 1938 she founded a committee in North London which brought hundreds of Jewish refugee children from Europe. With her husband **Leo Herman** (c1877–28 December 1970), whom she married in 1922, she moved to Israel in 1970. Leo, a long-serving lecturer in mathematics at the Regent Street Polytechnic, had represented Adath Yisroel on the \*Board of Deputies. Zara died at Kibbutz Tirat Zvi, reportedly in her ninety-ninth year.

JC (18 Aug. 1922, 8 Jan. 1971, 9 March 1990).

**HERSCH (né Herschkowitz), ISRAEL HARRIS** (1869–23 August 1947), schoolmaster and mathematician. Born in Manchester, he graduated fourteenth Wrangler from Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, and gained a First in Physics from the Royal College of Science (Imperial College). Under his original surname he was, in the 1890s, Hon. Secretary to the Committee for Education of the \*Maccabæans. From its foundation, at his suggestion, in 1904 until his retirement in 1929 he was Housemaster of the Jewish boarding house at The Perse School, Cambridge, where he taught mathematics and science. Affectionately known among his charges as 'Daddy Hersch', he cycled to school each day, 'tall and upright on his tricycle', with his friend the Headmaster riding alongside.

Learned, tolerant, and disliking 'pretentiousness and humbug', he authored two-thirds of the contents of a textbook, *Scholarship Elementary Science: For Section I* (1905).

JC (20 June 1890, 26 June 1896, 28 July 1905, 19 July 1929, 29 Aug. 1947).

**HERSCHELL, Sir FARRER, first BARON HERSCHELL** (2 November 1837–1 March 1899), politician and Lord Chancellor. Raised as a Christian, Lord Herschell was the son of Ridley Haim \*Herschell and of a non-Jewish Scotswoman. Educated at a grammar school in south London, at the University of Bonn, and at UCL, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1860 (QC and Bencher, 1872; Treasurer, 1886). He served as Liberal MP for Durham City (1874–85) and was Recorder of Carlisle from 1873–80. He was Solicitor-General under Gladstone from 1880–5 and was Lord Chancellor, with a seat in Cabinet, during February–August 1886 and from 1892–5. He was given a peerage when he became Lord Chancellor in 1886. In 1894 he served as Chancellor of the University of London, and is said to have declined the offices of Speaker of the House and of Viceroy of India.

ODNB; Stenton, R. F. V. Heuston, *Lives of the Lord Chancellors* (1964); Jolles.

**HERSCHELL, RIDLEY HAIM** (7 April 1807–14 April 1864), Christian minister and missionary. Born to Jewish parents in Strzelno, Prussian Poland, he intended to be a rabbi, but loosened his ties to Orthodoxy while studying in Berlin. He settled in Britain in 1829 and mixed in evangelical circles. He was baptised by the Bishop of London the following year, adopting the surname of one of his sponsors as his Christian name. He became a missionary to the Jews as well as evangelising among nominal Christians, and in the 1840s took charge of the Independents' Trinity Chapel in Edgware Road. He was a founder of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews (1844) and of the Evangelical Alliance (1845), and undertook lecture tours of the Continent, America, and the Holy Land. He wrote *A Brief Account of the*

*Present State and Future Expectation of the Jews* (1833), *Plain Reasons Why I, a Jew, Have Become a Catholic and Not a Roman Catholic* (1842), *The National Restoration of the Jews* (1843), *A Visit to My Fatherland: Notes of a Journey to Syria and Palestine* (1844), and *Jewish Witnesses: That Jesus Is the Christ* (1848). From 1844–7 he edited *The Voice of Israel*, a conversionist journal. Sir Farrer (Lord) \*Herschell was his son.

JE; G. B. Sanderson, *Memoir of Ridley Haim Herschell* (1869); G. Henderson, *All Love: A Biography of Ridley Herschell* (2007).

**HERSHMAN, SOLOMON** (c1893–1971), cantor. Born in Chernigov, now in the Ukraine, the son of a glass merchant, he became chazan at the Nōzyk Synagogue in Warsaw, and with his dramatic tenor voice acquired a reputation as one of the finest cantors in Poland. In 1930 he was appointed Cantor at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue, Manchester, where he served with distinction until 1965. He was Chairman of Manchester's Agudath Chazanim.

JC (6 May 1955, 6 Aug. 1971); *Cantors' Review* (Sept. 1971), 34–5; information from David Prager.

**HERSHON, PAULISAAC** (c1818–25 September 1888), missionary and Hebrew scholar. Born to Jewish parents in Austrian Galicia, he converted to Christianity when young and spent his career attempting to persuade Jews to do likewise. Thus he was Director of the House of Industry for Jews at Jerusalem and later of the model farm at Jaffa, both operating under the auspices of the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Having retired from missionary work in 1859 to devote himself to study in England, he produced such works as *Extracts from the Talmud* (1860), *The Pentateuch According to the Talmud ... Genesis* (1878), and *A Talmudic Miscellany* (1880). He translated from Yiddish Jacob ben Isaac of Janowa's rabbinical commentary on Genesis. He also translated the New Testament into Yiddish, with the resultant volume being issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society. A naturalised British subject, he died 'in his 71st year' at Wood

Green, Essex, leaving behind much unpublished material.

ODNB; *Times* (15 Oct 1888).

**HERTZ, FANNY** (1830–31 March 1908), educationist and feminist. The Hamburg-born daughter of a diamond merchant who settled in London in 1837, she married her totally assimilated Hamburg-born cousin William David Hertz (1825–90) in 1851 in church and like him took no interest in Judaism. He was a yarn merchant in Bradford, where their home became a hub for radically inclined artists and intellectuals. She became attached to Positivist philosophy and involved herself in the cause of women's education, especially the education of female factory women through the mechanics' institutes movement. She was a founder in 1857 of the Bradford Female Educational Institute. In 1868 she was instrumental in establishing the Bradford Ladies' Educational Association, which led to the creation of the Bradford Girls' Grammar School. From the early 1870s she lived in London, where the poet Robert Browning was among the literary men who attended her salon.

ODNB; E. S. Beesly and S. H. Swinny, 'Recollections of Mrs Hertz', *Positivist Review*, 16 (1908), 115–17.

**HERTZ, JOSEPH HERMAN** (25 September 1872–14 January 1946), Chief Rabbi. The son of a Hebrew writer and teacher, he was born in the village of Rebrin, Slovakia, which was then in the Hapsburg Empire, and in 1883 moved with his family to New York. Educated at City College and at Columbia University, where he gained a PhD (his thesis was published as *The Ethical System of James Martineau*), he became in 1894 the first rabbinic graduate of the then-Orthodox Jewish Theological Seminary of New York. Having briefly served a congregation in Syracuse he became a rabbi in Johannesburg, where his reputation as 'Jewry's Fighter-Scholar' began. His support for the Uitlanders ('aliens') and for full burgher rights for non-members of the Dutch Reformed Church, seen in his *The Jew as a Patriot: A Plea for the Removal of the Civil Disabilities of the Jews in the Transvaal* (1898), led to his expulsion by President Kruger in

1899. Hertz returned to Johannesburg in 1901 after the Boer War. From 1911 until his appointment, with the recommendation of former South African High Commissioner Viscount Milner, as British Chief Rabbi, he served in New York. He was elected Chief Rabbi in 1913 by 298 votes to 39 for his rival, Moses \*Hyamson. As anticipated, he proved congenial to recent arrivals from Eastern Europe who had distrusted his predecessor, Hermann \*Adler. In a letter published in *The Times* (28 May 1917), four days after one from the presidents of the \*Board of Deputies and the AJA deploring Zionist aims, he denied that their stance represented 'the views held by Anglo-Jewry as a whole or by the Jewries of the overseas dominions'. His forceful pro-Zionism played its part in achieving the \*Balfour Declaration. During 1920–1 he spent 11 months touring the Jewish communities of the British Empire, the first Chief Rabbi to visit his far-flung flock. He went in 1925 to the opening of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, later becoming a member of its Board of Governors. In 1930, on the sixtieth anniversary of the \*United Synagogue, he defined 'Progressive Conservatism' as the dominant theological position of Anglo-Jewry. Although vehemently opposed to Liberal Judaism, he attended the opening of the West London (Reform) Synagogue's new communal hall in 1934, declaring that 'difference' was preferable to 'indifference'. He founded in 1937 and chaired the Religious Emergency Council, the remit of which included the rescue and welfare of Jewish scholars and others from Nazi-ruled Europe. In 1942 he became a founder president of the Council of Christians and Jews. His publications included *Book of Jewish Thoughts* (1917), *Affirmations of Judaism* (1927), and commentaries on the Pentateuch (1929–36) and on the prayer book (1942–5). His minor writings were issued in three volumes as *Sermons, Addresses and Studies* (1938). Given an honorary LLD by the University of London in 1938, he was made CH in 1943.

ODNB; EJ; JE; JC (18 Jan. 1946); Meir Persoff, *Faith Against Reason: Religious Reform and the British Chief Rabbinate 1840–1990* (2008).

**HERTZ (née Treiser), LEAH** (24 September 1937–22 September 1988), businesswoman and feminist, and **HERTZ, NOREENA** (24

September 1967–), economist and financial advisor. Born in Petah Tikvah, Leah graduated LLB from the HUI, and, after moving to Britain, PhD from the University of London. In the meantime she had married Chief Rabbi Hertz's grandson, the Managing Director of the Crochetta Group of companies, and set up a knitwear company in Malta. Her thesis was published as *In Search of a Small Business Definition* (1982). She was the first female Vice-President of the Small Business Bureau, chaired Women in Business, supported the Women into Public Life Campaign, was a senior visiting fellow of the London City University Business School, and was elected FBIM. In 1987 she contested Walsall North as Conservative parliamentary candidate, narrowly losing to David \*Winnick. She died in Mexico. Her daughter Noreena was born in London and educated at Westminster School, UCL, the Wharton Business School, Philadelphia, and the University of Cambridge (PhD, 1995). She has published widely, with such works as *Russian Business Relationships in the Wake of Reform* (1996) and a number of critiques of the world economy such as *Silent Takeover: Global Capitalism and the Death of Democracy* (2001) and *IOU: The Debt Crisis and How We Must Defuse It* (2004). She has taught at the University of Cambridge and helped (1991) to establish the St Petersburg Stock Exchange. She has been notably pessimistic about world economic prospects and has been involved in forming a charity for AIDS victims in Africa and in campaigns for the low-paid in Britain.

JC (27 Feb. 1981, 31 Oct. 1986, 30 Sept. 1988, 18 May 2001); Times (27 Sept. 1988); Dod; WW 2006; International WW 2006; JC, 1 (8 May 2001).

**HERXHEIMER, HERBERT GOTTHOLD JOACHIM** (11 December 1894–18 October 1985), physiologist and allergy researcher. Born in Mainz, he was educated at the universities of Bonn and Frankfurt. During the First World War he served in the German army, winning the Iron Cross. He became a leading expert on sports medicine, and was Professor of Medicine at the University of Berlin, 1932–3. In 1933 he moved to UCL, where he conducted important research on asthma, and was the first (1955) to report on inhaler steroids for asthma treatment. In that

year he returned to West Germany, where he taught at the Free University of Berlin. He died in London.

BMJ (30 Nov. 1985); Lancet (16 Nov. 1985); *Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie*, 4.

**HERZOG, CHAIM** (17 September 1918–17 April 1997), President of Israel. Known also by the forename Vivian, he was born in Belfast, and was brought up in Dublin from babyhood. He studied at Wesley College, moving to Palestine when his father Isaac \*Herzog became Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi there, and afterwards earned a law degree at UCL and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. During the war he served in the British army as a tank commander and as an officer in the Intelligence Corps, and apprehended Heinrich Himmler. Afterwards he returned to Palestine, fought in the 1948 War of Independence, and went on to head the IDF Military Intelligence Branch. Retiring from the IDF in 1962 with major-general's rank, he entered private law practice, and following the Six-Day War of 1967 became Military Governor of the West Bank. From 1975–8 he was Israel's Ambassador to the UN, contemptuously tearing up the infamous General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism. From 1983–93 he was Israel's President. In 1970 he received an honorary KBE. He wrote books on Biblical and Israeli military history, and an autobiography. His wife and Abba \*Eban's were sisters.

C. Herzog, *Living History* (1996); online sources.

**HERZOG, ISAAC HALEVI** (1888–25 July 1959) and **HERZOG, JOEL LEIB** (6 September 1865–4 October 1934), Orthodox rabbis. Joel Herzog, Isaac's father, was born in Lomża, Poland, the son of a rabbi. He studied in Slobodka, Eishishok, and Kovno, and was a pioneer of Chovevei Zion in Poland. In 1898, following a short stint as rabbi in Worcester, Massachusetts, he became communal rabbi in Leeds, which entailed being spiritual leader of the New Briggate Synagogue, the Byron Street Congregation, the Regent Street Beth Hamedrash, and the Chevrah Tehilim. From 1911–34 he headed

the Union of Orthodox Synagogues (Agudas Hakehillos) in Paris, where he died. In 1914 he declined the post of Glasgow's communal rabbi in succession to Rabbi S. I. \*Hillman, whose sister married his son Isaac in 1917. He died in Paris. Also born in Lomża, Isaac, a brilliant Talmudic scholar and linguist, obtained semikhah in 1910 in Safed and from 1911 assisted his father in Paris whilst studying at the Sorbonne. He later studied at the University of London (BA; MA Semitics; DLit). His doctoral thesis, which brought him renown in Jewish circles, concerned his claim of having discovered the type of blue dye, tekhelet, used by the Biblical Hebrews but subsequently lost. From 1916–19 he was rabbi in Belfast, and from 1919–36 in Dublin, where in 1921 he became Chief Rabbi of Ireland. In 1937 he became Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Palestine, and in 1948 of Israel. His many publications included *The Main Institutions of Jewish Law* (2 vols, 1936–8).

JC (6 July 1906, 19 Oct. 1934); C. Herzog, *Living History* (1908). EJ; E. Spanier, *The Royal Purple and the Biblical Blue* (1987); Y. Herzog, *A People That Dwells Alone* (1975); S. Eliash, *The Harp and the Shield of David* (2007).

**HESHEL, JACOB** (18 March 1903–31 December 1970), Chasidic rabbi. Of distinguished rabbinical lineage, he was born in Minsk-Mazowiesk, Poland. He spent his later childhood in Warsaw, where he came under the influence of the rebbe of Novominsk and studied at the Mesivta Yeshivah. He moved to London in 1939, working first for the Board of Orthodox Education and for Rabbi Dr Victor \*Schonfeld's Ben Zakkai Youth Organisation, and from 1949 as rabbi of the Edgware Adath Yisroel Congregation in succession to Abraham M. \*Babad. He was also rabbinical district supervisor for the London Shechita Board. A saintly figure, and a great Kabbalist, he was never a rebbe with a formal following, but made a profound impact on his many friends. He wrote a number of articles and edited a homiletical work. His only child, Thena Kendall, became a BBC producer and an adherent of Reform Judaism. Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel (sic), the renowned American scholar, was his brother.

JC (8 Jan. 1971); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**HESS, Dame [JULIA] MYRA** (25 February 1890–25 November 1965), pianist. One of the most famous concert artists of her time, Dame Myra Hess was born in London, the daughter of a textile merchant. She was given music lessons from the age of five and studied under Professor Tobias Matthay at the Guildhall School of Music, winning a scholarship to the RAM in 1903. She debuted as a pianist at the Queen's Hall, London, in 1907 under Sir Thomas Beecham. Between 1912 and the Second World War she was a recognised pianist on the international circuit, dividing her year between England, the Netherlands, and America. She was also active in chamber music, often playing in the London String Quartet and in a sonata partnership with the Hungarian violinist Jelly d'Aranyi. Lasting renown, however, came to her during the Second World War through the daily concerts she organised at the National Gallery in London, which became emblematic of Britain's wartime spirit. These ran to 1698 concerts over a six-and-a-half year period, and were attended by a total of over 750,000 people. Hess performed solo at these concerts 146 times without fee. Her last concert performance was in London in 1961. She was appointed a DBE in 1941, and received seven honorary degrees, including from Cambridge and London.

ODNB; Times (27 Nov. 1965); JC (3 Dec. 1965); D. Lassimonne and H. Ferguson, *Myra Hess by Her Friends* (1966); *New Grove*.

**HEYMANN, BERNHARD** (c1835–30 November 1923) educationist. Hamburg-born, he was a former teacher in London who was the founder and original master of the Jewish house at Clifton College, Bristol, which later became known as Polack House. In 1877, following his appointment to Clifton's staff, he suggested to the school's Headmaster, Dr John Percival, that a Jewish house be set up to accommodate boarders. Percival, who soon became Bishop of Hereford, agreed, and the school council endorsed his decision. The Jewish boys were exempted from attendance at school prayers and religious lessons, as well as from classes on the Jewish Sabbath and festivals. Heymann instructed them in Hebrew and religion. His tutorial fee was £9 a year, and £100 a year was charged for

residence, board, and laundry. The house opened in 1878 with ten boys. In 1880 Heymann was appointed Lecturer in Hebrew at University College, Bristol. He continued as Housemaster until 1890, when he resigned owing to the failing health of himself and his Hanover-born wife Augusta, who looked after the boys' welfare in motherly fashion. At the time of the 1891 Census the Jewish house had 12 boarders, all but one (aged 18) between the ages of 13 and 16; one boy came from a Baghdadi family living in Shanghai. By 1912 the Jewish house comprised between 40 and 50 boys, almost the upper limit permitted to a large house at the college.

JC (16 Nov. 1877, 4 June 1880, 11 July 1890, 3 May 1912, 21 Nov. 1913, 7 Dec. 1923).

**HEYMANN, GUSTAF** (d. c1941), victim of Nazism. Born in London, he returned at some point to his family's ancestral Germany. In 1941, as Gustaf Israel Heymann – the middle name was one that the Nazis imposed on Jewish men – he was sentenced to death by a court in Königsberg for 'crimes against the German economy'. These 'crimes' consisted of living without a ration book after the outbreak of the war; concealing the fact that he was a Jew; being 'busy storing food for the winter'; and being in possession of butter, meat, and a duck. He looked 'well fed' – apparently a heinous offence for a Jew in Nazi eyes.

JC (5 Dec. 1941).

**HEYMANN, LEWIS** (3 March 1802–15 February 1869), lace merchant and manufacturer. Born in Teterow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, he travelled for some years between Germany and England in connection with the textile trade set up by German merchants in Manchester and Bradford. In 1834 he moved to Nottingham, where the lace industry was growing rapidly, as manager of the textile firm A. J. Saalfeld, for which he had worked in Manchester. Shortly afterwards he formed, with a partner based in Hamburg, Heymann & Alexander, lace merchants. Naturalised in 1836, he grew wealthy by designing and manufacturing lace curtains, which he sold both

in Britain and abroad. The great exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 immensely helped his overseas sales, and by the latter year Nottingham outstripped France in production. Like many Jews of their background he and his wife abandoned Judaism and had their children baptised. He served as Warden of a Unitarian chapel and was Vice-President of the Mechanics' Institute. In 1857 he was Mayor of Nottingham. His son **Albert Heymann** (1837–1924) was a magistrate, county councillor, and DL of Nottinghamshire.

ODNB; Jolles.

**HIGGINS (née Cohen), Dame ROSALYN** (2 June 1937–), international jurist. Educated at Burlington Grammar School, London, at Girton College, Cambridge (First in Law Tripos; LLD, 1959), and at Yale Law School, she was Professor of International Law at the University of Kent and at the LSE. Appointed a Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1989, she served as a Judge (1995), and from 2006 as President, of the International Court of Justice. She has published numerous works on international law and on the UN's peace-keeping role. Made DBE in 1995, she has received honorary degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, and the LSE. She is married to Sir Terence Higgins, Baron Higgins, a former Conservative MP and minister.

WW.

**HILLEL HOUSE**, the Jewish house at The Perse School, Cambridge, a public school dating from 1615, was founded in 1904 with the warm approval of the school's Headmaster. It was headed from its foundation until 1929 by I. H. \*Hersch, whose brainchild it was. The school was mainly a day school, serving the sons of Cambridge dons and other local residents; it seems that when Hersch first mooted the house there was a single Jewish school boarder, and that with the house's establishment he was joined by three others. The house was situated in Station Road until 1909, when, named Hillel House, it moved to Glebe Road, close to the school playing fields; this proximity resulted in a disproportionate number of Jewish boys going on

to excel at school sports. Assisting Hersch in making the house a home away from home for up to 40 boarders at a time were his wife Annie and her unmarried sister, Sally Joseph, who was Matron. The boys, who were taught Hebrew and scripture by Herbert \*Loewe, attended prayers each day before breakfast, and on Sabbaths and festivals, when they were excused classes, joining other Jews of Cambridge in worship. Hersch's successors as housemasters were H. \*Dagut (1929–44) and M. \*Wollman (1945–8). Since no successor to Wollman, who resigned owing to ill health, could be found the school's governors made the house inter-denominational.

JC (29 Aug. 1929, 18, 25 June 1948).

**HILLMAN, DAVID** (c1894–14 May 1974), artist and Orthodox rabbi. Born in Riga, the son of Rabbi S. I. \*Hillman, he was educated at the Glasgow School of Art and the RA Schools in London, where in 1914 he won the Directors' Portrait Prize for a portrait of Rev I. Levine. A proficient portrait painter, whose many sitters included his father and Ernst \*Schiff, he was the foremost designer of religious-themed stained glass windows in British synagogues, including the New Synagogue in Chapeltown, Leeds, and the \*Bayswater, \*Central, Cricklewood, St John's Wood, Hampstead Garden Suburb, Hendon Reform, and St Albans synagogues. He also designed windows in Jerusalem's Great Synagogue and Hechal Shlomo. During the First World War he was ordained a rabbi by Rabbi Moses \*Gaster, and served as minister at \*Sandys Row Synagogue. He married the sister of Rabbi Louis Isaac \*Rabinowitz. He was the father of Ellis and Mayer \*Hillman.

EJ; JC (27 March 1914, 16 Oct. 1953, 12 March 1954, 24, 31 May 1974).

**HILLMAN, ELLIS SIMON** (17 November 1928–20 January 1996), environmentalist and local politician, and **HILLMAN, MAYER** (30 October 1931–), environmentalist. They were sons of David \*Hillman. Ellis (Eliezer Simcha) was educated at UCS and the Chelsea College of Science and Technology, and completed his national service in the RAF. He lectured

in environmental studies at the North-East London Polytechnic, edited *Space for the Living or Space for the Dead* (1977) and co-authored *London under London: A Subterranean Guide* (1985). He was a governor of Imperial College and a foundation governor of the Museum of London, and served as Chairman of the London Subterranean Survey Association. He held strong left-wing convictions and was an LCC councillor from 1958, serving as Chairman (1973–7) of the GLC Arts and Recreation Committee, and as Vice-Chairman (1980–1) of the ILEA. In 1994 he was elected Barnet's first Labour mayor. He founded the Lewis Carroll Society (1969), wrote *Novellae on the Scroll of Esther* (1982), and was elected FRSA in 1979. His brother Mayer studied architecture and town planning at UCL, and from 1954–67 was in private practice as an architect. Obtaining a PhD (Edinburgh) in 1970, he was (1970–92) Senior Fellow at Political and Economic Planning (renamed the Policy Studies Institute) and headed its Environment and Quality of Life Research Programme. From 1973–6 he was on secondment to the Department of Transport's Transport Research Laboratory. On his seventieth birthday he was honoured with a festschrift, *Ahead of Time* (2001). He co-authored *How We Can Save the Planet* (2004).

JC (2 Feb. 1996); WW; JYB.

**HILLMAN, SAMUEL ISAAC** (c1868–1 June 1953), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Tsarist Russia's Kovno province, of distinguished rabbinical lineage, he served for some years as rabbi at Beresino, in the Minsk region. From 1908–14 he was Glasgow's communal rabbi, based at the South Portland Street Synagogue, and was associated with the Agudath Yisroel movement. He was Hon. Secretary of the rabbinical conference, convened to prevent the deterioration of religious standards within British Jewry, held under the chairmanship of Rabbi I. H. \*Daiches at the Beth Hamedrash Hagodel, Leeds, in March 1911. In 1914 he replaced Dayan Moses \*Hyamson at the London Beth Din, and became President of \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. He greatly assisted Belgian and Jewish refugees during the First World War. In 1929, during the Arab massacre of Jews in Hebron, his mother was left for dead by

an Arab who cut into her hand to see if she was still alive; feigning death, she survived. Following his retirement in 1934 he moved to Jerusalem, where he founded a yeshiva. His publications include the Talmudic commentary *Or Hayashar*. His sister married Isaac \*Herzog. His first cousin was Lithuanian-born Sidney Hillman (1887–1946), the famous labour movement leader in the United States and advisor to Roosevelt.

EJ; JC (10, 17 March 1911, 21, 28 Nov., 5 Dec. 1941; Kenneth Collins, *Second City Jewry* (1990).

**HIM (né Himmelfarb), GEORGE** (4 August 1900–4 April 1982), graphic designer and book illustrator. Born in Lodz, the son of a shoe manufacturer, and brought up in Warsaw, he studied law in Moscow, obtained a PhD at the University of Bonn on Comparative Religion, and then studied graphic design in Leipzig. From 1933–54 he was in partnership with J. \*Lewitt. In 1937 both settled in London. During the Second World War they designed for such clients as the Ministry of Information, the Post Office, and the Ministry of Food, producing mainly posters. Their other work ranged from murals and the Guinness Clock in Battersea Park for the 1951 Festival of Britain to illustrations for the children's book *The Little Red Engine Gets a Name*. After 1954 Him continued as a freelance designer and design consultant; his range of clients included El Al Airlines and the monthly *The New Middle East*. His posters included the famous 'Top People Take The Times' series. He illustrated books, designed toys, animated films, and worked on projects relating to Jews and Israel. In 1977 he was appointed Royal Designer for Industry. He lectured in graphic design at Leicester Polytechnic from 1969–76.

JC (23 April 1982); *Times* (8 April 1982); S. Pendergast, ed., *Contemporary Designers* (3rd ed. 1997); *WW*.

**HIMMELWEIT (née Litthauer), HILDEGARD THERESA (HILDE)** (20 February 1918–15 March 1989), social psychologist. Hilde Himmelweit was born in Berlin, the daughter of a chemist and industrialist. Her maternal great-grandfather was the first professing

Jew to hold a university chair in Germany, and the family, while remaining Jewish, was highly acculturated. From 1934 she lived in England, and attended Hayes Court School in Kent and Newnham College, Cambridge (First in Medieval and Modern Languages; Second in Economics). She then earned a first-class degree in Psychology at Cambridge. In 1943 she qualified as an educational and clinical psychologist and later earned a doctorate in Psychology at the University of London. She worked at the Maudsley Hospital (1945–8) and became a lecturer (1949–54), reader (1958–64), and professor (1964–83) at the LSE. She was an advisor to the government about Independent Television and co-authored *Television and the Child* (1958). She also co-authored a major social psychological study of voting behaviour at six general elections, *How Voters Decide* (1981). She was a member of the Research Board of the \*Institute of Jewish Affairs. Her husband, Dr Fred Himmelweit (d. 1977), from South Africa, was a virologist and director of virus research at St Mary's Hospital, London.

ODNB; JC (24 March 1989, 25 March 1977, 1 Aug. 1977); *JYB* 1976; *Times* (17 March 1989); F. H. Garrison, *An Introduction to the History of Medicine* (1929).

**HINCKLEY**, town in Leicestershire, had a small organised Jewish congregation during the 1940s and early 1950s. The Hinckley Hebrew Congregation, affiliated to the Federation of Synagogues, was founded in March 1941, and held services on private premises. Shortly after its formation the congregation began to hold social evenings each Wednesday, at which Rabbi Dr Alfred Willman (c1895–April 1964), a refugee from Czechoslovakia, gave sermons. He afterwards became a teacher in the languages department of a Hartlepool school and in 1950 was appointed Minister at Norwich. The Hinckley congregation dissolved early in 1955 owing to lack of viable numbers. Its remaining funds were donated to two Israeli causes: 20 guineas purchased an avenue of trees in the Selig Brodetsky Forest and 22 guineas went to the WIZO Children's Home in Jerusalem.

JC (21 March, 4 April 1941, 18 March 1955); *JCR-UK*.



**HINDEN (née Gesundheit), RITA** (16 December 1909–18 November 1971), journalist and campaigner on colonial issues. Originally known as Recca, she was born in Cape Town to immigrants from Poland. Her father was an ostrich farmer who later entered the textile industry and in 1927 took the family to Tel Aviv where he took up citrus growing. Following her schooling there she attended the University of Cape Town for a year and in 1931 graduated in Economics from the LSE. In 1933 she married, in Tel Aviv, Cambridge graduate Elchon Hinden (1907–77), an intending physician from Liverpool who completed his medical studies in London and authored *A Primer of Paediatrics* (1957). In 1935 they returned to Palestine. She co-authored *Economic Survey of Palestine* (1938) for the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency. In 1938 the Hindens settled in London. Rita obtained a doctorate from the LSE for her thesis on the Yishuv, and then collaborated on several related papers with her husband (who served with the RAMC in India during the war). She held office in the Fabian Society, and was on its War Aims Committee. She specialised in colonial economic policy, writing tracts and research papers, and edited *Fabian Colonial Essays* (1945), as well as the journal *Empire* (later *Venture*) and later *Socialist Commentary*. She was a member of the Colonial Office's Economic Development Council and its Labour Advisory Committee, of the Labour Party's advisory committee on imperial affairs, and of the Trades Union Council's colonial affairs committee.

ODNB; JC (10 June 1938, 22 Nov. 1946, 26 Nov. 1971, 19 Aug. 1977).

**HIRSCH, LEONARD** (19 December 1902–4 January 1995), violinist. Born in Dublin to East European parents, he studied at the Royal Manchester College of Music under A. \*Brodsky, who supervised the formation of what became the Hirsch Quartet. He entertained during the war, pioneered concerts in air-raid shelters, revamped his quartet in 1944, and was a member of the RAF Symphony Orchestra. During the late 1940s he led the Philharmonia Orchestra. In 1961 he formed the Hirsch Chamber Players. He was the first Musical Director of the BBC Training

Orchestra (1966–9), and a professor at the RCM.

*Times* (27 June 1923); *JC* (7 Jan. 1938, 17 Feb. 1995); *Grove*; *International Who's Who in Music* (1977); *Independent* (18 Jan. 1995).

**HIRSCH, MAURICE, BARON DE** (9 December 1831–21 April 1896), merchant banker and philanthropist. He was born in Munich, the grandson of a Court banker who received an hereditary Bavarian barony in 1818, and the son of Baron Joseph von Hirsch (1805–85), a successful banker in that city. He received a traditional Jewish education before becoming a clerk in the bank of Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt in Brussels. In 1855 he married the daughter of the head of the firm, and although he became the firm's mastermind he was never a partner. He generally operated on his own as a merchant banker and was especially prominent in railway building in Eastern Europe and Turkey. His best-known project was building the celebrated Orient Express. In England he often worked with the phenomenally successful independent banker Sir Ernest \*Cassel. Hirsch lived in Paris from 1871–87 and then in Austria, but was frequently in England, where he resided at Bath House on Piccadilly. Like other phenomenally successful Jewish bankers of the late Victorian era he was a friend of the Prince of Wales. He was renowned for his racing stud and the many important races won by his horses. He is best remembered for his remarkable philanthropy towards the Jews of Russia and elsewhere in Eastern Europe. In particular he founded the Jewish Colonisation Society, which promoted mass Jewish emigration to Latin America, the United States, and elsewhere. Hirsch was also an opponent of early Zionist proposals, although he died in the year that Herzl first published *Der Judenstaat*. Hirsch was reputed to be worth between £16 and £30 million which, if true, meant that he was probably the richest man in Europe. Because of the complexities of his operations, no one knows how much he was worth, although he did leave nearly £1.4 million in Britain. Hirsch's widow Clara (née Bischoffsheim; 18 June 1833–1 April 1899), who inherited £3 million from his total estate, continued her husband's philanthropy.

ODNB; JE; EJ.

**HIRSCH, PAUL** (February 1881–26 November 1951), collector of music. Born in Frankfurt, he was a talented amateur violinist who at the age of 18 began amassing a private library of printed music and books on music that he later, when running the family business, opened to the public. In 1936 he found refuge in England, settling in Cambridge with his wife and his remarkable collection, which she had painstakingly wrapped for the move. The Nazi authorities had failed to recognise its immense worth. In 1946, on the advice of Otto \*Haas, it was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum. Known as the Paul Hirsch Music Library, this unique resource is known to scholars and musicologists worldwide. A special issue of the *Musical Review* played tribute to Hirsch when he celebrated his seventieth birthday.

JC (30 Nov. 1951, 13 May 1960).

**HIRSCH, Sir PETER BERNHARD** (16 January 1925–), metallurgist. Born in Berlin, he arrived in Britain in 1939, and was naturalised in 1946. Educated at St Catharine's College, Cambridge, he was Reader in Physics at the University of Cambridge (1964–6) and Isaac Wolfson Professor of Metallurgy at the University of Oxford (1966–92). Using electron microscopy he researched defects in the crystalline structure of metals. He made significant contributions to the advancement of solid state strength and plasticity, and to the experimental discovery of dislocation motion. A member of the UKAEA, he was elected FRS (1963), receiving the Society's Hughes Medal (1973) and Royal Medal (1977). He was knighted in 1975.

WW 2006; WW in Science and Engineering 2004.

**HIRSCH, SAMUEL ABRAHAM** (1 March 1843–14 February 1923), scholar and educationist. Born in Amsterdam, the posthumous son of a scholar, he received his early education from his brother, a rabbi. In 1863 he proceeded to Berlin, where he studied philology, philosophy, and history at the university and Talmud under renowned authorities at the Beth Hamedrash. In 1867 he became a teacher in the Jewish secondary school in Frankfurt,

and in 1869 received a PhD from the University of Heidelberg. He later arrived in London, where he taught privately. From 1879–1912 he tutored in theology at \*Jews' College, having succeeded Hermann \*Adler. In 1890 he took over the editorship of the *Jewish Standard*, a paper founded early in 1888 on a shoestring budget to promote traditional Orthodoxy; despite his best efforts, and the inclusion of a lively column by Israel \*Zangwill, it folded in mid-1891. He then edited, from its October 1892 to March 1893 issues, *Palestina*, organ of the Chovevei Zion movement in Britain. He was a stalwart of the latter organisation, but stopped short of embracing Herzl's political Zionism. He was active in the Union of Jewish Literary Societies and served as President of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England. His publications include *A Book of Essays* (1905) and *The Cabbalah, and Other Essays* (1922).

JC (10 May 1910, 14 Feb. 1923, 11 Nov. 1955).

**HIRSCHELL SOLOMON** (12 February 1762–31 October 1842), Chief Rabbi. He was born in St Mary Axe, London, when his father, Z. H. Lewin (Hart \*Lyon), was rabbi of the \*Great Synagogue. In 1764 the family left for the Continent. Hirschell received a traditional Jewish education in Poland, and became Rabbi at Prenzlau, Prussia. In 1802 he returned to London on his appointment to the Great Synagogue pulpit. By this time the English Ashkenazim significantly outnumbered the Sephardim, and their three synagogues in London had begun to co-operate with each other on such matters as charitable relief. Thus Hirschell, as rabbi of the senior and largest Ashkenazi congregation, was regarded as their spokesman, and since all queries regarding Jewish law and procedure, from Ashkenazi congregations and individuals in Britain as well as in the colonies, came to be directed to him, he accordingly became the first Chief Rabbi of the British Empire (though his predecessors at the Great Synagogue tend, in retrospect, to be considered chief rabbis). A highlight of his ministry was a visit to a service at the Great Synagogue in 1809 by three philosemitic sons of George III. In 1827 the Post Office demonstrated its goodwill by quite extraordinarily waiving all postage due on unstamped letters to impecunious Jews in England, from

friends and relatives in Russia and Poland, which were arriving care of Hirschell in ever-increasing numbers and whose cost he would otherwise have continued to bear. Ironically, in view of his British birth (which undoubtedly helped him to secure appointment to the Great) he was always more at home in Yiddish than English. A few of his sermons, notably one giving thanks for the British victory at Trafalgar, were translated into English and appeared in print. He sometimes commented with wry wit on the shortcomings of members of his community. His surname occasionally appears as Herschell or Hirschel.

ODNB; EJ; JE; JC (31 July 1903); Duschinsky, *Rabbinat*; Roth, GS; H. A. Simon, *Forty Years a Chief Rabbi: The Life and Times of Solomon Hirschell* (1980).

**HIRSCHFELD, HARTWIG** (1855–10 January 1934), orientalist and educationist. Born in Thorn (Torun), Prussian Poland, the son of a rabbi, he studied oriental languages and philosophy at the University of Berlin while concurrently enrolled at Hildesheimer's Rabbinical Seminary. Having obtained a doctorate from the University of Strasbourg in 1878 he served for a year in the Prussian army, after which he pursued further studies in Paris and then taught school in Posen while researching and writing. His particular scholarly interest lay in the Arabic literature of the Jews and in the relationship of Jewish and Arab cultures. In 1889 he took up the post of Professor of Biblical Exegesis, Semitic Languages and Philosophy at \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, Ramsgate. From 1901–29 he taught Semitics at \*Jews' College. In 1903 he became, as well, lecturer in Semitic Epigraphy at UCL, in 1906 lecturer in Ethiopic there, and in 1924 Goldsmid Lecturer in Hebrew. A member of the Royal Asiatic Society, he contributed learned articles to its journal, to the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, and to other periodicals. His many important books include a translation into English from the Arabic of Judah Ha-Levi's book on the Khazars (1905, rev. ed. 1931), *New Researches into the Composition and Exegesis of the Koran* (1902), *An Ethiopic-Falasi Glossary* (1921), and a commentary on Deuteronomy (1925). He prepared a catalogue of the Hebrew manuscripts in the Jews' College library. Louis \*Loewe was his father-in-law.

EJ; JE; JC (12 Jan. 1934).

**HIRSHFIELD (né Hirschfeld), DESMOND BAREL, BARON HIRSHFIELD** (7 May 1913–6 December 1993), accountant, trade union advisor, and communal leader. He was born in Birmingham. His mother was a former variety artist, [Leah] Lily Black; his father, a dentist, became a sales director in south Wales and later organised a chain of dental surgeries in London, where he was a member of Camberwell Borough Council. Desmond attended eight schools, including the City of London School, and became a chartered accountant. For many years he was investment advisor to the Trades Union Congress and from 1961–83 was Chairman of the Trades Union Unit Trust Managers Ltd. He was a founder and director of the Foundation on Automation and Employment. From 1977–86 he headed Horwath, an international accounting consortium. Given a life peerage in 1967, he was from 1968–74 Chairman of the Northampton New Town Development Corporation. In 1934 he captained the British team at the World Maccabi Games in Prague, and later was Treasurer of the Jewish Agricultural Committee, which placed young refugees in agricultural training centres in Britain. He chaired the Hampstead Orphan Aid Society and represented Hampstead Synagogue on the \*Board of Deputies. He gave 30 years of service to Norwood Child Care, retiring in 1983 as President. He advised the Histadrut and staunchly supported Israel. An artist, caricaturist, and art collector, he exhibited his work at the House of Lords and elsewhere.

JC (17 Dec. 1993); WWW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; Jolles; Godfrey Gideon, *Labour's Visionary: Lord Hirschfield* (1997).

**HIRST, Sir HUGO, first Baronet, first BARON HIRST** (26 November 1863–22 January 1943), electrical manufacturer and engineer. Born Hugo Hirsch in Munich, the son of a distiller, Hugo Hirst came to Britain in around 1880, joining a firm selling electrical appliances. He anglicised his surname when he was naturalised in 1883. He was a pioneer of the electrical industry in Britain and in 1889 was one of the

founders of the General Electric Company (GEC), becoming Managing Director in 1900 and Chairman in 1910. GEC expanded worldwide as well as coming to dominate the market in Britain, where it had 40 factories. Hirst had a modern understanding of the importance of research and of a satisfied workforce. He was also a right-wing protectionist Tory and Treasurer of the Empire Industries Association. In 1936–7 he served as President of the Federation of British Industries. His advice was frequently sought by the government, and he was made a baronet in 1925 and given a peerage in 1934. He left £499,000, and succeeded as head of GEC by his son-in-law, Sir Leslie Gammage.

ODNB; DBB; Jolles; WWW.

**HIRST, PAUL QUENTIN** (20 May 1946–16 June 2003), sociologist. He was born in Devon, the son of a non-Jewish manager at the Plymouth dockyards who was later an officer in the RAF, and of a Jewish mother (née Scheffer). He was educated at Plymouth Grammar School, the University of Leicester (First in Sociology), and at the University of Sussex, where he became a theoretical Marxist sociologist. From 1969–85 he was a lecturer in sociology at Birkbeck College and, from 1985, was Professor of Social Theory there. From his early Marxist-oriented works, *Pre-Capitalist Modes of Production* (1975) and *Marx's Capital and Capitalism Today* (1978), he evolved into a pluralist social democrat in *After Thatcher* (1989) and *Associative Democracy* (1984).

ODNB.

**HIRST (né Hirsh), THOMAS JULIUS** (1851–17 February 1927), cotton thread manufacturer. The son of a merchant of Hamburg, he was still known as Hirsh in the 1871 Census, when he was living in Huddersfield with his aunt. In 1881 he married the daughter of Charles John Brook, a leading silk manufacturer, in an Anglican service, presumably changing his name at that time. He became a prominent cotton thread manufacturer in Huddersfield, and was a Director of J. & P. Coats and of Jonas Brooks & Brothers, leading textile firms. He lived at a country house, Meltham Hall, near

Huddersfield, was a JP for the West Riding, and left £555,000.

Times (1 April 1927); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**HOBMAN (née Adler), DAISY LUCIE** (c1891–December 1961), author. A Londoner who later moved to Sussex, during the early 1920s she gained a Diploma in Economics and Political Science from Oxford. She was at that period Hon. Secretary of the Women's International Zionist Organisation, and lectured on Jewish topics to various communal groups including the LJS, to which she belonged. In addition to stories and articles in the Jewish and general press she wrote a novel, *Zion* (1923), and several works of non-fiction. These included biographies of Rachel Levin (Varnhagen); Olive Schreiner; and, as *Cromwell's Master Spy* (1961), John Thurloe, as well as *The Secret Barrier* (1938), *The Welfare State* (1953), and *Go Spin, You Jade! Studies in the Emancipation of Women* (1957). In 1926 she married, in a civil ceremony as his second wife, the non-Jewish Sheffield-born journalist and Liberal parliamentary candidate **Joseph Burton Hobman** (25 May 1872–30 September 1953). Assistant Editor and Leader Writer of the *Sheffield Independent* (1898–1912), Editor of the *Birmingham Gazette* (1912–21), and afterwards of the London-based *Westminster Gazette*, he became Chief Leader Writer of the Westminster Press (Provincial) Group, retiring from active journalism in 1942. He was widely known as an interwar commentator on current affairs under the pseudonym 'The Man from the North'. Keenly sympathetic to the Zionist and other Jewish causes, he edited *David Eder: Memoirs of a Modern Pioneer* (1945) and *Palestine's Economic Future* (1946). The couple's son, **David Burton Hobman** (8 June 1927–24 December 2003), a published expert on the socio-economic impact of ageing, was a campaigner for the rights and welfare of older people, and from 1970–87 National Director of the charity Age Concern. He was appointed CBE in 1973.

Times (1 Oct. 1953, 4 Jan. 1962); JC (17 May 1921, 27 Oct. 1922, 19 Dec. 1924, 2 July 1926, 3 March 1933, 9 Oct. 1953); JYB; ODNB (David Hobman).

**HOBBSBAUM, PHILIP DENNIS** (29 June 1932–28 June 2005), poet and academic. Born

in London, he moved with his family during the Second World War to Bradford, where his father worked as an electrical engineer for the GPO. Educated at Belle Vue Grammar School in Bradford and at Downing College, Cambridge, he received a doctorate from the University of Sheffield in 1968. He became a schoolteacher in London and a member of 'The Movement', an influential group of younger poets there. From 1962–6 he was a lecturer in English Literature at Queen's University, Belfast, and from 1966–97 taught at the University of Glasgow, where he became Professor of English Literature in 1985. He wrote more than 2000 poems, and published four volumes of verse. He also wrote numerous works of literary history and criticism, such as *A Reader's Guide to Charles Dickens* (1972).

*Daily Telegraph* (1 July 2005); *Independent* (6 July 2005).

**HOBBSAWM, ERIC JOHN [ERNEST]** (9 June 1917–), historian. Born in Alexandria, Egypt, where his father, although from central Europe, held British citizenship, E. J. Hobsbawm came to England in 1933 to join relatives following his parents' deaths. He was educated in Vienna and Berlin, at St Marylebone Grammar School, and at King's College, Cambridge (BA, PhD; Fellow, 1949–55), where he was a member of the famous, secret Apostles society. During the Second World War he served in the Royal Engineers. He was successively a lecturer (1947), Reader (1959), and Professor (1970–82) in the History Department at Birkbeck College, London, and became President of Birkbeck College in 2002. He also taught at several American universities. One of the most eminent and influential of contemporary historians, he is also extremely controversial, having remained a member of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1936, long after many other intellectuals resigned from it, although he did criticise Soviet policy. He is internationally known for his works on labour history and social agitation such as *Primitive Rebels* (1959); for his magisterial four-volume account of modern history, *The Age of Revolution* (1962); *The Age of Capital* (1975); *The Age of Empire* (1987); and *The Age of Extremes* (1994), and for *Industry and Empire* (1968) and other works on British

economic history. Under the pseudonym of Francis Newton he has written jazz criticism. His 17 honorary degrees include ones from Oxford, Cambridge, and the Sorbonne, and he was made CH in 1998. His autobiography, *Interesting Times: A Twentieth-Century Life*, appeared in 2002.

EJ; WWW; online sources.

**HOCHHAUSER, LILIAN (née Shields)** (1926–) and **HOCHHAUSER, VICTOR** (27 March 1923–), impresarios. Born in Kosice, Slovakia, Victor studied Law at the University of London and graduated from Gateshead Yeshivah. While working for Solomon \*Schonfeld he was asked to arrange concerts, which led to his career as an impresario forging links between Britain, the USSR, and China, assisted by his wife Lilian, the daughter of Ukrainian immigrants to the East End, whom he met when she worked at the Adath Yisroel headquarters in London. The couple married in 1949. They brought leading concert artists to Britain through Victor's agency, and following Stalin's death, having made contacts behind the Iron Curtain, they brought Soviet artists to the country as well. They arranged the Nureyev Festival in London, and introduced the Leningrad Philharmonic, the Soviet Cossack Company, and the Bolshoi and Kirov ballet companies. In 1956 they introduced to London Josef Fisch, the first cantor to come from behind the Iron Curtain to Britain. The Hochhausers' relationship with the Soviet authorities broke down after they gave sanctuary in their home to the great cellist Rostropovich, who defected in 1974. Following China's Cultural Revolution in 1979 they brought the Peking Opera to London and took the London Festival Ballet to China. In 1994 Victor was appointed CBE. Their son **Mark Sofer** (né Hochhauser; 1954–) has served as Deputy Director-General of Israel's Foreign Ministry and as Israel's Ambassador to Ireland and to India; another son, Dr **Simon Hochhauser** (19 November 1952–), has been President of the \*United Synagogue. His brother Dr **Daniel Hochhauser** (18 January 1957–) is a leading oncologist.

JC (17 June 1949 [Lilian/Leah Shields], 21 Jan. 1994, 23 April 2004, 4 May 2007, 4, 31 Dec. 2009); WW.

**HOCKMAN, JOSEPH SIMON** (c1883–5 April 1942), Orthodox rabbi and barrister. One of the most interesting and controversial of Anglo-Jewish spiritual leaders, he was born to Russian parents in Halberstadt, Germany. His father, Rev. Aaron Hochman (sic; 1860–9 April 1939) was a shochet who subsequently worked for the Nottingham Hebrew Congregation before moving with the family to Stepney and serving the London Shechitah Board for over 50 years. Joseph studied at \*Jews' College and at UCL (where in 1902 he won the Hollier Scholarship for Hebrew), and then attended the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, obtaining a PhD from the latter in 1907. He was afterwards appointed on a temporary basis to the pulpit of the \*New West End Synagogue, being formally appointed minister in 1909 in succession to Simeon \*Singer. His publications included *An Ancient Hebrew Inscription at Oppenheim* (1906) and *Jerusalem Temple Festivities* (1908). He was President of the West End Jewish Literary Society, Deputy Chairman of the Order of Ancient Maccabees, and founder of the Notting Hill Jewish Lads' Club. He advocated women's rights and addressed many political suffrage meetings. Theologically he voiced views similar to those later propounded by Louis \*Jacobs and, it seems, his own successor, Ephraim \*Levine. He believed that some Jewish laws, reflecting the contemporary conditions surrounding their human framers, had become outmoded and untenable. The resultant fury of his congregation's lay leaders and of the Chief Rabbi led to his resignation in 1915. That same year he enlisted as a trooper in the County of London Yeomanry Cavalry, ultimately gaining a commissioned rank in the Royal Artillery. In 1920 he was called to the Bar by Inner Temple, thus embarking on a new career.

JC (13 Aug., 10 Sept. 1915, 14 April 1939, 17 April 1942, 5 May 2006).

**HODES, ZUSMAN** (c1870–January 1961), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Lithuania, he received the rabbinical diploma from the famous Rabbi Jacob Reines. He was minister to the Belfast Hebrew Congregation (1906–16) and to the Birmingham Bet Hamedrash (better known as the Birmingham Central Synagogue) from

1916 until his retirement in 1942. He then moved to Leeds, where he supervised kashrut at the Rakusen matzo factories and for many years regularly visited the Francis Street cheder, distributing sixpences to the children. He firmly believed that the Hebrew and religious education of girls deserved more attention. He authored *Studies in the Siddur*. Like his Russian-born wife Sifre (née Yidelson; c1876–1952) he was an active Zionist.

JC (22 Dec. 1916, 28 March 1952, 27 Jan. 1961).

**HODGE (née Oppenheimer), MARGARET** (8 September 1944–), politician. Born in Cairo, Egypt, the daughter of a successful German-Jewish steel trader, she came to Britain at the age of four, and was educated at Bromley High School, Oxford High School, and the LSE. She was a teacher and market researcher before serving from 1973–92 on the Islington Borough Council, of which she was leader during 1982–92. Since June 1994 she has been Labour MP for Barking. From 1998–2001 she held junior ministerial posts in the Blair government, and was then Minister of State at the Department of Education from 2001–3, responsible for higher education. In 2003–5 she was Minister of State at the Department of Education, responsible for children's affairs, a controversial position in which she attracted some criticism. From 2005–10 she was Minister of State at the Department of Works and Pensions. Originally on the left of the party, she became a Blair loyalist.

WW; Jolles.

**HOFFENBERG, Sir RAYMOND** (6 March 1923–22 April 2007), Professor of Medicine. Born in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, he was educated at the University of Cape Town. After service in the Second World War, he taught medicine at the University of Cape Town from 1955–67. An anti-apartheid activist, at the end of 1967 he was banned from his post on the explicit order of South African Prime Minister John Vorster. His banning led to an international outcry, and he moved to Britain in 1968. From 1968–72 he was Senior Scientist at the Medical Research Council,

and from 1972–85 Professor of Medicine at the University of Birmingham. He served as President of the Royal College of Physicians from 1983–9, and was often at loggerheads with the Thatcher government. He was also President of Wolfson College, Oxford, from 1985–93. Knighted in 1984, he lived in his later years in Queensland, Australia, but died in Oxford. Known to friends as Bill, he was a specialist in endocrinology.

*Independent* (24 April 2007); *Times* (25 April 2007); WW.

**HOFFER, WILLI** (12 September 1897–25 October 1967), psychoanalyst. Born in Luditz, Austria, and educated in biology and psychiatry at the University of Vienna, where in 1929 he qualified as a physician, he became associated with Sigmund \*Freud and his circle at the Vienna Psychoanalytical Society in 1922. He was a specialist in child psychology, and especially in play as a means to education. He worked with Jewish orphans and was a founder in Vienna of the Jewish Institute for the Study of Adolescence. In 1938 he moved to Britain with Freud and his family, and in 1943 obtained British medical qualifications. He was associated with Anna \*Freud at the Hampstead Child Therapy Clinic and taught psychotherapy at the Maudsley Hospital from 1954–62. From 1949–59 he was General Editor of the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, and from 1959–62 was President of the British Psychoanalytical Association.

*Times* (31 Oct. 1967); *BMJ* (11 Nov. 1967); *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 50 (1969), 261.

**HOFFMAN, ISRAEL** (1910–22 May 1983), choirmaster and pianist. Born in London's East End, he studied music in London and Cologne. In 1928 he won the *Jewish Chronicle* Music Festival Prize, becoming LRAM in 1930. He gave a number of public piano recitals, and became Choirmaster at \*Bevis Marks Synagogue, later holding a similar position at the LJS. He took a deep interest in Jewish music and served as conductor of the Halevi Choral Society; he also taught at the Stepney Jewish School.

*JC* (15 Nov. 1929, 2 Sept. 1932; 10 Nov. 1933, 23 March 1934, 10 Feb. 1950, 10 June 1983); *Times* (22 Nov. 1935).

**HOFFMAN, Sir LEONARD HUBERT, BARON HOFFMAN** (8 May 1934–), judge. Born in Muizenberg, Cape Town, the son of a successful solicitor, he was educated at South African College School, Cape Town, the University of Cape Town, and Queen's College, Oxford (Rhodes Scholar; Vinerian Scholar). He was an Advocate in South Africa (1958–60) and Stowell Civil Law Fellow at University College, Oxford (1961–73). Called to the Bar in 1964 by Gray's Inn (Bencher, 1984; QC, 1977), he built up a lucrative practice in commercial law. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Gambling, 1976–8. Hoffman was a Judge of the Court of Appeal of Jersey and Guernsey, 1980–5, and then a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), 1985–92; Lord Justice of Appeal, 1992–5; and Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, from 1995. He was Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, 1989–92. Hoffman was knighted in 1985, and made a Privy Councillor in 1992 and a life peer in 1995. He has received three honorary degrees. Hoffman's time on the bench has been marked by some controversy. In 1989 he ordered a freelance journalist to reveal the sources of an unpublished article; the ruling was eventually overturned in the European Court. He later failed to disclose that he was a Director of Amnesty International Charity Ltd, and that his wife was a Director of Amnesty International, in connection with a ruling on the criminal culpability of Chilean General Pinochet, which was strongly supported by Amnesty International. This received much press publicity.

Jolles; WW; Dod.

**HOFFNUNG, ABRAHAM** (c1832–5 April 1912), businessman and diplomat. The son of Samuel Hoffnung (c1804–14 December 1878), who served as minister in Newcastle upon Tyne and in Exeter, he came to England from his native Kalisz, Poland, in infancy. At the age of 12 he started work at a London mercantile house, and later became a merchant

in Quincy, Illinois, and then in Montreal, before settling in Liverpool, where from 1870–4 he was President of the Old Hebrew Congregation. He represented the congregation on the \*Board of Deputies and was on the Council of the AJA. He paid several visits to Hawaii, and in 1879 became Hawaiian Commissioner to Portugal, arranging immigration to Hawaii of 15,000 agricultural labourers from Madeira and the Azores. Although a British subject, he was permitted in 1881 to present his credentials as Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires to the Court of St James. A director of S. Hoffnung and Co, of London, Sydney, and Brisbane, founded by his brother **Sigmond Hoffnung** (1830–27 August 1904), he left bequests to Jewish charities. Sigmond's Australian-born son **Sidney Benjamin Francis Hoffnung-Goldsmid** (1862–8 April 1930) was married to Sir Julian \*Goldsmid's daughter Violet.

JC (2 Sept., 14. Oct. 1904, 12 April, 10 May 1912, 1 Aug. 1930); ADB; S. Hoffnung & Co. Ltd, *The House of Hoffnung 1852–1952* (1952).

**HOFFNUNG, GERARD** (22 March 1925–28 September 1959), cartoonist and humourist. He was born Gerhardt Hoffnung in Berlin. His father was a wealthy grain merchant who after leaving Germany founded the Hoffnung Bank in Haifa. Gerard and his mother, from whom he inherited his artistry, emigrated to England in 1938 and settled in Hampstead, where he would live throughout his life. He was educated at Highgate School and Hornsey College of Art. He became an art teacher and a freelance cartoonist and advertising illustrator of note. He gained national renown for the series of humorous concerts he organised in Liverpool and London featuring weird instruments such as bicycle pumps and watering cans, as a comic broadcaster, and as the author of several well-known humorous books. He became a Quaker. Overweight and prematurely aged, he died of a stroke at the age of only 34.

ODNB; JC (2 Oct. 1959).

**HOGA, STANISLAUS (STANISLAV)** (1791–1860), Hebrew translator. Born near Lublin

to Chasidic parents, he served as an interpreter to Napoleon's troops stationed in Poland and in 1817 moved to Warsaw. There, while Secretary of the municipality's Jewish Committee, he leaked details of forthcoming edicts to leaders of Warsaw Jewry. He continued to assist Jews following his conversion to Christianity in 1825, and wrote in Polish a robust rejoinder to antisemitism. During the 1830s he settled in London, where he worked as a missionary. He published *Songs of Zion*, a selection of English and German hymns translated into Hebrew (1834; 2nd ed., with additions, 1842) and in 1839 translated into Hebrew Christian prayers, proselytising works including those by prominent missionary to the Jews Rev. Alexander McCaul, as well as Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. He wrote, in Hebrew, *A Grammar of the English Language for the Use of Hebrews* (1840), *Eldad and Medad: A Dialogue between a Converted and a Modern Jew* (1843), and *The Controversy of Zion: A Meditation on Judaism and Christianity* (1845). He was agent for the English-language edition of the conversionist periodical *The Faithful Missionary*. Following his return to Judaism in 1845 he published articles on Jewish values and ethics. Despite patenting several inventions he died poverty stricken.

EJ; JE; JC (29 Oct. 1847, 9 April 1858).

**HOLLANDER, BERNARD** (1864–6 February 1934), physician and writer. Born in Vienna, of apparent Jewish extraction, he qualified MD at Freiburg, and arrived in Britain in 1883 to study physiology at King's College Hospital. He revived the study of phrenology, as seen in his *Scientific Phrenology* (1902), and edited the *Phrenological Record* from 1892–3 and the *Phrenological Review* from 1905–6. In 1904 he founded the Ethological Society, remaining its President until 1929 and editing (1905–14, 1922) its organ, the *Ethological Journal*. He specialised in the anatomy and functions of the brain in humans and animals, and became Medical Officer for the county of Middlesex under the terms of the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913. He wrote books on nervous disorders in both sexes, on the psychology of criminal behaviour, and on hypnosis. His many publications included *The Mental Function of the Brain* (1901), *Brain, Mind and the External Signs of Intelligence* (1931), *Seeing Ourselves in the Light*



of *Modern Psychology* (1931), and *Old Age Deferred* (1933).

BMJ (17 Feb. 1934); F. Hedderly, *Bernard Hollander* (1965).

**HOLLESCHAU, JOCHANAN [YOCHANAN]** (fl. early 18th century), rabbi and author, also known as Jochanan ben Isaac of Holleschau. A native of Holleschau (Holesov), Moravia, he obtained semikhah, later moving to London where he was a teacher to the Ashkenazi community. Following Marcus \*Moses's controversial excommunication by Rabbi Aaron \*Hart, Holleschau, who tutored Moses's children, was appointed rabbi of the new congregation that evolved into the \*Hambro' Synagogue. In response to Hart's *Urim v'Tumim*, published in London in 1707, in which the author sought to justify himself, Holleschau wrote *Ma'aseh Rav*, published in Amsterdam that same year. Its title was a clever pun, meaning both 'A Great Event' and 'A Rabbi's Story'. While sharply criticising Hart and aspects of Jewish religious life in London, the book, which was translated into German, alluded to the tolerant climate enjoyed by Anglo-Jewry 'under rulers and princes and lords who deal with us with kindness and mercy'. Holleschau edited *Teshuvot ha-Geonim* (Amsterdam, 1707), consisting of responsa of contemporary rabbis concerning the pronunciation of divine names.

JE; Katz, JHE.

#### **HOLOCAUST, ANGLO-JEWRY AND THE.**

Few topics in Anglo-Jewish historiography are as controversial or emotive as the response of the Anglo-Jewish community, and more widely, the response of Britain and the Allies, to the Holocaust. Briefly stated, Hitler's seizure of power in January 1933 brought the most antisemitic regime in history to power in Germany. Although some Jews initially fled abroad, most did not seek to leave Germany until Kristallnacht in November 1938. Nazi rule did not extend elsewhere in Europe until the Anschluss with Austria in March 1938 and the takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1938–9. Jews in the Nazi-occupied portion of Poland were rounded up

into ghettos after the German occupation of this area in September 1939, but the deliberate mass killing of Jews did not begin until the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. At that point, Britain had been at war with Germany for nearly two years. Following D-Day, British troops liberated Belsen and other German concentration camps in 1945, when the state of the dead and living made a permanent impact on human consciousness, but the Western allies were not responsible for liberating Auschwitz and the other extermination camps, which were in the Soviet military sphere. Britain was one of the four states that conducted the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial in 1945–6. Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War Britain admitted an estimated 75,000 refugees from Germany and other areas of the German Reich, a figure that includes non-Jewish political refugees. About 66,500 immigrants from the Reich legally migrated to Palestine between 1933 and 1939, and about 40,000 to other parts of the British Commonwealth. After September 1939 legal migration from the Reich to Britain became virtually impossible, and indeed Jews were forbidden, from 1940–1, to emigrate anywhere. Virtually nothing was done to halt the Nazi extermination of the Jews after it began in June 1941, although Britain knew what was occurring. Critics maintain that this neglect was largely owing to antisemitism and anti-Zionism, others that nothing whatever could have been done, since these Jews were unreachable and were prisoners of Hitler. Proposals to bomb Auschwitz, which were never made by anyone until April–May 1944, were never carried out. There are two schools of interpretation about these events. An older school, as in Norman Bentwich's *They Found Refuge* (1956), emphasised the many refugees who were allowed to migrate to Britain. This more positive view has been revived in such works as A. J. Sherman's *Island Refuge* (1973), comprehensively in William D. Rubinstein's *The Myth of Rescue* (1997), and in a more balanced way in Pamela Shatzkes's *Holocaust and Rescue* (2002). Rubinstein, in particular, notes the virtual impossibility of rescue from Nazi-occupied Europe after the war began and the lack of viable plans for rescue. A more recent, negative school, found in such works as Bernard Wasserstein's *Britain and the Jews of Europe, 1933–1945* (1979), Richard Bolchover's *British Jewry and the Holocaust* (1993), and Louise London's *Whitehall and the Jews*,

1933–1948 (2000), emphasises the alleged deep roots of antisemitism and anti-Zionism within the British ‘Establishment’ and the alleged failures of Anglo-Jewry’s leadership, a point also highlighted in Geoffrey Alderman’s *Modern British Jewry* (1992). The last word has plainly not been said about this very difficult question. It should perhaps be noted that Selig \*Brodetsky, President of the \*Board of Deputies during the Second World War, stated in his *Memoirs: From Ghetto to Israel* (1960) that Anglo-Jewry could do ‘nothing’ to rescue the Jews of Nazi-occupied Europe apart from helping to win the war more quickly.

**HOLT, HAROLD** (3 November 1885–3 September 1953), impresario and concert agent. Born in Kimberley, South Africa, he qualified as a solicitor in his home country and in London, and then spent his career in England. Following service with the Claims Commission, dealing with damage caused by the British army in France and Belgium during the First World War, he became Managing Director of the British Talking Pictures Company and was a director of the United Picture Theatres Ltd. Through his International Celebrity Concerts and other companies, he acted as theatrical agent in England for many of the most famous performers of his day, including Heifetz, Horowitz, Rachmanioff, Rubinstein, and Paul Robeson, and greatly facilitated the performances of musicians of this calibre in Britain. He was also noted for his quiet financial support of younger artists.

JC (8 Oct. 1937, 11 Sept. 1953), *Times* (24 Dec. 1931, 12 Jan. 1935, 5 Nov. 1938, 14 Oct. 1939, 10 July 1944, 4 Sept. 1953); *Tempo*, ns 29 (1953), 14–15.

**HOLT, HILLIER** (19 July 1862–7 March 1930), businessman and communal leader. The son of a commercial traveller of Hull, he migrated as a young man to South Africa, and built up the mercantile firm of Holt & Holt of Johannesburg. Eventually he returned to London, where he was a director of the United Tobacco Company and many other concerns. He was Warden of the \*West London Synagogue, and established the Holt

Scholarships to assist university students. He died in an automobile accident in Cannes, leaving £642,000.

JC (21 March, 1930; *Times* (28 April 1930).

**HOMA (né Deichowsky), BERNARD** (1900–September 1991), physician, mohel, and communal leader. His father, Jerusalem-born Benjamin Lewis Deichowsky (c1874–1945), headed the wine merchants Mendel Chaikin and Co., established in 1905, the first importer into England of produce from the cellars of Petach Tikvah in Eretz Israel. Deichowsky was for 37 years President of the East End’s staunchly Orthodox \*Machzikei Hadath Synagogue, of which his father-in-law Rabbi Abraham \*Werner was spiritual leader. Whitechapel-born Homa studied at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim and then qualified in medicine. In his youth he chaired the London Mizrahi Students’ Society and was later Chairman of the Mizrahi Organisation of Great Britain. During the Second World War he was a major in the RAMC. In 1946 he resigned from the AJA in protest at its attitude to Zionism. He served as Chairman of the Central Council for Jewish Religious Education and of \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, President of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations, Vice-President and Chairman of the Council of the \*Federation of Synagogues, Vice-President of the London Board of Shechitah, and President of the Initiation Society. He was a member of the \*Board of Deputies. He wrote *Metzitzah* (1966) and an appendix to Jacob \*Snowman’s *The Surgery of Ritual Circumcision* (1962). He was also President and Warden of the \*Machzikei Hadath Synagogue and wrote its history, *A Fortress in Anglo-Jewry* (1958), followed by *Orthodoxy in Anglo-Jewry 1880–1940* (1969). His other publications were a booklet on shechitah (1967), *Footsteps on the Sands of Time* (1990), and, with Abba Bornstein, *Go Tell It in Gath: British Jewry and Clause 43* (1972). From 1934–55 he was Hackney’s Labour Party representative on the LCC, serving on various committees. In the 1951 General Election he unsuccessfully contested the parliamentary seat of South Hackney.

JC (24 Aug. 1945, 11 Oct. 1991); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**HORE-BELISHA** (né **Belisha**), [**ISAAC**] **LESLIE**, first **BARON HORE-BELISHA** (7 September 1893–16 February 1957), politician. One of the best-known Anglo-Jewish politicians of the twentieth century, he was an infant when he lost his father, a Manchester insurance company manager of Moroccan Sephardi descent. Following his mother's remarriage, in 1912, to civil servant Sir Adair Hore, he prefixed Hore to his surname. Educated at the Jewish house at Clifton College, and at New College, Oxford, he became President of the Oxford Union in 1919 after military service. During the First World War he rose to the rank of major and saw considerable action in France and the Middle East. He became a barrister (Inner Temple, 1922) and entered Parliament as Liberal MP for Plymouth Devonport in 1923, joining the supporters of the National government as a National Liberal in 1931. The fact that he was not actually a Tory did not help his political success. Nevertheless, he became Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Board of Trade in 1931, and was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from 1932 until 1934, when he was made Minister of Transport, entering Cabinet in 1936. There he originated the 'Belisha beacons' at street crossings, ensuring that his name would enter the language. In 1937 he was made Secretary of State for War. His radical shakeup of the army alienated many, and his originally pro-appeasement views hardened considerably after Munich. In the early, unsuccessful phase of the Second World War, criticism of his role, much of it unfair, grew, and Neville Chamberlain removed him from his post in January 1940, with Hore-Belisha declining another position. It has often been argued that antisemitism played a role in his removal, although the view among historians is that this was less important than his egotistical manner and his alienation of old-line army officers. He never again held Cabinet rank, but served outside Cabinet as Minister of National Insurance in Churchill's 1945 'Caretaker' government. At the 1945 General Election he lost his seat, remaining outside Parliament until he was given a peerage in 1954. At his peak in the late 1930s, polls consistently showed that he was one of the most popular members of Cabinet and, in other circumstances, might have become Prime Minister. He served as an elder of the London Sephardi congregation for many years.

ODNB; EJ; JC (22 Feb., 8 March 1957); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**HORN, Sir GABRIEL** (9 December 1927–), neurophysiologist. He was educated at Handsworth Technical School and College, the University of Birmingham (BSc and MD), and received a doctorate in science from the University of Cambridge. He served in the RAF from 1947–9. He taught at the University of Bristol from 1962, and was Professor of Anatomy there from 1974–7. He was then Professor of Zoology at the University of Cambridge from 1979–95, and was Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, from 1992–9. Known for his research into the neural mechanisms of learning and memory, he was elected FRS in 1986 and received the Society's Royal Medal in 2001. He was knighted in 2002.

WW.

**HORNE, NATHANIEL** (30 January 1887–November 1976), retailer. He was born in Spitalfields, the son of a coat tailor. After service in the First World War he founded, with his brother Marks ('Mick'), the men's clothing retail chain John Maxwell. By the outbreak of the Second World War it had more than 100 branches. During the war it produced military uniforms from its four factories. The firm was eventually sold to Great Universal Stores, with Horne a director of Hope Bros, a subsidiary. He was for eight years Warden of the \*New West End Synagogue.

JC (25 Jan. 1974, 3 Dec. 1976); Pollins, *Economic History*.

**HOROVITZ, BELA** (18 April 1898–8 March 1955), publisher. Born in Budapest, he graduated in law at the University of Vienna in 1922, following military service. In 1923, with art historian, poet, and translator Ludwig Goldscheider (1896–1973), he founded what became the world renowned Phaidon Press. The company initially specialised in classical and other past major authors including Shakespeare, before branching out into

the publication of high quality art books. Emigrating to Britain in 1938, he and Goldscheider re-established the company. In 1942, as a defiant symbol of the indestructibility of the Jewish people, Horowitz set up the East and West Library, which published a range of Judaica. Its output included works by Maimonides, Yehuda Halevi, Ahad Ha'am, Cecil Roth, and Chaim Weizmann, as well as early volumes of the annual *Leo Baeck Year Book*. Phaidon continued to publish quality books on art, most famously Ernst Gombrich's *The Story of Art*. Following Horowitz's death in New York Goldscheider – who had remained closely associated with the Phaidon Press as editor, designer, and author – assumed general management of the company, while Horowitz's son-in-law Harvey Miller took over the East and West Library. Composer Joseph Horowitz is Bela's son.

JC (31 Aug. 1973, 19 June 1998); *Times* (12 March 1955); M. Papo, 'In Memoriam Bela Horowitz 1898–1955', in A. Altmann, ed., *Between East and West...* (1958).

**HOROVITZ, JOSEPH** (26 May 1926–), composer and conductor. Born in Vienna, he studied at the Conservatoire there, moving to Britain in 1938. Following education at UCS and New College, Oxford, he studied at the RCM, where in 1961 he became Professor of Composition. A prolific composer, he has written works that are mainly, but by no means exclusively, orchestral: the rest of his output includes chamber music, ballets, operas, and film scores. He has given particular attention to writing for brass instruments, and has composed much incidental music for film, theatre and TV. Among his compositions are concertos for violin, clarinet, trumpet, jazz harpsichord, percussion, oboe, bassoon, tuba, and euphonium. From 1981–9 he was President of the International Council of Composers and Lyricists. He received the Gold Medal of Vienna (1996) and the Nina Rota Prize, Italy (2002).

*International WW in Music*; Grove.

**HOROWITZ, ANTHONY** (5 April 1956–), author and scriptwriter. Born in Stanmore,

Middlesex, son of a businessman, he was educated at Orley Farm boarding school in Harrow and at the University of York. A prolific writer of children's novels, including the *Groosham Grange*, *Alex Ryder*, *Diamond Brothers*, *Pentagram*, and the *Power of Five* series, he has also authored works of fiction for adults as well as such books as *Myths and Legends* (1991) and *Horowitz Horror* (1999). His writing for television has included scripts of the ITV series *Foyle's War* and the *Hercule Poirot* series adapted from Agatha Christie's novels.

JC (21 July 2006, 20 April 2007); online sources.

**HORWITZ, LOUISE BEATRICE** (1871–12 September 1914), painter. She was born with the first name Louisa in Islington to Prussian-born parents; her father was a 'jeweller's factor'. She frequently exhibited at the RA. Examples of her work were also shown at the Paris Salon, in Munich, and in the colonies. Until poor health intervened she had a successful practice as a miniature portraitist, proving especially popular with female sitters.

JC (25 Sept. 1914).

**HOSTER, CONSTANCE PAULINE** (8 July 1864–1 June 1939), pioneer of office employment opportunities for women. The only daughter of M. M. Kalisch, who educated her at home, she was a member of the Society for Promoting the Training of Women (founded 1859) with which the Educated Women Workers' Loan Training Fund that she founded merged. She was proprietor of the Typewriting, Shorthand, and Translation Offices and Secretarial Training College for Educated Girls and Women, and found posts for over 27,000 women. She was active in many organisations, including the Journal Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Women's Branch of the Conservative and Unionist Party, the German Jewish Aid Committee, and the Union of Jewish Women. She was a life governor of the London Jewish Hospital. With Ellen, Countess of Desart she wrote *Style and Title: A Complete Guide to Social Forms of Address* (1925).

Times (3 June 1939); JC (9 June, 25 Aug. 1939).

**HOWARD, Sir JOHN** (c1830–20 April 1917), engineer and philanthropist. He was born in Liverpool, to poor parents. P. A. \*Barnett was reportedly his half-brother, but little is known of his background. He became a leading engineer, and was involved in building railways in East Anglia and elsewhere, the Government Dockyard in Devonport, as well as tram lines and waterworks. He was especially active in Brighton, where he lived, and was chiefly responsible for building the Palace Pier. He also founded the *South London Mail* newspaper. In Brighton, he founded the Howard Charity and constructed the Howard Convalescent Homes. He was for many years a member of the West London Synagogue, and whenever he visited Edinburgh in connection with his duties for the North British Railway Company he worshipped in the synagogue there. He was also a member of the Brighton Hebrew Congregation. He left £284,000.

JC (28 Dec. 1906, 11 Oct. 1912, 27 April, 15 June 1917); Times (21 April 1917).

**HOWARD, LESLIE** (3 April 1893–1 June 1943), actor and film director. The son of a Hungarian-born stockbroker's clerk, he was born Leslie Howard Steiner (some sources mistakenly say Stainer) in London. He became a bank clerk, but following active service during the First World War he embarked on a theatrical career and moved to the United States. During the 1920s he frequently appeared on the New York stage, and after 1930 in Hollywood films including *Berkeley Square* (1933, his role earning him an Academy Award nomination), *Of Human Bondage* (1934), *The Petrified Forest* (1936), and *Gone With the Wind* (1939). In the 1940s he made morale-boosting British war films. He died when the passenger aircraft in which he was travelling home from Lisbon was shot down by the Germans. For many fans on each side of the Atlantic he represented the quintessential English gentleman. His brother **Arthur Howard** (18 January 1910–18 June 1995) was also an actor, perhaps best known for the part of a hapless deputy headmaster in the television comedy

series *Whack-O!* (1956–60). Leslie's son **Ronald** (1918–96) was also an actor, playing Sherlock Holmes in the 1954 television series, as is Arthur's son **Alan** (1937–).

ODNB; Leslie Ruth Howard, *A Quite Remarkable Father* (1960).

**HOWARD (né Hecht), MICHAEL, BARON HOWARD OF LYMPNE** (7 July 1941–), politician and former leader of the Conservative Party. His father was a Romanian Jewish refugee; his mother came from a long-settled Jewish family from Eastern Europe. They were shopkeepers in his native Gorseinon, near Llanelli, and strong Zionists. He was educated at Llanelli Grammar School and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and was President of the Cambridge Union in 1962. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1964 (QC, 1982). A lifelong Tory, he was chairman of the Bow Group in 1970. From 1983–2010 he was Conservative MP for Folkestone and Hythe. His first post, in the Thatcher government, was Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Trade and Industry (1985–7), where he presided over the so-called 'Big Bang' changes to the Stock Exchange. He was then Minister of State for Local Government (1987–8), the Environment (1988–9), and Housing (1989–90) before entering the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Employment (1990–2). He held the Cabinet post of Secretary of State for the Environment (1992–3), and in the very senior position of Home Secretary (1993–7) was notable for his strong right-wing stance towards crime. In Opposition, after an unsuccessful attempt to become leader of the party in 1997, he served in the Shadow Cabinet as Shadow Chancellor (2001–3) and, from 2003 until December 2005, as Leader of the Opposition. He was the first Jew to lead one of the two main political parties in Britain since Disraeli. His Jewish background appears to have made remarkably little difference to his perception among the public, although he has often been depicted as a Dracula-like 'Transylvanian'. As Opposition Leader he presided over a 33-seat gain for his party at the May 2005 General Election. Despite this, he resigned as leader, being succeeded at the end of 2005 by his former protégé David Cameron. In June 2009 he was named by the *Daily Telegraph* as one of the MPs allegedly involved in improper

claims for expenses. That same year he joined the Trustees' Board of the CCJ.

JC (31 Oct. 2003, 4 Sept. 2009); WW; Jolles; Michael Crick, *In Search of Michael Howard* (2005); *Daily Telegraph* (1, 2 June 2009).

**HOWARD, Sir MICHAEL ELIOT** (29 November 1922–), historian. His father came from an old Quaker family prominent as pharmaceutical manufacturers; his mother Edith (née Edinger; 1877–1977) was the daughter of a wealthy German Jewish stockbroker who lived in South Kensington and had been naturalised as a British subject. He had arrived penniless in 1875. Related to many notable assimilated Jews of German background, including Sir Geoffrey \*Elton, Edith built up a notable collection of modern paintings. Her son Michael was educated at Wellington and at Christ Church, Oxford. He served in the Coldstream Guards from 1942–5 and was awarded the MC. A specialist in the history of warfare and international history, he taught at King's College, London, from 1947–63. He was Professor of War Studies at the University of Oxford from 1963–8 and Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, from 1980–9. He later taught at Yale University in the USA. His best-known work is probably *The Causes of War* (1983). He is the author of many other works, including the award-winning *The Franco-Prussian War* (1961). He is also a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. One of the most distinguished living historians, he was knighted in 1986 and was made a CH in 2002 and awarded the OM in 2005. His autobiography *Captain Professor: The Memoirs of Sir Michael Howard* (2006) makes no secret of his homosexuality.

WW; online sources.

**HOWITT (né Horwitz), ARTHUR** (June 1885–August 1967), local politician. Born Abraham Horwitz in Prussian Poland, he was living in the East End at the time of the 1901 Census, which describes his Russian-born father, perhaps rather too grandly, as a diamond merchant and him as a furniture dealer. He became a publican and hotel

owner in Richmond, Surrey; President of the local Chamber of Commerce; and Mayor of Richmond (1924–5, 1927). He wrote the booklet *Richmond and Its Jewish Connections* (1930). A founder, in 1916, of the Richmond Synagogue, which he served as President, he was also President of the Commercial Road Talmud Torah, and, from 1954–9, of the \*Western Synagogue. He was Hon. Secretary of the \*Zionist Federation (1924–7), and was on the councils of the AJA and the \*United Synagogue, and for a time sat on the \*Board of Deputies. He was a keen collector of Judaica, with some of his pieces featuring in a loan exhibition at Selfridges in 1930, 'Jewish Antiquities and Art'.

JC (7 Aug. 1925, 29 May 1931, 17 March 1933, 1 Sept. 1967); R. Savinson, *The Richmond Record goth Anniversary Edition* (2006).

**HOXTER, HANS ZACHARIAS** (3 March 1909–18 November 2002), social worker and educationist. He was born in Frankfurt, the son of a teacher; his mother was the first woman teacher in a gymnasium. He attended the University of Frankfurt and in 1935 emigrated to Britain, where he assisted refugees while working as a banker. In 1946 he became General Secretary of the Nursery School Association and was also a social worker in the East End. In 1951 he founded the International Association of Educational and Vocational Guidance, where internal quarrels forced him off its board in 1965. The following year he established the International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling, and was significant in making professional counselling available at schools and universities. From 1972 he headed the Centre for Studies in Counselling, at the North East London Polytechnic.

ODNB; JC (11 July 1958, 20 Dec. 2002).

**HUBBACK (née Spielman), EVA MARIAN** (1886–1949), social reformer and feminist. London-born, the daughter of Sir Meyer \*Spielman, she was educated at Newnham College, Cambridge, where from 1916–17 she lectured in economics. From 1919–27 she was parliamentary secretary of the National

Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, which emerged from the suffragette movement, with which she was similarly involved, and from 1931–49 secretary of the Association for Education in Citizenship, which she co-founded. She was also instrumental in founding the Townswomen's Guilds (1930). From 1927 until her death she was principal of Morley College, in London, which provided non-vocational adult education, improving its curriculum in art, music, and the performing arts. She was a member of the LCC, 1946–9. Her publications included *The Population of Britain* (1947).

ODNB; R. D'Arcy Hart, *The Samuel Family of Liverpool and London* (1958); Diana Hopkinson, *Family Inheritance: A Life of Eva Hubback* (1954).

**HUBERT, ARTHUR** (c1904–11 October 1991), businessman and philanthropist. A metal merchant's son, born in Schlüchtern, Germany, and educated in Fulda, he was sent to Buchenwald in 1938. Arriving in Britain with his wife and son the day before war broke out, he settled in Blackburn. Following Dunkirk the family was interned on the Isle of Man as 'enemy aliens'. In 1944 he joined a small London-based scrap metal company. In 1948 he and its head became partners, trading as Tom Martin and Co (Blackburn) Ltd, which became one of the largest firms of metal merchants in Britain and a public company in 1964 with Hubert as Chairman. It was sold in 1976. Supported by his family, he generously funded a number of causes, most notably strictly Orthodox educational institutions at home and abroad, including the Jewish Teachers' Training College for Girls at Gateshead, the Prestwich Jewish Day School, the Sunderland Talmudical College, the Hubert Jewish High School for Girls in Manchester, the \*Hasmonean Schools, and the \*Yesodey Hatorah Primary School. Appointed OBE in 1973, he retired to Jerusalem four years before his death.

JC (18 Oct. 1991); S. Kalisch, *A Builder of Judaism: The Story of Arthur Hubert and His Family* (1978).

**HUDSON, STEPHEN** (pseud.) *see* **SCHIFF, SYDNEY ALFRED**

**HUGHES, HUGH PRICE** (8 February 1847–17 November 1902), Wesleyan Methodist minister. His mother, Anne Phillips, was of Jewish origin, and he was a notable philosemite. Born in Carmarthen, he was educated at schools in Wales, and graduated from the University of London in 1869. He became one of the most prominent Nonconformist clergymen of his generation, and founder-editor of *The Methodist Times*. His book *Social Christianity* appeared in 1889. Known for his progressive outlook, not least on women's rights, he became inaugural president of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches in 1896. He was a convenor of, and speaker at, a great meeting at London's Guildhall in 1890 to protest at the persecution of Russian Jewry. His mother was descended from [Samuel] Levi Phillips of Haverfordwest, presumably the son of Nathaniel Phillips, who arrived in Swansea in the 1740s as one of the two earliest Jewish residents there on whom information is reliable; Nathaniel later settled in Haverfordwest where he was a 'banker'. Levi Phillips authored *The Universal Hebrew Grammar*, published in about 1770.

ODNB; JC (28 Nov. 1902); Dorothea Price Hughes, *The Life of Hugh Price Hughes* (1904); Roth, *Rise*.

**HULL**, properly Kingston-upon-Hull, has had an organised Jewish community since the eighteenth century, when it consisted of just a few families. In 1780 a Roman Catholic chapel in Posterngate Street which had been sacked during the Gordon Riots was restored as a synagogue. In 1809 a breakaway group founded a rival synagogue in Parade Row, now part of Prince's Dock. The two congregations amalgamated in 1826 to form the Hull Old Hebrew Congregation. Its initial synagogue, in Robinson Row, was consecrated in 1827 and rebuilt and re-consecrated in 1852, closing in 1903 when the congregation moved into new premises in Osborne Road. The inaugural officiant, surnamed Symons, served for approximately half a century. The Osborne Road synagogue, enlarged in 1932, was destroyed in 1941 during an air raid. It reopened in 1955. The Hull Western Synagogue, in Linnaeus Street, was consecrated in 1903. Its ministers included Rev. Salis \*Daiches. In 1994 it merged with the Hull Old Hebrew Congregation into the Hull

Hebrew Congregation, which consecrated its synagogue in Pryme Street, Anlaby, in 1995 and remains active. Hull Reform Synagogue (Ne've Shalom), in Great Gutter Street, Willerby, was founded in 1964 and since 1981 has been affiliated to the Movement for Reform Judaism (formerly known as the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain). The Hull Central Synagogue stood in Cogan Street from its foundation in 1886 until 1914 when it relocated to Park Street. Destroyed in an air raid during 1940, it was rebuilt in Park Street in 1951, its congregation having in the interim used makeshift premises in West Parade. It closed in about 1976. Owing to the large numbers of Jewish immigrants who landed in Hull from across the North Sea, several other synagogues were in existence. The New Hebrew Congregation (1926 until about 1964) worshipped in a former chapel in Beadle Terrace, Goodwin Street. There was a synagogue in Great Thornton Street from 1885 until 1900. Others, long since closed, stood in Nile Street from 1878, in Prince Street during the late nineteenth century, in Great Passage Street from 1914, and in Adelaide Street from 1926. A synagogue is said to have been started in the seventeenth century in Dagger Lane (then called Ten Faith Lane) and been demolished about 1700, but this is far from certain, claims that Jews settled in Hull during Stuart and even Tudor times tending to be bluntly discounted as absurd by historians. In the late 1960s there were some 2500 Jews in Hull, and 670 declared Jews according to the 2001 Census. Hull's Jewish Lord Mayors include Henry Feldman (elected 1906–9), Sir Joseph Leopold \*Schultz (1942), Benno Pearlman (1928), Alfred Kyno Jacobs (1952), Theresa \*Russell's brother Lawrence Science (1958 and 1959), Lionel Rosen (1972), and Louis Pearlman (1983).

Roth, Rise; J. Lewenstein, *Story of the Hull Western Synagogue* (1953); L. Rosen, *Short History of the Jewish Community in Hull* (1956); I. Finestein, 'The Jews in Hull Between 1766 and 1830', *JHSET*, 35 (1998), 33–92; Jolles.

■ **HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN** (2 April 1827–22 August 1910), philosemite. This great Christian pre-Raphaelite painter has a place in the annals of Anglo-Jewry as the advocate of a scheme of Zionist settlement

similar to Herzl's. Hunt often depicted religious subjects, and his work took him to Jerusalem in 1854, 1869–72, 1875–8, and 1892. In 1896, owing to his compassion for the 'poor oppressed Israelite', he proposed a scheme for the settlement of Jews in a Palestine purchased from Turkey. In doing so he coincided with, and perhaps narrowly anticipated, Herzl. That same year, Hunt, as an invited guest, attended the meeting of the \*Maccabæans addressed by Herzl and, in contrast to most present, gave him his support. Hunt, a public supporter of Alfred Dreyfus, attended the 1906 London rally protesting at the Russian pogroms.

ODNB; J. Finn, *Stirring Times* (1878), 2; *JC* (21 Feb., 17 April, 29 May, 10 July 1896, 9 Sept. 1910).

**HUPPERT, HERBERT ERIC** (26 December 1943–), geophysicist. Born in Sydney he was educated at the University of Sydney, at the University of California–San Diego, and at the University of Cambridge. He has been Professor of Theoretical Geophysics and foundation Director of the Institute of Theoretical Geophysics at the University of Cambridge since 1989. Very widely published on the application of fluid mechanical principles to geology and the earth sciences, he was elected FRS in 1987, and has received several awards including the Geological Society's Murchison Medal (2007). He was editor of the *Journal of Soviet Jewry* and a leader in the academic movement to assist Soviet 'refuseniks'. He chaired a Royal Society Working Group on Bioterrorism, which produced a 2004 report entitled 'Making the UK Safer'. His wife Felicia (née Ferster) is Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Cambridge.

WW; online sources.

**HURST (né Hertz), Sir ARTHUR FREDERICK (né Hertz)** (23 July 1879–17 August 1944), physician, and his brother **Sir GERALD BERKELEY HURST** (4 December 1877–27 October 1957), politician and judge. Sir Arthur Hurst was born in Bradford, the son of William Martin Hertz, a woollen merchant surnamed Hertz. His grandparents were German Jews who migrated to England in the



mid-nineteenth century; Heinrich Hertz, the German discoverer of electromagnetic waves, was his father's cousin. Hurst changed his name in 1916. He was educated at Bradford Grammar School, Manchester Grammar School, Magdalene College, Oxford (First in Physiology), and Guy's Hospital, and then graduated BM from Oxford in 1904, winning several prizes. Before the First World War, in which he served as a consulting physician in Salonika, he worked at Guy's Hospital and built up an extensive private practice. After the war he opened a famous private clinic at Windsor, where he was regarded as the country's leading authority on stomach and duodenal diseases. He gave many learned addresses, and was knighted in 1937. He was one of the founders of the British Society of Gastroenterology, whose annual lecture is named for him. He wrote a posthumously published autobiography, *A Twentieth Century Physician* (1949). His brother Sir Gerald Hurst was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Lincoln College, Oxford (Scholar; First in Modern History). In 1902 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn (KC 1920; Bencher 1924; Treasurer 1944). During the First World War he served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Middle East and France. Until 1937 he practised at the Chancery Bar. He served as Conservative MP for Manchester Moss Side (1918–23 and 1924–35). From 1938–52 he was a Judge of the County Court (Croydon and West Kent), and from 1947–55 was Commissioner for Divorce Cases. He wrote a memoir, *Closed Chapters* (1942). He was knighted in 1929. Buried as an Anglican, he had no clear links with the Jewish community.

ODNB (Sir Arthur Hurst); WWW; *Journal of Medical Biography*, 7 (1999), 125–9.

**HURST (née Berney), MARGERY** (23 May 1913–11 February 1989), employment agency founder. Probably born in Portsmouth, the daughter of a cinema owner and builder, she was brought up in London and attended RADA but worked as her builder father's office manager. Following the breakdown in 1946 of her first marriage she founded the Brook Street Bureau, which by 1965 had opened so many branches, including ones in New York and Australia, that it was the world's biggest employment agency that specialised in office

staff. She was appointed OBE in 1976 and given the freedom of the City of London in 1981. She was the first woman admitted to the New York Stock Exchange. Hurst had a driven personality and was noted for her fiery temper and chronic restlessness.

ODNB; Margery Hurst, *No Glass Slipper* (1967); idem, with Sally Brompton, *Walking Up Brook Street* (1988).

**HURWITZ, EMANUEL HENRY** (7 May 1919–), violinist. Born in London, he received a Bronislaw Huberman scholarship to study the violin at the RAM. A concert violinist, he was associated with the Goldsbrough Orchestra (later The English Chamber Orchestra, 1948–68), the Melos Ensemble (1956–72), and the Aeolian Quartet (from 1970). In 1968 he formed his own Hurwitz Chamber Orchestra (from 1972 called The Serenata of London). He was leader of the New Philharmonia Orchestra (1969–71). He was appointed CBE in 1978, and in 1995 became President of the Incorporated Society of Musicians.

*New Grove; International Who's Who in Music* (1998).

**HURWITZ, HYMAN** (1770–18 July 1844), biblical scholar and Hebraist. Born in Posen, East Prussia, he received a traditional Jewish education. As a young man he arrived in England to join his father, a pious Talmudist. He found work giving religious instruction and Hebrew lessons to Jewish boys at a Christian-run academy where he broadened his own education by studying science and the classics. In 1799 he opened a Jewish boys' boarding school in London – the Highgate Academy. Walter \*Josephs, J. B. \*Montefiore, Sir David \*Salomons, and Barnard \*Van Oven were among his pupils. Wearing a 'tall Polish hat' and with a cane pointing menacingly from his boots, he lost the custom of rich Sephardim when Abraham \*Garcia opened a rival academy in Peckham in 1815. Hurwitz published *An Introduction to Hebrew Grammar* (1806). On the deaths of Princess Charlotte in 1817 and George III in 1820 he wrote Hebrew dirges, which were chanted at the \*Great Synagogue and subsequently translated into English verse by his friend, Samuel Taylor Coleridge,

and printed. Reserved and self-effacing, he was in 1828 appointed Professor of Hebrew language and Literature at the newly founded UCL – the first professing Jew anywhere to hold such a position. His other publications included *Hebrew Tales: Selected and Translated from the Writings of the Ancient Hebrew Sages* (1826), *The Etymology and Syntax in Continuation of the Elements of the Hebrew Language* (1831), *A Grammar of the Hebrew Language* (2nd ed. 1835, 3rd ed. 1841), *The Elements of the Hebrew Language* (1829; further eds. 1837 and 1848), and *A Letter to Isaac L. Goldsmid... on Certain Recent Mis-statements regarding the Jewish Religion* (1833). His essay 'Sources of Modern Judaism' appeared in *The British Jews* (1853) by John \*Mills.

ODNB; JE; VJ (2 Aug. 1844); JC (8, 15 Sept. 1893); J. Page, Hyman Hurwitz's *Hebrew Tales* (1826): Redeeming the Talmudic Garden', in Sheila A. Spector, ed., *British Romanticism and the Jews: History, Culture, Literature* (2002).

**HURWITZ, [ZVI] HIRSCH** (c1864–25 May 1946), rabbi. Born in Vilna, he studied at the Eishishok Yeshiva, and obtained his first rabbinical post at the age of 21. He arrived in England in 1903 to be Minister to the Sunderland Hebrew Congregation. In 1911, with Rabbi Israel Jacob \*Yoffey of Manchester, he organised the Rabbinical Conference in Leeds, at which he played a prominent part. That same year, after eight years in Sunderland, he was appointed Minister of the Leeds Federation of Synagogues, and took up his duties at the New Briggate Synagogue. He was particularly associated with the very traditional Psalms of David Congregation, Chevra Tehillim, and always contributed to its fund-raising appeals with exceeding generosity. A staunch Zionist, he helped to pioneer the teaching of modern Hebrew at the Leeds Talmud Torah. He authored *The 'Well of Purification'* (1921), regarding the significance of the mikveh (ritual bath). Only three days before his death in a Bradford nursing home he was, as Leeds' senior rabbi, issuing instructions relating to kashrut. In 1964 a room at Sunderland Yeshiva was dedicated in his memory.

JC (28 July 1905, 27 Jan., 17 March, 19 June 1911, 23 Jan. 1931, 31 May, 14 June 1946, 24 July 1964).

**HYAM, MICHAEL JOSHUA** (18 April 1938–8 July 2004), barrister and judge. The son of a barrister, he was educated at Westminster School and St Catharine's College, Cambridge, and in 1962 was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn (Bencher, 1999). A superb advocate who paid rigorous attention to detail, he proved particularly adept at handling complex fraud cases, and went on to be an outstanding criminal judge, known for his courtesy and humour. In 1983 he became a judge in Leeds, was appointed a circuit judge on the South Eastern Circuit in 1984, and from 1991–8 was resident judge in Norwich. He was a member of the Area Criminal Justice Liaison Committee, 1992–8. During that period he had a leg amputated owing to diabetes. In 1999 he was appointed Recorder of London. As a Senior Judge of the Old Bailey he presided over several high-profile trials, including those of Jonathan Aitken, Lord Archer, Mulcahy the Railway Rapist, and Copeland the Soho nailbomber. His book, *Learning the Skills of Advocacy* (1990), ran to several editions.

Times (9 July 2004); Daily Telegraph (11 July 2004); JC (6 Aug. 2004).

**HYAMS, PHILIP (PHIL)** (26 March 1894–8 January 1997), cinema owner and showman. Born in the East End, he and his younger brothers 'Mr Sid' and 'Mr Mick', in conjunction with the gifted architect George Coles, provided inter-war London with a number of resplendent cinemas. The brothers' father, a baker, had helped to finance the building of the Popular, a cinema in Commercial Road, Stepney, designed by Coles and erected in 1912. From 1919 Phil, who had worked there, built up a chain of cinemas with the assistance of Sid, and eventually also of Mick. These included the Canterbury in Westminster Bridge Road and the Trocette in Bermondsey. In 1927 the brothers' Broadway Super Cinema in Stratford, East London, was opened in the presence of the Prince of Wales, which ensured massive publicity. Their Victoria Metropole was the first theatre specially built for showing talking films, and their Elephant and Castle Trocadero (1930) was the largest cinema yet seen in Britain. In 1933 they outdid themselves with the erection of the art deco Troxy in Commercial Road, Stepney, the grandest

and most spacious cinema yet seen, with the biggest screen in Britain, and many innovative features unmatched anywhere in Europe. Its revolving battens enabling a flood of colour lighting had been co-invented by Mick. The cinema seated 3200 people, but the brothers' palatial Gaumont State at Kilburn (1937) outstripped it by seating 4004, and was regularly attended by Queen Mary. As well as films and newsreels the cinemas featured variety shows containing top acts. In 1944 the brothers sold out to Gaumont and in 1947 launched Eros Films, a distribution company that supported new British-produced films in addition to reissuing old Hollywood favourites. 'Mr Phil', the last-surviving brother, died at 102.

*Independent* (17 Feb. 1997); ODNB (George Coles); Hyams' death registration on <http://www.ancestry.com> gives his birthdate as 26 April 1894.

**HYAMSON, ALBERT MONTEFIORE** (27 August 1875–5 October 1954), civil servant, author, and historian. Born in Canonbury, London, the son of an export merchant from Russian Poland who was the brother of Moses \*Hyamson, he was educated at Swansea Grammar School and Beaufort College, St Leonards. In 1895 he entered the Civil Service, and from 1921–34 served in Mandate Palestine, where as Director of Immigration he incurred the fury of Zionists incensed with the British government's restrictive measures, and caused further resentment with his stubborn advocacy of a single state for both Jews and Arabs. He was Hon. Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund and Treasurer of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. A prolific writer, his historical subjects ranged from Elizabethan adventurers in the Caribbean to the London Shechita Board. He was President (1945–7) of the JHSE, and from 1944–54 edited its publications. He edited the *Jewish Literary Annual* (1903–6), the *Zionist Review* (1917–19), and the *Jewish Year Book* (1940–50), and co-edited *Vallentine's Jewish Encyclopedia* (1938). His works include *A History of the Jews in England* (1908; 2nd ed. 1928), *A Dictionary of Universal Biography* (1915), *A Dictionary of English Phrases* (1922), *Palestine Old and New* (1928), *The British Consulate in Jerusalem in relation to the Jews of Palestine 1838–1914* (2 vols, 1939–41), *Palestine: A Policy* (1942), *A Dictionary of International Affairs* (1946), *Palestine under the Mandate* (1950),

*The Sephardim of England* (1951), and *Jews' College, London 1855–1955* (1954). He served as Secretary of \*Jews' College (1906–21). In 1931 he was appointed OBE. **Derek Joseph Hyamson** (1914–71), who gained at First in Law at St Catharine's College, Cambridge, became a barrister, and was from 1969–71 Master of the Supreme Court, Queen's Bench Division, was his nephew.

JYB 1954; *WWW*; *Times* (6 Oct. 1954); *JC* (15 Oct. 1954).

**HYAMSON, MOSES** (3 September 1862–9 June 1949), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Suwalk, Russian Poland, he was taken to England in infancy. He received his early Jewish education from his rabbinically qualified father and from Dayan Jacob \*Reinowitz. He later studied at \*Jews' College and, as an external student, at UCL, from which he graduated BA and LLB. In 1899 he and the much younger Asher \*Feldman made history as the first Jews to receive the rabbinical diploma in England, and he was then appointed minister of the Dalston Synagogue, having previously served the Swansea and Bristol congregations. In 1902 he and Feldman were appointed to the London Beth Din. From 1911–13, being senior dayan, he was acting Chief Rabbi, and in the latter year, having been beaten for the vacant post by rival candidate Joseph Herman \*Hertz, who was more acceptable to the \*Federation of Synagogues, he left for New York to lead, for 31 years, the Orach Chaim Congregation in Manhattan. He was prominently involved in promoting Jewish religious causes, and from 1915–40 was also a professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. His published works included a pamphlet, *Some Points of Comparison Between Jewish and Roman Law*, and a collection of sermons entitled *The Oral Law*. Rev. A. E. \*Gordon was his father-in-law. A. M. \*Hyamson was his nephew.

*JC* (17 June 1949, 3 Feb. 1950).

**HYMAN, JOSEPH (JOE)** (14 October 1921–6 July 1999), businessman. Born in Manchester, the son of a successful textile merchant, he was educated at North Manchester Grammar School, leaving at 16 to enter his father's

firm. At 18 he went into business on his own, and in 1945 founded Gainsborough Fabrics, which grew enormously. The firm moved to London in 1950 and, after entering clothing manufacturing, became a leading supplier to Marks & Spencer. By 1960 it was known as Gainsborough Cornard and had a turnover of £2 million. In 1961 it was acquired by the old-established firm of William Hollins Ltd of Nottingham, with Hyman as Deputy Chairman. Within a year he had become Chairman, renaming the firm Viyella Ltd after its leading product. In 1963 he entered into an agreement with the giant ICI, which was engaged in a textile war with its rival Courtaulds, and continued to expand. Viyella acquired many old-established firms such as Van Heusen Shirts, and by 1969 had 23,500 employees and a turnover of £97 million. However, after ICI had settled its conflict with Courtaulds in 1967, its management tired of Hyman, whose autocratic style had also offended many directors and shareholders. In December 1969 he was removed as Viyella's Chairman. The saga of ICI, Viyella, and he became one of the best-known British business stories of the 1960s. From 1971–88 he was Chairman of John Crowther & Co., a leading Huddersfield woollen firm. He served as a governor of the LSE.

ODNB; JC (23 July 1999).

**HYTNER, Sir NICHOLAS** (7 May 1956–), theatre, opera and film director. His barrister father became a QC and his mother Marketing Director of Granada Television. Born in Manchester, he had his Bar Mitzvah at the Jackson Row (Reform) Synagogue, whose then rabbi, Selvin Goldberg, was his relative by marriage. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he read English. Briefly an actor and assistant stage manager, he went on to produce and direct plays, and having been an associate director at Manchester's Royal Exchange Theatre and later at the Royal National Theatre in London, he became Director of the latter in 2003, and in 2009 defended its staging of a play, *Seven Jewish Children*, which was widely regarded as antisemitic. Films he has directed include *The Madness of King George* (1994), *The Crucible* (1996), and *The History Boys* (2006). Knighted in 2010, and the winner of many awards, he has striven to include actors from ethnic minorities in his productions, irrespective of part.

JC (20 July 1990, 20 Aug. 1993).

# I

**IBBOTSON (née Wiesner), EVA** (21 January 1921–), novelist. Born in Vienna to non-practising Jewish parents who later separated, she joined her physiologist father in Scotland at the age of eight. A graduate of Bedford College, London, she obtained a DipEd at the University of Durham in 1965. *The Great Ghost Rescue*, her first novel, appeared in 1975. Her *Journey to the River Sea* (2001), another of her many works for children, won the Nestlé Smarties Book Prize and was shortlisted for other awards. *The Secret of Platform 13* (1994) has been claimed as an influence on the subsequent Harry Potter books. Other works include *A Song for Summer* (1997) and *The Star of Kazan* (2004), both of which are set in Austria.

*Guardian* (25 Aug. 2004); online sources.

**ILFRACOMBE**, a seaside town in north Devon, had a small Jewish community during the Second World War. The Ilfracombe Hebrew Congregation, located at the Capstone Hotel, St James's Street, consisted largely of evacuees, members of Alien Pioneer companies, and American servicemen stationed in the area. There were more than 1000 worshippers on the High Holydays. Founded in about 1940, the congregation lasted until 1945.

Helen Fry, *The Jews of North Devon During the Second World War* (2005); JCR-UK.

**IMANO (né Hyman), HENRY MORRIS** (24 March 1854–26 March 1907), opera singer, and **IMANO (née Davis), MIRIAM ISABEL** (c1855–after 1920), painter. A former chorister of the Bayswater Synagogue and a member of the \*Maccabæans, Henry won high praise for his magnificent bass voice. During 1886–7 he appeared in the D'Oyley Carte Opera Company's production of *The Mikado*, and later in 1887 toured with the company in

Germany, Austria, and Holland. In 1890 he appeared in New Zealand in *Princess Ida* and *The Yeomen of the Guard*, proceeding to the USA, where with the Digby Bell Opera Company at New York in 1892 he performed in the comic opera *Jupiter*. Following his return to England he gave a single matinee performance of the 'musical trifle' *A Doubtful Proposal* at London's Great Queen Street Theatre in 1900, featured in the musical play *HideNseek* at the Globe during the winter of 1901–2, and later in 1902 played in the 'musical curtain raiser' *The Wicked Uncle* at the Avenue Theatre. In 1904 he married London-born Miriam, a solicitor's daughter. She had studied at the Bloomsbury School of Art and helped to found the Society of Women Painters. Her many paintings included *New Music* and *Pure Emblems of Pleasure*, exhibited at the RA, *White and Gold*, shown at the New Gallery, and *Simplicité*, shown at the Paris Salon. From 1895 she was engaged in portraiture but remained well known for her flower subjects.

JC (4 Dec. 1885, 3 Dec. 1886, 8, 15 June 1900, 2 May, 18 July 1902, 9 Dec. 1904, 9 Nov. 1906, 29 March 1907); *Times* (28 March 1907, 18 May 1920); JE.

**IMMANUEL COLLEGE**, an independent fee-paying coeducational Jewish day school for 11–18 year olds, located in Bushey, Hertfordshire. Created under the auspices of the Jewish Educational Day School Trust, it is mainstream Orthodox and pro-Zionist, aiming, in its own words, 'to prepare pupils for living loyal and knowledgeable Jewish lives in the modern world'. It opened in 1990 with 38 pupils and in 2007 reached its optimal enrolment of 550, including 120 in the Sixth Form. Class sizes are small, and generally, in years 7–11, boys and girls are taught separately, but meet for intra-curricular cultural and religious activities, field trips, and outings including visits to Israel and Poland. Its full title honours benefactors Charles Kalms and Henry Ronson. Successive heads have been Denis \*Felsentein (1990–5), Myrna \*Jacobs (1995–2000), and Philip \*Skelker (2000–).

JC (16 Feb., 13 July 1990, 11 Feb. 2000, 2 Nov. 2007); Immanuel College website.

**INDIAN SILVER AFFAIR, THE**, is the name given to a financial scandal in 1912 involving well-placed Jews. It occurred at virtually the same time as the better-known \*Marconi Affair. Ernest \*Franklin, a partner in the City merchant bank Samuel Montagu & Co., suggested to Sir Felix \*Schuster, Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Council of India, that £5,000,000, in the form of silver required by the Indian government, could be earned if the transaction were to be placed through his firm. Among the partners in Samuel Montagu & Co. were Liberal MPs Sir Stuart \*Samuel and Edwin \*Montagu. Remarkably, the Permanent Assistant Under-Secretary at the Indian Office who dealt with this matter, Sir Lionel \*Abrahams, was also Jewish. When this affair became public knowledge, those involved were attacked in the right-wing press in a manner widely perceived to be antisemitic. A Commons Select Committee required Sir Stuart Samuel, a serving minister, to seek re-election at a by-election in his Whitechapel seat, which he narrowly won. His Tory opponent did not exploit the Jewish issue in his campaign, and neither did the Tory front bench. The scandal was soon overshadowed by the Marconi Affair, in which non-Jews, including David Lloyd George, were involved, along with Jews.

H. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, 'The Little Marconi Case', *History Today* (April 1964), 283–6; G. R. Serle, *Corruption in British Politics, 1895–1930* (1987); Rubinstein, JGB.

**INFIELD (né Infeld), LOUIS** (14 October 1888–1 September 1951), civil servant. Born in Poland, he arrived in England as a boy and was educated at Owen's School, Islington, and Queen's College, Cambridge (Double First). Entering the Civil Service, he became Deputy Controller of the Foreign Office's War Trade Statistical Department, Director of Rationing and Distributor of Food, British delegate and vice-chairman of the International Committee of Enquiry under the Spa Protocol in the Ruhr, and Assistant Secretary at the Ministry of Health. He was an active supporter of the Jewish Blind Society. Appointed OBE in 1918, he translated into English Karl Helfferich's *Money* (1927), *Kant's Lectures on Ethics* (1930), and *The World in Modern Science*, written by

his Krakow-born cousin, Professor Leopold [Ludwik] Infeld (1898–1968), who lectured at Cambridge before going to Princeton as Albert Einstein's collaborator. Robert \*Saxton is Louis Infeld's grandson.

JC (5 Aug. 1910, 7 July 1922, 30 April 1937, 14 Sept. 1951); JYB 1950.

**INGRAM, VERNON MARTIN** (19 May 1924–17 August 2006), molecular biologist. He was born Werner Adolf Martin Immerwahl in Breslau, Germany, the son of a timber merchant. Although both his parents were Jewish, he was raised as a Christian. He fled to England in 1939, working for a pharmaceutical company in London during the Second World War. He was educated at Birkbeck College, London (BSc, 1945; PhD, 1949), and then worked at the Unit for the Molecular Structure of Biological Systems at Cambridge. There he did pioneering work on the structure of haemoglobin, and became known as 'the father of molecular medicine'. From 1958 he taught in the USA, mainly at MIT. He was elected FRS in 1970.

ODNB.

**INLANDER, HENRY** (14 January 1925–15 December 1983), painter. Born Heinz Kurt Inlander in Vienna, he lived in Trieste from 1935–8, when he and his parents arrived in Britain. Naturalised in 1947, he studied (1945–9) at the Camberwell School of Art and Crafts, where he taught from 1957–79, and at the Slade School of Fine Art (1949–52). He won several prizes, one of which took him to Rome for several years. The Italian countryside would remain his favourite subject, although he worked and exhibited mainly in London. Primarily a landscapist, modern but not avant-garde, he sometimes painted figure studies, including *Moses and the Burning Bush*, which he contributed to the Tate Gallery's religious-themed exhibition in 1958. He spent short periods working in North America and exhibited at major galleries in Britain and abroad.

ODNB; EJ.

**INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH POLICY STUDIES**  
see **INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS**

**INSTITUTE OF JEWISH AFFAIRS (IJA)**, superseded in 1997 by the Institute for Jewish Policy Studies, was founded in New York in 1941 by the World Jewish Congress to conduct research about the problems faced by post-war Jewry, including Holocaust survivors. It was located in New York until 1966, when it was transferred to London, where it was headed by Stephen J. Roth (assisted by fellow-refugee Dr Elizabeth Eppler, its librarian/bibliographer, who later moved to Israel). It conducted major research projects on antisemitism, Jewish sociology, and related topics, and published a number of highly regarded journals, including *Patterns of Prejudice* (edited for much of the time by C. C. Aronsfeld), *East European Jewish Affairs*, *Christian-Jewish Relations*, the *IJA Intelligence Reports*, and *Antisemitism World Report*. It also conducted seminars and conferences. For much of this time it was certainly the most important research body of its kind outside of the USA. In 1997 it changed its name to the Institute for Jewish Policy Studies and altered its role, no longer monitoring antisemitism but concentrating on planning for Jewish communities in Britain and Europe and on the maintenance of Jewish culture in the Diaspora. Since 1997 it has been headed, successively, by Barry Kosmin and Antony Lerman. *Patterns of Prejudice* and some, but not all, of the IJA's journals still continue, under different editorial auspices.

EJ; online sources.

**INSTONE, Sir SAMUEL** (16 August 1878–9 November 1937), businessman. One of the most prominent businessmen of his time, he was born in Gravesend, the son of a shipowner, and started work in the family firm at 15. In the early twentieth century he founded S. Instone & Co. of Cardiff, a colliery shipper between South Wales and Antwerp, expanding the business to London as a domestic colliery shipper. From 1919 he was a pioneer of aviation, founding Instone Air Line, which ran flights from London to Paris from that early date. During the interwar years he was

heavily engaged as a colliery owner, chiefly in South Wales, which brought him into much conflict with the unions. He also built a model housing estate, Instoneville, in Yorkshire, and founded one of the early Thames waterbus services. He was knighted in 1921. His brother Alfred wrote an account of his aviation ventures, *Early Birds* (1924).

ODNB; DBB; Jolles; WWW.

**INTERNMENT DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.** Between 1933 and 1939, mainly in the two years immediately preceding the outbreak of war, probably between 50,000 and 70,000 Jewish refugees from the Nazi Reich arrived in Britain. Most had thus not been naturalised. There were also considerable numbers of non-Jewish non-naturalised Germans and Italians in Britain. When the war began in September 1939, originally few were interned, that is, placed in secure internment camps as potential enemy agents. In December 1939, of 62,000 'enemy aliens' (non-naturalised citizens of the German Reich or Italy) dealt with by tribunals established for that purpose, only 486 had been interned. By the spring of 1940, however, with the apparently imminent and real threat of a German invasion, pressure grew to intern all 'enemy aliens', including Jews and anti-Nazis. From May 1940 about one-third of German and about one-sixth of Italian 'enemy aliens' were interned. Women were exempted, but the Kafkaesque policy of interning Jewish refugees as Nazi spies remained briefly in full force. Some liberalisation began in July 1940, and virtually all were released by 1942 or 1943. By that time, the government realised the stupidity and unfairness of its policies. Most internees were held on the Isle of Man, where they quickly established a network of cultural institutions. Probably the most notorious episode concerned the internees sent out on HMT *Dunera* in July 1940 to New South Wales, including 2036 Jews and 451 others, in conditions later termed inhumane. About 1000 remained in Australia. Many British internees later joined the British military and many had distinguished post-war careers. Peter Gillman, *Collar the Lot!* (1980), is the best-known account of internment.

**IPSWICH**, county town of Suffolk, had a medieval Jewish community. During the eighteenth century Jews resettled in the town, and worshipped from about 1730 in a room in St Clements. Two of these residents were Sarah \*Lyons and her son, mohel Isaac Titterman, who is sometimes credited with awakening Lord George \*Gordon's interest in Judaism. In 1793, when war broke out with revolutionary France, the local magistrates intervened to save Jews, assumed to be pro-Jacobin, from assault by a mob. In 1795–6 a synagogue was built in Rope Lane. At around that time Ipswich's general market day was changed from Saturday to Tuesday so that observant Jews might trade. In 1830 there were about 50 Jews in the town. By the 1840s there were about 20 male members of the synagogue, although only five Jewish families seem to have remained in Ipswich. Faced with such a decline, local chazan and shochet Rev. Harris Isaacs, who had served since 1817, moved in 1850 to Merthyr Tydfil. By the 1890s the synagogue in Ipswich had closed. No Jews remained in town by the First World War. The 2001 Census showed that, with around 400 declared Jews in Ipswich and environs, the district had become one of the fastest growing areas of Jewish settlement. The Ipswich Liberal Jewish Group was formed in 2005.

JE; EJ; Hermann Gollancz, 'A Ramble in East Anglia', *JC* (7 June 1896, 12 Aug. 2005); Roth, HJE; idem, RPJ; Malcolm Brown, 'The Jews of Norfolk and Suffolk before 1840', *JHSET*, 32 (1990–2), 219–36; idem, 'An Ipswich Worthy Portrayed by John Constable', *ibid.*, 33 (1992–4), 137–40.

**IRELAND**, consisting now of the republic of Eire and of the six counties of Ulster forming part of the United Kingdom, had a tiny Jewish population in medieval times which probably resided in or near \*Dublin. In 1620 David Sollom, a Jewish merchant, purchased property in Meath, and during the Cromwellian period a community again developed in Dublin. By the mid-eighteenth century Jews had settled in \*Cork. Between 1743 and 1748 four bills were introduced into the Irish Parliament to facilitate the naturalisation of foreign Jews. Owing to opposition by the peers, each bill was rejected. Acts of Parliament passed in 1780 and 1783 granting aliens the right of naturalisation specifically

excluded Jews. This discriminatory legislation was repealed as late as 1846, and that same year an obsolete statute that prescribed distinctive clothing for Jews was repealed. The Irish Marriage Act of 1844 expressly permitted marriages according to Jewish rites. Towards the mid-nineteenth century several German Jewish families settled in Ireland, notably the Jaffe family of \*Belfast. The number of persons declaring themselves Jewish by religion in the Irish censuses of 1871 and 1881 was 258 and 453 respectively. Owing largely to immigration from Eastern Europe, that number had reached 1779 in 1891 and 3771 in 1901, with the majority of them in Dublin. In 1904 anti-Jewish feeling and a mass boycott of Jewish shopkeepers, sometimes described as a 'pogrom' despite the lack of bloodshed, occurred in \*Limerick. In 1921 Southern Ireland became independent of Britain as the Irish Free State, known later as Eire. Consequently, most Irish Jews became, at least de jure, independent of the Anglo-Jewish community, under their own Chief Rabbi and with their own representative council. Eire's constitution of 1937 recognised Judaism as a minority faith and guaranteed Jews complete freedom from discrimination. In 1968 there were about 4000 Jews in Eire. By 2004 there were about 1790, most of them in Dublin.

JE; EJ; *JC* (18 April, 2, 9 May, 19 Sept. 1884, 15 Jan., 9 Sept. 1904); Louis Hyman, *The Jews of Ireland* (1972); Bernard J. Shillman, *A Short History of the Jews in Ireland* (1945); C. H. L. Emanuel, *A Century and a Half of Jewish History* (1910); Dermot Keogh, *Jews in Twentieth Century Ireland* (1998).

■ **IRVING, Sir HENRY** (6 February 1838–12 October 1905), philosemite. This great Victorian actor-manager, who deplored the persecution of Jews overseas, attended E. F. Pinches's City Commercial School in George Yard, Lombard Street, which had many Jewish pupils. He practised elocution at the \*Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institute, and had numerous Jewish friends, not least his lover Eliza \*Aria. He achieved his first success in 1871 in *The Bells*, Leopold D. Lewis's adaptation of *Le Juif Polonais*, playing the remorseful, self-destructing murderer of a Jewish traveller, and depicted Shylock with sensitivity, as a human being deserving sympathy. Although solicitor and dramatist



Lewis (1828–90), whose middle name is variously given as David and Davis, wrote another play of Jewish interest, *The Wandering Jew*, and has a biographical entry in the *Jewish Encyclopædia*, he was according to the JC (12 September 1890) ‘not a Jew, nor did he look a bit like one’.

ODNB (both Irving and Lewis); JC (20 Oct. 1905).

**IRWELL (née Fuerst; formerly Davis), HENRIETTA** (c1870–4 May 1941), communal leader. A widow married in 1901 to Mecklenburg-born London wool merchant Hermann Irwell (1837–29 November 1910), she was one of the leading women Zionists of her generation. In 1905 she gave a generous donation to Alice \*Model’s Jewish Day Nursery in Whitechapel, enabling it to employ a kindergarten teacher, and in 1922 she was a founder member of Lizzie \*Hands’s Council for the Amelioration of the Legal Position of the Jewess. In 1918 she helped to establish the Federation of Women Zionists and in 1920 was among the founders of WIZO, of which she soon became co-Treasurer and a vice-president. She travelled to Australia and New Zealand in 1928–9 to advance WIZO’s cause. She gave the impetus to WIZO’s child welfare work in Palestine, as well as to many other services and institutions in that land, where in 1936 WIZO’s headquarters was opened as Henrietta Irwell House. During the Nazi era she played an official role in communal fundraising efforts for refugees from her native Germany.

JC (7 April 1905, 6 April 1906, 2 Dec. 1910, 6 Jan. 1911, 15 March, 20 Sept. 1935, 3 July 1936, 9, 16 May, 19, 26 Sept., 21 Nov. 1941); R. Gassman-Sherr, *The Story of the Federation of Women Zionists in Great Britain and Ireland, 1918–1968* (1968); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**ISAAC, BENJAMIN** (c1822–15 December 1905) and **ISAAC, FREDERICK SIMEON** (c1829–22 April 1915), merchants. Nothing seems to be known of the London-born brothers’ parentage. With their sibling Alexander (d. 15 December 1911, leaving £178,000) they were partners in Isaac & Samuel, a City of London firm with worldwide interests. Benjamin,

who is known to have been unmarried and to have lived with Alexander, was also a director of several insurance and overseas investment companies, and left £422,000. He was described as a ‘merchant’ in the 1861 Census and a ‘commission merchant’ in the 1881 Census. He bequeathed legacies to a range of Jewish charities, including the Board of Guardians and the JFS. In addition to involvement in the City firm, Frederick was a director of several South American utility and finance companies. In the 1871 Census he was described as a ‘South American merchant’ and in the 1901 Census as a ‘financial merchant’. He left £630,000, including a range of legacies to Jewish charities.

JC (16 Feb. 1906, 9 Feb. 1912, 9 July 1915); <http://ancestry.co.uk>.

**ISAAC, JOHN RAPHAEL** (1809–9 April 1870), lithographer and engraver. Based in his native Liverpool, he was appointed medallist and engraver to Prince Albert in 1846. His artwork kept at Liverpool City Library shows a very high degree of precision. His son, Percy Lewis Isaac (1845–31 August 1917), was a naval architect. His brother, Benjamin Ralph Isaac (1817–81), a ‘musical professor’ in Liverpool, was examiner of all candidates from that city applying for admission to the RAM in London.

Gore’s *Liverpool Directory* (1843, 1857); A. E. Franklin, *Records of the Franklin Family and Collaterals* (1935); JC (14 April 1865).

**ISAAC, SAMUEL** (1812–22 November 1886), businessman and philanthropist. His father was a furniture broker and his mother a first cousin of Sir David \*Salomons. Originally based in Chatham, Samuel became a successful London businessman, acting mainly as an army contractor, and military tailor and outfitter (as Isaac, Campbell and Co). In 1859 he set up, in Northampton, a mechanised shoe factory, one of the first two in Britain. During the American Civil War Isaac, Campbell & Co played a pivotal role in helping the Confederacy, through audacious and large-scale blockade-running. The firm’s vessels took military stores to the southern states,

returning to Britain with cotton. From among his Northampton workforce Samuel raised a regiment of volunteers for the Confederate army, and received the rank of major. The war's outcome in 1865 financially ruined him, since he and his firm were large holders of Confederate funds. But he gradually recovered his former prosperity, enabling him to agree, in 1881, to play a key part in funding and undertaking a massive civil engineering project, the Mersey Tunnel Railway between Liverpool and Birkenhead. The tunnel opened in 1885; its first railway engine, No. 1, was named 'The Major' after him. Saul \*Isaac was his brother. His descendants include family planning pioneer Eleanor Singer (1903–99); Professor David Vernon Donnison (1926–), one of Britain's foremost authorities on social policy and administration; and Professor Bastien Gomperts (1936–).

ODNB; Jolles, *Isaac*; Emden.

**ISAAC, SAUL** (14 February 1823–6 October 1903), politician and communal leader. Born in Chatham, brother of Samuel \*Isaacs, with whom he became an army contractor in London, he later owned a colliery in Nottingham. A JP there, he was the first professing Jew to serve as a Conservative MP, representing Nottingham from 1874–80. He was a member of the \*Board of Deputies and of the Council of the \*United Synagogue, and Treasurer of the \*Bayswater Synagogue.

Jolles, *Isaac*; Jolles; Stenton.

**ISAACOVITCH, NATHAN** (1876–19 June 1939), actor-manager, and **ISAACOVITCH (née Ungar), [LILIAN] REBECCA** (1880–1975), theatre manager. Born in Vladislavov, Poland, Nathan arrived in London at the age of 17. A few years later he joined the Yiddish drama company at the East End's Pavilion Theatre, and soon attained leading roles. From 1913–20 he was on the Continent, having been engaged as producer by the Yiddish Theatre in Lodz, and was unable to return to Britain owing to the war. After his return, using the stage name Nathan Natoff, he appeared with Maurice \*Moscovitch over

several seasons in English-language productions in the West End and the provinces. In 1929 he founded the Yiddish Folk Theatre. Following the Pavilion's closure in 1935 his company appeared regularly at the nearby Grand Palais. He was especially interested in staging Shakespeare in Yiddish, and relished the roles of Hamlet, Othello, and Shylock. He also revelled in roles as Biblical patriarchs. As an actor-manager he travelled to South Africa and South America. He appeared in several British films. Following his death his Polish-born widow Rebecca assumed the management of the Grand Palais. A tailor's daughter, she had arrived in London in 1887 and married in 1901. Very popular with its clientele, she continued to manage the theatre, despite many organisational difficulties, until it closed in 1970.

Mazower; JC (23 June 1939, 21 Nov. 1975).

**ISAACS, ALICK** (17 July 1921–26 January 1967), virologist. Born in Glasgow, son of a shopkeeper, he qualified in medicine at the University of Glasgow (1944; honorary MD, 1955), and subsequently conducted research on influenza in Sheffield, in Melbourne, and at the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, where he headed the virology department from 1961. In 1957 he and Jean Lindenmann of Zurich investigated viral interference (the phenomenon whereby an infection of a host cell by one virus inhibits the infection of that cell by another virus type) and discovered it was brought about by a substance, a glycoprotein, which they called interferon. Their hope that interferon, a landmark discovery in medical history, would produce an effective clinically applicable anti-virus medication was later realised: various interferons are now being used in conditions such as (viral) hepatitis C. Isaacs also made important observations in his investigation of the epidemiology of influenza. He was elected FRS (1966), and was awarded an honorary doctorate from the Catholic University of Louvain (1962). Through his maternal grandmother he was related to Sir Benjamin \*Phillips.

Biogr. Memoirs FRS, 13; Times (28 Jan. 1967); WWW; BMJ (4 Feb. 1967); Lancet (4 Feb. 1967).

**ISAACS, DAVID ASHER** (c1849–8 April 1890), educationist. Born in Aldgate, son of a Dutch-born rag merchant, he obtained the Jews' Commemorative Scholarship (celebrating the admission of Jews to Parliament) at the \*Jews' Free School three years in succession; it was subsequently won by his equally brilliant brothers Isaac (later a leading communal figure in Manchester) and Hyman (later headmaster of the Sydney Jewish School, who d. 16 July 1884). In 1871 David graduated with a First from the University of London. In 1873, at the College of the British and Foreign Schools Society, he qualified for a teaching certificate at the top of a list of 120 candidates. For some time Hon. Superintendent of the West End Sabbath School, he was in 1875 appointed Headmaster of the West Metropolitan Jewish School in Red Lion Square, serving until its closure in 1880. Afterwards he was on the teaching staff of the City of London Middle Class School. He conducted evening classes for working men at the People's Palace in Mile End Road, at the Polytechnic in Regent Street, and at other institutions.

JC (2 Aug. 1861, 6 Aug. 1869 10 Oct. 1871, 9 May 1875, 5 Sept. 1884, 11 April 1890).

**ISAACS, DAVID MYER** (c1808–1 May 1879), Orthodox minister. He was born in Leeuwarden, Holland. His father, Myer Isaacs, a merchant who had received semikhah, moved the family to London after being financially ruined during the Napoleonic Wars; known as 'Rabbi Myer the Schoolmaster', he taught privately in the East End and served as Burial Rabbi and Sabbath Lecturer to the \*New Synagogue. Tutored in Hebrew by his father, David studied Talmud under Dayan Aaron \*Levy. From 1833–5 he served the \*Bristol Hebrew Congregation. In 1836 he moved to the \*Liverpool Old Congregation, where he gave regular sermons in English, and in 1849 to the Liverpool New Congregation. The pioneer of sermons in English was Tobias \*Goodman, but Isaacs is widely believed to have been so. In 1858, after years of preaching in Liverpool and Manchester on alternative Sabbaths, he became Minister of the Manchester Great Synagogue. Although Orthodox, he was tolerant towards Manchester's Reform congregation, exchanging pulpits with its spiritual

leader. Styled 'Rev. Professor Isaacs', he taught Hebrew at Queen's College, Liverpool and at Owens College, Manchester. In 1846, with Moses \*Samuel, he edited Liverpool Jewry's short-lived periodical *Kos Yeshuot* ('Cup of Salvation'). His brother Samuel Myer Isaacs (1804–78) was a noted rabbi in the USA.

JC (5 July 1872; 9 May, 13, 17 June, 7 Nov. 1879; 21 March, 9 May 1880); Samuel, Bristol; JE (brother).

**ISAACS, EDWARD MAURICE** (14 July 1881–31 July 1953), pianist. Born in Manchester, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and studied at the Royal Manchester College of Music, at the Victoria University of Manchester (MusB), and in Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, and Leipzig. His debut as a pianist was in Berlin in 1904, and he became particularly noted for his playing of Chopin. From 1917–23, in Manchester, he gave over 50 Friday midday concerts and recitals bearing his name. His Edward Isaacs International Chamber Concerts (1922–5) in Manchester featured many prominent artists. In 1922 he was one of the first to broadcast from the Eiffel Tower. In 1923 he was appointed Director of the Manchester Tuesday Midday Concerts, and continued to perform undeterred after being blinded in an accident the following year. His compositions included a piano concerto, a piano and string trio, and a sonata for piano and violin. He published *The Blind Piano Teacher* (1948), and invented a special writing frame for himself and other blind people. He was elected an honorary Fellow of the Royal Manchester College of Music in 1923, and an OBE in 1953.

WW; *Who's Who in Music*; S. Moseley, *Who's Who in Broadcasting* (1933); W. A. Lyle, *A Dictionary of Pianists* (1985).

**ISAACS, GODFREY CHARLES** (1866–17 April 1925), businessman. He was the elder brother of Sir Rufus \*Isaacs, first Marquess of Reading and the nephew of Sir Henry \*Isaacs. Educated in London and at the universities of Hanover and Brussels, he entered his family's fruit merchant business, and became involved in international mining companies

and other ventures. In 1909 he met Guglielmo Marconi, the Italian inventor of the radio, and became Managing Director of Marconi Ltd, a British-based company. Initially, his directorship of the firm was successful, and its American affiliate, U.S. Marconi, acquired the United Wireless Company and became the largest radio firm in the world. In March 1912 British Marconi secured the contract from the British government for a world-wide 'imperial chain' of radio stations. This event triggered the 'Marconi Scandal', one of the most famous instances of alleged corruption in modern British history. Opposition politicians and newspapers focused on the fact that Isaacs was the brother of the Liberal Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs (as Lord Reading was known at the time), and also on the fact that he, David Lloyd George, the Master of Elibank (Liberal Chief Whip in the House of Commons), and others had profited from investing in U.S. Marconi. Some of the criticism was antisemitic in nature, especially that propounded by Hilaire Belloc and G. K. Chesterton. Although Isaacs was cleared of wrongdoing, he was also involved in other controversies that led to Marconi's loss of influence after the First World War. He served as a director of the British Broadcasting Company (forerunner of the BBC), formed in 1922, but resigned in 1924, also relinquishing his posts at British Marconi. In 1913, just after the 'Marconi Scandal', he converted, for some unknown reason, to Roman Catholicism.

ODNB; DBB.

**ISAACS, HARRY** (3 June 1902–9 December 1973), pianist. Born in London, he studied under renowned piano teachers, and from 1927–73 was Professor of Piano at the RAM. He formed a two-piano partnership with York Bowen, and in 1946 he formed the Harry Isaacs Trio. He accompanied the Griller Quartet, and performed at the Wigmore Hall, London, and at Promenade Concerts. From 1930 he was an examiner at the Associated Board of Music.

*Who's Who in Music.*

**ISAACS, Sir HENRY AARON** (15 August 1830–2 August 1909), businessman and Lord

Mayor of London. His father was a fruit broker, and his mother a descendant of Daniel \*Mendoza. Born in London, he was uncle to Godfrey \*Isaacs and Sir Rufus \*Isaacs, first Marquess of Reading. He continued in the family firm of M. Isaacs & Sons, fruit brokers of Eastcheap, and was a director of other companies. He was a member of the City of London Corporation from 1862, an alderman from 1883, and was Sheriff of London during 1886–7. He was knighted in 1887 and served from 1889–90 as Lord Mayor of London. A published authority on the oral system of teaching 'deaf mutes', he wrote *Memoirs of My Mayoralty* (1890), and was a Grand Warden of the Freemasons. Before his mayoralty he was involved in the leadership of the \*United Synagogue, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the JFS, and was Warden of the \*Hambro' Synagogue. He organised the meeting at the Mansion House in 1872 that protested at Romanian persecution of Jews, and he prevented the Prussian Kaiser's antisemitic chaplain, Adolf Stöcker, from being allowed to speak at the Mansion House.

JC (6 Aug. 1909); Jolles; WWW.

**ISAACS, HYMAN** (1885–11 September 1961), solicitor and communal leader. Born in London, the son of a wholesale stationer, he qualified as a solicitor and founded the firm of Hyman Isaacs, Lewis & Mills, of Southampton Place, of which he was senior partner. In 1936 he succeeded William \*Leviansky as Hon. Solicitor to the \*United Synagogue. Closely associated with the JFS for 60 years, he was long the Chairman of its Board of Managers. He was also Vice-President of London's Jewish Orphanage.

JC (15 and 29 Sept. 1961); *Times* (13 Sept. 1961); Cooper, *Pride Versus Prejudice*.

**ISAACS, JACOB** (6 December 1896–12 May 1973), academic and writer. Born in London, he was the son of an East End Orthodox minister, Rev. Moses David Isaacs, and grandson of Rev. Moses Bregman (1853–13 February 1911), a chazan and shochet connected with the South Hackney Synagogue. Educated at the Grocers' Company's School, Hackney Downs,

he was one of the group of young thinkers, artists, and literary types later dubbed 'The Whitechapel Boys' by one of their number, Joseph \*Leftwich. From 1912–16 he was a civil servant. He served in France in the Royal Garrison Artillery, 1916–18. In 1919 he matriculated in English at Exeter College, Oxford, receiving a First in 1921. He taught English at the University College of North Wales, Bangor (1921–4), and at KCL (1924–42). From 1942–5 he was foundation Montefiore Professor of English at the HUI, and from 1952–64 held the Chair of English at Queen Mary College, London. His many books included *Coleridge's Critical Terminology* (1936), *The Background to Modern Poetry* (1952), and *Shakespeare's Earliest Years in the Theatre* (1954). He was a member of the Stage Society and a trustee of the Israel Zangwill Memorial Fund, administered by the British Friends of the Hebrew University.

ODNB; EJ; JC (18 May 1973).

**ISAACS, JASON** (6 June 1963–), actor. He was born in Liverpool, where he attended the King David Primary School before his family's move to London. There he attended Haberdashers' Aske's Boy's School. Afterwards he read Law at the University of Bristol, where he appeared in theatrical productions, and trained at the Central School of Speech and Drama. He has appeared in many television dramas, and his big screen appearances include the role of a villainous army officer in *The Patriot* (2000), for which he was much praised, and that of Lucius Malfoy in the Harry Potter films. An accomplished stage performer, he starred in 2007 as Ben in Harold \*Pinter's play *The Dumb Waiter*.

JC (3 Nov. 2006); online sources.

**ISAACS, Sir JEREMY ISRAEL** (28 September 1932–), television producer and arts chairman. Educated at Glasgow Academy and at Merton College, Oxford (President of the Union, 1955), he was a television producer with Granada (from 1958) and with the BBC (1965–8), and was responsible for *The World in Action*, *Panorama*, and other factual programmes. He was with Thames Television from 1968–78 and was its Director of Programmes (1974–8).

At Thames he was best known for producing the famous series *The World At War* from 1973–4. He was Chief Executive (1981–7) of the newly founded Channel Four Television. From 1988–97 he was Director General of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and from 2000–3 was Chairman of Artsworld Channels Ltd, the cable television arts channel. He was knighted in 1996. He produced an account of his controversial time at Channel Four, *Storm Over Four* (1989), and a work on his time at the Royal Opera House, *Never Mind the Moon* (1999).

WW; Jolles; JC (7 March 2003).

**ISAACS, LEWIS HENRY** (1830–17 October 1908), architect and politician. Born into a middle-class family in Manchester, he was educated at the Royal Lancashire Grammar School and at UCL. Elected FRIBA, he was surveyor to the Holborn Board of Works (1856–1900) and an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers. His architectural work included Holborn Town Hall, Holborn Viaduct Station and Hotel, the Northumberland Avenue Hotel, and part of Ludgate Circus. He was Conservative MP for Walworth (1885–92), and Mayor of Kensington (1892–3, 1902–4). When young he had been Secretary of the Jewish Youths' Benevolent Society, but in 1885 asked the Jewish press to omit him from lists of Jewish MPs. He was a director of the Metropolitan District Railway, Chairman of the English and Scottish Mercantile Investment Trust, twice Master of the Worshipful Company of Paviers, and a major in the 40th (later 22nd) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Central London Rangers). In 1889 he was shot and wounded by his children's former nursery governess, who had borne his child and, although provided for, had vainly attempted extortion.

Jolles, *Isaac*; JC (4 Dec. 1885); *Times* (30 June 1886, 16 Feb. 1887, 13 Feb. 1890, 18 Dec. 1893, 20 Oct. 1908); *JHSET*, 18 (1958), 139.

**ISAACS, NATHAN** (9 April 1895–18 May 1966), businessman and educationalist. Born in Frankfurt, son of a general merchant, he spent his early years in Switzerland, and came

to Britain at the age of 12. A businessman with a good knowledge of non-ferrous metals, he served in the Iron and Steel Control during the Second World War. In 1922 he married a non-Jewish divorcée, Susan Sutherland (née Fairhurst; 1885–1948), who became the most influential educational psychologist and psychoanalyst in Britain. He collaborated with her in running the pioneering Malting House School, Cambridge, founded by Geoffrey \*Pyke, was involved, like her, in the National Froebel Foundation, and assisted her in the writing of some of her highly original and progressive publications. His own writing on educational matters was well received. In 1942 he was appointed OBE. He loved philosophy and published *The Foundations of Commonsense* (1949).

JYB 1955; *Times* (20 May 1966); ODNB (Susan Sutherland Isaacs).

**ISAACS, NATHANIEL** (1808–26 June 1872), adventurer and trader. Born in Canterbury, the son of a cordwainer, he was left fatherless at an early age. In 1822 he joined his maternal uncle, Saul \*Solomon, on St Helena. In 1825 he arrived at the Cape Colony, where he became one of the small group of British ivory traders at Port Natal. He returned to England in 1832, and on being denied a grant of land at Natal pressed unsuccessfully for Natal's immediate annexation by Britain. In pursuit of that aim he wrote *Travels and Adventures in Eastern Africa, descriptive of the Zoolus, their manners, customs, etc. etc. with a sketch on Natal* (1836), which was designed to put King Shaka and the Zulus in a bad light and prompt an imperial response. Although Britain annexed Natal in 1843, Isaacs was again refused a land grant, and he accordingly based himself on the coast of West Africa. In the 1850s he cultivated arrowroot for export to Britain and evaded a charge of slave-trading. He eventually retired to Cheshire.

ODNB; Jolles, *Isaac*.

**ISAACS, PHILIP** (8 September 1923–25 June 1995), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Westcliff-on-Sea, he served in the RAF during the war, receiving the Burma Star. In

1961, following the passing of the Gaming Act, he and a partner founded, in Burnt Oak, Middlesex, Britain's first bingo hall, and several years later they opened London's top gambling establishment, the Ritz Casino. Active in the Variety Club of Great Britain's charitable efforts and in other good causes, Isaacs was a generous benefactor of several Jewish institutions. A keen sportsman who founded a Jewish soccer team, the West End Wanderers, and a racehorse owner, he created the Ritz Club Charity Trophy, which is awarded annually to the jockey with the most wins at Ascot.

JC (25 Aug. 1995).

**ISAACS, REBECCA** (26 June 1828–21 April 1877), actress and singer. Born in London, she was the daughter of John Isaacs (1791–1830), an actor and bass singer at Covent Garden Theatre. Her soprano voice was of remarkable range and sweetness. She first appeared on stage in 1835, in *The Barn Burners* at the City Theatre, and in 1836 performed in the burletta *Riquet with the Tuft* at the Olympic Theatre. During 1838 she went on tour, singing under the stage name Miss Zuchilli, and appeared in *William Tell* at Covent Garden. She took the leading roles in the English opera season at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane in 1846 and at the Surrey Theatre in 1847. She played in *The Mountain Sylph* at Drury Lane in 1852, produced a series of operas at the Strand Theatre during 1852–5, and created the role of Leila in the opera *Satanella* at Covent Garden in 1858. She married a non-Jewish acting manager.

JE; Boase, 2.

**ISAACS, Sir RUFUS DANIEL, first MARQUESS OF READING** (10 October 1860–30 December 1935), politician, judge, ambassador, and Viceroy of India. He and Herbert \*Samuel were the most successful Jewish political figures of the first half of the twentieth century. He was born in St Mary Axe, London, the son of a fruit and ship broker, and nephew of Sir Henry \*Isaacs. His family had been settled in Britain since the eighteenth century; Daniel \*Mendoza was a relative. He was educated in Brussels and Hanover, at a Jewish school in

Regents Park, and at UCS. After an unpromising start as a deckhand on a merchant ship and as a stock jobber, when he was 'hammered' from the Exchange (expelled for non-payment of debts), he was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1887 and found his metier as one of the most famous barristers of his day (QC, 1898). He was involved in a range of famous cases including the Taff Vale lawsuit and the prosecution of the fraudster Whitaker Wright. From 1904–13 he served as Liberal MP for Reading. He was Solicitor-General in 1910 and Attorney-General during 1910–13, with a seat in Cabinet from 1912–13, the second professing Jew (Herbert \*Samuel was the first) to hold a Cabinet post. In 1913 he was appointed Chief Justice of England. This caused great controversy, tinged with antisemitism, owing to the alleged involvement of Isaacs and his brother Godfrey \*Isaacs in the \*Marconi Scandal. He served as Ambassador to the USA from 1918–19 while remaining Chief Justice, a post he held until 1921 when he was appointed Viceroy of India. As Viceroy (until 1926) he did his best to mollify the growing national mood fanned by Gandhi and others. From 1934–5 he was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He was knighted in 1911 and also made a Privy Councillor. He was created Baron Reading in 1914, and promoted to Viscount (1916), Earl (1917), and Marquess (1926), the only practising Jew to have been made an earl or marquess, and the only Jew to have become Viceroy of India. Few men of his time, of any background, held a wider variety of senior, distinguished positions. His second wife, whom he married in 1931 and who was not Jewish, Stella (née Charnaud; 6 January 1894–22 May 1971), became, in 1958, the first woman to be given a life peerage, as Baroness Swanborough, and the first woman to sit in the House of Lords. His son **Gerald Rufus Isaacs, second Marquess of Reading** (10 January 1889–19 September 1960) was Under-Secretary of State (1951–3) and then Minister of State (1953–7) at the Foreign Office. Eva, Marchioness of \*Reading, was his wife.

ODNB; Denis Judd, *Lord Reading* (1982); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**ISAACS, SAMUEL (SAM)** (1856–15 October 1939), restaurateur, dubbed 'The Fish Restaurant King'. Born in the East End, the

son of a fish seller, he in 1896 opened a novelty, a cheaply priced well-appointed restaurant with waiter service offering fish and chips, bread and butter, and a cup of tea. Situated in Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth, it proved instantly popular. A chain soon followed, which comprised a total of 22 such restaurants bearing the trademark 'This is the Plaice' – in The Strand and other London locations, and in various seaside resorts including Brighton (where he took up residence). It was claimed by some that his father, Moses Isaacs, known as 'Mo Fisher', pioneered the selling of fried fish in Britain, but this would appear to be incorrect.

JC (20 Oct. 1939); online sources.

**ISH-HOROWICZ, DAVID** (2 August 1948–), molecular biologist, and **ISH-HOROWICZ, MOSHE** (22 August 1922–27 February 2008), businessman and communal leader. Moshe left Poland in 1936 to study civil engineering at the Haifa Technion. In 1947 he moved to Manchester, where he entered the textile business. His publications included *Theodicy as Evidenced in Early Rabbinic Discussions of the Flood* (1987), originally his dissertation for a PhD from the University of Manchester. He was President of the Jackson's Row [Reform] Synagogue (1974–6), helped to found Sha'arei Shalom [North Manchester Reform] Synagogue in 1977, and was active in Tarbut ('Culture'), the Manchester Hebrew Speakers' Association. His son David was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Pembroke College Cambridge (BA, 1969), and researched at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology/Darwin College, Cambridge (PhD, 1973), and at Basle. He has served as Principal Scientist at Cancer Research UK since 1987. He is interested in how genes function during development and in how spatial organisation arises during the development of a single-celled egg into a complex animal. He was appointed FRS in 2002.

JC (9 May 2008); WW.

**ISH-KISHOR, EPHRAIM** (1863–1945), communal leader. Born in Ponjemon, Lithuania, he lived in London from the early 1880s until

1907, when he moved to the USA. In London he taught Hebrew, was Headmaster of the New Dalston Synagogue religion classes, and Chairman of the Order of Ancient Maccabæans, a Zionist group that emerged from the \*Maccabæans. In essays, stories, and poems in Yiddish newspapers published and edited by himself during the late 1880s and early 1890s he promoted the Chibbat Zion ('Love of Zion') movement. Herzl, who visited London for the first time in 1895 and the second in 1896, recorded in his diary on 15 July 1896 that Ish-Kishor visited him to propose the establishment of an organisation to be headed by Herzl: 'A hundred persons will gather in the East End; they will enlist members in all the countries and they will create propaganda for a Jewish state'. Ish-Kishor was a delegate to the first Zionist Congress, which met at Basle in August 1897. He was active in the Chovevei Zion ('Lovers of Zion') Association and the \*Zionist Federation. In the USA he continued his Zionist activity. He settled in Palestine in 1933, and worked for the Judea Insurance Company, of which he had been a co-founder.

EJ; JC (16 July 1897, 25 July 1902); Goodman, *Zionism*.

**ISRAEL, ANGLO-JEWISH EFFORTS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF.** Anglo-Jewry has played a part in the development of the Yishuv and State of Israel. Sir Moses \*Montefiore travelled to the Holy Land on seven occasions (in 1827, 1838, 1849, 1855, 1857, 1866, and 1875). While liberally dispensing charity, he endeavoured to promote education, health, and industry among the Jewish inhabitants, although owing to insufficient wind the famous windmill that he built, along with cottages and almshouses, just outside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem never worked. Two neighbourhoods in Jerusalem are named after Montefiore. The landmark conference of Chibbat Zion ('Love of Zion') societies held in Kattowitz (Katowice) in 1884 to coordinate activity had two delegates from England; one, Lithuanian-born fur trader Zerach Barnett, a religious Jew in the East End who ultimately made aliyah, systematically purchased land in Eretz Israel, helping to found Petach Tikvah and Tel Aviv. Herbert

\*Bentwich's \*Maccabæan Pilgrimage, which resulted in the subsequent purchase of land for settlement, took place in 1897. Two years later Annie Landau (1873–1945), from a London family, became Headmistress of the Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls in Jerusalem, where she remained for the remainder of her life. In 1913 a number of Jews from Britain settled at Karkur, in the Samaritan lowlands, and in the years before the First World War there was a scattering of British olim in other localities. The large stretch of land near Karkur purchased by the London Athusa Company, and the land at Gezer, purchased in 1923 by the Maccabean Land Company set up by the Order of Ancient Maccabæans headed by Herbert Bentwich, were both later transferred to the Jewish National Fund. Following Britain's assumption of the Palestine Mandate in 1921 the number of settlers from this country increased. Kfar Yehezkiel, in the Jezreel valley, named in honour of a member of the Sassoon family, was established in 1921. Ramat David, in the Jezreel valley, named in honour of the David Lloyd George, was established in 1926 with funds raised at a London banquet. Tel Mond, in the Sharon, was founded in 1929 by Sir Alfred \*Mond (the first Viscount Melchett). Ramat Yishai, in the Jezreel valley, was abandoned during the Arab Riots of 1936 and later resettled with the aid of money donated by a British philanthropist, Israel Yehuda Adler. In 1946 the London-based Brigadier Kisch Committee founded Kfar Kisch, in Lower Galilee; Frederick \*Kisch would also have a forest named for him. During the Mandate period, too, some British Jews, notably Norman \*Bentwich and Albert M. \*Hyamson (who alienated Zionists) held positions in the political administration. British Jews also played an important part in the development of the Palestine Electric Corporation and in the citrus and potash industries. Starting in this period, Anglo-Jewry sponsored the large-scale afforestation of Palestine. In 1928 planting of the newly-inaugurated Balfour Forest in the Jezreel valley began, and in 1935 the King George V Jubilee Forest was planted near Nahalah. To mark British Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz's seventieth birthday in 1942 a woodland in his name was planted in western Galilee. Other plantings during the 1940s made possible by funds raised



among Anglo-Jewry included a children's forest on the hills of Ma'ale Hahamisha, the Wizo Forest in Shimron, the City of Glasgow Forest in Kadash Naftali, the Wingate Forest (named in honour of the pro-Zionist Major-General Charles Orde Wingate), and the Mizrahi Women's Forest and the Hurwitz Forest, both at Biriya. The Forest of Freedom in Upper Galilee commemorates the struggle against Nazism. Subsequently planted forests initiated by Anglo-Jewry include the President Forest in the Judean foothills) honouring Chaim \*Weizmann's seventy-fifth birthday, and the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest near Nahalah. A number of Anglo-Jewish communities and organisations sponsored engineering projects in Israel after the war. In 1946 the British-based Federation of Zionist Youth redeemed land in the Sharon plain for a kibbutz, and in 1947 British Zionists founded Tivon (between the Jezreel and Zebulun valleys). Habonim members from Britain established and developed kibbutzim Kfar Blum in Upper Galilee, Kfar Hanassi in the hills of Upper Galilee, and Bet Haemek near Nahariya. British Hashomer Hatzair members founded their first kibbutz, Yassoor in western Galilee, in 1949. Ex-servicemen, mainly from Britain, who had fought in the Mahal volunteer force, founded Kfat Daniel, a moshav near Ramleh, in 1951. British Jews established Kfar Mordecai, near Gadera, named after Israeli politician Mordecai Eliash. Following the Second World War a high percentage of key white collar workers who went to Israel under the auspices of PATWA (Professional and Technical Workers' Aliyah) were British, and by 1962 there were over 10,000 Jews from Britain in Israel. Anglo-Jewish personalities with at least one nachla, or neighbourhood, named for them included Selig \*Brodetsky, Rev. J. K. \*Goldbloom, Lord \*Janner, Sir Simon \*Marks, Lord \*Melchett, Isidor \*Michaelson, Jacob \*Moser, Sir Israel and Lady (Rebecca) \*Sieff, and Isaac \*Snowman. Among the rabbis who served with distinction in the British Isles and later achieved world renown in Israel were three chief rabbis of the Holy Land – A. I. \*Kook, I. H. \*Herzog, and I. Y. \*Unterman – as well as E. \*Lapian, Y. \*Abramsky, and I. J. \*Weiss.

Herbert Freedman, 'Anglo-Jewish Projects on J. N. F. Land', *JC* (25 Feb. 1955); letter, *JC* (4 March 1955).

**ISRAEL, JONATHAN IRVINE** (22 January 1946–), historian. One of the best known historians of the Jewish world and of the Netherlands in the early modern period, he was Professor of Dutch History and Institutions at UCL, and, since 2001, has been a professor of history at Princeton University. Educated at Oxford, he has written widely on the Netherlands and its trading empire and the role of Jews in the Age of Mercantilism. His best-known works include *European Jewry in the Age of Mercantilism, 1550–1750* (1989) and *The Dutch Republic: Its Rise, Greatness, and Fall, 1477–1806* (1996). Since 1990 he has been the Editor of the Littman Library of Jewish Civilisation, one of the most important publishers of serious works on Jewish history in the English-speaking world.

JYB; WW.

**ISRAEL, WILFRID BERTHOLD JACOB** (11 July 1899–1 June 1943), businessman, art collector, and communal leader. His English mother was a granddaughter of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler. His German father headed the huge Berlin-based family wholesale, retail, and export business Kaufhaus N. Israel, which London-born Berlin-educated Wilfrid and his brother eventually ran. A pacifist who involved himself in social welfare projects, he was also an idealistic Zionist, and introduced Chaim \*Weizmann to the Warburgs and other Berlin bankers. In 1938 he visited Buchenwald and other camps, publicising conditions there. Having arrived in England in 1939, he helped to create the Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain. He strove to establish contacts between the German anti-Nazi underground movement and the British government, and helped to organise Kindertransports for the evacuation of Jewish children out of the Reich. In 1943, under the auspices of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, he went to Spain and Portugal on a mission to rescue Jewish refugees. On the return flight from Lisbon, his aircraft (incidentally also carrying Leslie \*Howard), was shot down by the Luftwaffe over the Bay of Biscay; there were no survivors. He left his important collection of Indian sculptures to Kibbutz Ha-Zorea, the German-founded settlement where he had hoped to live. A bid by the British Museum to

obtain the sculptures was unsuccessful, and they form the core of the Israel Museum of Oriental Art.

Naomi Shepherd, *Wilfred Israel: German Jewry's Secret Ambassador* (1984); *Times* (1984); S. L. Salzedo, trans., *Wilfrid Israel*, July 11th, 1899–June 1st, 1943 (1944).

**ISRAEL, ZEVI HERSHEL** (d. 1945), hosiery merchant and Chasidic lay leader. He migrated from Ropczyce, Poland, in 1899, and was a founder of the Dzikover Shtiebl in Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel. Formally constituted in 1903, this was the most prominent and influential shtiebl in London during the first half of the twentieth century; it was affiliated to the \*Federation of Synagogues and had a number of interesting personalities among its members. The high point in its history was the visit in 1936 of the Rebbe of Driskov, Rabbi Altere Yechezkiel Eliyahu Horowitz (1884–1943). Israel was its President until 1939, and Hon. Life President from 1925 until his death. In 1927 he helped the shtiebl acquire a freehold site in Dunk Street on which to build a mikveh. The shtiebl closed in 1967, when most of its members no longer resided in the East End.

Rabiowicz, *A World Apart*.

**ISRAËLS, MARTIN CYRIL GORDON** (1907–14 April 1979), haematologist. Born in Manchester, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and the University of Manchester, from which he qualified in medicine and obtained an MD. Except for his wartime service in the RAF as a wing-commander, he held posts at Manchester Royal Infirmary from 1933 until his retirement, becoming a consultant in haematology (1948) and the University of Manchester's first Professor of Haematology (1970). He was President of Manchester Medical Society, and Dean of Postgraduate Studies of the University of Manchester (1964–9). A pioneer in the study of bone marrow changes in blood diseases and in the application of tissue culture techniques to bone marrow cells, he authored *Atlas of Bone Marrow Pathology* (1948) and *Diagnosis and Treatment of Blood Diseases* (1963), and co-edited *Haematological Aspects of Systemic Disease* (1976).

*Lancet* (28 April 1979); *Times* (31 May 1978).

**ISRAELSTAM, JACOB** (September 1893–20 December 1973), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in Libau, Latvia, he trained at \*Jews' College and graduated BA at UCL, having won the Hollier Hebrew Scholarship. From 1917–20 he was Minister at Merthyr Tydfil and from 1920–62, except for 1931–2 when he was Warden of the Jews' College Hostel in London, at Bradford. He was President of the Union of Anglo-Jewish Preachers, and (1943–5) Honorary Jewish Chaplain to the Forces. For the Soncino Press he translated various tractates of the Babylonian Talmud as well as part of *Midrash Rabbah Leviticus*. With Rev. Louis Weiwow he edited *Ye Are My Witnesses: Sermons and Studies by Former Students of Rabbi Dr Samuel Daiches* (1936).

JC (28 Dec. 1973, 24 Oct. 1980, 13 March 1987); WW in *World Jewry* 1965.

**ISSERLIN, BENEDIKT SIGMUND JOHANNES** (25 February 1916–2005), philologist, archaeologist, and historian, specialising in the ancient Near and Middle East. Born in Munich, he studied at the universities of Bern and Zurich before transferring to the University of Edinburgh, where he had a multi-award-winning undergraduate career. Following his graduation he read Oriental Languages at Magdalen College, Oxford, from which he gained a doctorate in 1954. In 1951, following a stint as a schoolmaster, he began teaching at the University of Leeds in the Department of Semitic Studies, becoming its head in 1960. Appointed Reader in 1971, he retired in 1980 after a distinguished career. He continued to lead archaeological expeditions in his old age. He was an accomplished linguist in several languages outside his academic discipline. His works include *A Hebrew Word Book for Beginners* (1971) and *The Israelites* (1998).

*Daily Telegraph* (28 Nov. 2005).

**ISSERLIS, ALEXANDER REGINALD** (18 May 1922–20 December 1986), civil servant. Born in

London, he was educated at Ilford High School and Keble College, Oxford. Following wartime active duty he entered the Civil Service in 1947. He served in the Ministry of Health, and in the 1960s was Principal Private Secretary to the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science, and then to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. In 1969 he was Under-Secretary at the Cabinet Office, and from 1969–70 at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Early in 1970 he was appointed by Harold Wilson as Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, but was suddenly dismissed by Edward Heath, who was elected to office that same year. This caused bitterness in Whitehall circles and fear of a purge. Isserlis 'volunteered' politely by stating that his appointment was made at short notice and was not expected to last. In September 1970 he was appointed Assistant Undersecretary at the Home Office in charge of the Community Relations Department. In the 1970s he directed the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust's Centre for Studies in Social Policy and was Director of Investigations at the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. He became a senior research fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, and wrote *Conversations on Policy* (1984).

*Times* (24 April, 10 July, 2 Sept. 1970); *JC* (1 May 1970).

**ISSERLIS, JULIUS** (8 November 1888–23 July 1968), pianist and composer, and **ISSERLIS, STEVEN JOHN** (19 December 1958–), cellist. Born in Kishinev, Julius studied at the conservatoires of Kiev and Moscow, winning the Gold Medal at the latter in 1906. He afterwards played in Paris and the USA, became Professor of Piano at the Moscow Conservatoire (its youngest professor ever), toured Russia about 1913, and in 1923 left for Vienna. He performed in London in 1937, and settled in Britain, having established his reputation across Europe as a virtuoso pianist. He performed with major British orchestras, and composed many works, mainly for piano. A scholarship in his name is awarded by the Royal Philharmonic Society. His grandson Steven, born in London, was educated at the City of London School, the International Cello Centre in London, and Oberlin College, Ohio. He has performed worldwide and recorded extensively. He arranged Beethoven's *Mandolin*

*Variations* for the cello, and has given first performances of works by several composers including Robert \*Saxton. A recipient of the Gregor Piatigorsky Artist Award, and of the Royal Philharmonic Society's Instrumentalist of the Year Award (1993), he was appointed CBE in 1998, and won the Schumann Prize at Zwickau (2000).

*Encyclopaedia Judaica: das Judentum in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 8 (1931), 678; *Who's Who in Music* (1949); *Times* (25 July 1968); *Grove*; *Who's Who of Classical Music* (2004).

**ITALIENER, BRUNO** (6 February 1881–17 July 1956), Reform rabbi. Born in Burgdorf, near Hanover, the son of a Jewish minister, he studied for the rabbinate in Breslau, obtaining semikhah as well as a doctorate. From 1907–27 he was Rabbi to the Darmstadt community, publishing a haggadah that received some notice abroad, and from 1928–39 was Rabbi of the Hamburg Temple. Arriving in London as a refugee, he briefly served (Sir) Basil \*Henriques' St George's Settlement Synagogue, and from 1941–51 was Assistant Minister at the \*West London Synagogue, a post created especially for him. He helped to set up the Association of European Rabbis under the leadership of Leo \*Baeck. He died after falling from the window of his upper-storey flat.

*JC* (20 July 1956).

**ITZKOVITCH, MAX** (1894–1956), character actor and singer. He was born in the Polish shtetl of Lask, near Lodz, the son of a wedding entertainer and rhymester (badchen) whose flair he inherited. He became an actor in Yiddish theatre in London and the provinces and sometimes performed with comedian Issy \*Bonn in general variety shows. Billed as 'Max Itzkoff, the Russian Tenor', he was also a singer.

Mazower.

**IVENS, MICHAEL WILLIAM** (15 March 1924–4 November 2001), free enterprise

advocate. Born in London, the son of a Roman Catholic boiler salesman and a Jewish mother (née Ailion), he was a practising Catholic. During the Second World War, when serving as a British army captain in Palestine, he refused to participate in the removal of Jewish refugees. He left school at 14, and later became a management communications consultant. From the early 1960s he was associated with the pro-free enterprise group Aims of Industry, serving as a director until 1994, and co-authored *The Case for Capitalism* (1967). But he stressed that managers had to act responsibly, and was an active member of the Howard League for Penal Reform. He was also a poet of note, and from 1967 edited the literary journal *Twentieth Century*.

ODNB; *Daily Telegraph* (7 Nov. 2001); *Guardian* (21 Nov. 2001).

**IWI, EDWARD FRANK** (28 November 1904–6 June 1966), solicitor. Born in London, he was educated at John Bright Grammar School, Llandudno, his widowed mother having married Morris \*Wartski in 1913. Admitted as a solicitor in 1927, he served

as a Law Society examiner (1938–62). He became a leading expert on constitutional matters, especially overlooked anomalies in the law, and was an inveterate letter-writer to *The Times*. Following the Holocaust he helped with legal problems regarding Jewish orphans in the custody of non-Jewish guardians, thus helping to return such children to the Jewish fold. Noted for inveighing against injustice, he was the principal protagonist, in 1947, of the campaign to admit women into the House of Lords. He wrote *Laws and Flaws* (1956), and co-edited *Stephens' Commentaries of Laws of England* and *Yearly Practice of the Supreme Court*. Owing to his persistence in insisting that any royal child bearing the surname Windsor would 'bear the badge of bastardy', it was decided in 1960 that future royal children who were not entitled to the style Royal Highness or the title Prince or Princess should be named Mountbatten-Windsor. He died in an accident in Venice. His wife, Esther (née Sacker) was a magistrate (a dispute in 1951 affecting her and the Lord Chancellor reached Parliament) who in 1956 was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn.

JC (10, 17 June 1966); *Times* (7 June 1966); *Daily Telegraph* (19 Feb. 1999).

# J

**JABLONSKY, BRUNO** (c1893–21 April 1978), aeronautical engineer and businessman. Born and educated in Germany, he trained as one of the first pupils of the Wright Brothers, gaining his flight certificate on a Wright biplane in 1910. He later claimed to be the first Jewish pilot in the world. (It should be noted that Harry Houdini (né Erich Weiss), the celebrated American magician, made the first piloted flight in Australian history in March 1910, and presumably flew in the USA earlier than that.) Before the First World War he acquired the licence to sell the Albatross biplane in England, and as a German national was interned when war broke out. During the 1920s he worked in the Netherlands as an aviation advisor to the Dutch General Staff. From 1931 he again lived in England, where he established Jablo Propellers Ltd in Croydon. It produced propellers and other parts for the Spitfire, Hurricane, Mosquito, and later the Comet, and for other famous British aircraft. After the war he received £15,000 from the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors for his innovations on laminated wooden blocks for airscrew blades. Elected FRAeS, FRGS and FPI, he also headed firms which manufactured tools and glues ('Jablite') for the building industry.

JC (19 June 1953, 19 May 1978); *Times* (2 Sept. 1943, 29 July 1955, 15 May 1978).

**JACKSON, BERNARD STUART** (16 November 1944–), historian of Jewish law. Born in Liverpool and educated at the universities of Liverpool, Oxford, and Edinburgh, he is Alliance Professor of Modern Jewish Studies at the University of Manchester. He is also a qualified barrister. A leading historian of Jewish law, he has written or edited more than 20 books, including *Theft in Early Jewish Law* (1972), *Essays in Jewish Law and Comparative Legal History* (1975), and (as editor) *Modern Research in Jewish Law* (1980). He has served as Editor of the *Jewish Law Review*.

JYB.

**JACKSON, HARRY** (1836–13 August 1885) actor and stage manager. Born in London, he took to the stage while in Australia during the Gold Rush. Having acted for some years in New Zealand and then San Francisco, he returned to London in about 1870, afterwards joining Augustus Harris's company. He appeared at the Gaiety Theatre, becoming Stage Manager at the Princess Theatre and later at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, where he specialised in taking stereotypical Jewish roles in modern melodramas. He physically resembled Napoleon, whom he played to some acclaim.

JE; JC (1 Jan. 1878, 21 Aug. 1885).

**JACKSON, JOSEPH** (21 August 1924–14 May 1987), barrister. Born in London, the son of an immigrant tailor, he was a Scholar at Queen's College, Cambridge, and then took a law degree at UCL, where he served as President of the World Union of Jewish Students, assisting young Holocaust survivors after the war. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1947 (QC, 1967; Bencher, 1980), he became one of the best-known divorce lawyers of his time, appearing for many celebrities and stars. He served as Chairman of the Divorce Bar Association during 1958–9 and of the Family Law Bar Association from 1980–4, and was a member of the General Council of the Bar from 1969–73. He authored *English Legal History* (1951) and many textbooks on divorce law.

JC (22 May 1987); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*; WWW.

**JACOB** (fl. 1650), coffee dealer. Probably from the Ottoman domains, and reputedly Jewish, he apparently set up the first coffee house in England, at what became the Angel Inn in High Street, Oxford. The contemporary Oxford antiquary Anthony Wood noted that during 1650 'Jacob a Jew opened a coffee house...and there it was by some, who delighted in noveltie, drank'. The first of London's numerous coffee houses opened in 1652. It is possible that Jacob was the 'Cirques Jobson, a Jew and Jacobite, born near Mount Libanus', who was selling coffee in 1654 from

premises in Oxford. If so, he might have been a Syrian Jacobite (a sect believing that John the Baptist was the Messiah) or a Maronite, rather than a Jew.

JE (entry on Oxford); Lewis, *Oxford*.

**JACOB, Sir ISAAC HAI (JACK)** (5 June 1908–6 December 2000), jurist and legal scholar. Sir Jack Jacob was born in Shanghai, the son of a Baghdad-born accountant of the Sassoons. Educated in Shanghai, he came to England in 1927 and read law at the LSE and at UCL. In 1930 he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn (QC, 1976). He served as a captain during the war and was involved in the planning for D-Day. Afterwards he built up a commercial practice and was Master of the High Court, Queen's Bench (1957–75) and Senior Master (1975–80). From 1975–80 he was also Queen's Remembrancer. Recognised as the foremost expert on civil procedure, he was (1966–90) General Editor of *Annual Practice*, the standard legal work in the area, and wrote or edited many other legal works, including *The Fabric of English Civil Law* (1987). Knighted in 1979, he was long involved in legal education. He served (1986–8) as Director of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies at London University, and was Hon. President of the Association of Law Teachers in 1978.

ODNB; WWW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**JACOB, NAOMI ELEANOR CLARE** (1 July 1884–27 August 1964), writer, actress, and feminist. Born in Ripon, Yorkshire, daughter of a German-born schoolmaster and his non-Jewish wife (the pseudonymous writer Nina Abbott), Naomi was educated at local private schools and later in Leeds. Various descriptions of herself as 'fifty-per cent Jewish' and 'quarter-Jewish', she was raised as an Anglican and later converted to Roman Catholicism. She warmly portrayed Jewish life in her novels comprising *The Gollantz Saga*. These first came to widespread attention with the publication in 1934 of the third, *Four Generations*, and she was working on another at the time of her death. In 1935, on discovering that another recipient was to be Hitler, she refused the

Eichelberger Prize, a German award to be bestowed on her 'for services to humanity'.

ODNB; JC (4 Sept. 1964); P. Bailey, *Three Queer Lives* (2004).

**JACOB, Sir ROBERT RAPHAEL HAYIM (ROBIN)** (26 April 1941–), judge. Sir Robin Jacob was educated at St Paul's School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar by Gray's Inn (Atkins Scholar) in 1965 (QC, 1981; Bencher, 1989), he was Junior Counsel to the Treasury on Patent Matters (1976–81) and Deputy-Chairman of the Copyright Tribunal (1989–93). A Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division (1989–93), he has been a Lord Justice of Appeal since 2003. Knighted in 1993 and made a Privy Councillor in 2003, he has written or edited many works on copyright and patent law.

WW; Jolles.

**JACOBS, ARTHUR C.** (30 May 1937–17 March 1994), poet and translator. Born in the Gorbals, Glasgow, he grew up in an Orthodox, Yiddish-speaking home. In 1951 his family moved to London, where he was educated at the \*Hasmonean Grammar School. He lived in Israel for three years before returning to London and then to Selkirkshire in Scotland. From 1960 he published poems and translations, which included two volumes of poetry (in 1976 and 1991), and the posthumous *Collected Poems and Selected Translations* (1996). His work is highly valued by such poets as Philip \*Hobsbaum and Jon \*Silkin, but remains under-appreciated.

JC (8 April 1994); *Independent* (14 April 1994); J. Rety and A. Rudolf, ed., *Collected Poems and Selected Translations: A. C. Jacobs* (1996).

**JACOBS, ARTHUR DAVID** (14 June 1922–13 December 1996), music critic, teacher, and author. Manchester-born, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Merton College, Oxford. Following army service he was, from 1947–52, Music Critic for the *Daily Express*, and subsequently filled the same role for several other papers including, from 1963,

the JC. From 1964–79 he taught music criticism and history at the RAM. He subsequently headed the Music Department at Huddersfield Polytechnic. His numerous publications include *The Penguin Dictionary of Music* (1st ed. 1958), *A Short History of Western Music* (1972), *the Pan Book of Orchestral Music* (1987), *The Penguin Dictionary of Musical Performers* (1990), and *the Pan Book of Opera* (co-author, 1st ed. 1964). He edited *Choral Music* (1962), *The British Music Yearbook* (which he founded in 1971), and *The Music Education Handbook* (1976). He was Deputy Editor of *Opera* (1961–72) and translated a number of operatic librettos.

EJ; JC (24 Jan. 1997).

**JACOBS, DAVID** (19 May 1926–), radio and television presenter. Born David L. Jacobs in Wandsworth, and educated at the Strand School, he began his broadcasting career in 1944 while in the Royal Navy. He became a BBC announcer, and went on to present numerous programmes on radio and television, ranging from *Any Questions?* to *Juke Box Jury*. Known for his suave manner and mellifluous tones, he was voted Variety Club of Great Britain BBC TV Personality of the Year 1960 and BBC Radio Personality of the Year 1975, was frequently named Britain's top disc jockey, received the Sony Gold Award in 1984 for his outstanding contribution to radio over the years, and was subsequently admitted to the Sony Hall of Fame. An officeholder in many organisations including the RSPCA, which honoured him with its Richard Martin Award in 1978, he was appointed CBE in 1996. He wrote an autobiography, *Jacobs' Ladder* (1963). His mother was a Goldsmid; her father, an antiques dealer, was a cousin of Rufus \*Isaacs, first Marquess of Reading.

JC (15 Nov. 1963); WW; online sources.

**JACOBS, Sir [DAVID] ANTHONY, BARON JACOBS** (13 November 1931–), businessman and party official. Sir Anthony Jacobs was educated at Clifton College and the University of London. A chartered accountant and a businessman, he has been Chairman of the Nig Securities Group Ltd (1957–72), the Triconville Group (1961–90), and the British School of

Motoring (1973–90). He contested seats as a Liberal candidate at the two 1974 general elections. He was given a knighthood in 1988 and a life peerage in 1997. He was Joint Treasurer of the Liberal Party from 1984–7, and Vice-Chairman of the Social and Liberal Democrats in 1988. He was (1992–2001) Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Haifa, where he received an honorary degree.

Dod; Jolles; WW.

**JACOBS, DAVID HENRY** (30 April 1888–6 June 1976), athlete and Olympic gold medallist. A native of Cardiff, where his London-born father John (Yaakov) Jacobs was a general dealer, he became interested in competitive athletics in 1908, when he joined the Herne Hill Harriers. At the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm he was one of the four members of the victorious British 4 × 100 metres relay team, which, with him as first leg, created an Olympic record for the event. He thus became the first Jew to win an Olympic gold medal for Britain. He died while on a visit to Aberconwy, and was buried in a Jewish cemetery in London.

*Official Olympic Games Handbook* (1912); birth and parents' marriage certificates; online sources.

**JACOBS, ISAAC** (c1709–96) and **JACOBS, LAZARUS** (c1758–1835), glass manufacturers. Born in Frankfurt, where he learned the German coloured glass making and engraving techniques prized among the producers of Bristol ware, Lazarus settled in Bristol in about 1760. He was prominently involved in the affairs of the local synagogue. His son Isaac, who by 1806 had been appointed glass manufacturer to George III, built the business into a thriving concern and penetrated the American market. In 1809 he was given the freedom of the city of Bristol. However, he subsequently went bankrupt, and in consequence eked out a living as a dealer and chapman. Examples of his fine pieces are in several public and private collections today; he signed his work, whereas his father's, being unsigned, is more difficult to identify. Isaac too was a leader of the small Bristol Jewish community. His daughter married

Abraham Alexander, Bristol's first Jewish town councillor.

ODNB; EJ; J. Samuel, *Jews in Bristol* (1997); Z. Joseph, 'Jewish Glassmakers', *JHSET*, 25 (1977), 110–11.

**JACOBS, JOHN ISAAC** (30 November 1856–18 August 1917), shipowner and shipbroker, and **JACOBS, JOSEPH HENRY** (5 December 1867–8 August 1949), shipowner and communal leader. They were born in Swansea, where their father was a pawnbroker until the 1870s, when he became a shipowner, moving to London some time later. John became a prominent shipbroker and shipowner in the City, and was Managing Director of the Oil Carriers' Association. A wealthy man, he left £959,000, including legacies to Jewish charities. His brother Joseph became Chairman of the family firm in 1919, and was a director of other shipping and finance companies and a member of the Baltic Exchange. He was a Companion of the Institute of Marine Engineers. Keenly Jewish, he ensured that all the ships in his fleet carried a Magen David flag or insignia. A noted philanthropist who augmented the salaries of \*United Synagogue rabbis, he was a member of the Council of the AJA and a warden of the \*Central Synagogue. In 1937 he donated to the nation some Nelson relics he had acquired; these were placed on board HMS *Victory* in Portsmouth. He left £1,081,000.

JC (16 Dec. 1917, 12 Aug. 1949); *Times* (19 Nov. 1917).

**JACOBS, JOSEPH** (29 August 1854–30 January 1916), historian and folklorist. He was educated at the grammar school and university in his native Sydney, Australia, and then at St John's College, Cambridge. From 1878–84 he was Hon. Secretary of the Society of Hebrew Literature. With Lucien \*Wolf he collaborated on the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887 and its accompanying catalogue, and in the following year they jointly produced *Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica*. In 1888 he also published the first of his many books based on various fables and fairy tales, which led to his editorship of *Folklore Magazine*. In 1894 he published *Studies in Biblical Archaeology*. His

studies of the economic and demographic condition of Anglo-Jewry, first published in the JC, appeared in book form as *Studies in Jewish Statistics* (1891) and *Statistics of the Jewish Population in London* (1894). To expose the sufferings of Jews under Tsarist rule, he edited *Darkest Russia: A Journal of Persecution* (1891–3). He founded the *Jewish Year Book*, and was its inaugural Editor (1896–9). In 1897, with L. J. \*Greenberg, he launched *Young Israel*, a monthly journal for Jewish youth. Among his prolific writings on Jewish themes were *The Jews of Angevin England* (1893) and *An Enquiry into the Sources of the History of the Jews in Spain* (1894). He thought little of Herzl, to whose speech before the \*Maccabæans in 1897 he responded. Moving to New York to work on the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* (1900–4), he subsequently lectured at the Jewish Theological Seminary there, sat on the board of the JPSA, and edited the *American Jewish Year Book*.

ODNB; EJ; *JHSET*, 8 (1915–17), 129–52.

**JACOBS, LOUIS** (17 July 1920–1 July 2006), rabbi and scholar, often dubbed 'the greatest Chief Rabbi Anglo-Jewry never had'. Born Laible Jacobs in Manchester, the son of a worker in a raincoat factory, he was educated at Manchester Central High School, Cheetham Senior School, Gateshead Yeshivah, and UCL, where he obtained a doctorate in 1952. A brilliant scholar, he received his rabbinical diploma when he was 21, and then taught at the Golders Green Beth Hamedrash. From 1948–54 he was rabbi of the Central Synagogue, Manchester, and from 1954–9 of the \*New West End Synagogue, Bayswater. In 1957, inspired by the higher criticism he had encountered at university, he published a book, *We Have Reason to Believe*, in which he denied the central tenet of Orthodox Judaism – the divine authorship of the Torah as received in its entirety by Moses at Mount Sinai – and insisted instead that the Torah was the product of several human authors over time. Although the book caused little stir upon publication, with Jacobs continuing to regard himself as an Orthodox Jew and to uphold the supremacy of Halakhah, it had far-reaching consequences. In 1959 he was appointed a tutor at \*Jews' College, and it was anticipated that he would duly become Principal and eventually



Chief Rabbi. However, when the Principal, Isidore \*Epstein, retired in 1961, Chief Rabbi \*Brodie refused, in view of Jacobs' expressed opinions, to appoint him to the vacancy. Jacobs resigned in protest. The JC, under William \*Frankel's editorship, strongly supported his claims to the post and accused Brodie of intolerance and of over-reliance on fundamentalist Orthodox advisors. In 1964 the controversy erupted again: Brodie, invoking the \*United Synagogue's by-laws, blocked Jacobs' reappointment to the New West End Synagogue, which in response defied Brodie by inviting Jacobs to lead it. Consequently, the Council of the United Synagogue, under the presidency of Sir Isaac \*Wolfson, deposed the Board of the New West End Synagogue (which included Frankel). The fissure ran to a large extent not only along theological but along class lines, with members of old-established families who had founded that synagogue inclining towards sympathy with Jacobs, and people whose families had arrived in Britain more recently tending to favour Brodie. Exiled from the United Synagogue, Jacobs and nearly half of the 700 members of the New West End Synagogue formed an independent Orthodox congregation, the New London Synagogue, St John's Wood, which he led until 2001. Jacobs – pointedly referred to by the \*Chief Rabbinate as 'Dr Jacobs', although his rabbinic diploma was not rescinded – propounded his views in his *The Tree of Life* (1984); his many other works include *Jewish Values* (1960), *Studies in Talmudic Logic and Methodology* (1961), *Principles of the Jewish Faith* (1964), and *The Jewish Religion* (1995). Inspired by his teachings, the Assembly of Masorti Synagogues was established in 1985, thus introducing into British Jewry a new movement, similar to Conservative Judaism in the USA, although one with which he was not entirely at ease. He left behind a vast amount of unpublished scholarship, and serious consideration is now accorded his theory that, far from being an oral tradition written down and edited, the Babylonian Talmud was a deliberate literary composition. In 1990 he was appointed CBE, and in 2005 his admirers ensured that he was voted, in a poll sponsored by the JC, 'the greatest British Jew' of all time – thus surprisingly beating even Sir Moses \*Montefiore. Meanwhile, there was no reconciliation between Jacobs' views and those of the United Synagogue's leadership, as shown by the fact that in 2003 Chief Rabbi

\*Sacks refused a request that Jacobs be called to the Torah in Bournemouth on the Sabbath preceding his granddaughter's wedding. (See also Masorti Movement.)

EJ; JC (7 July 2006); *Guardian* (5 July 2006); *Daily Telegraph* (7 July 2006).

#### JACOBS AFFAIR *see* JACOBS, LOUIS

**JACOBS, MAURICE** (1864–8 February 1937), educationist and communal leader. Born in Sheffield, the son of a moneylender from Poland, he won a scholarship to St Paul's School, London – the first Jewish boy educated there. After a prize-winning undergraduate career at Wadham College, Oxford, he became a private tutor, with his pupils including Herbert \*Samuel, Leslie \*Hore-Belisha, and members of the Rothschild family. He eventually opened Ascott House School, \*Brighton, for Jewish boy boarders. He served as French Consul in Brighton, and in 1931 was made a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. For many years President of the Brighton Hebrew Congregation, he joined the \*Board of Deputies in 1889, eventually becoming its senior member; he served on the Board's Law and Parliamentary Committee. He was also on the Council of the AJA and active in B'nai B'rith. Solomon \*Lipson was his nephew.

JC (12, 19, 26 Feb. 1937).

**JACOBS (née Appleton), MYRNA** (18 August 1940–), educationist. London-born, she obtained a BA, and headed the languages departments of a Californian school (1962–6) and, consecutively, of three schools in the London borough of Brent (1973–89). Her retirement as Head Teacher of Immanuel College (1995–2000), where she had previously been Deputy Head Teacher, coincided with a glowing report about the performance of the high-achieving school from the Independent Schools Inspectorate.

JC (21 Nov. 1997, 15 Sept. 2000); JYB (2007).

**JACOBS, MYER** (c1827–1901), local politician. Born in Canterbury, he later lived in Taunton, where he was described as a ‘retired general dealer and alderman’ (1881), a ‘commission agent’ (1891), and a ‘retired shopkeeper’. In 1877 he became the chief promoter of a new Charter of Incorporation for Taunton, the previous one having long since lapsed, and then served as the new Corporation’s first mayor, from 1877–9. A proud Jew, he politely but firmly answered the Anglican vicar of Taunton when the latter publicly balked at a non-Christian becoming mayor.

JC (13 July 1877, 12 July 1901); Jolles.

**JACOBSON, DAN** (7 March 1929–), writer and critic. Born in Johannesburg, he taught in a Jewish school in London after graduating from the University of Witwatersrand. Following a brief spell in his homeland he settled in Britain in 1954, and eventually became Professor of English Literature at UCL. His novels and other writings have been largely concerned with the internal problems of South Africa and with Jewish identity in the contemporary world. His novels include *The Trap* (1955), *The Evidence of Love* (1960), *The Beginners* (1966), and *The Rape of Tamar* (1970). His non-fiction includes *The Story of the Stories: The Chosen People and Its God* (1982) and *Time and Time Again: Autobiographies* (1985).

JYB; online sources.

**JACOBSON, HOWARD** (24 August 1942–), author. Born in Manchester, he read English at Downing College, Cambridge, and became an academic. He made his novel-writing debut in 1983, with *Coming From Behind*. His novel *The Mighty Walzer* (1999) won the Bollinger Everyman Wodehouse Prize for Comic Writing. Two of his novels, *Who’s Sorry Now?* (2002) and *Kalooki Nights* (2006), were nominated for the Man Booker Award. His other novels include *Peeping Tom* (1984), *Redback* (1986), *The Very Model of a Man* (1992), *No More Mister Nice Guy* (1998), and *the Making of Henry Cape* (2004). He has described himself as ‘a Jewish Jane Austen’, and contemporary Anglo-Jewishness is a recurrent theme in his work. He has also written non-fiction: *Shakespeare’s Magnanimity*

(1978), *In the Land of Oz* (1987), *Roots Schmoots: Journeys Among Jews* (1993), and *Seriously Funny: From the Ridiculous to the Sublime* (1997). As a weekly columnist for *The Independent* he has chronicled the ‘dumbing-down’ of Britain. In February 2009, in an article that drew much attention, he wrote feelingly about the virulent anti-Israel response of many British opinion-makers to Operation Cast Lead in Gaza: ‘Let’s see the “criticism” of Israel for what it really is.’ His *The Flinker Question* received the 2010 Man Booker Prize for Fiction.

*Independent* (18 Feb. 2009); *Daily Telegraph* (27 April 2003); online sources.

**JACOBSON, HENRY DOBSON** (14 August 1867–8 November 1961), confectioner and insurance broker. He was born in Liverpool, the son of a wholesale confectioner who had married Annie Dobson, whose family founded the Liverpool sweets firm of Barker and Dobson in the early nineteenth century. Henry joined the family firm in 1888 and remained as its head for 73 years. The firm was the first to introduce individually wrapped sweets. A member of Lloyd’s of London for 31 years, he left £865,000, including a large legacy to the Jewish Board of Guardians in Liverpool.

*Times* (26 Feb. 1962).

**JACOBSON, LIONEL** (1905–24 February 1978), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne, the son of Lithuanian immigrant Moses Jacobson, who founded the firm Jackson the Tailor, he was educated at Clifton College and St John’s College, Oxford, where he read jurisprudence. He and his brother Sydney developed the family company into a major European textile business. Following Sir Montague \*Burton’s death he took over the latter’s company, rescuing it from a crisis which threatened 26,000 jobs. He combined chairmanship of Jackson the Tailor with that of the Burton Tailoring Group, the world’s largest such enterprise, of which he became President. The earliest President of the Newcastle Jewish Representative Council, he was active in many Jewish causes, and a generous benefactor to the HJ and other institutions. He gave £120,000 to establish a chair

of clinical pharmacology at the University of Newcastle.

JC (3 March 1978).

**JACOBSON (née Taylor), RUTH BLANCHE** (18 August 1941–), artist. Educated in her native London at Henrietta Barnett School, the Slade School of Fine Art, and later the Central St Martin's School of Art, she has specialised in etchings and in stained glass. In 1987 she was commissioned to paint an oil portrait of the Queen Mother for the Museums Association of Great Britain. In 1997 her two stained glass windows for Northwood and Pinner Liberal Synagogue were installed. In 2004–5, a stained glass window was commissioned by the V&A to accompany their Judaica exhibition. In 2008 she was invited to provide artwork for a Holocaust-themed exhibition in Siegen, Germany.

*The Norrice Leader: Newsletter of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue* (Dec. 2005), 3; *Jewish Renaissance* (April 2008), 36–7.

**JACOBSON, SYDNEY, BARON JACOBSON** (26 October 1908–13 August 1988), newspaper editor. He was born at Zeerust, Transvaal, where his German-born father owned an ostrich farm. Widowed, his mother moved the family to London, where they lived with that of Lewis \*Silkin, a relative. Jacobson was educated at the Strand School and at KCL. In 1944 he won the MC, and was demobilised as a lieutenant-colonel. Assistant Editor of the *Statesman of India* (1934–6) and of *Lilliput* magazine (1936–9), he was Editor of the *Leader Magazine* (1948–50), Political Editor of the *Daily Mirror* (1952–62) and its Editor (1962–4). He was Editor of *The Sun* (1964–5) and Chairman of Odhams Newspapers Ltd from 1968, Editorial Director (1968–74) and Deputy Chairman (1973–4) of International Publishing Corporation Newspapers, and a member of the Press Council (1968–75). Credited with helping Labour to win the two general elections of 1974, he was given a life peerage by Harold Wilson in June 1975. He reportedly stopped reading the *Daily Mirror* when Robert \*Maxwell gained control of the paper.

ODNB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**JACOBY, Sir JAMES ALFRED** (1852–23 June 1909), politician. A lace merchant in his native Nottingham, he served on Nottingham Borough Council from 1876 and was President of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce. He was Liberal MP for Mid-Derbyshire from 1885 until his death, and was knighted in 1906.

Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**JAFFA, MAX** (28 December 1911–30 July 1991), violinist. He was born to Russian immigrant parents in London, where his tailor father worked as a butcher. Given his first violin at the age of six, he graduated from the Guildhall School of Music with the Gold Medal and Principal's Prize, and became a popular performer at various select venues. Following active service during the war he joined the Mantovani Orchestra and in 1956 became soloist and leader of the BBC Palm Court Orchestra, winning fame with the long running radio programme *Grand Hotel*. From 1960–87 he performed in concert during the 17-week summer season at Scarborough with his Spa Orchestra. He was appointed OBE in 1982. He wrote *How to Play the Violin* (1986). His second wife was contralto **Jean Grayston** (née Jean Sylvia Gluckstein; 1926–).

ODNB; M. Jaffa, *A Life on the Fiddle* (1991).

**JAFFÉ, CARL HEINZ** (21 March 1902–6 April 1974), actor and producer. Born in Hamburg, the son of a surgeon, he left Nazi Germany for Britain in 1936, entering the BBC's Drama Department in 1937. During the war he entertained troops and worked as a BBC German language newsreader, and then headed a post-war series of English language lessons for German speakers. He acted in stage plays, in such films as *The Saint in London* (1939), *The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp* (1943), *Lilli Marlene* (1950), *Appointment in London* (1953), *The Roman Spring of Mrs Stone* (1961), and *Fiddler on the Roof* (1971), and in television dramas including *Magnolia Street* (1961). His amiable

nature contrasted sharply with the villains, in at least two productions including Hitler, whom he sometimes portrayed.

JC (10 May 1974); WW in *Radio* 1947; IBDCEE; McFarlane.

**JAFFE, [JAMES] PETER** (23 November 1913–20 August 1982), yachtsman and Olympic medalist. Peter Jaffe was born in Barnes, the son of Ernst Bernhard Jaffé, described on his son's birth certificate as of 'independent means', and an apparently non-Jewish mother. In 1932 he competed in the Los Angeles Olympic Games and won a silver medal in the two-person mixed keelboat competition. He moved to the USA, dying in California.

Online sources.

**JAFFE, Sir OTTO** (13 August 1846–29 April 1929), businessman, local politician, and communal leader. Born in Hamburg, the son of Daniel Joseph Jaffe (1810–74), who founded a successful linen exporting business in Belfast, he lived in New York from 1865–77, when he came to Belfast and headed the family firm. He became a local councillor in 1879, and served as the first Lord Mayor of Belfast (when it was officially designated as a city in British legal terms) from 1899–1900 and 1904–5, and was High Sheriff of Belfast in 1901. Knighted in 1900, he was a pioneer of technical education in Belfast, served as President of the Belfast Hebrew Congregation, and opened a new synagogue in 1900. During the First World War, he was the victim of an anti-German campaign and moved permanently to London.

Jolles; JE; Keogh.

**JAHODA, MARIE MITZI** (26 January 1907–28 April 2001), social psychologist. Distinguished and influential in her field, she was the daughter of a businessman in Vienna, where she was born and educated, receiving a doctorate from the University of Vienna. In 1927 she married Paul Lazarsfeld (1901–76),

later an eminent American sociologist, whom she divorced in 1934. She moved to Britain in 1937, but lived in the USA until her marriage in 1958 to Austen \*Albu. Back in Britain, she became senior lecturer and then Professor of Psychology at Brunel College of Advanced Technology (later Brunel University), and was Professor of Social Psychology at the University of Sussex from 1965 until her retirement in 1973, holding the first such chair in Britain. In this country she wrote works on topics ranging from education to Freud, and translated poetry. She was appointed CBE in 1974.

ODNB.

**JAKOBOVITS, Sir IMMANUEL, BARON JAKOBOVITS** (8 February 1921–31 October 1999), Chief Rabbi. Born in Königsberg, East Prussia, Germany, the son of Rabbi Dr Julius Jakobovits (1886–7 February 1947), a dayan of the Orthodox Beth Din in Berlin, who came to England as a refugee in 1938, he arrived in London in 1936. He was educated at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim; at \*Jews College, where he received his rabbinical diploma in 1944; and at the University of London, from which he received a doctorate in 1955. In 1949 he married Amélie, the daughter of Rabbi Elie Munk of Paris. He was Minister of the Brondesbury Synagogue (1941–4), of the South-East London Synagogue (1944–7), and of the \*Great Synagogue in London (1947–9). From 1949–58 he was the Chief Rabbi of Ireland, and from 1958–67 rabbi of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue in New York. He was Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth from 1967–91. He authored five books including *Jewish Medical Ethics* (1966), regarded as the standard work on its topic; *Journal of a Rabbi* (1966); *If Only My People ... Zionism in My Life* (1984); and *From Doom to Hope* (1986). Knighted in 1981, he received a life peerage in December 1987, the first rabbi to do so. He was awarded the Jerusalem Prize in 1989 and the Templeton Prize in 1991, as well as many other honours. As with most recent Chief Rabbis, his period in that office was marked by much controversy. He was close to Margaret Thatcher, with his advocacy of self-help and individual advancement for minorities being widely seen as close to Thatcherism

and in marked contrast to the prevalent leftism of many contemporary Christian clergymen. He faced growing challenges from Judaism's left and right and from the \*Masorti movement that had emerged shortly before he became Chief Rabbi. Although a keen Zionist, he was publicly critical of some Israeli policies towards the Palestinians. He did much for Orthodox education in Britain. He was a notable modern practitioner of the German modern Orthodox tradition and a strict conservative in his attitude towards human behaviour, but was also a man of great secular learning and political sophistication. His career was also evidence of how the Anglo-Jewish community had become a legitimate part of the British mainstream.

ODNB; Jolles; *WWW*; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; C. Berman, *Lord Jakobovits: The Authorised Biography of the Chief Rabbi* (1990); M. Shashar, *Lord Jakobovits in Conversation* (2000); M. Persoff, ed., *Immanuel Jakobovits: A Prophet in Israel* (2002).

**JAMES, DAVID** (3 July 1839–2 October 1893), actor. Born David Belasco in Stepney (not Birmingham as some sources claim), the son of a tailor, he made his West End debut in childhood, but first attracted notice in the burlesque *Ixion* at the Royalty Theatre in 1863. He went on to appear in many comedic productions, enjoying particular success in *The Heir-at-Law* (1870) and in *Our Boys*, which staged over 1000 performances from 1875–9 and was subsequently revived for him. Towards the end of his life he won acclaim in straight roles. He left the bulk of his substantial fortune to Jewish institutions, including the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. His son and namesake became an actor.

ODNB; JE; EJ.

**JAMES, RICHARD LEON (DICK)** (12 December 1920–1 February 1986), music publisher and promoter. Born Isaac Vapnik in Spitalfields, the son of a butcher, he left school at 14 and became a vocalist for Al Berlin's Band and other popular orchestras of the day, saw wartime service in the RAMC, and changed his name. During the 1950s he

wrote and recorded a number of hit songs, including the theme song for the television series *Robin Hood*. In 1961 he formed Dick James Music to publish and promote new popular groups and singers. Two years later, he formed, with Brian \*Epstein, a partnership known as Northern Songs, to publish and promote The Beatles. Epstein regarded James, who had been a marginal force in the industry until then, as both honest and hungry to succeed. The Beatles and, through them, Northern Songs became the most successful force in popular music in history. James had a 55 per cent stake in the company, and became a wealthy man, leaving £6.9 million at his death. After Epstein's death, fearing that The Beatles would collapse into chaos, he sold his shares in 1969 to Sir Lew \*Grade. In the meantime he had signed on other new pop singers, including Elton John, who worked for his firm from 1967–74. James was probably the most important offstage force of his time in modern British popular music. He was widely respected in the industry, and served as Chairman of the Music Publishers Association.

ODNB; JC (7 Feb. 1986).

**JAMES, SIDNEY (SID)** (8 May 1913–26 April 1976), actor. He was born Solomon Joel Cohen in Johannesburg to music hall performers. Following war service in an entertainment unit he arrived in Britain, where he swiftly broke into films, including the famous Ealing comedy *The Lavender Hill Mob* (1951). He became a household name owing to his pairing with Tony Hancock in the exceedingly popular *Hancock's Half Hour* (on radio, 1954–9, and television from 1956). But he was unexpectedly dropped from the series in 1959, owing to Hancock's professional jealousy. From 1960 he appeared in numerous Carry On films. He also starred in several television comedy series, notably *Bless This House* (1971–5). He had a fatal heart attack on stage in Sunderland. His daughter **Reina James** (1947–) won the Society of Authors' McKitterick Prize in 2007 for her first novel, *The Times of Dying*; she published her second, *The Old Joke*, in 2009.

ODNB; EJ; Cliff Goodwin, *Sid James: A Biography* (1995); JC (1 May 2009).

**JAMESON, DEREK** (29 November 1929–), newspaper editor and media presenter. Born in east London to one Jewish parent, and educated at an elementary school in Hackney, he joined Reuters as an office boy in 1944. He rose to be Managing Editor of the *Daily Mirror* (1976–7) and was then Editor, successively, of the *Daily Express* (1977–9), the *Daily Star* (1978–80), and the *News of the World* (1981–4). He then became the presenter of programmes on BBC Radio Two and Sky TV. He has been quoted as attributing ‘the drive andchutzpah that’s needed to get on’ to his Jewish side, and is the author of two volumes of autobiography, *Touched By Angels* (1988) and *Last of the Hot Metal Men* (1990).

WW; JC (12 Aug. 1977, 7 June 1985, 27 Oct. 1978, 13 Jan. 2006); Griffiths.

**JANKEL, ROBERT** (1 January 1938–25 May 2005), engineering designer. Famous for limousines, armoured cars, and other speciality vehicles, he was born in London. Educated at St Paul’s School and Chelsea College of Education, he joined his father’s textile wholesale business, restoring vintage cars in his spare time and selling them. In 1972 he established the company Panther Westwinds, which produced, among other vehicles, the ‘Six’ with its four front and two rear windows and, for the time, innovative twin-charged eight-litre engine. However, hit by the oil crisis and over-production of the two-seater ‘Lima’, the company went into liquidation in 1979. Two years later Jankel launched a new company, RJD, producing ‘Le Marquis’ to his impeccable standards of craftsmanship, and going on to win commissions from, among others, Rolls-Royce for stretch limousines and the United States’ Customs for small hovercraft. He also designed a palatial 104 feet yacht. He was a founder member of the North-West Surrey Reform Synagogue, and presented a herd of deer to a Jewish Agency park near Safed, Israel. Joe \*Loss was his father-in-law.

JC (8 July 2005); *Independent* (8 June 2005).

**JANNER, Sir BARNETT, BARON JANNER** (20 June 1892–4 May 1982), communal leader

and politician. Probably the leading communal activist in British politics of his time, he was born in Lucknick, Kovno, Lithuania, and brought up from infancy in Barry, south Wales, the son of a shopkeeper. He won scholarships to the local county school and to University College, Cardiff (BA, 1914). During war service he almost lost his life on the Western Front in 1918. He was a solicitor in Cardiff and, from 1930, in London. Having made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament as a Liberal, he finally gained election as the MP for Whitechapel in 1931. He was defeated by the Labour candidate in 1935, and joined the Labour Party the following year. In 1945 he was elected Labour MP for Leicester West (later Leicester North-West), holding the seat until he retired in 1970. He became widely known as a visible and influential leader of Anglo-Jewry, and was generally looked to as the Jewish community’s spokesman in the House of Commons. He first joined the \*Board of Deputies, of which he was President from 1955–64, in 1926. A life-long Zionist, he served as Chairman and then President of the English \*Zionist Federation from 1940–70. In 1956 he was one of the few Labour MPs to support the Suez invasion. Knighted in 1961, he was created a life peer in 1970. His widow **Elsie Sybil Janner** (née Cohen, 1905–94), from Newcastle upon Tyne and made CBE in 1968, wrote *Barnett Janner: A Personal Portrait* (1984). Greville \*Janner is their son. Their daughter Ruth married Lord \*Morris of Kenwood.

ODNB; EJ; Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**JANNER, GREVILLE EWAN, BARON JANNER OF BRAUNSTONE** (11 July 1928–), politician and communal leader. Born in Cardiff, the son of Barnett \*Janner, he was educated at St Paul’s School; Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and Harvard. In 1954 he was called to the Bar by Middle Temple (QC, 1971). He succeeded his father as Labour MP for Leicester North-West (1970–February 1974) and then as MP for Leicester West (February 1974–87). He was given a life peerage in 1997. Like his father, he has been involved in an extraordinarily wide range of Jewish communal activities. He was President of the Board of Deputies from 1979–85, and is President of the Parliamentary Committee Against

Anti-Semitism. He has been Chairman of the British-Israel Parliamentary Group, of the Holocaust Educational Trust, and Labour Friends of Israel, and Vice-President of AJEX. He chaired the All-Party Parliamentary Committee for the Release of Soviet Jewry.

Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**JAPHET, SAEMY** (2 May 1858–2 February 1954), merchant banker and communal leader. The son of a Hebrew teacher, on leaving school he joined a small bank in his native Frankfurt and established a stock-broking firm, which later moved to Berlin. In 1866 he settled in London, where he founded a leading stockbroking and arbitrage house used extensively by Sir Ernest \*Cassel. After the First World War, in which he lost heavily, his became exclusively a merchant banking firm (S. Japhet & Co., Ltd), specialising in the finance of German businesses. He again lost heavily with the Depression and the rise of Hitler. He served for many years as Chairman of \*Jews' College, and in 1932 helped to found Woburn House, the Jewish communal centre. He was a committed Zionist and a director of the Palestine Corporation. Later his firm became part of the Charterhouse Group. He wrote *Recollections of My Business Life* (1931).

ODNB; JC (5 Feb. 1954).

**JARCHÉ, JAMES (JIMMY)** (8 September 1890–6 August 1965), photographer. He was born in Mile End, the son of Arnold Jarché (or Jarchy, d. 1901), a Dvinsk-born photographer from Paris. Expelled from St Olave's Grammar School, James became world amateur wrestling middleweight champion in 1909. He then began a long career as an important press photographer, working for the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily Mirror*, and the *Sketch* (from 1912–29), and later the *Graphic*, the *Daily Herald*, and the *Weekly Illustrated*. During the First World War he served as a sergeant-major in the army. His photographs were often printed on the front pages of newspapers, beginning with one of a German zeppelin bursting into flames over London in 1917. His scoops included a picture of the future

Edward VIII with Wallis Simpson. His career with the *Daily Herald* ended in 1953 when he was sacked for selling colour pictures of the Coronation privately while under contract to the newspaper. He then became a popular lecturer and worked for the *Daily Mail*. He wrote *People I Have Shot* (1934). Jack \*Suchet was his son-in-law.

ODNB.

**JAY, ALLAN LOUIS NEVILLE** (30 June 1931–), fencer and Olympic medallist. Born in London, he participated in the 1950 Commonwealth Games, became Great Britain's épée champion (1952; also 1959–61), and was a team member in the 1952 Olympics. In 1953, while an Oxford undergraduate, he captained the University Fencing Team. He qualified as a solicitor, and practised in London. In 1959 he was world champion in individual foil, and second in individual épée. In the 1960 Olympics he won two silver medals: team épée and individual épée. In 1963 he was British foil champion. He competed at five Olympiads (1952–68) and served as team manager at subsequent ones. He has participated at Maccabiah Games. In the British team, he has fenced alongside Ralph Cooperman (1927–) and Peter Jacobs, both Jews.

**JAY, BARRIE SAMUEL** (7 May 1929–10 March 2007), ophthalmic surgeon and postal historian. Born in London, the son of a physician, he was educated at The Perse School, Cambridge, where he was the head of Hillel House; at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge; and at UCH, qualifying in 1952. He became an important ophthalmic surgeon, serving as Dean (1980–5) of the Institute of Ophthalmology, London, and Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology (1985–92) at the University of London. He won numerous awards, and was Vice-President (1988–92) of the College of Ophthalmologists. He was also an important philatelist and postal historian. He was Editor (1994–2005) of *Postal History*, served (1998) as President of the Royal Philatelic Society, and wrote on British postal history.

WWW.

**JEGER, GEORGE** (19 March 1903–6 January 1971) and **JEGER, SANTO WAYBURN** (20 May 1898–24 September 1953), politicians. Both of the Whitechapel-born brothers originally bore the middle name Weisberg. Educated at state schools in London and at the LSE, George served as Labour MP for Winchester from 1945–50 and for Goole, Yorkshire, from 1950 until his death. He was Secretary of the Spanish Medical Aid Committee from 1936–40 and served in the army during the Second World War. He was Manager of the Whitehall Theatre and a delegate to the Council of Europe. As an opponent of Franco, he was a champion of Gibraltar remaining British and was sometimes known as ‘Gibraltar’s MP’. Educated at University College, Cardiff and at London hospitals, Santo practised as a physician in Shoreditch and was a founder of the Socialist Medical Association. He was Mayor of Shoreditch in 1930 (as was George during 1937–8) and a member of the LCC from 1931–46. He wrote *London’s Borough Councils* (1937). He served as Labour MP for South-East St Pancras from 1945–50 and for Holborn from 1950 until his death. In 1947 he told the Commons that he hoped Palestine would become a British Dominion. His non-Jewish wife, journalist Lena Jeger (née Chivers; 1915–2007), was a well-known Labour MP from 1953–9 and 1964–79, when she was given a life peerage.

JC (19 Dec. 1947, 2 Oct. 1953, 8 Jan. 1971); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**JESSEL, Sir GEORGE** (13 February 1824–21 March 1883), barrister, politician, judge, and communal leader. Born in London, the son of a successful merchant, he was educated at L. \*Neumegen’s School in Kew and at UCL. In 1847 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln’s Inn (QC, 1865), developing a large practice, in part owing to his prodigious memory. From 1868–73 he was Liberal MP for Dover. Knighted in 1872, he served as Solicitor-General from 1871–3, the first practising Jew to hold a governmental office. The first Jewish judge, he was Master of the Rolls from 1873–5, and Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, 1875–81. From 1880 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, the first Jew to be a vice-chancellor. He was Vice-President of the AJA and a

member of the Council of \*Jews’ College. He was elected FRS in 1881, the first practising Jew so honoured. In 1883, shortly after Sir George’s death, his elder son, **Sir Charles James Jessel, first Baronet** (11 May 1860–15 July 1928), was awarded a baronetcy in commemoration of Sir George’s career. Born in Kensington and educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, Sir Charles was called to the Bar by Lincoln’s Inn in 1885, but did not practise. He was Chairman of the Imperial Continental Gas Association. His brother, politician **Sir Herbert Merton Jessel, first Baronet, first Baron Jessel** (27 October 1866–1 November 1950), was born in Brighton and educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford. He was a captain in the 17th Lancers and Berkshire Yeomanry, serving in India from 1887–90 and retiring as an honorary colonel in 1896. Rejoining the army in 1914, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he served in France and was mentioned in despatches. He was Conservative MP for South St Pancras from 1896–1906 and from January 1910 until 1918, and was a member of the Public Accounts Committee during 1910–18. An alderman of the Westminster City Council and mayor in 1903–4, he served on the Crown Lands Advisory Committee and from 1903–15 chaired the London Municipal Society. He received a baronetcy in 1917 and a peerage in 1924. Both brothers were sons-in-law of Sir Julian \*Goldsmid. Sir Charles’s younger son, businessman **Sir Richard Hugh Jessel** (21 February 1896–15 July 1979), was educated at Eton. He served as a lieutenant in the First World War and was engaged during the Second World War with the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Air Ministry. In 1922 he founded Jessel Toynbee & Co., Ltd, discount brokers, serving as Chairman and Managing Director from 1943–60. He was a Public Works Commissioner (1949–60) and a member of the Exports Credit Advisory Council (1951–60). Connected with a range of Jewish charities, he was knighted in 1960.

ODNB; I. Finestein, *Sir George Jessel, 1824–83*, JHSET, 18 (1953–5); JC (28 Sept. 1900); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**JESSEL, HENRY** (1833–1931), soldier. Born in London, a second cousin of Sir George Jessel, he joined the army in 1854 and from 1855–6



saw action in the Crimea while attached to the Land Transport Corps (later renamed the Royal Army Service Corps), reached the rank of corporal, and was slightly wounded at one of the three battles in which he fought. On seeing him fall out of a church parade his commanding officer challenged him, and on learning that he was a Jew told Jessel that he had never before encountered a Jewish enlistee; Jessel believed that he was the only British Jew who fought in the Crimea campaign (he was certainly the last Jewish survivor) and that he was the last survivor of all Britain's Crimea veterans (in fact, the last survivor appears to have been a former naval cadet who died in 1940).

JC (16 Dec. 1910, 10, 17 April 1931).

**JESSEL, THOMAS FRANCIS HENRY (TOBY)** (11 July 1934–), politician. Educated at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and at Balliol College, Oxford, he is an investment banker connected with Jessel Securities, run by his brother Oliver Jessel. He was a councillor for Southwark (1964–5), a member of the GLC from 1967–73, and a member of the Metropolitan Water Board (1967–70). He served as Conservative MP for Twickenham (1970–February 1974) and for Richmond, Twickenham (February 1974–97). He is known for his fundraising activities on behalf of charity. His father **Richard Frederick Jessel** (1902–14 February 1988), educated at RNC Osborne and Dartmouth, was a distinguished naval commander who won the DSC during the Second World War despite having suffered severe leg injuries in a motorboating accident in 1936. Richard's father, A. H. Jessel, KC, was the nephew of Sir George \*Jessel. Toby Jessel's other grandfather was Lord \*Bearsted.

Jolles; Stenton; WW; Times (16 Feb. 1988).

**'JEW BILL' CONTROVERSY OF 1753.** The 'Jew Bill' is the term used at the time and since to refer to the agitation that arose in 1753 following the passage of the Jewish Naturalisation Act. Prior to 1753, foreign-born residents of England wishing to be naturalised had, as part of this process, to receive

the Sacrament at Anglican Holy Communion, since the Church of England, the Established Church, was viewed as a component of English national identity and loyalty, especially in contrast to Roman Catholicism. Jews wishing to be naturalised – mainly, at that time, wealthy Sephardic merchants – could be exempted from this requirement, although an exemption would allow them to be granted not full citizenship but only 'endenisation', a status with fewer rights. In 1753 the Whig government, which was sympathetic to the Jewish mercantile community in London, passed legislation allowing Jews to be naturalised without having to take Anglican Holy Communion. This act easily passed through Parliament in May 1753. It did not affect the Jewish community in any other respect and had no bearing on any other non-Anglican group. Immediately, however, a great agitation grew up, often virulently antisemitic in nature, which compelled the government to repeal its act in December 1753. In popular texts, ballads, and prints Jews were accused of ritual murder, of wanting to force all British males to be circumcised, and of planning to turn St Paul's Cathedral into a synagogue, and were depicted as pigs and agents of Satan. Nothing as virulent as this had appeared in Britain since the Middle Ages. Prominent Jews were also hissed at by crowds, although no violence was recorded against individuals or property. But this agitation had no continuance, dying away as mysteriously as it began, and no subsequent antisemitic hostility of this kind was seen for many decades, if ever. Historians have invariably been puzzled by the 'Jew Bill' agitation. Many have viewed it as an effort by the Tory opposition to whip up a storm against the Whig government just before a general election, while some have viewed it as based in the economic fears of the poorly paid Anglican clergy. Opposite conclusions might be drawn from the 'Jew Bill' controversy: that traditional antisemitic imagery persisted in a Protestant country with virtually no Jews, but also that since nothing quite like it was ever seen again, antisemitic hostility apparently had little or no resonance in England.

Katz, JHE; Roth, HJE; T. W. Perry, *Public Opinion, Propaganda and Politics in Eighteenth-Century England: A Study of the Jew Bill of 1753* (1962); F. Felsenstein, *Anti-Semitic Stereotypes: A Paradigm of Otherness in English Popular Culture, 1660–1830* (1995).

'JEWESS ABDUCTION CASE' (1868–70) *see* CARDIFF

**JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, THE**, was established under the presidency of Ephraim \*Alex in 1859, after much deliberation, as the result of a resolution passed at a committee meeting of the \*Great Synagogue in January the previous year calling for such a body under the conjoint cooperation of the three London synagogues. Its early premises were in Blackhorse Yard, Aldgate, and it dispensed among those in dire need funds for food and fuel, and even, upon request, for such items as tefillin and prayer books, as well as distributing clothing and blankets. In due course Boards of Guardians were established in Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Hull, and Glasgow. By the time the mass immigration of East European Jews began in the 1880s the London Board was situated in a house in Devonshire Square, where a wine cellar was fitted up as an office in order to deal with all the people clamouring for succour, and officials worked far into the night processing cases. The \*'Cousinhood' Cohen family was well-represented among the Board's presidents. Other notable officials were Samuel \*Landeshut, Morris \*Stephany, and Henry Shmith (c1861–8 January 1928) who joined it as a 13-year-old in 1874, rose to be Senior Clerk, and died in harness. With the advent of the Welfare State the Board's role as a provider of relief became supplementary rather than central, and in 1964 it changed its name to the Jewish Welfare Board, which from 1 January 1990, in combination with the Jewish Blind Society, became Jewish Care.

JC (15 Jan., 5 March 1858, 15 April 1859, 20 Jan. 1860, 24, 31 Oct. 1924, 13 Jan. 1928, 3, 10 Jan. 1964, 6 Feb. 2009); JYB.

**JEWISH CHILDREN'S EDUCATION** in Britain. Forster's Education Act (1870) mandated elementary education for all children aged 5–12 in England and Wales, but in accordance with tradition Anglo-Jewry had long since provided an education for its young. Shaarei Tikvah ('Gates of Hope') was a school for Sephardic boys opened in 1664 by London's Spanish and Portuguese

Congregation. Supported by congregational funds and occasional benefactions, it eventually developed into the Medrash or Heshaim. The school originally taught just Hebrew and Judaism, but added English and arithmetic to its curriculum in 1736. Meanwhile, wealthy merchant and philanthropist Benjamin Mendes da Costa (1704–64) endowed, in memory of his son, the Yeshivah Mahané Raphael, a preparatory school for admission to the highest class of the Medrash. With Isaac de David Levy he also endowed the Yeshivah Assifat Haberim. Both institutions were later absorbed into the Medrash. In 1731 a school for Sephardic girls was opened, endowed by Isaac da Costa Villa Real (d. 1737) and named the Villa Real School. Situated first in Heneage Lane and later in Thrawl Street, it was transferred to the control of the London School Board in 1885 and in 1923 ceased activity as an ordinary school. Both schools gave way to the Hebrew and religion classes run by the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue. The \*Great Synagogue of the eighteenth-century Ashkenazi community had a Talmud Torah in Houndsditch. In 1770 a Society for the Study of the Law of the Holy Congregation of the German Jews in London was founded to educate and clothe poor Ashkenazi boys and find them apprenticeships; the congregation's rabbi gave lessons in Hebrew and Jewish texts, and a non-Jew paid by him taught reading and arithmetic. In 1806 a Sabbath school was established. In 1822 the Bell Lane premises of the 'Free School for German Jews' (the \*Jews' Free School) were opened. The Westminster Jews' Free School grew out of the \*Western Synagogue's Talmud Torah started in 1811 by Solomon \*Graeditz and put on an official congregational footing in 1820. The Jews' Infant School began in 1840 with 37 children in a room in Cox's Square, Bell Lane, rented by Miss Frances Barnett (c1809–93), who eventually secured Miss Miriam Harris as headmistress. To meet demand, the school moved to Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, in 1841, and in 1858 to Commercial Street, Whitechapel. A branch later opened in Tenter Street, Goodman's Fields, and was subsequently transferred to Buckle Street. From 1856–80 a day school operated under the auspices of \*Jews College. The Stepney Jewish Schools were established in 1863, starting with about 40 children; by the time founder Marcus \*Adler died in 1911 more than 750 were enrolled. The Bayswater Jewish School,

founded in 1866, was renamed the Solomon Wolfson Jewish School in 1937, and in 1981, following its move to Kenton and merger with a small school, Yavneh, operating under the auspices of the Wembley Synagogue, the \*Michael Sobell Sinai School. This well-subscribed and successful United Synagogue day school provides education from nursery level to grade 6; most of its pupils receive their secondary education at the Jews' Free School, the \*Hasmonean High School (opened 1944), and \*Immanuel College (opened 1990), while others go to leading schools in the non-Jewish private and state sectors. The Jewish High School for Girls, Chenies Street, Bedford Square, opened in 1881. This evolved from the West Metropolitan Jewish School, Red Lion Square, which had boys' and girls' sections. In 1880 that school's lease expired and the committee in charge decided to close the boys' section owing to unsatisfactory levels of enrolment. Miss Isabel \*Goldsmid, whose brother Sir Julian \*Goldsmid was President of the West Metropolitan, defrayed the cost of the new school for girls, with an expected intake of between 180 and 200 pupils. The headmistress was Miss Alice Levy. But despite a very good academic record and the provision of Hebrew and religious instruction at an excellent standard, the school was not popular with Jewish parents. During most of its existence enrolments stood at 80 or fewer (up to a third of the girls were not Jewish), and in 1897 it closed. Jewish schools also sprang up in the provinces. In 1836 the Manchester Jews' School was founded. In 1851 its application to the Privy Council's educational committee for a government grant was rejected on the grounds that according to regulations no grants could be made to Jewish schools. Since Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Non-conformist schools enjoyed such grants the school joined with the Jews' Free School and other communal schools in a delicately waged campaign to change the ruling. Consequently, in 1853 the government agreed that Jewish schools could have grants as long as children of other 'denominations' were admitted and given the right of absenting themselves from religious instruction classes; reciprocal arrangements applied to Christian grant-earning schools. Meanwhile, in 1840 the Birmingham Hebrew School and the Liverpool Jewish School were founded. During the nineteenth century boys from affluent Jewish families attended private Jewish academies.

These offered Jewish and secular subjects, often including modern languages, especially German. The prestigious academies were those headed by A. \*Garcia, H. \*Hurwitz, L.\*Neumegen, and H. N. \*Solomon, but there were many others. A number of these establishments were boarding schools, many in seaside resorts, notably Brighton and Margate, and girls were also catered for in separate institutions run by ladies. It was not unusual for Jewish ministers to have several Jewish boy pupils lodging at their homes. Among the best seaside boarding schools were L. \*Loewe's at Brighton, that of brothers Emanuel and Isaac Myers at Ramsgate, and Thérèse \*Otterbourg's at Dover. Twentieth-century Brighton and Hove saw such Jewish boarding schools as Whittinghame College, Aryeh House School, and Mansfield College. During the latter half of the nineteenth century Jewish pupils began to attend Anglican public schools. A Jewish house (\*Polack House) opened at Clifton College in 1878, and was eventually followed by similar houses at Harrow, Cheltenham, and The Perse School, Cambridge. J. \*Chapman modelled his Great Ealing School (1880–1908) on public school lines; \*Carmel College, Anglo-Jewry's public school, existed 1948–97. In 1859 the Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge in the Jewish Community was formed. Aiming to counteract widespread neglect of Sabbaths and festivals, it held Sabbath lectures by learned speakers, but was meant primarily for adults. Pupils in state (once called council) schools received instruction in the Jewish religion at classes provided after hours and at weekends. In London, for example, the Old Ford and North Bow Talmud Torah classes were organised in 1876 and survived well into the twentieth century, as did Talmud Torah classes in Brick Lane (began 1894), Commercial Road (began 1898), Redmans Road (began 1901), Tottenham (began 1905), and Dalston (began 1906). The Redmans Road Talmud Torah, founded by J. K. \*Goldbloom following approaches by Jewish residents in Stepney who lacked such an institution within walking distance, lasted for about 60 years. It had an initial enrolment of some 70 boys, rising in its heyday to 1000 and tailing off to 200. Rev. Goldbloom continued to be its headmaster in supreme old age, regularly journeying from his Willesden home to supervise classes. From the beginning the Talmud Torah taught the Ivrit b'Ivrit

(‘Hebrew in Hebrew’) system – modern Hebrew as a living, spoken language – an innovation that saw Goldbloom called before the Beth Din to explain himself. In Liverpool J. S. \*Fox taught Hebrew along the same lines, as did Isaiah \*Wassilevsky in Manchester. In 1895 the Jewish Religious Education Board was established in 1895 to provide religion classes in LCC schools after ordinary lessons were over and also during periods when non-Jewish children were being taught Scripture. The Talmud Torah Trust was set up in 1906 and the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes in 1907. Set up in 1919 in memory of Jewish First World War military casualties, the Jewish Memorial Council helped communal education in London and the provinces by allocations of grants to various bodies and institutions. Anglo-Jewry’s chief London educational organisations merged in 1939 on the outbreak of the Second World War to form the Joint Emergency Committee, which in collaboration with provincial bodies gave religious instruction to child evacuees at various localities. Refugee educationists from Nazi Germany, such as Anna \*Essinger, set up boarding schools for refugee children. In 1946 the London Board for Religious Education was founded; it became Anglo-Jewry’s largest religious educational authority, providing instruction for 15,000 children within ten years of its establishment. The Central Council for Jewish Religious Education was set up in 1945 to undertake the inspection of religion classes in the provinces, where boards of religious education emerged to coordinate endeavours. The Board of Orthodox Religious Education came into being to oversee strictly Orthodox Talmud Torahs and day schools. The Sephardi, Reform, and Liberal authorities continued to run classes of their own. The late 1920s witnessed a fresh impetus towards the establishment of Jewish day schools, much of it from strictly Orthodox elements. The Jewish Secondary Day Schools Movement, which made considerable strides after the Second World War, was founded in 1929. Opened in 1927, the West Hampstead Jewish Day School continued until the war years. The Yesodey Hatorah Grammar School was founded in 1942 and the North-West London Jewish Day School in 1945. There is now a network of strictly Orthodox Yesodey Hatorah Schools in Stamford Hill and the surrounding district, providing single-sex education

for boys and girls from nursery to senior secondary age. During the 1950s two primary schools, Kerem House (since joined by Kerem House, its associated kindergarten) and Hillel House, opened in north-west London. Liverpool’s King David High School and King David Kindergarten are among the notable developments in the day school trend. Manchester Jewry, boasting several primary and grammar schools, had by the mid-1950s the largest number of children attending Jewish day schools in proportion to any other Jewish community in Britain. The Akiva Primary School, under Reform and Liberal auspices, opened in Finchley in 1981.

Hyamson, *Sephardim*; JC (16 Sept. 1881, 30 April 1897, 27 Jan. 1893, 3 March 1911, 27 Jan. 1956, 24 Nov. 1961); JYB; H. Feidel-Mertz, ‘Integration and Formation of Identity: Exile Schools in Great Britain’, *Shofar*, 23 (2004), 71–84.

**JEWISH CHRONICLE, THE**, Anglo-Jewry’s oldest-surviving and most influential newspaper, published in London and appearing every Friday. Familiarly known as ‘The JC’, it is in essence the community’s newspaper of record, containing relevant news, reports of important public meetings, correspondence, and family notices. All shades of Jewish opinion, religious and secular, are reflected in its pages. Coverage of arts and lifestyle includes books, entertainment, travel, and cookery, as well as youth and singles events. Its back issues, forming an indispensable resource for historians and genealogists, are available online to subscribers. Founded by Isaac \*Vallentine, it made its debut on 12 November 1841 under the editorship of Moses \*Angel and David \*Meldola. Like its competitor, Jacob \*Franklin’s *Voice of Jacob*, it was hostile to the incipient Reform movement. But Meldola was forced to quit and Angel joined Franklin, and the paper closed in 1842. On 18 October 1844 a new series began, under the proprietorship of Joseph \*Mitchell, who named it *The Jewish Chronicle and Working Man’s Friend*, and with M. H. \*Bresslau as editor from 1844 until late 1850, with a brief break in the summer of 1848 owing to a contretemps. The issue of 9 July 1847 commenced its change from a fortnightly to a weekly publication. The issue of 18 August 1854 was the first edited by Bresslau alone, he having returned after

Mitchell's death to try to run it singlehandedly. But in January 1853 another communal newspaper, the *Hebrew Standard*, was founded, edited by Abraham \*Benisch, and early in 1855 the two newspapers merged as *The Jewish Chronicle and Hebrew Observer*, with Benisch becoming Editor. In 1869 he was succeeded by Michael \*Henry. Following Henry's death in 1875 Benisch again edited the paper. Under the editorship (1878–1902) of A. I. \*Myers, its status as a newspaper of record was consolidated, and it was one of the earliest Jewish newspapers to carry illustrations. Subsequent editors have been M. \*Duparc (1902–7), L. J. \*Greenberg (1907–32), J. M. (Jack) \*Rich (1931–6), I. M. \*Greenberg (1936–46), J. M. \*Shaftesley (1946–58), W. \*Frankel (1958–77), G. \*Paul (1977–90), N. \*Temko (1990–2005), Jeff Barak (2005–6), D. \*Rowan (2006–8), and S. \*Pollard (2008–).

Cesarani, JC; A. I. Myers, 'A Sketch of the Early History of the "Jewish Chronicle"', JC (13 Nov. 1891); *The Jewish Chronicle, 1841–1941: A Century of Newspaper History* (1949); J. M. Shaftesley, ed., *Remember the Days: Essays on Anglo-Jewish History Presented to Cecil Roth* (1966); JE; EJ.

**JEWISH EMIGRATION SOCIETY, THE**, sometimes referred to as the Jews' Emigration Society, was founded in 1853 under the presidency of Nathaniel \*Montefiore. It existed to provide the able-bodied unemployed Jewish poor with passage money to start new, self-supporting lives in British colonies and the USA. It also encouraged the emigration of young unmarried Jewish women, but in 1854, responding to communal misgivings, it decided to assist such women only if accompanied overseas by their parents. Statistics for the period show that most emigrants went to Australia (disembarking mainly at Melbourne) and the USA. Smaller numbers arrived in Canada and New Zealand. Most emigrants found employment, and nearly all the single women found suitable husbands. Many emigrants were able to afford to send relatives in England enough money to allow them to join them abroad, thus leading to the process of 'chain migration' that was a marked feature of Anglo-Jewish settlement in the nineteenth-century Antipodes.

JC (6, 13 April, 15 June 1883).

**JEWISH GAZETTE, THE**, Manchester, was founded in 1928 and ceased publication in 1995, the oldest northern Jewish newspaper in existence. It was founded by a local man, Samuel Hyman (1891–January 1953), and following his death continued to be published by his family, under his daughter's direction. Its Associate Editor was Palestine-born, yeshivah-educated Avigdor Solomons (1886–22 January 1958), who wrote its leading articles. An ardent Zionist, Solomons spent 25 years with the paper. In 1957 the JC, which had seen the *Gazette* as a rival in the north-western market, acquired it and extended its coverage to the Leeds and Liverpool communities. Austrian refugee Ernest Brunert, who had been Chief Reporter on a Manchester newspaper and Information Officer of the Manchester Zionist Central Council, was appointed Managing Editor. In 1992 the JC's interest in the paper ceased. Early in 1995, having experienced a substantial drop in advertising revenue and failed in its fundraising appeals, the *Gazette* was merged with its arch-rival, the *Jewish Telegraph*, owned by Paul Harris. Its final issue was that of 17 February 1995.

JC (9 Jan., 27 March 1953, 3, 24 Jan., 7 March 1958, 6 Dec. 1991, 24 Feb. 1995).

**JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE**, is an organisation, founded in 1992, devoted to promoting the study of Jewish genealogy. Although such a body was proposed as early as 1937, and although a number of important seminars on Jewish genealogy were held in London in the 1980s, the Society was not formally organised until 1992. It was founded by Graham Jaffe. Its President since 1997 has been Dr Anthony Joseph (23 April 1937–) of Birmingham, a medical practitioner and leading Jewish genealogist. The Society publishes a quarterly journal, *Shemot*, which first appeared in 1992, and has produced numerous guidebooks for Jewish genealogists and family historians. Its logo was designed by Abram \*Games.

**JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (CHENIES STREET)** see **JEWISH CHILDREN'S EDUCATION**

**JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, THE**, is probably the oldest continuing Jewish historical society in the world. The JHSE was founded in 1893 in the wake of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887. It has a number of principal aims. Since its inception, it has sponsored lectures on aspects of Anglo-Jewish history. Currently about a dozen such lectures are held each year in London and more by its provincial branches. These lectures are given by a wide range of academic and non-academic speakers, and have ranged in topic from Jews in the Middle Ages to the recent past. The JHSE currently has about a dozen branches outside London, in Birmingham, Manchester, Essex, and elsewhere. Throughout its history it has published a regular journal, which was known as the *Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England* until 2000, when it was renamed *Jewish Historical Studies*. This has printed hundreds of articles on all aspects of Anglo-Jewish history, and is a basic resource for the historian of the subject. The JHSE has also published a number of miscellaneous volumes of primary material, especially on medieval Anglo-Jewry. The presidency of the JHSE has been held by many notable figures. Its first President was Lucien \*Wolf, and other holders of the position have included Israel \*Zangwill, C. G. \*Montefiore, Sir Isaiah \*Berlin, and academic historians like Cecil \*Roth, as well as such distinguished non-Jews as Sir Hilary Jenkinson and Rev. James \*Parkes. It currently has about 800 members, and maintains a number of useful online sites.

**JEWISH LADS' AND GIRLS' BRIGADE, THE**, is Britain's oldest Jewish youth movement. It was founded in 1895 as the Jewish Lads' Brigade by Colonel A. E. \*Goldsmid as a means of acculturating the sons of East European immigrants to Anglo-Jewish mores and inculcating them with British patriotism. Modelled on the Church Lads' Brigade, with uniforms, ranks, and military-type drill, it emphasised morality, physical fitness, respect for authority, and national defence. It provided boys from immigrant families with a structured outlet for their energies and with employable skills in order to develop into worthy and useful citizens. The first company was launched on 16 February 1895 at the

JFS, Spitalfields, and others soon appeared elsewhere in London. The earliest recruits came from the JFS and the Orphan Asylum at Norwood. Although recruitment was perhaps hampered by the suspicion with which many parents from Tsarist Russia viewed anything reminiscent of enforced militarism, the movement soon spread to the provinces, and by 1910 there were 4000 members. At the outbreak of the First World War 80 of the JLB's 90 officers volunteered for military service; 38 perished. Altogether, 535 ex-JLB boys died in that conflict, almost one-third of Anglo-Jewry's total war dead. During the 1920s, with a backlash against militarism, membership fell to 2000. There are no separate figures for ex-JLB members among the 60,000 Anglo-Jewish service personnel during the Second World War, but anecdotal evidence suggests that such recruits tended to gain rapid promotion owing to their training, and individual acts of heroism by ex-JLB members have been documented. In 1963 the parallel Jewish Girls' Brigade was formed, and in 1974 the two organisations amalgamated. Today, several hundred young people participate in the organisation, which through diverse activities such as voluntary and community service, crafts, music, drama, sports, outdoor pursuits, and social events, aims to equip them for life in the contemporary world. The JLGB participates in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and also organises an annual debating competition named for one of the post-war stalwart leaders of the organisation, Sir Peter \*Lazarus.

S. Kadish, *A Good Jew and a Good Englishman: The Jewish Lads' and Girls' Brigade 1895–1995* (1995).

**JEWISH LEADERSHIP COUNCIL, THE**, formed in 2003 and chaired by the President of the \*Board of Deputies, consists of heads of major institutions from each sector of the nation's Jewish communal life, as well as a number of distinguished communal personalities. In 2008 it published a comprehensive report on the future of Jewish schooling in Britain. In 2009, following the cancellation of visits to Britain by certain Israeli public figures owing to the threat of arrest on 'war crimes' charges at the instigation of anti-Israel and pro-Palestinian groups, it requested and published Lord \*Pannick's legal opinion

advocating that the law be altered to prevent arrest warrants being issued by magistrates without the Attorney-General's prior consent.

JYB; online sources.

#### JEWISH LEGION *see* ZION MULE CORPS

**JEWISH MUSEUM, THE**, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1, stemmed from a proposal made in 1931 to the then President of the \*United Synagogue, Sir Robert \*Waley Cohen, to house such a museum in the new Jewish Communal Centre designed by Ernest \*Joseph. The museum opened in 1932. Its collection comprises over 1000 items relevant to Anglo-Jewry, some dating to the thirteenth century.

JYB.

**JEWISH MUSEUM, FINCHLEY, THE**, opened in 1983 as the Jewish Museum of the East End. In 1990 it was renamed the London Museum of Jewish Life, and eventually merged with the Jewish Museum in Camden Town. Since then it has had two branches, one located in Camden and the other in the Sternberg Centre, Finchley. Its holdings and exhibits relate to Jewish immigrant life in London. It has been active in Holocaust awareness and anti-racism education, and has also played a large role in promoting interfaith harmony.

JYB; online sources.

**JEWISH PRESS IN BRITAIN, THE**. Probably the earliest Jewish newspaper published in Britain was the *Hebrew Intelligencer*, a short-lived monthly; its first issue was dated 1 January 1823, and consisted of a single quarto sheet. The long-dominant London-based \**Jewish Chronicle* began in 1841 and within a few years eclipsed its competitor, *The \*Voice of Jacob*. Other papers have existed at various times – in London and the provinces. *Sabbath Leaves*, an ephemeral penny weekly edited by

Haim \*Guedalla, was launched on 11 May 1845. In March 1846 *Kos Yeshuot* ('Cup of Salvation'), a Liverpool Jewish monthly, first appeared. Edited by Rev. D. M. Isaacs and Moses \*Samuel (d. 1860), it was 'devoted to the advocacy of Orthodox Jewish principles'. It carried a number of articles in Hebrew with English translations and included secular subjects, such as one by Samuel celebrating the railway engine. Despite the patronage of Sir Moses \*Montefiore for 'our arduous and long-struggling work' the paper closed in 1847. That year the first (and apparently only) issue of *The Annual Hebrew Magazine* edited by Herschell \*Filipowski was produced in London. It contained articles on Jewish calendars, including that of the Karaites, and prose and poetic contributions from Michael \*Josephs. A women's magazine, the *Jewish Sabbath Journal* (1854–5), edited by Marion \*Hartog, managed 14 numbers. In January 1853 the *Hebrew Observer* was launched as a rival to the JC. Edited by Abraham \*Benisch, it was a quality weekly that in addition to communal news and articles and essays of Jewish relevance carried parliamentary reports, intelligence from abroad, and items of commercial and financial interest. In 1854 Benisch took possession of it from its non-Jewish printer and proprietor, Abraham Pierpoint Shaw. Since it was not a viable venture it merged after its 15 December 1854 issue with the JC, of which in February 1855 Benisch became Editor. *The Hebrew National*, a London weekly 'devoted to the history of Literature by the Israelitish nation', endured for three issues during 1867. Edited by Filipowski and published by Rudolph Hirschfeld (c1819–8 December 1900), it contained articles on Hebrew chronology, education, and medicine, the significance of phylacteries, and extracts from a work on astronomy. On 5 June 1868 a penny Jewish paper, the *Jewish Record*, made its debut. Edited by L. B. \*Abrahams, it lasted until 1872. On 14 February 1873 the *Jewish World* was launched as a new challenger to the JC's hegemony. Edited by M. D. \*Davis, it was owned by G. L. \*Lyon, and its preoccupations soon reflected the views of his friend Walter \*Josephs' Association for Effecting a Modification in the Liturgy of the German Jews. The paper became a staunch advocate of reform in the ritual, and also inveighed against Christian dogma. This gratuitous offence to the prevalent religion dismayed many Anglo-Jewish leaders, who successfully

pressured the initially defiant Lyon to stop. When Davis relinquished the editorship in 1875 Benisch agreed to take over, but the sudden death of Michael \*Henry meant that he was needed to again fill the editorial chair at the JC, so Lyon became Editor of the *Jewish World*. That paper, on which Lucien \*Wolf worked as a sub-editor, proved doggedly persistent and influential in bringing the persecution of Jewry in Morocco, Russia, and Romania to the attention of the British government and public. It carried articles by Davis on Anglo-Jewish history, and strongly advocated the formation of the JHSE, which occurred in 1893 with Wolf as President. From 1897–1900 the paper was owned by Samuel L. Heymann, a Hampstead-based merchant in the South Africa trade, and under the editorship (1896–1900) of Jacob \*de Haas it adopted a pro-Zionist stance in contrast to its rival. Having experienced various changes of ownership and of editor it was in April 1913 acquired by the JC, and for some time issued from the latter's office as a mid-weekly publication. Meanwhile, from 1888–92 there existed another paper, the *Jewish Standard*. A stalwart champion of Orthodoxy, it explained that the existing papers 'contend that Judaism ... requires to be remodelled according to the shifting sands of every age', whereas it held that 'the written and oral law, as revealed at Sinai, is fixed and unchangeable'. Perhaps rather curiously, since he was known to take a tolerant view of lax observance and became a member of the Jewish Religious Union that precipitated \*Liberal Judaism, Harry S. Lewis (d. 1940 in the USA) has been suggested in one source as having been its Editor. Whatever the truth, from 1890 until its demise it was certainly edited by S. A. \*Hirsch, and argued the case for robust Orthodoxy well and unwaveringly. But without the clever and humorous column 'Morour and Charouseth' written by 'Marshallik' (Israel \*Zangwill, an open secret) it would not have survived as long as it did. In 1919, in direct challenge to the JC, the *Jewish Guardian* was founded under the editorship of Laurie \*Magnus and chairmanship of Israel \*Abrahams. It vowed to act as the authentic voice of Anglo-Jewry 'on all matters pertaining to their interests as members of a single religious brotherhood'. But it was hardly untrammelled by factionalism, since it was financed by C. G. \*Montefiore and several wealthy members of the anti-Zionist League of British Jews. Attracting advertisers at

reduced rates that undercut its rival, and presenting comprehensive news coverage and quality articles, the paper seriously threatened the JC, which in response introduced a literary supplement in 1921 and modernised its format in 1928. However, the *Guardian*, which gradually shifted from an anti-Zionist to a non-Zionist stance, failed to expand its readership much beyond the League of British Jews (whose total membership never topped 1200), and in 1931 it ceased publication. From October 1888 until July 1908 the community had an outstanding scholarly journal, the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, edited by Abrahams and Montefiore. Founded to provide an outlet for learned research, and open to contributors of 'every section of modern Jewish opinion', it carried articles on intellectual and academic topics and its eventual loss was keenly felt. The interwar period saw short-lived journals such as the *Jewish Woman* (1925–6); the *Jewish Graphic* (1926–8), edited by Barnett Friedberg (c1879–1952); the *Jewish Observer* (1928); the *Jewish Review and Advertiser* (1931); the *Jewish Weekly* (1932), edited by Abraham \*Abrahams; the *Jewish Daily Post* (1933–6), edited successively by Alexander Puniansky, formerly of the JTA, and Joseph \*Sagall; and *World Jewry* (1934–6), edited by travel agent Joseph H. Castel. During the war the Polish *Jewish Observer* (January 1943–December 1944) became the *European Jewish Observer* (January–August 1945). From 1910 until the outbreak of the First World War Manchester produced *The Zionist* (founded as *The Zionist Banner*), initially edited under its original title by S. \*Massel and Joseph L. \*Cohen and then by H. \*Sacher and (Sir) Leon \*Simon. From 1919–36, but for a short gap during 1923–4 when it was based in Germany, *Haolam* ('The World'), the organ of the WZO, was published from London initially, until 1921, under the editorship of Abraham Idelson. Among the most enduring post-war publications were the *Jewish Clarion* (1946–56), *Jewish Review* (1952–76) and the ZF's *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review*, which began in 1952. Then there were the pictorial monthly *New Life* (1947–8), the *Jewish Literary Gazette* (1951), and *Jewish Life and Letters* (1952), all of which were doomed to swift extinction. The *North West Jewish Mirror*, intended for London Jewry outside the East End, existed 1936–7. Outstanding contemporary journals are the *Jewish Quarterly*, founded by J. \*Sonntag in 1953 and at present edited by Rachel Lasserson, and *Jewish Renaissance*, founded in



2001 and edited by Janet Levin. The London *Jewish News*, a popular free newspaper, began in 1997 to rival the JC in the metropolis. The *Jewish Herald International* appeared 1988–9. Of outstanding longevity among provincial newspapers were Manchester's *\*Jewish Gazette* (1928–95) and the *\*Golombok* family's *Glasgow Jewish Echo* (1928–92); the latter saw off a challenge from the *Jewish Leader* (1930–1) and survived despite competition from the *Jewish Times*, which was established in 1964 under the editorship of Maurice Linden (who formerly edited the Scottish editions of the *Daily Herald*) and known from mid-1967 until its closure in 1972 as *Israel Today* and the *Jewish Times*. Manchester's *Jewish Weekly* flourished briefly in 1937. In 1950 Manchester's *Jewish Telegraph* commenced. Liverpool's *Jewish Gazette* (1953–81) was incorporated into the *Jewish Telegraph* (Merseyside edition). Bournemouth's *Jewish Courier* ran 1959–61. From 1897 until his death in 1913 I. *\*Suwalski* produced the Hebrew weekly *Ha-Yehudi*. A Hebrew monthly, *\*Ha-Me'orer*, was published in London 1906–7. The Yiddish-speaking community was well-served by publications, in particular the monthly *Divrey Hayomim* ('Words of the Day', 1896–1909); *Yidishe Zhurnal* (1905–14); the *Abend Nayes* ('Evening News', 1914–40); the *Yidishe Post and Ekspres* (1926–35); the *Vochezaitung* ('Weekly Newspaper', 1936–50), which continued life as the *Yidishe Post* (1950–61); Morris *\*Myer's Die Zayt* ('The Times', 1913–50); A. N. *\*Stencl's Loshn un Leben* ('Language and Life', 1939–81); and Y. *\*Lisky's Yidishe Folk* (1968–88), the last surviving Yiddish newspaper in Britain. There were also the *Yidishe Telefon* (1897–9); *Fraye Yidishe Tribune* (1946–8); the *Fohne* ('Standard', 1897); the *Yidishe Prese* (1903); the humour magazine *Ligner* ('Liar', 1908); the literary *Roman Zhurnal* (1908–9); *Yugend Shtralen* ('Youth Rays', 1915); *Yidishe Shtime* ('Voice', 1916); *Naye Leben* ('New Life', 1916), intended as a platform for literature and art; the similarly intentioned *Renensans* (1920); *Yidishe Leben* (1923); *Londoner Yidishe Fraye Prese* (1924); *Fraynt* (1924–5, a family weekly); *Gut Morgen* (1928); the literary magazine *Yidish London* (1938); *Yidishe Tribune* (1938); and the socialist *Unzer Shtime* ('Our Voice', 1939), all of which were short-lived. There were also Charles *\*Klinger's Yidishe Shriftn* ('Yiddish Writing'), founded in 1955, and his *Yidishkeyt*, founded in 1977. Pre-eminent among radical and socialist newspapers was the *\*Arbeter Fraynt* ('Workers' Friend',

1885–1932), which took an anarchist line from 1892. Its editors included B. *\*Feigenbaum*; I. Kaplan; Saul Yanovsky, who emigrated to the USA; W. *\*Wess*; A. *\*Frumkin*; and R. *\*Rocker*. From 1922–3 it had a fortnightly children's supplement, *Yunger Dor* ('Young Generation'), which was edited by Y. M. Zalkind. L. Baron, who had briefly helped Wess edit the *Arbeter Fraynt*, edited, with A. Grinstein, the radical *Frayheynt* ('Freedom', 1902–3). Frumkin's *Propagandist* ran May–October 1897. Rocker edited the anarchist *Fraye Vort* ('Free Voice', 1898, published in Liverpool), *Zsherminal* ('Germinal'), issued in London and Leeds, 1900–9, and, during the First World War, the Yiddish and Russian *Half-Ruff/Pomoshsh* ('Cry for Help'). Other radical papers included the socialist *Fraye Velt* ('Free World', 1891–2); *Neye Zeyt* ('New Times', 1904–8); *Poylishe Yidl* (1884); the socialist-Zionist *Yidishe Frayheynt* ('Freedom', 1905); the *Yidishe Treid Unionist* (1892); *Veker* ('Waker', 1892–3); *Tsukunft* ('Future', 1884–9), which was non-radical after 1886; the *Sotsial Demokrat* (1907); the socialist *Unzer Veg* ('Our Way', 1919 and 1923); *Fraye Arbeter Vort* ('Free Workers' Word', 1905–6); *Biuletin* (1924–5); and *Fraye Vort* (1925), the three of these being anarchist; the *Yidishe Fraydenker* ('Freethinker', 1907); and *Af Der Vahk* ('On Guard', 1908). For the religious, there were the *Yidishe Pesah Zhurnal* and the *Yidishe Shavuot Zhurnal* (both 1907–14), *Velt Doktor* (1933–5, bilingual), and other, mainly ephemeral, publications of Rabbi J. *\*Shapotshnick*. The bilingual *Jewish Journal of Commerce* (*Yidishe Handelszhurnal*), for manufacturers, importers, and exporters, lasted 1920–2. From 1946–7 the New Yiddish Theatre issued the bilingual *Theatre Mirror*. Manchester had a Yiddish-language *Jewish Telegraph* in 1908. In 1914 the Golombok brothers introduced a Zionist evening newspaper in Yiddish to Glasgow, and a few years later a Yiddish weekly, the *Yidishe Shtime*, but neither paper endured. The *Jewish Journalist*, founded in 1960, carried articles in English, Hebrew, and Yiddish. The Oxford-based *Pen* (1994–8) was an outlet for Yiddish poetry and prose. A Russian journal, *Postledniya Izvestiya* ('Latest News'), which contained some Yiddish, was published in the East End, 1901–5.

JC (24 Nov. 1916); British Library Newspaper and Periodicals Catalogues (online); Cesarani, JC; J. Fraenkel, *The Jewish Press of Great Britain* (1963); L. Prager, *Yiddish Culture in Britain* (1990).

**JEW'S AND GENERAL LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, THE**, in existence 1845–59, was located at Sussex Hall, which was therefore a term often used synonymously for it. The hall, named in memory of the philosemitic Duke of Sussex, occupied the Leadenhall Street site vacated by the \*New Synagogue. The institution was not unlike a mechanics' institute, although its subscription fee was affordable only to higher artisans and above. Intended for Jews, it also welcomed non-Jews seeking knowledge and self-improvement. Successive presidents, who gave it generous financial support, were Hananel \*de Castro and Nathaniel \*Montefiore. It regularly featured Friday evening lectures covering a diverse range of topics, and contained a useful library. In its heyday it had 75 life members and 250 annual subscribers. Its eventual demise was probably due to demographic changes among the clientele it served, including emigration to Australia, which it actively promoted, and dwindling funds.

A. Barnett, 'Sussex Hall', *JHSET*, 19 (1955–9), 65–79;  
G. Cantor, 'Sussex Hall (1845–1859) and the Revival of Learning among London Jewry', *JHSET*, 38 (2003), 105–24.

**JEW'S COLLEGE** was founded in 1851 with a three-fold purpose: to train Anglo-Jewish ministers, readers, and teachers; to provide Jewish boys with a day school education; and to be a bet hamedrash. Its foundation stone was laid on 4 January 1852, and the building, at 10 Finsbury Square, opened on 11 November 1855. The bet hamedrash project was soon abandoned, but the day school, never popular, struggled on until its closure in 1880. To enable students to combine their religious studies with a degree course from UCL, Jews' College relocated in 1881 to Tavistock House, Tavistock Square; 18 years later it moved to Queen's Square House. In place of the day school was a class that taught theology and secular subjects to intending entrants to the College, in order to prepare them for UCL's matriculation examination and an examination of equivalent standard in Hebrew and religion. Students of Jews' College took three examinations, which admitted successful candidates to, respectively, the categories of probationers, associates, and fellows. Passing the third examination and obtaining the ensuing

certificate was the key to obtaining rabbinical ordination from the Chief Rabbi. The fact that he, rather than the College, was entitled to bestow the highest certificate led to a lengthy controversy fomented by Israel \*Gollancz, until in 1903 it was decided that Jews' College could grant the rabbinical diploma along with rabbinical ordination. In 1932 the College moved to Anglo-Jewry's purpose-built communal centre, Woburn House, in Upper Woburn Place. Principals of Jews' College have included L. \*Loëwe (1855–8), Rabbi B. \*Abrahams (1858–63), M. \*Friedlander (1865–1907), A. \*Büchler (1907–39), Rabbi I. \*Epstein (1945–61), Rabbi N. L. \*Rabinovitch (1971–83), Rabbi Dr J. H. \*Sacks (1984–90), Rabbi Dr Irving Jacobs (1990–3), Rabbi Dr Daniel Sinclair (1994–8), and Rabbi Abner Weiss, who was appointed in 2000. Owing to serious financial problems in 2002 the College sold many rare books from its famously fine library and ended its traditional role. It has since become the London School of Jewish Studies, located in Hendon, offering a modern Orthodox education under leading rabbis and educators to interested adults. (See also Rabbi, title of in Anglo-Jewry.)

*JE*; *JC* (16 Nov. 1855); online sources.

**JEW'S FREE SCHOOL (JFS), THE**, a mixed comprehensive Jewish day school for 2000 pupils aged from 11–18, grew out of the \*Great Synagogue's Talmud Torah, which opened in Spitalfields in 1732 to provide education for the children of the Jewish poor. The Jews' Free School (now known as the JFS) began as a boys' school with an initial enrolment of 102 pupils aged seven and above. It was opened in 1817 in Ebenezer Square, in the heart of the East End, under the headmastership of H. N. \*Solomon, who served until 1823. In 1820 a girls' section was added, and in 1822 the school moved to larger premises in Bell Lane, with a target of 600 boys and 300 girls. The school enjoyed philanthropic support not only from Jewish patrons, including the Rothschild family who, among other things, donated new clothes and shoes for the pupils at Pesach and provided the school with its presidents from 1847–1961, but from non-Jewish well-wishers who responded to its fundraising drives. A scholarship was provided to mark the admission of Jews to Parliament

in 1858, and another was provided from the annual interest on the donated assets of the dissolved Society for Clothing Poor Jewish Boys (founded 1814). Under Moses \*Angel, its Headmaster from 1842–97, enrolments grew rapidly, and the JFS became probably the largest school in the British Empire. Enrolments, consisting at the 1851 census of some 640 boys and 460 girls, peaked towards the end of the nineteenth century at 4250 pupils, comprising one-third of London's Jewish schoolchildren. The JFS's authorities saw a long-held ambition fulfilled in 1853, when it was placed under the educational committee of the Privy Council, forerunner to the Ministry of Education. In 1904, during the tenure of L. B. \*Abrahams, a headmaster of almost legendary ability, the LCC became responsible for the JFS's secular administration. The opening of the Rothschild wing in 1898 provided the JFS with a science laboratory and a carpentry workshop, enabling Abrahams to fulfil a long-held ambition of giving pupils a vocation-oriented aspect to their education. Under Angel and Abrahams the JFS produced many recruits to the Jewish ministry, as well as many Jewish educators. Abrahams made the acculturation of Yiddish-speaking children a priority, and established a corps of the \*Jewish Lads' Brigade at the JFS. During the Second World War pupils and civilian staff were evacuated to Cambridgeshire and Cornwall. The JFS was severely damaged by enemy bombing, and by 1945 most of East End Jewry had dispersed. It closed that year, but reopened as a three-form-entry school in 1958 in Camden Town under the headmastership of E. S. \*Conway. He began his distinguished 18-year tenure with an enrolment of 360 pupils (600 would-be pupils had to be turned away) and developed it by 1965 into an eight-form-entry school with 1000 pupils on its roll. It became a comprehensive school in September that year. In 1973 a full sixth-form was added, increasing the roll by 300. Unlike Conway and his deputy, Denis \*Felsenstein, few of the staff were Jewish, and finding good Jewish teachers, especially for Jewish studies, was a constant challenge. Yet the JFS succeeded in instilling a strong Jewish ethos into the pupils, immediately instituting four school houses named after modern Jewish achievers and inaugurating, in 1974, a programme requiring pupils to spend one year in Israel. The JFS's positive academic reputation meant that demand for places far exceeded enrolment numbers. Conway retired

in 1976, and was succeeded by Jo \*Wagerman. Outgrowing the Camden Town site, the school moved to Kenton in 2002. The JFS's colours, blue and gold, were the Rothschilds' racing colours. In 2009 the JFS became the focus of a major legal controversy affecting Jewish identity when the Court of Appeal ruled that it had contravened the Race Relations Act in refusing to admit a boy whose mother had converted to Judaism through a non-Orthodox – in this case Masorti – Beth Din, and that the school was obliged to regard the child in question as fully Jewish. The school appealed this ruling. However, on 16 December 2009 the new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, in a split decision 5:4, dismissed the appeal and ruled that the school 'did discriminate on grounds of ethnic origin' in contravention of the Race Relations Act 1994. The President of the Court, Lord \*Phillips, voted with the majority. A secular British court thus appeared to dismayed critics of the decision to have in effect divested Orthodox Judaism of its ability to define Jewish identity in halachic terms.

M. Domnitz, 'Jewish Education', *JC* (29 May 1903, 27 Jan. 1956, 10 July, 18 Dec. 2009); JE; Black, JFS.

**JEW'S HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM**, at Knight's Hill, West Norwood, London, replaced the original Jews' Hospital, Neveh Zedek, in Mile End, Stepney. Founded principally by Joshua \*Van Oven, assisted by Daniel \*Eliason and others, it opened in 1807 for the support of the elderly poor and the education of orphaned children. Work on a new building commenced in 1861 on land donated by London merchant and manufacturer Barnet Meyers, and this opened in 1863. Enlargements occurred in 1874, two years before the Mile End and Norwood Asylums amalgamated with the hospital, and in 1897.

JE.

**JEW'S TEMPORARY SHELTER**, Whitechapel, was founded in 1885 by Hermann \*Landau with the support of two members of the \*Franklin family to provide impoverished Jews arriving in London from Eastern Europe with accommodation and advice, and to prevent them falling prey to crooks and

fraudsters. Ellis A. Franklin was inaugural President, Landau Vice-President, and Samuel \*Montagu (later Lord Swaythling) Treasurer. Through two representatives, including F. D. \*Mocatta, the Jewish Board of Guardians opposed setting up the Shelter, arguing that it would turn London into a magnet for Jewish paupers everywhere; surreptitiously, however, Mocatta slipped Landau a cheque towards it, and was duly recorded in its donors' list under the alias 'Tentative'! Although a number of Jews helped by the Shelter remained in Britain, most were passing through London on their way, aboard British passenger ships, to the USA and other English-speaking countries – especially, after 1890, South Africa, a fact that reflects the heavy presence of Lithuanians among these migrants in transit. In 1906 the Shelter moved from 84 Lemn Street to new premises next door at 82, opened by Lord \*Rothschild. Its long-serving Secretary was Abraham \*Mundy. During the Shelter's busiest period, from its foundation until the outbreak of the First World War, which curtailed passenger traffic across the North Sea, its officials met each immigrant vessel docking in the Thames as well as each immigrant-laden boat-train reaching London from Grimsby and Harwich. Men were housed by the Shelter, and entitled to stay for up to a fortnight. Women and children were cared for and placed in approved lodgings by a similar organisation, the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, which was especially concerned to keep lone females out of the clutches of white slave traffickers.

JC (6 July 1906, 2 Sept. 1921); C. Bermant, *Point of Arrival: A Study of London's East End* (1975); N. J. Evans, 'The Role of Shelters in Jewish Migration via the United Kingdom, 1850–1914', *Avotaynu*, 17 (Spring, 2001).

**JHABVALA, RUTH PRAWER** *see* **PRAWER, SIEGBERT SALOMON**

**JOACHIM, HAROLD HENRY** (18 May 1868–30 July 1938), philosopher and academic. Born in London, the son of a Hungarian-born wool merchant and a non-Jewish mother, he was educated at Harrow School and at Balliol College, Oxford. Beginning his academic

career lecturing on moral philosophy at the University of St Andrews, he was Wykeham Professor of Logic at Oxford from 1919–35. He was elected FBA in 1922. His chief publications included *A Study of the Ethics of Spinoza* (1901), *The Nature of Truth* (1906), and his posthumously published commentary on Spinoza's *Tractatus de Intellectus Emendatione* (1940). His uncle and father-in-law was eminent Hungarian violinist **Joseph Joachim** (28 June 1831–15 August 1907), who made a profound impact on British musical circles. He first performed in London in 1844, made increasingly frequent and ultimately annual visits to England thereafter, and in 1877 received an honorary doctorate from Cambridge. A special concert was held in London in 1904 to mark the sixtieth anniversary of his debut there. He converted to Christianity in 1855 but continued to champion Jewish rights.

ODNB (both); *Times* (2 Aug 1938); J. A. Fuller Maitland, *Joseph Joachim* (1905); EJ; JE.

**JOCHANAN BEN ISAAC** *see* **HOLLESCHAU, JOCHANAN**

**JOCHELMAN, DAVID** (c1868–9 July 1941), communal leader. Born in Postavy near Vilna, he studied at a yeshivah and subsequently at the University of Berne, where he became an active Zionist and obtained a doctorate. Vehemently opposed at the 1903 Zionist Congress to the Uganda offer, he became head of ITO's Emigration Department. In Britain when the First World War broke out, he remained, helping to found the Jewish War Victims' Fund and the Russo-Jewish War Prisoners' Fund. Elected in 1917 to the \*Board of Deputies, he formed a committee to protect the interests of Russian Jews in England. He was the driving force behind both a major public rally condemning anti-Jewish violence in Poland in 1918 and a huge protest march through London in 1919 to protest at the pogroms in the Ukraine. In 1920 the Federation of Ukrainian Jews was founded under his chairmanship. That same year, in Copenhagen, he met with the USSR's roaming envoy (and future Foreign Minister) Maxim Litvinov and obtained the first concession

ever granted by the Soviet government for Jewish relief work in the USSR, thus paving the way for the subsequent activities of the American Joint Distribution Committee and comparable bodies. Following the \*Balfour Declaration he interested himself in the Yishuv, and was inaugural chairman of the Palestine Workers' Fund. He was also active in ORT and OSE, and supported the Soviet government's Birobidjan experiment.

JC (18 July 1941).

**JOEL, DUDLEY JACK BARNATO** (27 April 1904–May/June 1941), politician. The son of Solomon Barnato \*Joel, he was educated at Repton and King's College, Cambridge, and then became an insurance underwriter in London. He served as Conservative MP for Dudley from 1931 until he was killed in action as a lieutenant in the RNVR in May or June 1941.

Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**JOEL, LEWIS** (1824–28 February 1899), merchant and consul. The son of a tobacconist, jeweller, and liqueur importer, he was educated in Bristol and then became a jeweller in his native Dublin. In 1850 he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for attempted fraud, but 17 months' into his term, following appraisal of evidence suggesting his innocence, he was granted a royal pardon and released. He moved to South America, where he prospered in trade and held British consular posts at various locations, as well as at Savannah, Georgia. He retired from his final post, that of Consul-General at Santiago, in 1894. The author of *A Consul's Manual* (1879), he died in London.

JC (17 March 1899); Times (31 Jan. 1891; 10 Oct. 1894; 28 Aug. 1895); Hyman, Ireland.

**JOEL, WOOLF** (22 November 1863–14 March 1898), diamond magnate. He was born in London. His father was a small-time cigar manufacturer and publican and his mother was the sister of Barney \*Barnato. Educated

at the JFS, he went to South Africa in 1884 to join Barnato Brothers. He soon amassed a great fortune in his own right and became Chairman of the Kimberley Mining Board. He declined an offer to stand in the Cape of Good Hope Legislative Assembly, and spent much of his time running the London end of the business at Austin Friars in the City. In March 1897, while in Johannesburg, he was shot and killed by a German adventurer named Ferdinand von Veltheim, who had been blackmailing Joel and his brother Solomon after an alleged plot to assassinate President Kruger was abandoned. Veltheim was acquitted by the jury on the grounds of self-defence, but was later jailed for 20 years for blackmail. Joel left an estate of £1,229,000 in Britain. His brothers **Solomon Barnato Joel** (1865–22 May 1931) and **Isaac (Jack) Barnato Joel** (18 September 1862–13 November 1940) were also leading figures in the South African diamond trade. Solomon, who lived in Johannesburg and was a major mining and business magnate there, spent much of his time in England, where he was a noted racehorse owner and won the 1915 Derby and St Leger races. Jack also lived mainly in England, and was even more prominent on the turf, winning the Derby in 1911 and 1921 and heading the list of winning owners three times. The Chairman of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, he left an estate of £3,684,000 in Britain.

ODNB (S. B. Joel); EJ; WWW; Wheatcroft, *Randlords*.

**JOFFE, JOEL GOODMAN, BARON JOFFE** (12 May 1932–), charity director, human rights lawyer, and businessman. Born in Johannesburg, he was educated at the Marist Brothers' College there, and at the University of Witwatersrand. Admitted a solicitor in Johannesburg in 1956, he was called to the South African Bar in 1962. From 1958–65 he was a human rights lawyer in South Africa, and subsequently moved to Britain. He was Joint Managing Director of Allied Dunbar Life Assurance Co. from 1971–91. He served as Hon. Secretary of Oxfam from 1982–5 and as its Chairman from 1995–2001, and was also Chairman of The Giving Campaign from 1995–2001. From 1988–93 he was Chairman of Swindon Health Authority and from 1993–5 of the Swindon and Marlborough NHS Trust.

Appointed CBE in 1999, he was made a life peer in 2000.

Dod; Jolles; JYB; WW.

**JOFFE, WALTER GERALD (WALLY)** (10 April 1922–9 May 1974), psychoanalyst. He was born in the Transvaal and educated at the universities of Witwatersrand and at London. He lived in Britain after 1961. He was known for such publications as *Pain, Depression and Individuation* (1965) and *Obsessive Manifestations in Children* (1965). Also known for his organisational ability, he served as President of the British Psycho-Analytical association from 1972 until his sudden death.

*Times* (11 May 1974); *Medical Directory* 1973; *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 56 (1975), 477.

**JOHNSON, JOHN MORRIS** (c1803–5 April 1880), printer and communal leader. Born in Sweden, where his father was Chief Rabbi, he moved to England in his youth, settling initially in Norwich and afterwards in London. He headed the firm J. M. Johnson and Sons, printers and international exhibition agents, which in 1870 launched the *Food Journal*, subtitled *A Review of Social and Sanitary Economy; and Monthly Record of Food and Public Health*. For over 30 years he was a Guardian of the Poor in the City of London. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the \*Western Synagogue. In 1846 he founded, in Dean Street, Soho, the Western Free School for Girls (which subsequently relocated to Greek Street and was incorporated with the Westminster Jews' Free School, hitherto a boys' establishment). He also set up the New Central London District Schools near Hanwell. One of his three sons, **Edmund Johnson** (c1833–29 December 1891), educated at the City of London School and a member of the family firm, became an authority on trademarks and a director of the Trade Mark Society Ltd. Edmund, elected FSA, was co-author (with Israel \*Davis) of an influential paper read at the International Congress of Industrial Property, Paris, in 1878.

JC (11 Feb. 1870, 9, 16 April 1880, 1 Jan. 1891).

**JOLLES, CHARLOTTE ALICE BERTA EVA** (5 October 1909–31 December 2003), German scholar. The daughter of a Jewish engineer and a non-Jewish mother, she attended university in her native Berlin. Arriving in London in 1939, she worked with refugee children and taught German in schools, joining the academic staff of Birkbeck College in 1955. There she was Professor of German from 1974–7. A specialist on the nineteenth-century German novelist Theodor Fontane, publishing prolifically on his life and career, she became well-known in post-war Germany; the Nobel Prize-winning novelist Günter Grass dedicated his novel *Ein Weites Feld* to her.

ODNB; *Independent* (2 Feb. 2002).

**JOLLES, ZVI ENRICO** (23 April 1902–13 June 1971), chemist. Born in Lemberg, he served as a chemistry professor at the University of Florence, and came to Britain in 1938. From 1940–54 he worked at ICI in Manchester, where he did pioneering work on fibro-reactive dyes. He later developed flame retardants at two British chemical companies. From 1967 he was a professor at the HUU. His brother **Benjamin Abraham Jolles** (1906–85) also arrived in Britain from Italy and became a consultant radiologist in Northampton, where he wrote *X-Ray Sieve Therapy in Cancer* (1952). Benjamin's son **Michael Adam Jolles** (4 April 1951–), physician and historian, is the author of *A Directory of Distinguished British Jews* (1999 and 2001) and other works on Anglo-Jewish history, and is a co-author of the present work.

**JOLOWICZ, HERBERT FELIX** (16 July 1890–19 December 1954), legal scholar and academic. Regarded as England's greatest authority on Roman Law, he was born in London, the son of a silk merchant. He was educated at St Paul's School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (First in Classics and Law), and studied Roman Law in Germany. Following military service in the First World War, he was called to the Bar (Inner Temple, 1919), but pursued a distinguished academic career, becoming Reader and, from 1931, Professor of Roman Law at UCL, and then, from 1948, Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford. During the

Second World War he served as an intelligence officer. Roman Law, in contrast to the English system of Common Law, had been neglected by British scholars, and he became internationally known in such works as his *Historical Introduction to the Study of Roman Law* (1932) and his posthumously published *Roman Foundations of Modern Law*.

ODNB; JC (24 Dec. 1954).

**JONASSOHN, DAVID** (c1794–25 July 1859), businessman. Born abroad, he became a merchant in Sunderland and then a colliery proprietor at Unsworth, County Durham, being one of the few Jews engaged in coal mining. He lived at Unsworth Hall near Sunderland. The mining engineer he employed, named Veiner, was apparently also Jewish.

A. Levy, *History of the Sunderland Jewish Community, 1755–1955* (1956); Pollins, *Economic History*; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**JONES, ISAIAH** (c1772–1856), dentist. Born in King's Lynn, Norfolk, the son of a silversmith, he practised dentistry from at least 1805, and with his silversmith brother David he founded a dental dynasty. His practice covered, at various times with some overlap, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Norwich, Cambridge, Bury St Edmunds, and, finally, Southampton. His son Edward Abraham Jones (6 August 1825–3 June 1895) became a dentist in London. His nephew Henry Micholls Jones (1802–86) practised in Exeter, Chester, and Shrewsbury. Another nephew, Grenville Jones (1804–44), practised in Shrewsbury, as did yet another, Horatio Jones (1819–1902), whose son and grandson also entered the profession.

C. Hawke-Smith, 'The Jones Dental Dynasty', *Historian*, 40 (1993) (online); C. Hillam, *Brass Plate and Brazen Impudence* (1991); JC (5 Dec. 1902).

**JONES, MICK** (26 June 1955–), rock musician. Born Michael Geoffrey Jones in Brixton, to a Jewish mother (née Zegansky) and a Welsh non-Jewish father, he attended the Strand School and then enrolled at art college. He

gained recognition as guitarist with the glam rock band The Delinquents, and became famous as lead guitarist with the punk rock band The Clash, for which he also provided vocals and co-wrote songs. In 2003 he was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Online sources.

**JONES, THOMAS** (1791–25 May 1882), bookseller and publisher. Born a Roman Catholic, he carried on business from premises in London's Paternoster Row. Immersed in Biblical literature and drawn to Judaism, he was accepted as a convert by the Sephardi authorities and scrupulously observed his adopted faith. Ill health and reduced circumstances subsequently caused him to reside with his daughter, a Sister of Mercy at the Hospice of St John in Jerusalem, but he died in London.

JE; JC (2 June 1882).

**JORDAN, RUTH** (pseud.) *see* COHEN, RUTH

**JOSEPH, DELISSA** (30 January 1859–10 January 1927), architect and communal leader. Born in London, the nephew of N. S. \*Joseph, he was educated at Durham House School and \*Jews' College. Beginning his career as an architect in 1882, he was admitted FRIBA in 1889 and was a member of the Association's Council, 1922–3. He designed many kinds of buildings, including West India House, as well as the buildings above the underground stations at Chancery Lane, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, Marble Arch, Moorgate, and Tottenham Court Road. He claimed that, apart from John Nash of Regent Street fame, he was the only architect who had designed an entire street in central London (Fitzgeorge Avenue, West Kensington, and the adjoining Fitzjames Avenue). It was said in his lifetime that he had designed more buildings in the capital than any other single architect. Among the synagogues he designed were those at Hampstead, Finsbury Park, South Hackney, Cardiff (Cathedral Road), Higher Broughton,

and West Didsbury (Withington Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue). He favoured the octagonal form (as at Hampstead) over the rectangular, and preferred to place the almar next to the Ark in the interests of aesthetics and space, a plan which was rejected by his Sephardi clients on the grounds that it conflicted with their minhag. He was honorary architect of \*Jews' College and a member of the \*Board of Deputies, and as a lay leader of the \*New West End Synagogue strongly urged voting rights for women in the congregation's affairs. His London-born wife **Lily Delissa Joseph** (née Solomon; 1863–1940), sister of S. J. \*Solomon, was a painter and women's suffrage campaigner. Known for landscapes, interiors, and family groups, she studied at the South Kensington School of Art. From 1889–1938 she exhibited widely, at the RA and elsewhere. She destroyed many of her paintings and reworked others so extensively that they were ruined. In 1911 she and two other Jewish women undertook to finance Isaac \*Rosenberg's studies at the Slade School of Fine Art. As a suffragette she was once imprisoned in Holloway. A pioneer cyclist, she was one of the first British women to drive a car, and in middle age learned to pilot aircraft.

JC (14 Jan. 1927, 2 Aug. 1940).

**JOSEPH, ERNEST MARTIN** (1877–30 August 1960), architect and communal leader. The son of N. S. \*Joseph, he was educated at St Paul's School and at Cheltenham College, and entered his father's architectural practice. He served as a major during the First World War, constructing NAAFI buildings. As an architect he is best-known for having built Shell-Mex House (1931) on the Strand, a landmark office building. He was a founder-member of the LJS, serving as its Vice-President from 1953–6 and as its Hon. Architect, and built its main synagogue in St John's Wood (1925 and 1940; demolished 1991). He also had a lifelong association with Jewish youth clubs, especially the \*Jewish Lads' Brigade, and was a notable worker on behalf of Jewish refugees in the 1930s, establishing the Richborough camp in Kent to accommodate 3000 refugees.

Times (5 Sept. 1960); JC (2 Sept. 1960).

**JOSEPH, FELIX** (1840–19 August 1892), art collector. Born in London and educated in Ghent, Belgium, he joined the art and antiquities dealership run by his father. The family home near Russell Square, 'a veritable museum of curiosities', was the rendezvous of fashionable collectors. Inheriting a fortune from his father, who died in 1872, he retired to devote his time to collecting, especially Wedgwood pottery. A lifelong bachelor, he made gifts to various repositories, notably the Derby Art Gallery, which received valuable Crown Derby chinaware and related watercolour miniatures, and the Nottingham Castle Museum and Art gallery, which received about 1000 valuable artworks.

Boase, 1; JC (26 Aug. 1892).

**JOSEPH, HENRY SAMUEL** (1801–28 January 1864), missionary. A former preacher at Bedford's synagogue, he left Judaism, publishing *Reasons for Embracing Christianity* (1834) and converting to Anglicanism. He became Travelling Secretary to the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. He died in Strasbourg.

JE; Boase, 1.

**JOSEPH, JANE MARIAN** (31 May 1894–9 March 1929), composer and arranger. Born in Notting Hill, she was a solicitor's daughter; Sir Leonard \*Franklin was her maternal uncle. Educated at St Paul's Girls' School, Hammersmith, and at Girton College, Cambridge, she became a teacher. She served as an amanuensis to the famous composer Gustav Holst, who was afflicted with neuritis. She assisted him in significant ways, such as preparing the full score of *The Planets* and translating and arranging his *Hymn of Jesus*. He dedicated *A Fugal Overture* to her. She also composed songs, chamber music, and choral works. The scores of many of her works are now lost.

Tempo (July 1999); M. Short, *Gustav Holst, the Man and His Music* (1990); Imogen Holst, *A Thematic Catalogue of Gustav Holst's Music* (1974); Tempo (July 1999); Music Bulletin (April 1923); Monthly Musical Record (April 1931).



**JOSEPH, Sir KEITH SINJOHN, second Baronet, BARON JOSEPH** (17 January 1918–10 December 1994), politician and Conservative theorist. Born in London, the son of Sir Samuel \*Joseph, he was educated at Harrow and Magdalen College, Oxford. Receiving a First in Jurisprudence, he was a Fellow of All Souls from 1946–60 and from 1972. After war service as an army captain (wounded and mentioned in despatches), he was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1946. Like his father he was a Lloyd's underwriter and a director of Bovis Holdings Ltd and other companies. From February 1956–87 he served as Conservative MP for Leeds North-East. Having held various junior ministries from 1959–62, he served in the Cabinet as Minister of Housing (1962–4), Secretary of State for Social Services (1970–4), Secretary for Industry (1979–81), and for Education and Science (1981–6). Joseph's lasting impact came in the 1970s, when he was among the first prominent Tories to break ranks with the orthodoxy of 'Butskellism' and advocate a reduced role for the state, tax cuts, and monetarism. Through the Centre for Policy Studies, which he founded in 1974, he became one of the most influential Conservative theorists in Britain, and was widely known as Margaret Thatcher's 'chief guru'. He was himself a leading candidate to succeed Edward Heath as Tory leader. He did not contest the leadership, and was frequently described as 'nervous and self-tormented' by nature. He characteristically took brave but unpopular stands on many issues, and was often personally unpopular. As a controversial Education Secretary in the 1980s he was responsible for widely criticised cuts to Britain's universities. He was an intellectual in politics, an uncommon combination in Britain that much of the public could respect but not understand. Awarded a life peerage in 1987, he was the first Jew to be widely seen as a possible major party leader in post-war Britain.

ODNB; M. Halcrow, *Keith Joseph: A Singular Mind* (1989); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**JOSEPH, LESLEY** (14 October 1945–), actress. London-born Lesley Diana Joseph began her theatrical career in Northampton, where she grew up, attending Northampton School for Girls. Later, she played the lead in *Piaf*, starred

in a revival of the musical *Annie*, and performed in the one-woman show *Singular Women*. She is known primarily for her role (1989–98) as the ostentatious man-chasing Dorien Green in the television comedy series *Birds of a Feather*. She played another Jewish character in the short-lived soap opera *Night and Day* (2001–3). In 1999 she presented from Israel a segment of the ITV travel series *Wish You Were Here ...?* Rabbi H. Z. \*Maccoby was her great-grandfather, and A. \*Mundy her grandfather. Some sources give her date of birth as 14 January 1946.

JC (25 Oct. 1945, 9 Oct. 1998, 10 Sept. 1999).

**JOSEPH, Sir MAXWELL** (31 May 1910–22 September 1982), businessman. One of the most successful British businessmen of his time, he was born Max Joseph in Whitechapel, the son of a journeyman ladies' tailor who later became a small property developer. As a schoolboy he failed in academic subjects but did well at Pitman's Business School and then worked for an estate agent. In 1928 he founded his own estate agency on borrowed money, but was not successful until after 1945. During the war he served as a lance-corporal in the Royal Engineers, and married the sister of Harold \*Samuel (later Lord Samuel of Wych Cross). From the mid-1950s he became one of the great London property developers and hoteliers, purchasing the Mount Royal Hotel on Oxford Street in 1957 and the Dolphin Square apartments in 1958. He was often in danger of legal trouble because of the financial arrangements his firms had made. In 1962 he founded Grand Metropolitan Hotels, which grew into one of the largest firms of its kind in the world. By 1975 it owned 55 hotels in Britain and 13 on the Continent, and was the twelfth largest company by turnover in the country. From this, he expanded further into catering, restaurant chains, merchant banking, and shipping, and was chairman or director of an amazing range of companies, including Watney, Mann and Truman the brewers; Express Dairies; Mecca Ltd; and P & O. He was also a noted philatelist, whose collection of rare South African stamps was sold for over £1 million after his death. He was knighted in 1981, and left £17.3 million.

ODNB; DBB; WWW; Jolles.

**JOSEPH, MORRIS DAVID** (28 May 1848–17 April 1930), Orthodox and later Reform minister and scholar. Born in London, the son of David Joseph (c1811–11 August 1871), minister of the Maiden Lane Synagogue, he was educated at the Westminster Jews' Free School and the \*Jews' College school. Having then studied for the Orthodox ministry at Jews' College he was appointed in 1868 to the newly established North London Synagogue. In 1874 he was appointed to the Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation, which although Orthodox had instituted some modifications to the liturgy. Ill health forced him to resign in 1882 and return to London, where from 1891–3 he taught homiletics at Jews' College. In 1892 he was invited to be minister of the new Hampstead Synagogue, but Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler, deploring his tolerance of liturgical reforms, blocked the appointment. From 1893–1921 he was Senior Minister of the Reform \*West London Synagogue, and afterwards its Rabbi Emeritus. His *Judaism as Creed and Life* (1903) was acclaimed by Orthodox and Reform rabbis alike and made a great impact. His other publications included *The Ideal in Judaism* (1893), *The Message of Judaism* (1907), and *The Spirit of Judaism* (1930). He founded and chaired the London Peace Society. The widespread respect that he came to command was seen in the fact that in 1911 he was given the honour of delivering the hesped (memorial sermon) at Chief Rabbi Adler's funeral, and in Chief Rabbi \*Hertz's attendance in 1930 at his funeral.

ODNB; JC (8 Sept. 1882, 23 July 1920, 30 Dec. 1921, 25 April 1930).

**JOSEPH, NATHAN SOLOMON** (17 December 1834–11 June 1909), architect and communal worker. Born in London, the son of an affluent City merchant, he was educated by private tutors before entering UCL. There he took classes in Hebrew, mathematics, and civil engineering, winning a number of prizes, including first prize for civil engineering. Turning to architecture, he opened his own practice in 1860. Admitted FRIBA in 1890, he designed a large number of artisans' houses in London and Dublin. He was Vice-President and Hon. Architect to the \*Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum at Norwood, for which he designed extensions built in

1897. His designs included several synagogues and (in 1883) the rebuilt JFS. He was active in communal affairs, especially the Jewish Board of Guardians, in which he long held office. During the 1860s he was, with the Rev. A. L. Green, joint Hon. Secretary of Jews' College. He was Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, writing many of its tracts. He authored the book *Religion, Natural and Revealed* (1879). With Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler, who was married to his sister, he penned press articles to alert the British public to the persecution of Jews in Tsarist Russia. A founder of the Russo-Jewish Committee established in 1892, he chaired its Conjoint Committee. He was a vice-president of the \*Maccabæans. Leaving the \*Great Synagogue with which his family was long associated, he joined the West London Synagogue and supported the JRU, from which the LJS emerged. Delissa \*Joseph was his nephew. His son **Charles Sampson Joseph** (1872–1948), brother of E. M. \*Joseph, entered his practice.

ODNB; EJ; JC (18 June 1909).

**JOSEPH, Sir SAMUEL GEORGE, first Baronet** (15 August 1888–4 October 1944), businessman and Lord Mayor of London. His name at birth was Samuel Gluckstein Joseph; his mother came from the Gluckstein catering family. Educated at the City of London School, he served as a captain in the Royal Irish Regiment during the First World War. He was a Lloyd's underwriter and Chairman and Managing Director of Bovis Ltd, the construction company, which had served as building contractor for J. Lyons Ltd, his family's firm. He was also a director of other companies. He served on Marylebone Borough Council from 1922 and was Mayor of Marylebone during 1928–30. He was elected an Alderman of the Portsoken Ward in the City of London in 1933, and served as Sheriff of London in 1933–4 and as Lord Mayor of London in 1942–3. He was knighted in 1934 and made a baronet in 1943 after retiring as Lord Mayor. Joseph and his family were members of the LJS. Sir Keith \*Joseph was his son.

WWW; ODNB (Sir Keith Joseph); Jolles; JC (13 Oct. 1944).

**JOSEPH, Sir [SAMUEL] NORMAN** (12 December 1908–17 November 1974), businessman. Sir Norman Joseph was educated at Bedales School and in 1926 began his career with J. Lyons and Co. in the kitchen of their famous Trocadero Restaurant near Piccadilly Circus as an apprentice and later a waiter. He was a director of Lyons from 1947–73. He served in the Army Catering Corps during the war, and was Liaison Catering Officer between Generals Montgomery and Eisenhower. He was twice mentioned in despatches and in 1945 received the American Bronze Medal. He served as Hon. Catering Advisor to the Home Office from 1953 until his death, and organised the Buckingham Palace Garden Parties for 25 years. He was Chairman of the Town & Country Catering Co. from 1962–72. Appointed CBE in 1953, he received a knighthood in 1963, and was made KCVO in 1969.

JC (29 Nov. 1974); WWW; Jolles.

**JOSEPH, SAMUEL SOLOMON** (c1841–27 September 1894), merchant. Born in Islington, he was described in the 1881 Census as an 'ivory merchant' in London. He was apparently in business with his brothers Henry and Nathan as a South African merchant in the City. He became very successful, leaving an estate of £382,000, which included legacies in his will to Jewish charities. His son-in-law was Samuel \*Heilbut, a successful merchant in the City (Heilbut, Symons & Co.), with whom he was in partnership at the end of his life.

JC (7 Dec. 1894).

**JOSEPH, VIVIAN** (17 March 1916–22 June 2005), cellist. Born in Port Talbot, he began to learn the cello at seven. He debuted at nine and was widely hailed as a prodigy. Educated at Monkton House School, the London Violincello School, and the RAM (Sterndale Bennett Scholar), he studied under Fournier and Casals. He made his first BBC broadcast in 1932. During the war he served as a captain in the London Irish Rifles and was wounded. Afterwards he was a member of such leading groups as the London Mozart Players, the London String Trio, and the London

Piano Quartet. He was a professor of music at the London Violincello School, the RAM, and Trinity College of Music. He premiered a number of important works, including Schonberg's String Trio.

*Independent* (18 Aug. 2005); JC (30 Sept. 2005); G. Jonson, 'Vivian Joseph', *Trinity College of Music Magazine [Supplement]* (Aug. 1997); *Who's Who in Music*.

**JOSEPHS, MICHAEL (MEYER)** (8 October 1761–9 February 1849), Hebraist and businessman, and **JOSEPHS, WALTER** (22 November 1822–24 January 1893), communal leader and businessman. Originally known as Meyer Königsberg after his birthplace, Michael Josephs studied Talmud in Berlin, where he became a maskil. In 1781 he set up as a merchant in London. In 1817, with Chief Rabbi \*Hirschell and Joshua \*Van Oven, he established the JFS, to which he devoted himself as a teacher, an examiner, and composer of Hebrew odes for its special events. He was Life-Governor of the \*Jews' Hospital, and for some years Treasurer of the \*Great Synagogue. The most distinguished Hebraist of his generation in England, he attracted around him a small group of like-minded individuals. In 1830 the Society for the Cultivation of the Hebrew Language and Literature resulted from their efforts, but collapsed after one year, Josephs marking its demise with a Hebrew elegy that pointedly observed: 'Its few friends mourned its loss; and the many knew not that it had lived'. His *An English and Hebrew Lexicon*, containing an appendix of selected proper names occurring in the Tanakh and the Talmud, appeared in 1834. He also compiled a never-published Hebrew-English rabbinical dictionary of scientific and philosophical terms. *The Hebrew Review*, *The Voice of Jacob*, and the JC carried examples of his work, and he contributed to Hebrew periodicals overseas. On his death Leopold \*Dukes composed a Hebrew epitaph. In 1861 his son Walter donated several hundred volumes from Josephs's library to \*Jews' College. Walter, who was educated at H. \*Hurwitz's Highgate Academy, was the first Jew admitted into the Drapers' Company and received the Freedom of the City in 1837. His communal involvement began in 1822, when he joined the Committee of the Society for Clothing Poor Jewish Boys, of which he

became Secretary. He was the long-serving Secretary of the Jews' Infant School from its foundation in 1840, Treasurer of the \*Jewish Emigration Society, and a committee member of the West Metropolitan Jewish School as well as, until its transfer to Norwood, of the \*Jews' Hospital. He was among those responsible for the publication of *Treasures of Oxford* (1850), a translation of Hebrew manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. He chaired the Association for Effecting a Modification in the Liturgy of the German Jews, which had been founded in 1874 to achieve the rewording or removal of obsolete, unintelligible or repetitious parts of prayers, and persisted despite the Chief Rabbi's pleas. Some changes that Josephs considered insignificant were effected as a result of a conference of 1880, but he lived to see further changes, as at the \*Bayswater Synagogue and elsewhere.

JE; JC (16 Feb. 1849, 27 Dec. 1861, 22 Oct. 1869, 13 Nov. 1891, 27 Jan. 1893, 1 May 1903).

**JOSEPHS, WILFRED** (24 July 1927–18 November 1997), composer. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne, where in 1951 he qualified as a dental surgeon, he won a scholarship in 1954 to the Guildhall School of Music, London. In 1963 his much-praised *Requiem*, a ten-movement piece commemorating the victims of the Shoah, won First Prize at the International Competition in Milan. His wide-ranging compositions comprised numerous film and television scores including those of such popular series as *All Creatures Great and Small*, an opera, a ballet, symphonies, and other works.

JC (19 Dec. 1997); Grove.

**JOSEPHSON, BRIAN DAVID** (4 January 1940–), physicist and Nobel laureate. Born in Cardiff, where his father taught French, he was educated at Cardiff High School and at the University of Cambridge (BA, 1960; PhD, 1964). After working in the USA, he became Assistant Director of Research at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge (1967–72), and then Reader (1972–4) and Professor of Physics (1974–2007) at the University of Cambridge. In 1973, at the age of only 33, he shared the Nobel Prize in Physics, for

discovering the so-called 'Josephson Effect' in quantum physics, in which super-conductors are linked by a non-conducting barrier. He was the first British-born Jewish scientist (as distinct from a refugee or immigrant) to be awarded a Nobel Prize. He is also noted for his interest in the linkages between science and religion and in the possible existence of the paranormal.

WW; *The Hutchinson Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (1994); JC (21 Jan. 1927); online sources.

**JOSIPOVICI, GABRIEL DAVID** (8 October 1940–), novelist and writer. A largely experimental writer highly regarded among critics, he was born in Nice, France, where his Egyptian-Jewish parents were students. They survived the Second World War in the French Alps, and lived in Egypt until 1956, when they moved to Britain. Educated at Cheltenham and at St Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took a First in English, he was a lecturer, and then professor, at the University of Sussex. His novels have been described as 'rootlessly self-contained' and enigmatic, constantly asking difficult questions. They include *Inventories*, *Words* (1971), *Conversations in Another Room* (1984), and *Everything Passes* (2006). He has also written short stories, and literary criticism such as *The World and the Book: A Study of Modern Fiction* (1971). A recent collection of his work is *The Singer on the Shore: Essays 1991–2004* (2006). He has engaged with Jewish themes, and is a regular contributor to the *Jewish Quarterly* and other Jewish periodicals.

EJ; TLS (20 Oct. 2001); M. Fludermik, *Echoes and Mirrorings: Gabriel Josipovici's Creative Oeuvre* (2001).

**JUDA (née BRAUER), ANNELY** (23 September 1914–13 August 2006), art dealer. Born Anneliese Brauer in Kassel, Germany, where her father was an industrial chemist and her mother a painter and designer, she arrived in London from Palestine in 1937. She worked as a maid at a refugees' lodging-house and studied at the Reimann School of Industrial and Commercial Art. During the war she worked as a driver for the WVS. In 1950 she and her husband, a fellow-refugee, went back to Germany with their children, but following her divorce

in 1955 she and the latter returned to London. She got her entrée into the art world in 1956 when she was employed as secretary to an art dealer and collector. Having headed two galleries in succession, in 1968 she opened Anneli Juda Fine Art, near Goodge Street, eventually moving it to a more appropriate location off New Bond Street. This gallery, run in partnership with her son David Juda, became renowned for its support of British abstract artists and its summer exhibitions of the work of masters of twentieth-century avant garde. She also showcased modern Japanese art. In 1998 she was appointed CBE. Long active on the committee of the British Friends of the Art Museums of Israel, she also supported the \*Ben Uri Gallery.

ODNB; *Guardian* (17 Aug. 2006); *Independent* (17 Aug. 2006); *Daily Telegraph* (25 Aug. 2006); *JC* (22 Sept. 2006).

**JUDAH LOEB BEN EPHRAIM ANSHEL** (fl. 1691–1705), rabbi, also known as Judah Loeb ben Anshel Cohen or ha-Kohen. From Hamburg, he was rabbi of London's early Ashkenazi community. He was not particularly distinguished, and his period in the pulpit, beginning about 1691, was blighted by the constant sniping of his congregation's parnass (warden), \*Abraham of Hamburg (Reb Aberle). Anshel's tenure ended in 1705 when his prayer shawl was found to lack one of its obligatory fringes, something he should have noticed, and which threw doubt on the validity of the prayers he said while wearing it. The garment was rumoured to have been deliberately damaged by the synagogue's shammas (beadle), acting on Reb Aberle's instructions, in order to secure Anshel's departure and put Aaron \*Hart, more congenial to Aberle, in his place. Whatever the truth, the humiliated Anshel resigned, and became rabbi to the Rotterdam community.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*; Katz, *JHE*.

**JUDITH [LADY] MONTEFIORE COLLEGE** was founded by Sir Moses \*Montefiore in memory of his wife (d. 1862) and opened in 1869. Situated in Ramsgate near his home, East Cliff Lodge, the college was intended

'to promote the study and advancement of the Holy Law and general Hebrew literature'. It took the form of a bet hamedrash in which invited retired scholars from various parts of Europe could continue their learned pursuits. Its first Principal was Montefiore's close associate, Dr L. \*Loewe, and its foundation scholars-in-residence were Rabbis A. \*Amschejewitz, Abraham Baer Kauders from Bohemia, and Eliezer Saul from Russia; Saul (1832–October 1893) translated Lady Montefiore's journal into classic Hebrew and compiled a lexicon of the Talmud. When Montefiore died in 1885 the College passed into the trusteeship of the Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation (\*Bevis Marks) in London. Loewe continued in office until his death in 1888. The College languished until, in 1890, the Haham, Dr M. \*Gaster, was appointed Principal. Dr Gaster, who developed the College's library into a fine resource, envisioned the College as a seminary for the instruction and training of candidates for the rabbinate. 'The essentials of a modern Rabbi are scientific and spiritual', he insisted, and thus, in addition to the Torah and its commentaries, Semitic philology was taught, along with philosophy. Dr H. \*Hirschfeld and Rev. B. \*Schewzik were the professors. Two students, both Ashkenazim like the majority of the College, struck Gaster as ideal candidates for ordination: London-born William Henry Greenburg (1868–1951) and Henry Barnstein (1868–1944), who came from Dover where his grandfather, Rev. Isidore Barnstein (1840–1925), was minister for over 50 years. Both were graduates of \*Jews' College, and both obtained doctorates from the University of Heidelberg. Having on 4 November 1895 passed Greenburg and Barnstein in relevant viva voce examinations, on 10 November Gaster, at a special ceremony attended by Elders of Bevis Marks and invited guests, presented each of the two candidates with a rabbinical diploma, the hattarat hora'ah or, as it is often known, semikhah. It was a landmark event, the first time on English soil that the rabbinical diploma had been handed out, and (as Gaster doubtless intended) one guaranteed to upset the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, Dr Hermann Adler, who opposed the making of rabbis in Britain. (See Chief Rabbinate; rabbi, title of in Anglo-Jewry). The next day Gaster suspended Schewzik – who had protested that Greenburg and Barnstein were scholastically and morally unfit for the diploma and

absented himself from the ceremony – from his duties until further notice. Schewzik complained to the College’s trustees, and what came to be dubbed the ‘Ramsgate College Affair’ unfolded. It seems that for some time Schewzik’s colleague, Dr Hirschfeld, had been aware of rumours that Greenburg and Barnstein had consorted with a prostitute at a local inn and had eaten trefa food; as a result Hirschfeld apparently cancelled a garden party to be hosted by his wife in the men’s honour, but (even though they may well have privately confessed to him) he offered no objections regarding their candidature for the diploma. Gaster’s role in the affair, and his preemptory suspension of Schewzik, which was condemned as unjust by a special committee appointed by the trustees, stymied his future as Principal. Doubts were cast on the rigour of the men’s oral examination for the diploma: the fact that the diploma ceremony was advertised in the *JC* before the examination had even occurred led many to conclude that Gaster had been hell-bent on awarding the diplomas whether the candidates deserved them or not. He condemned Chief Rabbi Adler for trying to induce the Principal of Jews’ College, Dr Michael \*Friedländer (who happened to be Gaster’s father-in-law), to persuade Greenburg and Barnstein to surrender their diplomas, and criticised two eminent Continental authorities, Grand Rabbin Zadoc Kahn of France and Dr Samuel Hildesheimer of Berlin, whose solicited advice to the trustees was that the diplomas could be suspended. With no prospects of employment in Britain, both of Gaster’s protégés became Reform rabbis in the USA. The Ramsgate affair led to the temporary closure of the College on 11 June 1896 and to the end of Gaster’s headship. When the College reopened on 2 November 1897, the date deliberately coinciding with the anniversary of Montefiore’s birth, it was as a constituent of Jews’ College. In return for transferring £1000 from the Montefiore College’s funds to Jews’ College, the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation became entitled to send ten representatives to the Council of Jews’ College. As a conciliatory gesture, Jews’ College undertook to introduce the Sephardic pronunciation of Hebrew into its classes. Since the small number of ministerial placements within Anglo-Jewry justified the existence of only one training college – something Gaster had challenged both in word and deed – the

Ramsgate institution was returned to its original function with the election by the Bevis Marks Elders of five applicants as stipend-funded scholars-in-residence or ‘collegians’. Rev. Dr J. \*Chotzner of Belfast was the ‘principal collegian’, the others being Rev. B. J. Salomons of Chatham, Rev. Eliezer (Lazarus) J. Slevansky of Brighton, and Hebrew teachers N. I. \*Berlin and Louis Levin of London. These five were appointed for an initial period of one year, during which time they occupied the houses attached to the College, received £100 each, and in addition to pursuing their research interests delivered public lectures on the first Sunday of every month. Rev. George Simmonds Belasco (1861–1921), minister of the local synagogue, was the College’s librarian; part of the collection was transferred to Jews’ College. In 1953 the College became a seminary for Sephardic future teachers, chazanim, and rabbis, mainly from the rapidly dwindling North African communities. In 1961 it relocated to London, and closed in 1985. In 1989 the Montefiore Endowment at Ramsgate was reorganised as a registered charity, administered by trustees.

*JC* (15 Nov. 1895, 1, 22 May, 19 June, 26 June, 24 July, 25 Sept. 1896, 17 Sept. 1897, 13 Oct. 1899, 1 Jan. 1926, 21 Jan. 1944, 8 Oct. 1948, 15 Aug. 1952, 31 Jan. 2003; 24 Feb. 2006); Cardozo & Goodman, *Think and Thank* (1933).

**JULIUS, ANTHONY ROBERT** (16 July 1956–), solicitor and author. Born in London, the son of a textile merchant, he was educated at the City of London School; Jesus College, Cambridge (First in English Literature); and UCL (PhD). Admitted a solicitor in 1981, he was in 1984 made a partner of the well-known law firm Mishcon de Reya. One of the most prominent litigation lawyers in Britain, specialising in media law and defamation, he represented Diana, Princess of Wales in her divorce proceedings, and Penguin Books and American historian Deborah Lipstadt in their successful defence against the libel suit mounted by Holocaust denier David Irving. Julius chairs the London Consortium, and is Vice-President of the Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund, which he helped to establish. He is a robust critic of and campaigner against antisemitism masquerading as anti-Zionism and against such developments as calls for an

academic boycott of Israel. His publications include *T.S. Eliot, Anti-Semitism and Literary Form* (1995; 2nd ed. 2003), based on his PhD thesis; *Idolizing Pictures: Idolatry, Iconoclasm and Jewish Art* (2001); *Transgressions: The Offences of Art* (2002); and *Trials of the Diaspora: A History of Anti-Semitism in England* (2010). In 2005 he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Haifa. Dina \*Rabinovitch was his wife.

WW; online sources.

**JUNG, MEIR ZVI** (c1858–10 June 1921) Orthodox rabbi. A rabbi's son, he was born in Tisza Eszlar, Hungary, then part of the Hapsburg Empire, and studied at yeshivot in Huszt and Pressburg (Bratislava), but also obtained a secular schooling in Budapest. He studied philosophy, history, and Semitics at several German universities, obtaining his doctorate from Leipzig for his work on *Pirke Avot* ('The Ethics of the Fathers'). He was successively rabbi at Mannheim and at Ungarisch Brod in Moravia, and pioneered Jewish day school education on the Continent, offering secular subjects as well as traditional learning. In 1912 he was chosen from many

applicants as Chief Minister to the \*Federation of Synagogues in London in succession to Rabbi M. A. \*Chaikin. As such he strove, with chequered results, to raise the levels of Jewish observance, encouraging Jewish employers to keep the Sabbath and to employ only likeminded Jews. He founded the Shomrei Shabbat Union, the Sinai League youth movement, and a short-lived Jewish Trade School situated in Bethnal Green. In order to attract students to Britain's first Talmudic academy, the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, he introduced secular subjects into the curriculum. In 1914 he established a branch of the non-Zionist strictly Orthodox Agudas Yisrael movement in the East End, serving as its Secretary, 1920–1. He was closely associated with the \*Machzike Hadath Synagogue, where following his death (in a bathroom gas leak) a hesped was given. One of his four sons, **Julius Jung** (1894–1975) was appointed in 1925 Secretary of the Federation of Synagogues, and served as Executive Director, 1952–9. Two other sons, Professor **Moses Jung** (1891–1960) and Rabbi **Leo Jung** (1892–1987) achieved prominence in the USA.

ODNB; JC (17 June 1921, which gives Jung's birth date as 1863); J. Jung, *Champions of Orthodoxy* (1974); Alderman, *Federation*.

# K

**KADISH, SHARMAN** (21 September 1959–), historian and Jewish architectural heritage expert. Born in London, the daughter of an artist, she studied at UCL and St Antony's College, Oxford (DPhil), and held research posts at the University of London, the Centre for Jewish Art at the HJ, and the Centre for Jewish Studies at the University of Manchester. Her doctoral dissertation was published as *Bolsheviks and British Jews* (1992), and she also authored *A Good Englishman: The Jewish Lads' and Girls' Brigade 1895–1995* (1995). From 1989–92 she edited *Hamaor*, organ of the \*Federation of Synagogues. In 1991 she organised the first conference ever held on the preservation of Jewish monuments in the British Isles, and has repeatedly stressed the need to protect British Jewry's architectural heritage. As Project Director of the Survey of the Jewish Built Heritage in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and as Director of Jewish Heritage UK, she masterminded the database compilation of all pre-war British synagogues, Jewish cemeteries, and communal buildings. She edited *Building Jerusalem: Jewish Architecture in Britain* (1996) and wrote *Bevis Marks Synagogue 1701–2001* (2001). Her illustrated *Jewish Heritage in England: An Architectural Guide* (2006) is the first comprehensive survey of the UK's Jewish architectural heritage ever written.

**KADOORIE, Sir LAWRENCE, BARON KADOORIE** (2 June 1899–25 August 1995), businessman and communal leader in Hong Kong. He was born there, the son of financier Sir Eliezer Kadoorie (1867–1944), who had emigrated from Baghdad in 1880. Sir Lawrence was educated at Clifton College and at Lincoln's Inn. He was Senior Partner in Kadoorie & Co., Chairman of China Light and Power, and one of the greatest Hong Kong entrepreneurs. He was a Trustee of the Ohel Leah Synagogue and of the local Jewish Benevolent Society. Knighted in 1974, he was made a life peer in 1981 on the recommendation of Sir Murray MacLehose, the Governor

of Hong Kong, who wanted a local representative in the House of Lords. Shortly beforehand, China Light and Power had placed an order worth £600 million with British firms. Kadoorie was certainly one of the last colonial figures to receive a British peerage, and was reportedly worth \$3.3 billion when he died. His brother **Sir Horace Kadoorie** (28 September 1902–22 April 1995), who was knighted in 1989, was also a renowned Hong Kong businessman and art collector.

ODNB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WW.

**KAGAN, JOSEPH, BARON KAGAN** (6 June 1915–18 January 1995), raincoat manufacturer. He was born Juozapas Kaganas in Vilna, Lithuania, and attended Kovno (Kaunas) High School and a German boarding school in East Prussia. He then studied textiles at the University of Leeds (BCom). He was working as the manager of a textile factory in Lithuania when the country was occupied by Soviet forces in 1940, and was then trapped with his family in the Kovno ghetto when the Nazis invaded in 1941. They were among the few survivors. He settled in England in 1946, becoming a blanket manufacturer and then, from 1956, the proprietor of 'Gannex'-Kagan Textiles, producing the trademark raincoats that became world-famous. Kagan was a close friend of Harold Wilson, who habitually wore his products; with their distinctive lapels, they became emblematic of Wilson in the popular mind. Kagan was a generous patron of Wilson – whom he paid £100 a month in 1963 for 'advice' – and of Labour. He was knighted in 1970 and was given a life peerage in Wilson's Resignation Honours List of June 1976. In 1980 Kagan was convicted of theft from his own companies and was jailed for ten months after attempting to flee the country with his 23-year-old secretary. His knighthood was annulled, but his life peerage could not be. He resumed his seat in the Lords after leaving prison, speaking out strongly in favour of the War Crimes Act when it was debated in Parliament. His father, **[Saul] Benjamin Kagan** (né Kaganas, 1878–19 February 1988), a timber merchant, moved part of the family business to Britain in 1940; he became a woollen manufacturer in Elland in the West Riding, and Leeds,



dying at the age of 109, Britain's second oldest living man.

ODNB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**KAHANA, KOPEL** (1895–14 July 1978), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in Eisiskes, Lithuania, he was a rabbi in Poland before arriving in Britain in the 1930s. He studied law at the University of Cambridge (MA and MLitt). From 1946–68 he taught at \*Jews' College. A recurrent theme of his lectures was the relevance of ancient Jewish laws to the State of Israel. His *Three Great Systems of Jurisprudence* (1955) examined Jewish, English, and Roman law. Other works included *The Case for Jewish Civil Law in the Jewish State* (1960) and *The Theory of Marriage in Jewish Law* (1966). In the 1960s he was Visiting Professor of Talmud and Allied Studies at Bar-Ilan University in the Negev. Following his retirement from Jews' College he lived near Tel Aviv for some years. He contributed articles to leading British and American law journals, and wrote for the \*Jewish Chronicle. His writings often appeared under the surname Kagan.

EJ (as Koppel Kahana); JC (21 July 1978).

**KAHN, FRANZ DANIEL** (13 May 1926–8 February 1998), theoretical astrophysicist. The son of a children's toy manufacturer, he was born in Nuremberg, where he attended a Jewish school. Having arrived in England with his family in 1938 he attended St Paul's School, London. After graduating in mathematics at Oxford's Queen's College (1947), he pursued research in astronomy at Balliol College (DPhil, 1950). In 1949 he joined the staff of the University of Manchester, where from 1966–93 he was Professor of Astronomy. He contributed to the study of several overlapping topics: astrophysical gas dynamics, the acceleration of interstellar clouds, photo-ionisation, the classification of ionisation fronts, the formation of stars by accretion of dusty molecular clouds, the electro-dynamics of pulsars, the physics and dynamics of the interstellar medium, supernovae, and planetary nebulae. From 1970–3 he was President of the International Astronomical Commission on Interstellar Matter, which in 1991 named

'Asteroid 4563' Kahnia. In 1975 *Nature* magazine published an important paper concerning Einstein that he co-wrote with his wife. He was elected FRS in 1993.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 45 (1999).

**KAHN, RICHARD FERDINAND, BARON KAHN** (10 August 1905–6 June 1989), economist. Born in London, the son of a schoolmaster who had been a school inspector in India, he was educated at St Paul's School and at King's College, Cambridge. One of the most eminent and influential economists of his day, he was University Lecturer (1933–51) and Professor of Economics (1951–72) at Cambridge, and was Bursar of King's College, Cambridge (1946–51). He is known especially for assisting J. M. Keynes in developing the foundations of Keynesian economics. His work formed an influential part of Keynes's revolutionary theories. It was Kahn, in particular, who discovered the 'multiplier effect' linking expenditure and national product, which is at the heart of Keynesian economics. He also did important work on the theory of unequal competition and on incomes policies. A civil servant during the Second World War, he was Head of Division, Ministry of Production (1944–5) and Principal Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade (1945–6). In earlier years he was a strict Orthodox Jew and was a director of the Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd. He was given a life peerage in 1965.

ODNB; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; Jolles; WWW.

**KAHN, ROBERT AUGUST** (21 July 1865–29 May 1951), pianist and composer. Born in Mannheim, he was an outstanding concert pianist. He taught piano and music theory and composition at the Berlin Hochschule für Musik. Having emigrated to Britain in 1937 he converted to Anglicanism. His considerable compositional output consisted mainly of chamber and choral works, particularly lieder. His *Konzerstücke* (opus 74) is noteworthy. His brother Otto Kahn (1867–1934) was President of the Metropolitan Opera Corporation, New York.

Grove; IBDCEE; EJ (Otto Kahn).

**KAHN-FREUND, Sir OTTO** (17 November 1900–16 August 1979), law professor. Born in Frankfurt, the son of a merchant, he was educated at the University of Frankfurt and in 1929 was appointed a judge of the Berlin Labour Court. He fled to England in 1933 and studied at the LSE, where he was a lecturer in law from 1936–51 and Professor of Law from 1951–64. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1936 (QC, 1972), he was naturalised in 1940. A leading expert on labour law, he was a member of the Royal Commission on the Reform of the Trade Unions in 1965. From 1964–71 he was Professor of Comparative Law at Oxford. He wrote voluminously on the law and received many honours. Made FBA in 1965, he was knighted in 1976. He was associated with the European Movement.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**KAISER, JENNY** (1872–1940), actress. Born in Whitechapel, she made her debut in Yiddish theatre in 1886, as a chorus girl at the newly founded Hebrew Dramatic Club, Princes Street, Spitalfields. An affair that same year with Joseph P. \*Adler resulted in the birth of a son, actor Charlie Adler; the episode seems to call Jenny's stated birth date into question. Talented and beautiful, she progressed to leading roles, and during the 1890s had her own company. She later became a prominent and exceedingly popular member of the drama company at the Pavilion Theatre. Her marriage to Joseph \*Sherman, as his first wife, produced a daughter.

Mazower.

**KAIZER (né Michalenski), ALTER NOACH [NOAH] HaKOHEN** (c1851–22 August 1920), Chasidic rabbi and kabbalist. He was the first Chasidic rebbe to settle in England. Born in Neschitz, near Kovel in Volhynia, into a rabbinical family, he studied Kabbalah in Eretz Israel for several years, becoming a great Talmudist too. From 1877–90 he held rabbinical posts in Romania, spent time in Bulgaria, and co-authored a kabbalistic work, published in 1879. In 1890 he moved to

Yardonov, near Krakow, where he was known as the 'Yardonover Rebbe'. Having suffered tribulation, including imprisonment without trial and the arson of his home, he arrived in London in 1895. He lived in the East End, cutting a distinctive black-garbed figure. When praying he always wore two sets of phylacteries. He did not preach in synagogues, but was much consulted, not only on questions of ritual, but on practical issues and health matters. In London he published the kabbalistic *Netivot Chen* (1895). Becoming naturalised, he changed his surname to Kaizer owing to the numerical significance of its Hebrew equivalent, Keter. In 1917 he went to live in Tel Aviv; he died in Jerusalem and was buried on the Mount of Olives. During his lifetime he had attracted more controversy than any of his Chasidic contemporaries. His son Shlomo wrote his biography. His other son, **Arnold Myer [Arieh Meir] Kaizer** (1896–15 July 1967), was General Secretary of the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations and author of the humorously anecdotal *This Whitechapel of Ours* (1944). A well-known Yiddish writer and journalist, Arnold died in Tel Aviv.

JC (25 Jan. 1895, 3 Sept. 1920, 21 July 1967); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**KALDOR, NICHOLAS [MIKLOS], BARON KALDOR** (12 May 1908–30 September 1986), economist and government advisor. Born in Budapest, the son of a lawyer, he was educated in Hungary and Germany, and at the LSE. He lectured there (1932–47), reaching the position of Reader in Economics, and held the equivalent appointment (1952–65) at Cambridge, where he was Professor of Economics (1966–75). An associate of J. M. Keynes, he evolved a left-wing, redistributionist exposition of Keynesianism that became very influential. He became well-known, along with Thomas \*Balogh, as one of the 'Hungarian' advisors to Harold Wilson's government, especially on taxation matters, and was Special Advisor to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1964–8 and 1974–6). Given a life peerage in 1974, he was President of the Royal Economics Society from 1974–6.

ODNB; WWW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**KALISCH, ALFRED** (13 March 1863–17 May 1933), music critic, and **KALISCH, MARCUS MORITZ** (16 May 1825–23 August 1885), Hebrew scholar and Bible commentator. Marcus, the father, was born in Treptow (Trzebiatów), Pomerania, and educated at school, university, and rabbinic seminary in Berlin; he arrived in Britain following the failure of Germany's liberal revolution of 1848. A qualified rabbi with two secular doctorates, he was from 1848–53 secretary to the Chief Rabbi and then became tutor and literary advisor to the Rothschild family. He made it his prime task to write a comprehensive, critical commentary on the Pentateuch, bringing out volumes on Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus (1855–72), but not living to complete this groundbreaking project which took into account both Jewish and Christian scholarship. In the interim he brought out a substantial Hebrew grammar. His other works include *Path and Goal* (1880), a synthesis of the beliefs of the major world religions. Constance \*Hoster was his daughter. His son Alfred was a prominent music critic as well as a translator of musical and other works from German into English. Educated at King's College School, London, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where in 1886 he took a degree in Greats, Alfred was called to the Bar by Middle Temple in 1887. He abandoned the law for journalism in 1889 when he joined the *Daily News* as a sub-editor. From 1898 until 1932 he was a music critic, first on that paper and later on the *Star* and the *News Chronicle*. The best-known of his many musical translations were those of the libretti to his friend Richard Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier* and Johann Strauss's *Der Fledermaus*.

ODNB; JE; EJ; *Times* (18 May 1933); *Musical Times* (Aug. 1926, 694–5, June 1933, 559).

**KALMAN, ANDRAS** (24 May 1919–26 July 2007), art dealer and tennis coach. Born in Mateszalka, Hungary, son of a pharmacist, he arrived in England early in 1939 to study chemistry at the University of Leeds, where he played for the tennis and football teams. In 1948 he returned to Hungary to find that his family had perished, and to escape Communism he returned to Britain, making a living not as a chemist but as a tennis

coach. In 1949 he founded, in Manchester, the Crane (subsequently Crane Kalman) Gallery, the city's first contemporary art gallery. It was situated from 1957 in London. He promoted the works of L. S. Lowry. For a time he also ran a gallery in Chelsea selling English folk art. He also had a gallery-cum-tea room in rural Oxfordshire. His legacy is the Dorothy and Andras Kalman Collection of English Folk Art at Compton Verney in Warwickshire.

*Daily Telegraph* (9 Aug. 2007).

**KALMS, Sir [HAROLD] STANLEY, BARON KALMS** (21 November 1931–), businessman, politician, and communal leader. One of the best-known businessmen in contemporary Britain, he was educated at Christ's College, Finchley. He started the Dixons Group in 1948 with one shop owned by his father and built it up into one of the best-known and most successful high street chains. Managing Director of Dixons from 1962–72 and Chairman from 1972–2002, he has been President since 2002. He was a director of British Gas (1987–97) and became Chairman of Volvère in 2001. From 1991–2001 he was a director of the Centre for Policy Studies. Treasurer of the Conservative Party (2001–3), he became a member of the Committee of Review of the BBC's Charter from 2005. The recipient of several honorary degrees, he was knighted in 1996 and created a life peer in 2004. A prominent figure in the Jewish community, he is particularly known for the 'Kalms Report', published as *A Time for Change* (1992), on funding for the United Synagogue. He founded the Centre for Applied Jewish Ethics in Business and the Professions, co-founded \*Immanuel College, and was Chairman (1978–89) of the Jewish Educational Trust and (1983–9) of \*Jews' College.

Dod; JYB; WW.

**KALMUS, GEORGE ERNEST** (21 April 1935–) and **KALMUS, PETER IGNAZ PAUL** (25 January 1933–), nuclear physicists. Born in Prague to parents of Jewish extraction, they came to Britain in 1939, grew up in Harpenden, and attended St Albans County Grammar

School; their father, geneticist Hans Kalmus, became (1967) Professor of Biology at UCL. Both brothers received doctorates from UCL. From 1959–62 George engaged in research in the Bubble Chamber Group there. After further research in California, he was (1971–86) group leader of the Bubble Chamber and Delphi groups at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Oxfordshire, of which he became Director in 1994. He has been Chairman of CERN's Scientific Policy Committee, and has recently been active in the preparation of the proposed International Linear Collider. Elected FRS in 1988, he was appointed CBE in 2000, and in 2002 received the Glazebrook Medal of the Institute of Physics. In 1962, after research work in Illinois, Peter Kalmus joined Queen Mary & Westfield College, London (Professor, 1978) where he led the Particle Physics Group in important experiments. He helped to design and construct the UA1 detector for CERN's Super-Proton Synchrotron collider. Owing to his researches he shared the Rutherford Medal and Prize (1988) of the Institute of Physics; he became the latter's Vice-President (1996), and from 1989–93 chaired its High Energy Group. He conducted important experiments in Hamburg at the Deutsches Elektron-Synchrotron laboratory's Hadron-Electron Ring Accelerator. For his attempts to make the fundamentals of nuclear physics and cosmology comprehensible to the lay public he obtained the 2005 Outreach Prize. Appointed OBE in 2001, he received the Kelvin Medal and Prize in 2002.

WW; IBDCCE; online sources, including PPARC website.

**KAMM, GEORGE EMILE** (c1898–December 1961), publisher, and **KAMM (née Hart), JOSEPHINE MARY** (1906–September 1989), author. George Kamm was born in Liverpool. His father was a German-born grain merchant; his mother was a first cousin of Viscount \*Samuel. His publishing career began with advertising and publicity for George Harrap and Sons, and in the 1930s he was Secretary of the Publishers' Advertising Circle. His army service during the Second World War ended with a responsible position in the Information Services Branch of the Control Commission for Germany. Afterwards, as Director and

Editor of Pan Books, where he spent a decade, he developed a fine list of popular paperbacks. He was also a director of Vallentine Mitchell. During the final four years of his life he was a general editor at Longmans. He was a long-serving secretary of the Society of Bookmen. His Hampstead-born wife Josephine, a secretary until their marriage, was a prolific author of both fiction and non-fiction. Her numerous books, some aimed at young readers, included novels, works on Africa, and biographies, as well as histories of the slave trade and the Girls' Public Day School Trust. Her books of Jewish interest include *Abraham* (1948), *Leaders of the People* (1959), *The Story of Sir Moses Montefiore* (1960), and *A New Look at the Old Testament* (1965). The couple's son **Antony Kamm** (2 March 1931–), a publisher and author, was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford, for both of which he played cricket. He co-edited *A Jewish Childhood* (1988), which contains a contribution by his mother; his books, on a variety of topics, include *The Israelites* (1999).

*Times* (22 Dec. 1961); *JC* (11 Nov. 1960, 22 Dec. 1961, 15 Sept. 1989).

**KANDEL, ISAAC LEON** (1881–14 June 1965), educationist. He was born in Romania, the son of a velvet merchant. The family settled in Manchester, and he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and the University of Manchester. In 1908 he moved to the USA, where he spent the whole of his career until 1947. He was a professor at Columbia University Teachers' College, and wrote many books on educational history and techniques, such as *The History of Secondary Education* (1930). He returned to Manchester in 1947 as Simon Research Fellow at the University of Manchester, and from 1948–50 served as the first Professor of American Studies at the university. He was also the Editor of *Universities Quarterly*. He later worked for the United Nations, and died in Switzerland.

ODNB.

**KANE, ALAN** (20 September 1913–22 August 1996) and **KANE, GLORIA** (1 November 1915–28 July 2009), vocalists. They were born

Arthur and Gloria Keizelman in London, the children of Rev. Benzion Keizelman (d. 1954), Cantor of Jubilee Street Zionist Great Synagogue for almost 40 years. Rev. Aaron Keizelman (sic), their brother, was Cantor at Sydney's Great Synagogue. Arthur sang with the Shacklewell Lane Synagogue choir at the age of 12. He began in show business as a drummer, and got his big break as a singer touring with Lou \*Stone's band. His singing career, under the name Alan Marsh, developed rapidly after he accompanied Harry \*Leader's band. A light tenor, he sang before the King and Queen during the 1938 Derby Ball at Buckingham Palace. By 1943 he had broadcast with numerous bands, including those of Bert \*Ambrose, Joe \*Loss, Mantovani, and Eric \*Winstone. During the war he worked with ENSA, appearing with Gloria in an act entitled *My Sister and I*, as well as with Vera Lynn and the Beverley Sisters. In 1960 he became Musical Director of the Wellington Club, Knightsbridge. At 18 Gloria performed with Lou \*Praeger's band under her initial stage name, Gloria Kaye. Known as 'The Glamorous Songstress', she was a popular performer who in 1943 married saxophonist Louis Harris (c1912–16 April 2003), and made her eight hundredth BBC broadcast in 1946.

JC (14 Jan. 1938, 17 Dec. 1943, 6 May 1983, 16 Oct. 2009); *Jewish Renaissance* (Oct. 2006), 16–17; *Independent* (31 Aug. 1996).

**KANN, LILLY HERTHA** (26 October 1893–2 November 1978), actress. Born in Peitz, Brandenburg, the daughter of a leading lawyer, Lilly (sometimes printed 'Lily') trained for the stage in Berlin, making her debut at the age of 15. For some years she was based in Dresden, and then briefly in Königsberg. She was noted for her poetry recitals of Heine. From 1933 until her move to Britain in 1939 she had leading roles at Berlin's Jüdische Kulturbund (Jewish Theatre). Her first London stage appearance was as Bessie Berger in *Awake and Sing*, which she was later to play in revivals (often alongside Meier \*Tzelniker). In 1949 she played Becky Felderman in *The Golden Door* at the Embassy Theatre, and in 1951, she played Milly Emmanuel in *Magnolia Street Story* there. A character actor in films during the 1940s and 1950s, she played Queen Charlotte in *Mrs Fitzherbert* (1947), the refugee

in *The Clouded Yellow* (1950), and the housekeeper in *Background* (1953).

IBDCEE; *WW in the Theatre*; McFarlane; *Times* (22 Jan. 1949); JC (7 Aug. 1942, 30 Sept. 1949, 27 March 1959, 23 June 1961).

**KANNÉ, JOHN JULIUS** (c1817–24 April 1888), Queen Victoria's Director of Continental Journeys. He was born in Germany, probably at Pilsen. His father's family had from about 1550 to 1760 been the richest and most powerful in the Frankfurt ghetto; his mother was the daughter of a wealthy Carlsbad distiller and tobacco monopolist. Having arrived in England as a young man, he altered the spelling and pronunciation of his surname, obtained citizenship, and in about 1850 entered the Queen's service. Being widely travelled and an excellent linguist he was appointed to organise her visits to the Continent; he also arranged the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Turkey in 1869. In the course of his duties he acquired 21 foreign decorations. During the Crimean War he saw active service, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855. In her diary entry for 24 April 1888, when she was in Germany, Victoria recorded her sorrow at learning that 'poor good Kanné', who had been too ill to accompany her, had that day died in London. She was represented at his funeral, and 'to mark their appreciation of his long and valued services' she and the Prince of Wales sponsored his tombstone in the Fulham Road cemetery of the Western Synagogue. Another foreign-born Jew, **Frederick Hafner** (c1846–1900), who was buried nearby, was Director of Continental Journeys to Edward VII while Prince of Wales; his age at death, which varies according to source, was given as 54 in the official registration.

P. H. Emden, "Poor Good Kanné": Queen Victoria's Courier', JC (3 Oct. 1947) and letter from 'Historian', *op. cit.* (10 Oct. 1947); *Times* (17 April 1869).

**KANTOROWICZ, HERMANN ULRICH** (18 November 1877–12 February 1940), historian of law. Born in Posen, he studied at several universities including Freiburg's, where he became a professor, and in 1929 was appointed

to a professorship in criminal law at the University of Kiel. That same year he published a work commissioned during the Reichstag's inquiry into the causes of the First World War in the expectation that it would absolve Germany from blame; for failing to do so it was suppressed and copies burnt. When the Nazis took power in 1933 he, as a Jew, lost his professorship and he left for the USA. Moving to Britain, he held academic posts in law at the LSE, at Cambridge as Assistant Director of Research in Law, at All Souls College, Oxford, and at the University of Glasgow. His works included *Dictatorships* (1935) and *Studies in the Glossators of the Roman Law* (1938). He sometimes used the pseudonym Gnaeus Flavius. His niece married Hermann Muller.

EJ; Times (7 Jan. 1930; 15, 23 Feb. 1940); WWW; Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie, 5 (1997), 427–8; M. W. Hesselink, *The New European Private Law* (2002).

**KANTUREK, OTTO WALTER** (27 July 1897–26 June 1941), cinematographer. Born in Vienna, he from 1920 photographed many films, including *Frau im Mond* (1929), directed by Fritz Lang. Having moved to Britain, he often worked with producer Max \*Schach and director Karl \*Grune. His British films included *Blossom Time Mr Cinders* (1934), *Pagliacci* (1936), *Over She Goes* (1937), *So This Is London* (1939), *The Girl in the News* (1940), and *Night Train to Munich* (1940). He directed a film operetta, *The Student's Romance* (1935). Shortly after the plane in which he was filming *A Yank in the RAF* for 20th Century Fox took off from RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, it was in collision with a Hurricane fighter and he and all aboard were killed. He had been due to go to the set of another film in production, *One of Our Aeroplanes Is Missing*, after taking a few final shots. He was buried in the RAF cemetery at Scottow.

McFarlane; online sources.

**KAPITZA, PETER LEONIDOVICH** (9 July 1894–8 April 1984), physicist. Born in the Russian seaport town of Kronstadt to a Jewish mother and a non-Jewish general, he was educated locally and in St Petersburg. In 1921 he

joined Sir Ernest Rutherford at the Cavendish Laboratories, Cambridge. He became a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (1925), was elected FRS (1929), and in 1931 was appointed Royal Society Messel Professor (1931). He inspired a generation of physicists, including David \*Shoenberg, but in 1934 was unexpectedly detained on a visit to Russia. After over 30 years' detention he was allowed to revisit Britain. He made major pioneering scientific advances, refused to work on nuclear weapons, and in 1978 he was a joint Nobel laureate in Physics for his work on low temperature physics.

ODNB; Hutchinson Dictionary of Scientific Biography (1994); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 31 (1985).

**KAPOOR, ANISH** (12 March 1954–), sculptor. Born in Mumbai (Bombay) to an Iraqi Jewish mother and a Hindu father, he attended the Doon School, Dehra Dun, and then studied in Israel. He moved to Britain in 1973 to enrol at the Hornsey College of Art and later at the Chelsea School of Art Design. Since the 1980s he has been acknowledged internationally for his innovative designs, which are inspired by both western and eastern influences. He represented Britain at the 1990 Venice Biennale, where he was awarded the Premio Duemila prize, and in 1991 he won the prestigious and lucrative Turner Prize. His Holocaust memorial for the LJS, St John's Wood, was unveiled in 1996; consisting of black polished limestone, it is a simple, stark, and unusual memorial of its kind. Examples of his work are on display at major galleries worldwide. Elected RA in 1999, he was appointed CBE in 2003.

JC (8 Nov. 1994, 11 Oct. 2002, 25 Sept. 2009); online sources.

**KAPP, EDMOND** (5 November 1890–29 October 1978), artist and caricaturist, and **KAPP, HELEN BABETTE** (17 December 1901–13 October 1978), artist and art gallery director. Born in London, they were the children of a German-born wine merchant who was a vice-president of the London Jewish Hospital. Edmond was educated at Owen's School and Christ College, Cambridge. An exhibition of his caricatures at Cambridge

convinced him to make art his career, and he studied in Paris and Berlin. During the First World War he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Sussex Regiment, suffering gas poisoning. During his career he depicted many famous politicians, artists, and musicians. He produced 25 lithographs, commissioned by the British Museum and National Portrait Gallery, of leading figures at the League of Nations, and a similar set for UNESCO after the Second World War. An official war artist, in 1941 he made a series of drawings entitled 'Live Under London', which are now in the Imperial War Museum. In 1961 the Whitechapel Art Gallery displayed 310 of his works. At around that time he switched to non-figurative painting. Yvonne Helene \*Capp was his wife. His sister Helen studied at the Central School of Arts and Crafts and in Paris. During the war she lectured for the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts and later headed the art department of an army education centre in the Middle East. She illustrated books and was an art critic for the *JC*. From 1951–61 she was Director of Wakefield City Art Gallery and Museum, and from 1961–7 was Director of the Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendal.

EJ; *JC* (20 Oct., 3 Nov. 1978); *Times* (24 June 1960, 17 Oct. 1978).

**KAPP (née Mayer), YVONNE HELENE** (17 April 1903–22 June 1999), writer and political activist. Born in Norwood, London, into a well-to-do family, she was an atheist by her teens and rebelled against her parents. Following school, she worked briefly on the *London Evening Standard*, and then on the *Sunday Herald*. From 1922–30 she was married to Edmond \*Kapp, with whom she enjoyed a bohemian lifestyle. Increasingly politicised during the Great Depression, she joined the Communist Party of Great Britain, visited the USSR, and worked strenuously on behalf of Basque and Jewish refugees. With a fellow-Communist she wrote *British Policy and the Refugees, 1933–41* (first published 1968). From 1941–7 she was Research Officer at the Amalgamated Engineering Union. She afterwards worked for the Medical Research Council and later as a translator, subsequently writing an acclaimed biography of Eleanor \*Marx (2 vols, 1972–6).

ODNB; Y. Kapp, *Time Will Tell* (2003); *Guardian* (29 June 1999); *Independent* (1 July 1999); *Times* (2 Aug. 1999).

**KARLIN, MIRIAM** (23 June 1925–), actress. Born in Hampstead, she trained at RADA. She appeared opposite Sid James in Wolf \*Mankowitz's television comedy series *East End, West End* (1958) and became a household name as Paddy, the trade union steward in the television comedy series *The Rag Trade* (1961, revived 1977). She played Yetta Feldman, the Jewish ghost, in the BBC comedy series *So Haunt Me*. Her many film appearances include *Heavens Above!* and *Ladies Who Do* (both 1963) and she played a murder victim in the controversial *A Clockwork Orange* (1971). More recently, she has appeared on stage in *Mrs. Steinberg and the Byker Boy* (2000) and *Many Roads to Paradise* (2008), and in the film *Susie Gold* (2004). In 1975 she was appointed OBE. A member of the British Humanist Association, she is a vocal left-wing critic of Israeli policy on the West Bank and Gaza.

*JC* (22 Sept. 1989); online sources.

**KARMINSKI, Sir SEYMOUR EDWARD** (28 September 1902–29 October 1974), judge. Born in Hampstead, son of a German-born bank manager, he was educated at Rugby and at Christ Church, Oxford (First in Modern History). Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1925 (Bencher, 1951; Reader, 1971), he became a KC in 1945. From 1951–69 he served as a Judge of the High Court (Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division), and was a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1969–73. Knighted in 1951, he was made a Privy Councillor in 1967. He was President of the Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and active in many communal bodies.

WWW; Jolles.

**KARP (née Weissman), NATALIA** (27 February 1911–9 July 2007), pianist, and **KARPF, ANNE** (8 June 1950–), journalist and author. Born in Krakow, daughter of a wealthy businessman, Natalia, a child prodigy, studied the piano in

Berlin under renowned teachers. At Plaszow concentration camp, where she and her ballerina sister Helena were sent by the Gestapo to be shot after they were caught trying to flee the Tarnow ghetto with false papers, the music-loving camp commandant spared her life after she played the piano at his command, an incident depicted in the film *Schindler's List*. At her insistence he also spared Helena's life. Although the sisters were eventually sent to Auschwitz, both survived. After the war the widowed Natalia married Joseph Karpf (d. 1993), an official who was posted to the Polish Embassy in London; they claimed asylum in 1950 on his recall to Warsaw. She resumed her concert career, using the name Karp. She had a special affection for Chopin, whose nocturne had saved her life at Plaszow. With Regina \*Gillinson-Schein (cello) and fellow-survivor Henriette Canter (violin) she formed the Alpha Trio. In 1967 she played for Oskar Schindler when he received the Martin Buber Prize. Her daughter Anne Karpf, born in London, was educated at Oxford and subsequently gained a postgraduate degree in the sociology of health and illness. She has been a columnist (1999–2006) on the \**Jewish Chronicle*, a regular columnist for *The Guardian* (Radio Critic, 1993–2000), and a regular broadcaster on BBC radio and television. She has authored *The War After: Living With The Holocaust* (1996), *Doctoring The Media: The Reporting of Health and Medicine* (1988), and *The Human Voice* (2006).

Daily Telegraph (11 July 2007); JYB.

**KARPELES, MAUD PAULINE** (12 November 1885–1 October 1976), folk music collector and scholar. She was born in London. Her father was a German-born merchant and stockbroker; her maternal grandfather was Henry Louis \*Raphael. She attended a school in Tunbridge Wells, and studied piano in Berlin. In 1906 she began charitable work at a settlement in Canning Town and joined the Fabian Society. In 1909, with her sister, she took folk-dancing lessons from expert Cecil Sharp, and started the Folk Dance Club, genesis of the English Folk Dance Society founded in 1911. She eventually wrote Sharp's biography. She became Secretary of the British National Committee on Folk Arts, helped to organise the International Folk Dance Festival held in London in 1935, and collected many

folk-songs from North America. She was secretary of the Musicians' Refugee Committee set up by prominent British musicians to help their counterparts fleeing Nazism. In 1938 she converted to Anglicanism. From 1947–63 she was Secretary of the International Folk Music Council, whose journal she edited, and of which she was made Honorary President. In 1960 she was appointed OBE.

ODNB; JC (18 July 1941).

**KASKET, HAROLD** (26 July 1926–20 January 2002), actor. He was born in London, son of Maurice Kasket (d. 10 November 1969), a violinist and bandleader, and was active in the Habonim movement. Early in his career he spent several months on Broadway with Laurence Olivier. After a long spell in minor roles he became a leading featured player in films, his appearances including *Moulin Rouge* (1952), *A Kid for Two Farthings* (1955), *The Mouse That Roared* (1959), *The Greengage Summer* (1961), *Where's Jack?* (1969), and *The Curse of the Pink Panther* (1983). He appeared in episodes of many popular television series, his final role being in the miniseries *War and Remembrance* (1988). On stage his roles included Shakespearean ones at the St James's Theatre in 1951 and the Old Vic in 1955, and, in 1961, a part in *The Sound of Music* at the Palace Theatre.

JC (17 Oct. 1952, 3 July 1953, 22 Jan. 1954, 26 July 1957, 21 Feb. 1958, 2 Jan. 1959); online sources.

**KATANKA, MORRIS (MOISHE)** (1926–January 1981), cantor. An impressive baritone, he was born into a musical East End family, the son of a warden of Mile End and Bow Synagogue. After war service in the RAF he trained in chazanut at \*Jews' College under Solomon \*Pincasovitch and Leo \*Bryll. In 1950, having temporarily served at London's \*Great Synagogue, he was appointed chazan and teacher at Shepherd's Bush Synagogue and Talmud Torah. In 1955 he succeeded Rev. Hirsch \*Bornstein as First Reader at Liverpool's prestigious Princes Road Synagogue. His final major officiating duty there was in 1980, shortly before his death, at the shul's re-consecration ceremony following a damaging fire. He married a daughter of



Rabbi I. J. \*Lew. His son David Katanka, also a cantor, has served the Chiswick, Bayswater & Maida Vale, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Golders Green, and Portsmouth congregations.

JC (14 July 1972, 6 Feb. 1981); online sources.

**KATTEN, MAX** (5 October 1892–14 August 1956), Reform rabbi and educationist. Born in Germany, he was a pupil at the Breslau Rabbinical Seminary of the famous Talmudist Michael Guttman (1872–1942), whose daughter he married. Following rabbinic ordination he served the congregation in Görlitz, a small German town near the Polish border, and then became rabbi in Bamberg, Bavaria. He wrote an unpublished history of Jewish families there and in Upper Franconia between 1870 and 1933. He arrived in England in 1939, and became a member of the Reform Beth Din. In 1956 he was appointed Principal Lecturer in Midrash at \*Leo Baeck College. He collapsed and died on a London bus. A memorial service was held at the \*West London Synagogue.

JC (23 Aug. 1935, 31 May 1957).

**KATZ, ABRAHAM** (1881–18 June 1930), cantor. Born in Vilna, the son and grandson of cantors, he was a chazan in Tirnau, near Vienna, and in Amsterdam before succeeding Marcus \*Hast at London's Great Synagogue in 1913. An inspiring tenor, an accomplished pianist and composer, and a fine Hebraist, he helped to establish the kosher kitchen at the City Road Maternity Hospital.

H. Mayerowitsch, 'The Chazanim of the Great Synagogue, London', *JHSEMisc*, 4 (1942), 93; JC (20, 27 June 1930).

**KATZ, ARTHUR** (21 March 1908–25 June 1999), toy manufacturer. Born in Johannesburg, he moved with his mother to Nuremberg in about 1919. There, he worked at his cousin's lithographed pressed-metal toy manufacturing factory, Tippco. In 1933 the firm partially relocated to Northampton as Mettoy, under his charge. During the war it made munitions parts both in Northampton

and Glamorganshire. In 1949 Katz, who was Mettoy's Managing Director (1944–76), founded Playcraft Ltd, which used rotational plastic moulding techniques to manufacture pre-school toys. In 1956, competing with Dinky Toys, he established Corgi. Mettoy, which received three Queen's Awards for Industry, ultimately fell on hard times like many other toy manufacturers, and in 1983 passed into receivership. Katz was appointed OBE (1961) and CBE (1974). He was Chairman (1955–7) and President (1971–6) of the British Toy Manufacturers' Association.

ODNB; *Independent* (27 July 1999); JC (6 Aug. 1999).

**KATZ, ARTHUR** (17 August 1908–18 May 1996), Reform rabbi. Born in Prague, in 1933 he obtained semikhah from the Chust Yeshiva and a PhD from Prague's Charles University. From then until 1939 he served the communities of Sobieslav and Miskovice, near the Austrian border. When the Nazis invaded Czechoslovakia he fled, via Belgium, to England, where he worked with Jewish child refugees and evacuees and assisted at the \*West London Synagogue. In 1950 he became Minister of the newly founded Hendon Reform Synagogue, and was succeeded on his retirement in 1982 by his son, Rabbi **Steven Anthony Katz** (18 December 1948–). During his ministry he had seen the congregation grow from 25–1000 families. In 1987 he played a major part in the congregation's 'adoption' of the vanished Sobieslav community, spearheading Yad Vashem's 'Valley of the Destroyed Communities' project.

JC (31 May 1996).

**KATZ, Sir BERNARD** (26 March 1911–23 April 2003), experimental physiologist and Nobel laureate. The son of a fur trader, he left Germany for Britain in 1935, having qualified MD at university in his native Leipzig the previous year, and started work at UCL under physiologist A. V. Hill, the 1922 Nobel laureate. In 1939 OUP published, in translation as a small book, a lengthy scientific article he had written years earlier, rejected by the German journal to which it had been submitted on the grounds that he was Jewish. In August 1939 he

left for Sydney on a Carnegie Fellowship, taking with him his parents, who being Russians had managed to escape Nazi Germany. In 1941 he acquired British citizenship, and in 1942 joined the RAAF. Returning to UCL after the war, he commenced work in the field of neural transmission. Much of his research was described in his book *Nerve, Muscle and Synapse* (1966), and in 1970 he shared the Nobel Prize in the category Medicine or Physiology with Julius Axelrod and Ulf Svante von Euler. He was Professor of Biophysics at UCL from 1952–78. Elected FRS in 1952, he was later a vice-president of the Society, from which in 1967 he received the Copley Medal, its highest award. He was knighted in 1969. Until 1958 he spelled his forename Bernhard.

ODNB; *Times* (28 April 2003); *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*.

**KATZ, DOVID** (9 May 1946–), historian and scholar of Yiddish. Born in New York, he lived in England from 1978–99 and was among those chiefly responsible for making the University of Oxford into an academic centre of Yiddish studies, a task seemingly impossible only a generation before. He directed the programme in Yiddish at the Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies from 1978–95 and was Director of the Oxford Institute for Yiddish Studies from 1994–7. He has written widely on Yiddish language and literature, in such works as *The Grammar of the Yiddish Language* (1987) and *Words on Fire: The Unfinished Story of Yiddish* (2004). He has also written several volumes of fiction in Yiddish, such as *Edra Don* (1992). Since 1998 he has lived in Lithuania, where he is Professor of Yiddish Language, Literature, and Culture at the University of Vilnius.

JYB; EJ.

**KAUFMAN, Sir GERALD BERNARD** (21 June 1930–), politician. Educated at Leeds Grammar School and at Queen's College, Oxford, he was a journalist with the *Daily Mirror* (1955–64) and the *New Statesman* (1964–5). In 1965–70 he was Parliamentary Press Liaison Officer of the Labour Party. He has served as Labour MP for Manchester Ardwick in 1970–83 and

for Manchester Gorton since 1983. He served as Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of the Environment (1974–5) and Minister of State at the Department of Industry (1975–9). In Opposition Kaufman held frontbench posts from 1980–92, and was Shadow Home Secretary in 1983–7 and Shadow Foreign Secretary in 1987–92. He is known widely for his frankness; it was famously said of him that he 'could start a fight in an empty room'. He has written a number of books on politics, including *How To Be a Minister* (1980) and a study of Israel, *Inside the Promised Land* (1986). Knighted in 1994, he has been a vituperative critic of Israel's policies in recent years. In May 2009 the *Daily Telegraph* named him as one of the MPs who had allegedly made improper claims for expenses.

Jolles; Stenton; *WW*; *JC* (23 Jan. 2009); *Daily Telegraph* (16 May 2009).

**KAY, BARRY** (1932–April 1985), stage and costume designer. One of the most highly regarded stage and costume designers of recent years, he was born in Melbourne, Australia and studied in Switzerland and Paris before emigrating to London in 1956. His first complete design production was for Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* at the Old Vic in 1957. Kay was best known for his ballet sets and costumes, especially in his association with choreographer Kenneth Macmillan and with famed ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev, for whom he designed the sets for the ballets *Raymonda* and *Don Quixote*. His work is noted for its originality; exhibitions of his sets have been held around the world, and they are on display in many museums, including the Victoria and Albert in London. He was especially noted for his three-dimensional sets.

EJ; *Times* (17 April 1985); *JC* (5 July 1985).

**KAYE, Sir EMMANUEL** (29 November 1914–28 February 1999), industrialist. He was born in Russia, the son of a wheat merchant; his mother was a botanist. Brought to London as a child, he left school at 15 and joined a small engineering firm, studying engineering in the evening at Twickenham

Technical College. In 1940 he founded J.E. Shay Ltd. with a fellow-student, John Sharp, making precision tools. In 1943 they bought Lansing Bagnall & Co., a small firm making platform trucks, which grew during the Second World War. After the war they imported forklift trucks from America. In 1949 Lansing Bagnall began to manufacture forklift trucks at a factory in Basingstoke, and grew into the largest European manufacturer of forklifts. It employed 3500 workers by the 1960s, and diversified into lawnmowers and industrial robots. In 1977 he founded Kaye Enterprises to help young entrepreneurs. Knighted in 1974, he was involved in a range of other activities. He was Vice-President of the Natural Medicines Society and was a strong opponent of British membership of the EEC. He gave generously to charities in Britain and Israel, and left £46.3 million.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; L. C. T. Holt's *Lansing Bagnall: The First Twenty-One Years at Basingstoke* (1970).

**KAYE (né Kaizer), MARCUS MICHAEL** (14 May 1898–14 March 1984), airman, mechanical engineer, sculptor, and judo expert. Born in London, the son of Myer \*Kaye, he was educated at Dulwich College, and on leaving joined the Royal Flying Corps. During the First World War he served as a flight lieutenant of No 18 Squadron in France. When his small biplane was hit in 1917 he managed to land behind enemy lines, and while a POW in Stettin made a short-lived escape. Escaping again, he was recaptured in Warsaw and suffered solitary confinement. After the war he obtained a First in Mechanical Sciences at Cambridge, and joined Shell-Mex as a specialist in industrial lubricants. He served in the RAF during the Second World War; played an active part in planning the Dunkirk, Dieppe, and D-Day operations; was twice mentioned in despatches; reached the rank of wing-commander; and was appointed OBE (1945). After his retirement from Shell-Mex he became a sculptor, exhibiting at the \*Ben Uri and other galleries; one of his outstanding pieces, a bust of Sir Barnes Wallace, was placed in the RAF Club in Piccadilly. He was a member of the Society of Portrait Sculptors. A black belt and fifth Dan in judo and a pioneer of the sport in Britain, he became President

of London-based Budokwai (founded 1918), Europe's oldest and largest Japanese martial arts club. He belonged to the \*West London Synagogue. In his youth he was involved in the \*Jewish Lads' Brigade and was a member of the \*Maccabæans.

*Times* (20 March 1984); *JC* (30 March 1984).

**KAYE (né Kaizer), MYER** (c1871–12 May 1956), educationist. A native Liverpoolian, the son and stepson of immigrants from Kovno, he attended the Liverpool Hebrew School and University College, Liverpool (BSc; MSc, 1899), and played amateur soccer with Liverpool First League. Afterwards he headed, in succession, the South London (Borough) Jewish Schools (1896–1902), the Bell Lane Evening Technical Schools, the Liverpool Hebrew School (c1902–10), and the Jewish Orphanage at West Norwood (1910–36), where his wife Esther (née Reed; d. 28 April 1978 aged 104) was Matron. Following his retirement he was involved with the Bayswater Jewish School. He co-authored *The Golden Thread* (1921) with Samuel \*Davis. A memorial service was held at the \*West London Synagogue, and a tribute by Sir Basil \*Henriques appeared in *The Times*.

*Times* (22 May 1956); *JC* (28 Feb, 3 Oct. 1902, 13 March 1903, 8 March 1935, 18, 25 May, 22 June 1956, 2 Aug. 1963, 5 May 1978).

**KAYE, PAUL** (1965–), actor and comedian. Born in Clapham and raised in Wembley, the son of schoolwear retailers, he graduated from Nottingham Polytechnic (now Nottingham Trent University) in theatre design. His career took off in the 1990s through his alter ego, the often outrageous celebrity interviewer Dennis Pennis, and he also appeared as vocalist for a spoof rock band, *Spunk*. He later starred on television in the BBC sit-com *Perfect World*, as presenter of the BBC2 quiz show *Liar*, as the politically incorrect lawyer Mike Strutter, and in other roles. He married an Israeli and has criticised a perceived anti-Israeli bias in the British media.

*JC* (9 May 2003, 17 Nov. 2007); *Guardian* (14 May 2001); online sources.

**KEAL (née Nerenstein; formerly Samuel), MINNA** (22 March 1909–14 November 1999), composer. She was born in Spitalfields, the daughter of a Jewish prayer book publisher from Grodno. She was educated at the Clapton County School, Hackney, and at the RAM, which she left after a year to help with the family business. In 1931 she married her first husband, solicitor Barnett Samuel (1906–71), whom she divorced in 1946. The historian Raphael \*Samuel is their son. Shortly after her marriage she joined the Communist Party of Great Britain, working for some time for the *Daily Worker*. She left the party in 1956 after the Soviet invasion of Hungary. She had dabbled in composing when young. But, most unusually for a composer of note, her career as such began at the age of 60. She produced works of a modernist nature that included *A Lament* (1978); *Wind Quintet* (1980); a *Symphony* (1987), which was premièred at the 1989 Proms; and a *Cello Concerto* (1994). Two CDs of her works were recorded in her lifetime. Some of her compositions were influenced by her Jewish roots.

ODNB; JC (24 Dec. 1999).

**KEDOURIE, ELIE** (25 January 1926–29 June 1992), historian and political scientist. Born Eliahou Abdallah Khedouri in Baghdad, the son of an Iraqi government employee, he was educated at local schools in Baghdad at a time when it was still under significant British control and contained an important Sephardic community. He was later educated at the LSE and at St Antony's College, Oxford. He taught at the LSE, where he was Professor of Government from 1965–90. His first book, *England and the Middle East: The Destruction of the Ottoman Empire, 1914–21* (1956), had been his doctoral dissertation, which he withdrew from consideration for the degree after he refused to change its conclusions to suit the wishes of one of its examiners, Sir Hamilton Gibb. He produced an influential series of works on the Arab world, in which he outlined his views that the British and French had engendered nationalist movements in that region through a mixture of guilt and misunderstanding, that nationalism in the modern sense was unknown prior to about 1900, and that Arab nationalist movements almost inevitably degenerated into dictatorships.

His works included *In the Anglo-Arab Labyrinth* (1975) and *Nationalism* (1964). With his Baghdad-born wife Dr **Sylvia Kedourie** (née Haim), also a noted scholar of the Arab world, he founded the journal *Middle Eastern Studies* in 1964. He received many academic honours. His widow edited a volume about him and his life, published in 1998. He was a member of the Sephardic Synagogue in London and of the Council of the AJA.

ODNB; JC (10 July 1992).

**KEELING, HENRY LEVY** (c1805–10 May 1880), fruit merchant and churchwarden. Born Henry Levy in London, he adopted the surname Keeling in his youth. He became senior partner in the City firm of Keeling & Hunt, and during parliamentary election campaigns invariably made its premises available to the local Liberal candidate for meetings. In 1852 he generously donated towards the costs of repairing the parish church of St George's, Botolph Lane, and brought two warring congregational factions together, with the result that, although Jewish, he was unanimously elected churchwarden! He was apparently the first practising Jew in England to serve in that role (the first churchwarden of Jewish birth was presumably Mark Anthony \*Galliardello). For almost 20 years from 1853 he represented the \*Western Synagogue on the \*Board of Deputies. That same year he was elected inaugural President of the Westminster Jews' Free School, formed out of the amalgamation of two similar schools in Soho. Each Purim he provided treats for the pupils of the \*Jews' Infant School, and was for many years on the committees of the Jewish Emigration Society and of the \*Jews' Hospital, Norwood. He left bequests to the \*United Synagogue, the Western Synagogue, almost every Anglo-Jewish communal charity, and several ministers and teachers.

JC (24 May 1867, 10 March 1871, 28 Aug. 1874, 14 March 1879, 14, 21 May 1880).

**KEILIN, DAVID** (21 March 1887–27 February 1963), biochemist and parasitologist. The son of a businessman and small landowner in Poland, he was born in Moscow and

studied at the Górski Gymnasium in Warsaw and at the University of Liège. In Paris he started entomological and parasitological research, earning a DSc from the Sorbonne. At Cambridge (1915) he was appointed (1915) Quick Professor of Biology; from 1931–52 he was Director of the Molteno Institute and University Lecturer in Parasitology, editing the journal *Parasitology* from 1934–63). He was appointed FRS in 1928, receiving the Society's Royal Medal in 1939 and its Copley Medal in 1951. His posthumously published book, *The History of Cell Respiration and Cytochrome* (1966), was edited by his biochemist daughter, Joan.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 10 (1964); *Times* (2 March 1963).

**KEIZER, MOSES** (1831–13 June 1893), chazan and communal official. He was born in Amsterdam, and trained there, becoming a cantor at The Hague. In 1857 he was appointed to the cantorial staff at London's \*Great Synagogue, of which he subsequently became Secretary, retiring in 1886 following a paralytic stroke that bedevilled his last decade of life. Amongst his wide-ranging philanthropic activities was his long involvement with the Jewish Board of Guardians, of which he was first Superintendent. He founded the Working Men's Motza Association, served as prision and hospital visitor, and handled the requirements of a large influx of refugees from Eastern Europe in 1882. He laboriously compiled and arranged Julius \*Mombach's manuscripts for publication as *The Sacred Musical Compositions of I. L. Mombach* (1881). In 1872, like Simon \*Ascher and A. L. \*Green, he received a legacy of £100 from E. H. \*Beddington.

JC (17 Jan 1973, 21 July 1893, 29 March 1895, 24 Dec. 1954); JHSET, 35 (1996–8), 180.

**KELLER, ANDREW** (22 August 1925–7 February 1999), pioneer in polymer physics. Born András Keller in Budapest, he was a relative of Sir Aurel \*Stein. He entered the University of Budapest in 1943 to study natural philosophy, joined a Jewish labour battalion, and after wartime perils left Hungary for Manchester in 1948, joining ICI Dyestuffs.

It was there that he commenced his polymer research. From 1955 he held posts at the University of Bristol for more than 30 years. A superlative polymer morphologist, he made, in 1957, the critical discovery of chain folding in polymer crystals, the first of a number of highly significant discoveries in polymer physics that made the Bristol Polymer Research Group of world significance. He was elected FRS in 1972, and was awarded the Society's Rumford Medal in 1994.

*Biog. Mem. FRS*, 47 (2001), 293–310; A. Keller, 'Reminiscences on the discovery of chain folded single crystals', *Polymer*, 41 (2000), 8751–4; D. C. Bassett, 'Andrew Keller: the nucleation and growth of polymer physics in Bristol', *ibid.*, 8755–60.

**KELLER, HANS HEINRICH** (11 March 1919–6 November 1985), writer and broadcaster on music. Born and educated in Vienna, the son of an architect, he left Austria in 1938 to join relatives in England. He was admitted LRAM, became a violin coach, a critic for *Music Review*, and later co-edited *Music Survey*. From 1959 he worked for the BBC, and helped to found the European Broadcasting Union. He wrote widely on the social and psychological bases of music, and was noted for his aphoristic and opinionated style. His best-known books include *The Great Haydn Quartets* and *Stravinsky Seen and Heard*. Following his death, Channel 4 produced a documentary about his life, *The Keller Instinct* (1986).

ODNB.

**KELNER, SIMON** (9 December 1957–), journalist. Born in Manchester, the son of a clothing manufacturer, he was educated at Bury Grammar School and began his working life on provincial newspapers before joining *The Observer* in 1983. After a successful career on that and other London papers he was appointed Editor-in-Chief of the *Independent* in 1998, and in 2003 adopted a compact format for the paper, which boosted sales and encouraged other broadsheets to follow suit. In 1999 and 2003 he won Editor of the Year awards. He has spoken defensively about his paper's widely perceived anti-Israel bias, and

has been quoted as saying that while 'proud and very aware' of his Jewish background he is not a practising Jew. He authored *To Jerusalem and Back* (1996).

JC (12 March 1999, 12 Aug. 2003); *Guardian* (5 June 2008); *WW*.

**KELSEY (née Cohen), LINDA** (15 April 1950–), journalist and writer. Born in North London, she joined the staff of *Cosmopolitan* upon its launch in 1972, rising to become Features Editor. She was its Editor, 1985–90, and Editor of *She*, 1990–6. Having resigned for health reasons, she resumed her career in 2001 as Executive Editor of the newly-founded *In-Style* magazine. She has written *Thirty Years of Cosmopolitan* (2003) and a novel, *Fifty Is Not a Four-Letter Word* (2007). In 2004 she directed *Jewish Book Week*.

JC (27 July 2007).

**KENDAL, FELICITY** (25 September 1946–), actress. Born Felicity Ann Bragg near Birmingham, she grew up in India (where her actor-manager father ran a repertory company) and attended convent schools. She converted to Judaism in the 1980s under the auspices of Rabbi Hugo \*Gryn when the son of her second marriage, to American theatre director Michael Rudman, was born. She appeared in the film *Shakespeare Wallah* (1965) and became famous as a star of the 1970s BBC TV sitcom *The Good Life*. She subsequently enjoyed a successful stage career, particularly in plays by her friend Sir Tom \*Stoppard, and has starred in the ITV murder mystery series *Rosemary & Thyme*.

JC (27 Oct. 2006); online sources.

**KENNARD (née Weisz), OLGA** (23 March 1924–), crystallographer. Born in Budapest, she was educated at schools in Hungary, at Prince Henry VIII Grammar School in Evesham, and at Newnham College, Cambridge (BA, 1945; MA, 1948). She researched at the Cavendish Laboratory, the University Chemical Laboratory, the Medical

Research Council, and the Institute of Ophthalmology. From 1965–97 she directed the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, which she helped to found. The author of 200 published papers, she has been at the forefront of technological advances in x-ray crystallography. In 1973 she obtained an ScD from the University of Cambridge, which in 2004 awarded her an honorary doctorate. She was elected FRS in 1987 and appointed OBE in 1988. She was appointed a trustee of the British Museum in 2004. Her second husband is Sir Arnold \*Burgen.

*WW*; *International WW of Women* 2006.

**KENNEDY, PETER GRAHAM EDWARD** (28 March 1951–), neurologist and neurovirologist. London-born, he was educated at UCS and UCL, qualifying in medicine at UCH. He trained at the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, and following research posts at UCL and Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University Hospital he became Consultant Neurologist at the Institute of Neurological Sciences, Glasgow, and Burton Professor and Head of Neurology at the University of Glasgow (1987). The holder of MD, PhD, MLitt, MPhil and DSc degrees, he is a world authority on infections of the nervous system and has written prolifically. Elected FRSE and FMedSci, he has received the BUPA Medical Foundation Research Award (1990) and the RCP's Linacre Medal (1991). From 2000–6 he chaired the Scientist Panel on Infections including AIDS of the European Federation of Neurological Sciences, and in 2004 was elected President of the International Society for Neurovirology. In 2010 he was appointed CBE.

Online sources.

**KENT, [ROBERT] NICOLAS** (26 January 1945–), theatre director. The son of a refugee from Nazi Germany originally surnamed Kahn and of a non-Jewish mother, he was born in London, attended Stowe School, and read English at St Catharine's College, Cambridge. He was Administrative Director of the Oxford Playhouse Company from 1976–84, and then became Artistic Director of the Traverse Theatre, where he worked previously. He has

also been connected with other theatres. His productions include *Nuremberg* (1998), *Srebrenica* (1998), *The Colour of Justice* (2003), *Justifying War* (2003), and *Guantánamo* (2004). He was a member of the Mayor of London's Cultural Strategy Group (1998–2000) and of the Arts Council (2002–6).

JC (3 May 1996); *Guardian* (24 July 2004); online sources.

**KENT LIBERAL JEWISH COMMUNITY, THE**, based in Maidstone, was founded in November 1990, as a result of a meeting in Rochester attended by Jews from all over Kent who had come to hear speakers from the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues (since renamed \*Liberal Judaism) discuss their outreach programme and the possibility of starting a new congregation in the county. It holds monthly Shabbat services, usually at a central venue; runs a cheder; and has at present about 50 members.

JCR-UK; JYB.

**KENTNER, LOUIS** (19 July 1905–22 September 1987), pianist. Born Lajos Philip Kentner in Karwin, Austrian Silesia (now Karviná, Czech Republic), he studied at the Franz Liszt Royal Music Academy in Budapest, making his concert debut at the age of 15. He settled in England in 1935 and was naturalised in 1946. During the war he played for allied troops, was heard on the 'Warsaw Concerto' soundtrack of the film *Dangerous Moonlight* (1941), and in 1942, under conductor Sir Adrian Boult, gave (with his first wife, pianist Iлона Kabos) the first British performance of Bartók's sonata for two pianos and percussion. In 1949, in Zurich, with Yehudi \*Menuhin, whose sister-in-law he married, he premièred Sir William Walton's violin sonata. With Menuhin and cellist Gaspar Cassado he formed a chamber music trio. His compositions include piano pieces, chamber music, and orchestral works. He wrote a book, *Piano* (1976). Appointed CBE in 1978, he was President of the Liszt Society and of the Chopin Society, and British President of the European Piano Teachers' Association. He supported the International Council of Jews from Czechoslovakia.

JC (2 Oct. 1987); *Times* (23 Sept. 1987); W. Lyle, *A Dictionary of Pianists* (1985); H. Taylor, *Kentner: A Symposium* (1987).

**KERMAN, ISIDORE** (13 March 1905–23 July 1998), businessman and solicitor. The son of an Odessa-born furniture dealer and money lender, Hyman Kerman (d. 1926), who left £236,000, he was educated at Cheltenham College, where he was a friend of Jack \*Cotton, subsequently his business partner. He qualified as a solicitor in 1927, and founded the West End firm of Forsythe, Saunders & Kerman (of which he was originally the sole employee). It developed into a highly successful practice specialising in corporate and divorce work. He became a leading property developer behind the scenes in partnership with Cotton, and also owned restaurants and hotels. He was particularly prominent in the racing world, and was Chairman of Plumpton Racecourse and of dog tracks. During the 1960s he was Robert \*Maxwell's solicitor. Although he assisted refugees fleeing the Nazis in the 1930s, he married out and did not have an obituary notice in the JC. He left £14.1 million.

*Independent* (21 Aug. 1998); Cooper, *Pride Versus Prejudice*; JC (25 Dec. 1998) for his estate.

**KERR, DAVID LEIGH** (25 March 1923–12 January 2009), politician. He was educated at Whitgift School and Middlesex Hospital, London University, where he qualified in 1946 and became a family doctor. He served as a member of the LCC (1958–65), of Wandsworth Council (1964–8), and of Hertfordshire County Council (1989–2001). From 1964–70 he was Labour MP for Wandsworth. During 1966–8 he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Judith Hart. He was Hon. Secretary of the Socialist Medical Association (1957–62) and a governor of the British Film Institute (1966–71).

Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**KERR, Sir MICHAEL ROBERT EMANUEL** (1 March 1921–4 April 2002), judge. He was born in Berlin, the son of Alfred Kerr (né Kempner;

1867–1948) a well-known German theatre critic and writer whose friends included Einstein and H. G. Wells. The family was expelled from Germany in 1933 as Jews and anti-Nazis. They settled in England in 1936. Kerr attended Aldenham and read law at Clare College, Cambridge, obtaining a First. During the Second World War he was briefly interned as an ‘enemy alien’ but then served as a flight-lieutenant in the RAF. In 1948 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln’s Inn (QC, 1961), successfully practising in commercial cases. He was Chairman of the Law Reform Commission (1965–8) and a Lord Justice of Appeal (1981–9). He was said to be the first foreign-born judge in Britain in 400 years. Knighted in 1972, he was made a Privy Councillor in 1981. From 1986–91 he was President of the British-German Jurists’ Association. He wrote a posthumously published autobiography, *As Far As I Remember* (2006). His sister **Judith Kerr** (1923–) is a well-known children’s writer and the author of *Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit* (1971).

ODNB; *Daily Telegraph* (23 April 2002); WWW; Jolles.

**KERSH, CYRIL** (1925–13 May 1993), newspaper editor and author. Born in Southend-on-Sea, he was educated at Westcliffe High School. Following service in the Far East in the Royal Navy he held various posts on a number of newspapers. He was Features Editor of *The People* and later of the *Sunday Mirror*. In 1976 he edited *Reveille*, a Mirror Group weekly, and was put in charge of its computerised photo-setting, thus becoming Editor of Britain’s first electronically produced newspaper. He was Managing Editor of the *Sunday Mirror* (1984–6). His brother, **Gerald Kersh** (1911–3 November 1968), born in Teddington, Middlesex, was a wrestler, journalist, film scriptwriter, and author of 20 novels. During the Second World War Gerald served in the Film Division of the Ministry of Information, and later settled in the USA.

JC (28 May 1993); *Times* (9 Nov. 1968, 25 Jan. 1978); Griffiths.

**KERSHEN** (née **Rothenberg**), **ANNE JACQUELINE** (8 June 1942–), historian and academic. London-born, in 1990 she was

appointed Barnett Shine Research Fellow at Queen Mary College, London, where in 1994 she became Director of the Centre for the Study of Migration. Her publications include *Trade Unionism amongst Jewish Tailors in London, 1872–1915* (1988), *150 Years of Progressive Judaism* (1990, as editor), *Tradition and Change: A History of Reform Judaism in Britain 1840–1995* (1995, with Jonathan \*Romain), and *Strangers, Aliens, and Asians* (2000).

JYB.

**KERTESZ, ISTVAN** (28 August 1929–16 April 1973), conductor. He studied violin, composition and conducting in his native Budapest. In 1955 he was appointed Conductor of the Budapest Opera, but left Hungary in 1956 owing to the Soviet invasion. After a distinguished conducting career in Germany he was (1965–8) Principal Conductor of the LSO, undertaking numerous tours with it. He later appeared at various opera houses as guest conductor, and drowned in Israel.

JC (27 April 1973); J. L. Holmes, *Conductors on Record* (1982); D. M. Randel, *The Harvard Biographical Dictionary of Music* (1996); *Musical Times* (1973).

**KESSLER, DAVID FRANCIS** (1906–24 November 1999), businessman and newspaper proprietor, and **KESSLER, LEOPOLD** (1864–3 February 1944), engineer, newspaper proprietor, and communal leader. Born at Tarnowitz, upper Silesia, now in Poland but then under Prussian rule, David’s father Leonard became a Zionist while at university. His early career was as a consultant mining engineer in South Africa. He headed the scientific expedition that in 1903 examined the possibility of Jewish settlement on the El Arish peninsula. He was President of the English \*Zionist Federation (1912–13), and a member of the Zionist General Council. During the First World War he participated in the talks that led to the \*Balfour Declaration. He was appointed a director of the JC in 1907, becoming Chairman of the Board in 1932. Following his retirement in 1939 he lived in New York. Although Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Freeland League for Jewish Territorial Colonisation, which sought



a pragmatic solution to the refugee crisis, he had lost none of his Zionist enthusiasm: one of the final letters that he ever wrote told the JC's editor that Zionism must be that paper's 'guiding star until the goal is reached'. His Pretoria-born Cambridge-educated son David became Managing Director of the paper in 1936 after working for a French company in Aden and more recently for the Palestine Potash Company (later named the Dead Sea Works). Following wartime active service he was for a period with the British Economic Mission to Greece, where he privately helped the decimated Jewish community to reconstitute itself. He chaired the JC's Board from 1958–92.

JE; JC (7 Jan. 1944, 26 Nov. 1999); Cesarani, JC.

**KESSLER, JOSEPH** (1881–1933), actor-manager. Born near Budapest, he was taken to the USA at the age of ten. After working in a cigarette factory he joined a Yiddish drama company and in time formed his own. In 1911 he arrived in London, and with the widowed Dinah \*Feinman soon took over the management of the Paragon Theatre of Varieties, Mile End Road. He succeeded Maurice \*Moscovitch as Director of Whitechapel's Pavilion Theatre in 1913, and made frequent appearances there for long seasons until the late 1920s. Often billed as 'The Great Tragedian', he specialised in *Hamlet* and other Shakespearean plays adapted for Yiddish audiences, as well as in Yiddish classics. Never coaxed from the Yiddish to the general stage, he later returned to the USA.

JC (3 March 1933, 10 Sept. 1954); Mazower.

**KESTELMAN, MORRIS** (5 October 1905–6 December 1999), artist. Born in Whitechapel, the son of a cabinetmaker, he was educated at the Central Foundation School. A scholarship took him to the Central School of Art, where he studied under Bernard \*Meninsky and became involved with the leading avant-garde artists known as the 'London Group', most of whom happened to be Jewish. He then attended the Royal College of Art, taking a keen interest in stage and costume design, and from 1937–48 he was involved with many productions at

Sadler's Wells and the Old Vic. He produced a series of now highly collectable pastel drawings of Bertram Mills's Circus for a commissioned book that was never published owing to the outbreak of the war, in which he served as a fulltime air raid warden. During this time he created his sole overtly Jewish painting, the soul-searing Holocaust image *Lama Azavtani?* ('Why Hast Thou Forsaken Me?'). He designed two large posters for the 1946 *Britain Can Make It* exhibition at the Victoria & Albert Museum. From the mid-1950s his painting evolved from a representational to an abstract style. From 1951–73 he was Head of Painting and Sculpture at the Central School of Art. He was awarded the Abbey Major Painting Prize in 1983 and was elected RA in 1996. His daughter is actress **Sara Kestelman** (12 May 1944–), who has performed with the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company, and in 1994 won a Laurence Olivier Theatre Award. His brother was the mathematician **Hyman Kestelman**.

EJ (as Kestleman); JC (24 July 1998); *Ben Uri Story*.

**KESTEN, SALLI (SHLOMO)** (18 October 1910–14 March 1995), businessman and philatelist. Born in Skalat, Galicia, he moved with his family to Mannheim, Germany, where his father established a business. Arriving in England as a refugee, Salli joined his uncles Alexander and Benzion \*Margulies in their clock and watch company, managing their factories in Aylesbury and in South Wales. Following the war he developed the family's import-export trade. Artistic himself, he arranged exhibitions at the \*Ben Uri Gallery. A passionate collector of stamps with Jewish themes, he co-founded the Judaica Philatelic Society in 1981 and edited its journal, *Judaica Collector*. Shortly before his death he donated his important stamp collection to the Tel Aviv Museum, with a generous endowment for its display and maintenance. In 1964 he founded the Bromley B'nai B'rith Lodge, which he served as President.

JC (31 March 1995).

**KESTER (né Katz), SIMON** (c1925–), television personality, singer, and businessman.

Born in London, he was a member of the Cambridge and Bethnal Green Boys' Club. A law graduate of the LSE who read for the Bar at Gray's Inn, he was a prominent television personality during the 1950s and 1960s. In the 1957 mock courtroom series *State Your Case* his task was to cross-examine contestants who argued that they deserved the £100 prize money offered; he was so merciless that he was dubbed 'the most hated man on television'. A ballad and folksinger in five languages, including Hebrew and Yiddish, he frequently entertained at Jewish communal events. He later became Sales Director of the instant coffee company Sol Café, and in 1985 Chairman of Fine Foods International.

JC (23 Aug. 1957, 25 Sept. 1959); *Times* (1 Sept. 1967, 16 April 1985).

**KEYSOR, LEONARD MAURICE** (3 November 1885–12 October 1915), Victoria Cross recipient. He was born in London, the son of a clock importer. Educated at a Jewish boarding school in Brighton and at a school in Ramsgate, he lived in Canada for some years, and in 1914 went to Sydney. There he worked as a clerk until the outbreak of the First World War, when he enlisted with the Australian Imperial Forces. As a lance-corporal at Lone Pine, Gallipoli, in August 1915, during the final attempt to take the peninsula from the Turks, he exhibited spectacular bravery, smothering enemy bombs with sandbags and catching bombs in flight and throwing them back at the enemy. Twice wounded, he kept this up for 50 hours, saving his trench and undermining the Turkish position. This earned him the VC. He later saw action in France, was promoted lieutenant in 1917, and was again twice wounded. In 1920 he returned to London and the clock importing business. In 1927, while re-enacting his heroic deeds for G. B. \*Samuelson's film *For Valour*, he was accidentally injured. He belonged to the LJS.

*Times* (16 Oct. 1915); ADB; JC (22 Oct. 1915); C. E. W. Bean, *The Story of Anzac*, 2 (1924).

**KEYZER, ELIEZER ISAAC** (1746–March 1820), merchant and communal leader. Born in

Amsterdam, he settled in London as a young man. He eventually served as a warden of the \*Great Synagogue, whose representative on the \*Board of Deputies he became in 1789. The previous year he was actively involved in the reorganisation of the Ashkenazi Talmud Torah (established in 1732), of which he was a governor, and he was a founder in 1807 of the \*Jews' Hospital. In 1812, twice widowed, he moved for health reasons from his home near Tower Hill to semi-rural Hampstead. He was apparently the first Jew to reside there, although the opulent \*Mendes da Costa family had been centred in Highgate a century earlier. He regularly visited the City to socialise with Jews and to attend the Great Synagogue. He was privileged to chant the Aramaic hymn of praise *Yatziv Pitgam* ('True is the Word') and the Haftorah on the second day of each Shavuot until the infirmities of old age forced him to remain housebound, even on Yom Kippur.

C. Roth, 'The First Jew in Hampstead', JC (28 Oct. 1932); idem, *Essays and Portraits in Anglo-Jewish History* (1962); Endelman, *Georgian England*.

**KIEWE, HEINZ EDGAR** (14 August 1906–5 February 1986), needlecraft stockist and writer on textiles. He was born in Königsberg, Prussia, the son of an architect. The family moved to London in 1933 and opened a needlecraft shop in Kensington. Queen Mary was a frequent visitor. In 1941 he and his father were briefly interned on the Isle of Man along with other 'enemy aliens'. After their shop was bombed out, they opened a replacement in Oxford. A city landmark until Heinz's retirement in 1985, it stocked a superb array of knitting and embroidery yarns made solely of natural fibres, attracting a worldwide clientele. In 1936 he purchased one of the few commercially available Aran sweaters, and subsequently researched the history and symbolism of the Irish Celtic design, perhaps reaching some far-fetched conclusions but inspiring the vogue for Aran knitwear and the birth of an industry regarded as quintessentially British. His books included *The Forgotten Pictorial Language of Israel* (1951) and *The Sacred History of Knitting* (1967), and he wrote the preface to Shelagh Hollingsworth's *The Complete Book of Aran Knitting* (1982). In 1975 his exhibition 'Starting Point', based on

his book *Civilisation on Loan* (1973), was held at Foyle's Art Gallery.

JC (15 Feb. 1974, 7 Nov. 1975, 7 June 1985, 28 Feb. 1986); R. Rutt, *A History of Hand Knitting* (1987).

**KIMCHE, JON** (17 June 1909–9 March 1994), journalist and author. The son of a Swiss lace manufacturer, he arrived with his family from St Gallen in boyhood, and as a young man became an activist in the ILP. From 1942–4, when he joined Reuters News Agency as a military correspondent, he was de facto Editor of *Tribune*. In 1946 he negotiated the release from Istanbul harbour of a vessel carrying Jewish refugees to Eretz Israel, and went on to report on Israel's War of Independence. In 1952 he became Editor of the British \*Zionist Federation's *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review*. His dismissal in March 1967, for causing embarrassment to the Israeli government by calling for the resignation of one of its ministers, became a *cause célèbre*. In 1968, with the patronage of Israel \*Sieff and George \*Weidenfeld, he was appointed foundation Editor of the *New Middle East*, a periodical set up in the wake of the Six-Day War. But it could not compete financially with the *Jewish Observer* and folded soon after his resignation in 1971. From 1967–73 he freelanced for the *Evening Standard*, and became involved with journals specialising in African and Asian affairs. He wrote many books related to Israel and the Middle East, sometimes in collaboration with his London-born brother **David Kimche** (1928–8 March 2010), a leading Israeli diplomat and secret agent.

JC (18 March 1994).

**KING, CHARLOTTE** (c1782–7 November 1825) and **KING, SOPHIA** (c1781–?), writers. In 1798 they dedicated to their father, John \*King, a slim anthology of verse, *Trifles of Helicon*, to show that 'the education you have afforded us has not been totally lost'. Much of their prose was in the Gothic fantasy genre, as seen in Sophia's novels *Waldorf* (1798) and *The Fatal Secret* (1801). Her *Cordelia* appeared in 1800, and another romance, *The Victim of Friendship*, in 1801, the year she married a non-Jew, Charles Fortnum. Under the pseudonym Sappho she

wrote newspaper verse, some of which was republished in *Poems, Legendary, Pathetic and Descriptive* (1804). After her final known work, *The Adventures of Victor Allen* (1805), she fades from view. Charlotte sometimes wrote under the pseudonym Charlotte Dacre. In 1805 she published a Gothic tale concerning sexual repression and misconduct, *The Confessions of the Nun of St. Omer*. Her *Zofloya* (1806), laced with sex and horror, inspired Mary Shelley's *Zastrozzi and St. Irvyne*. Charlotte wrote verse for the *Morning Post* under the pseudonym Rose Matilda. She carried on an affair with its married proprietor and Editor, Nicholas Byrne, by whom she had three children who were all baptised in 1811, the year she published her last novel, *The Passions*. In 1815, his wife having died, Charlotte married him in an Anglican ceremony.

ODNB (separate entries); Galchinsky; I. McCalman et al., eds., *An Oxford Companion to the Romantic Age* (2001) (entry for Charlotte Dacre).

**KING, JOHN** (c1753–August 1824), money broker and radical writer. Born Jacob Rey in London, the son of a street trader from Gibraltar or North Africa, he changed his name after leaving the \*Bevis Marks congregation's school, to which in 1775 he donated £100 (about £7000 in today's money) in gratitude for his education. In 1776 he married a member of the wealthy mercantile Lara family. But in pursuit of a non-Jewish and often aristocratic clientele he strayed from the Jewish community and moved in exclusively Gentile circles. Influenced by Tom Paine, he wrote pamphlets and articles on behalf of radical causes, becoming one of the first Jews in Europe to involve himself in political issues unrelated to Jewish status. As a money broker he was involved in various shady schemes, and often before the courts, becoming infamous as 'Jew King'. In 1784 he divorced his wife before a rabbinical court in Livorno, where he had fled to escape the law, in order to live with his mistress, the widowed Countess of Lanesborough. Avowedly never having formally converted to Anglicanism, he eventually reaffirmed his Jewish identity. In 1812 he explained to the governing authorities of Bevis Marks that his long estrangement was due to the lack of decorum prevailing there. In 1817 he issued a new edition (with an introduction

by himself remarkably sympathetic to Judaic tradition) of David \*Levi's *Dissertations on the Prophecies of the Old Testament*. He died in Florence, leaving £20 to Bevis Marks, partly to have Kaddish said for him. Charlotte and Sophia \*King were his daughters.

ODNB; T. M. Endelman, 'The checkered career of "Jew" King: a study in Anglo-Jewish social history', *AJS Review*, 7–8 (1982–3), 69–100; idem, *Georgian England*.

**KING, OONA TASMYN** (22 October 1967–), politician. The daughter of Professor Preston King, a distinguished black American political scientist, and of a Jewish mother from Newcastle upon Tyne, she was educated at Haverstock Comprehensive School, at the University of York, and at the University of California at Berkeley. She was a trade union organiser and political assistant to Glenys Kinnock, MEP, 1994–5. From 1997 until 2005, when she was narrowly defeated by George Galloway, of the radical fringe party Respect, she was Labour MP for Bethnal Green and Bow. She is generally identified as Britain's second black woman MP, but also strongly identifies as a Jew. Her background and support for the Iraq War played a role in her defeat in a seat where Bangladeshis are the largest single group. In 1999 she was one of five women who shared the Jewish Care Woman of Distinction Award. Miriam \*Stoppard is her aunt.

Jolles; WW; JC (12 Nov. 1999).

**KING, SIMON** (27 December 1962–), television presenter and wildlife filmmaker. Born in Nairobi, the son of a non-Jewish BBC television producer and a Jewish mother (née Shulman) from Portsmouth, he was brought up in Bristol. His career as a television naturalist began in 1976 in the BBC series *Man and Boy*, and in 1979 he made his first television film, *The Willow*. In an award-winning career, during which he survived an attack by a rabid cheetah, he has made or presented a number of series and documentaries including *King's Country*, *Big Cat Diary*, and *Springwatch*.

Online sources.

**KING-HAMILTON, [MYER] ALAN BARRY** (9 December 1904–23 March 2010), judge. The son of a solicitor in West Hampstead, Alan King-Hamilton was educated at Bishop's Stortford Grammar School and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1927 (QC, 1954), he served in the RAF as a squadron-leader during the Second World War. He was an additional Judge of the Central Criminal Court (1964–79), and a Deputy Circuit Judge (1979–83). A colourful and controversial figure at the Old Bailey, he presided over many high-profile cases, such as the prosecution for blasphemy brought in 1977 by Mary Whitehouse against *Gay News*. President (1967–75 and 1977–83) of the \*West London Synagogue, he was, from 1967, a vice-president of the World Congress of Faiths. He wrote an autobiography, *And Nothing but the Truth* (1982), and died at the age of 105.

WW; Times (25 March 2010); *Guardian* (25 March 2010).

**KINGSLEY, Sir BEN** (31 December 1943–), actor. Born Krishna Bhanji in Scarborough, Yorkshire, the son of an East African-born Muslim doctor of Gujarati heritage, he is of Jewish descent on his mother's side. He began acting at Manchester Grammar School, and joined the Salford Players while working as a laboratory technician. He turned professional with the Theatre-in-Education group in London, and in 1967 was accepted into the Royal Shakespeare Company. He found fame with the role of Gandhi in the eponymous film (1982), for which he won an Academy Award, and was knighted in 2001. He has played Jews in a number of films on both the big and small screens, including *Bugsy* (1991), *Schindler's List* (1993), *Anne Frank* (2001), *Mrs. Harris* (2004), *Oliver Twist* (2005), and *Lucky Number Slevin* (2006). For his role in *Murderers Among Us* (1989) he received the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center's Distinguished Service Award for the Performing Arts.

JC (24 Nov. 1984, 7 Oct. 2005).

**KING'S LYNN**, on the Norfolk coast, had a medieval Jewish community. A tiny modern community existed there by 1747, when one

of its members, Jacob Segal or Levi, evidently a scholar, formally presented it with a Torah Scroll. Levi Hirsch Segal, probably his son, acted as chazan. Other members included silversmith Salamon Levi (d. 1785), who was perhaps the father of Isaac Levi, a lad of about 16 brutally murdered in the vicinity in 1783, and Abraham Moses Jones, father of Isaiah \*Jones; most if not all of the founders probably came from Holland. Later in the century a Jacob Hamburger served as reader. For many years until about 1811, when it was sold, the congregation had a synagogue in Tower Street. It made do with improvised accommodation until 1826, when it acquired a little building in High Street. In 1830 a burial ground, in Millfleet, was acquired. The community's leaders at that stage included clothier Daniel de Pass, whose Lynn-born family would play a notable part in the economic development of South Africa. In 1842 there were seven Jewish families in the town. J. Nuremberg, the officiant, reportedly supplemented his income by interpreting for foreign seaman frequenting the port. In 1846, when only five Jews remained in town, the congregation wound up its affairs. A congregation existed there briefly in the 1940s.

Roth, Rise; EJ; Jolles; JCR-UK.

**KINGSTON, GERTRUDE ANGELA** (24 September 1862–7 November 1937), actress, writer, painter, and public speaker. Born in Islington to a mercantile family of Jewish origin though not practice, named Kohnstamm, she began her highly successful stage career in her teens, took the stage name Kingston, and in 1910 became lessee of London's Little Theatre. She proved popular as a Conservative political speaker, and almost stood for Parliament. Her publications included a memoir, *Curtsey While You're Thinking* (1937), illustrated children's books, short stories, and magazine articles. Her brother, **Edwin Max Konstam** (1870–1966), was a County Court judge.

ODNB.

**KINROSS, ALBERT** (1870–18 March 1929), journalist, novelist, and short-story writer.

He was born in Russia into a mercantile shipping family with business interests in Egypt and the Levant. From 1896–8 he was London Correspondent for the *Boston Evening Transcript* and from 1901–3 Drama Critic for the *London Morning Post*. In 1904 his impressions of Jewish immigrants disembarking in London appeared in the *Daily Mail* (18 May) and his first-hand account of the types aboard an immigrant vessel from Libau to London soon followed in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. During the Russo-Japanese War and the Russian Revolution of 1905 he was in his native land as a special correspondent. In 1906 he reported from Riga for *The Tribune*, the organ of the London Liberal Party. He supported ITO and the 'Uganda scheme'. From 1907 he concentrated on writing fiction, including short stories for British and American periodicals and many novels. During the First World War he served in the British army in France, Salonika, Egypt, and Palestine, reaching captain's rank. In 1916 he edited the *Balkan News* for the British Salonika Force and in 1918 was Deputy Military Editor of *Palestine News*. At the *Cenotaph* (1928) was a volume of his short stories. An *Unconventional Cricketer*, his autobiographical reminiscences which had first appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, was published posthumously in 1930.

EJ; JC (9 Oct. 1896, 20 May, 23 Sept. 1904, 13 Oct. 1905, 26 Dec. 1924); *Times* (19 March 1929).

**KIRALFFY, IMRE** (1 January 1845–28 April 1919), musical composer, dancer, impresario, and exhibition director. He was born in Budapest to prosperous magyarised Jewish parents originally surnamed Königsbaum, who were ruined in the 1848 revolution and eventually settled in Paris. Musically trained, he was a child actor. Following a successful career with his brothers staging shows in the United States he moved to London, where with his sons by his non-Jewish British wife he created and designed the Great White City at Shepherd's Bush and the stadium for the 1908 Olympic Games. He was associated with the British Empire League. He originated and produced many spectacular exhibitions, including the Empire of India Exhibition (1895), Victorian Era Exhibition (1897), Universal Exhibition (1898), Greater Britain Exhibition (1899), Women's International

Exhibition (1900), Military Exhibition (1901), Franco-British Exhibition (1908), Imperial International Exhibition (1909), Japan-British Exhibition (1910), Coronation Exhibition (1911), and Anglo-American Exposition (1914). Several of his compositions were published, including *America, India, Our Naval Victories, and China, or the Relief of the Legations*. He received several foreign honours.

ODNB; JE; JC (2 May 1919).

**KIRSHBAUM, RALPH HENRY** (4 March 1946–), cellist. He was born in Denton, Texas; his father was a violinist and his mother a harpist. His made his debut at the age of 13 with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. He won the International Cassadó Competition in Florence in 1969 and the International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow in 1970. In 1972, shortly after his London debut, he formed a piano trio with Peter \*Frankl and György \*Pauk, and has played with leading chamber musicians and pianists. In 1976 he was appointed a teacher at the Royal Northern College of Music, and in 1988 he founded and became Artistic Director of its biennial Manchester International Cello Festival, the most important festival of its nature in the world. Internationally acclaimed, he has recorded extensively, and has given several works their premières.

*International Who's Who of Classical Music* (2004); Grove.

**KIRZNER, ELIEZER WOOLF** (c1896–1991), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in Lithuania, he studied at several yeshivot and later obtained a PhD in Berlin. From 1924–40 he was Rabbi at Stamford Hill Beth Hamedrash. He married the daughter of Rabbi S. I. Bloch (d. 1924) of Birmingham. In 1930 he received an MA from KCL for his thesis on comparative jurisprudence in the light of halakhah, and in 1934 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. He translated, with commentaries, the *Baba Kama* tractate of the Babylonian Talmud for the Soncino Press (2 vols, 1935). Having subsequently served congregations in South Africa, Mexico, and the USA, he was, in 1967 at Shaare Shomayim Synagogue in London's

Clapton, inducted Rav Rashi (head) of the \*Federation of Synagogues. During his leadership, a dispute occurred relating to the Federation's status and representation vis-à-vis the Chief Rabbi. In 1969 he moved permanently to the USA.

JC (21 Nov. 1924, 26 Aug. 1966, 25 Nov. 1966, 19 April 1991).

**KISCH FAMILY**, a London family of Prague background that produced several colonial administrators. **Daniel Montagu Kisch** (1840–98) emigrated to South Africa, and was Auditor-General of the Transvaal during the British annexation, 1877–81. **Hermann Michael Kisch** (1850–1942) was educated at the City of London School (where he was David Salomons Scholar), Jews' College School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was one of two classmates marked as distinguished in law. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1873, graduating third out of 35 successful candidates. He became an under-secretary in the Judicial and Political Department of the Bengal administration. He assisted in famine reliefwork in Bengal (1874) and Madras (1877). In 1884 he was appointed Postmaster-General of Bengal, and organised the mails for the Sikkim campaign of 1888. Subsequently, as Director-General of the Indian Post Office he represented India at postal conferences abroad. In 1904 he returned to England, where he had earlier been called to the Bar, and participated in Jewish affairs. His letters, *A Young Victorian in India*, edited by his daughter, Ethel Waley Cohen, were published in 1957. Both of his sons followed him into government service. His elder son, **Sir Cecil Hermann Kisch** (1884–20 October 1961), joined the Indian Civil Service in 1909. In 1917 he became Private Secretary to Edwin \*Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and in 1921 was appointed Secretary of the Indian Finance Department. As such he advocated the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India. He was Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India (1933–42) and Deputy Under-Secretary (1942–3). He authored *The Portuguese Bank Note Case* (1932) and co-authored *Central Banks – a Study of the Constitution of Banks of Issue* (1928). He also translated Russian poetry into English. He became prominent in the European Movement and served on the Court of Governors of the

LSE. His younger brother, **Frederick Hermann Kisch** (1888–1943), born in Darjeeling, graduated in second place from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and joined the Indian Army. Badly wounded during the First World War and consequently prevented from further active service, he was appointed to the War Office's Directorate of Military Intelligence, and was a member of the British delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919–21, heading the military intelligence section. Although he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel he was passed over for appointment to the Staff College, and consequently resigned from the army to head, in 1923 on Chaim \*Weizmann's invitation, the Political Department of the Jerusalem-based Zionist Executive. In 1931 he resigned from officialdom to become a businessman in Haifa, although he continued to advise the Yishuv on security matters. In 1938 he published his *Palestine Diary*. During the Second World War, while serving in the British army he was killed in Tunisia when inspecting a minefield. Kfar Kisch and the Kisch Memorial Forest in Israel commemorate him.

JC (5 May, 23, 27 June 1873, 20 Sept. 1878, 13 Nov. 1942); EJ; JE; N. Bentwich and M. Kisch, *Brigadier Frederick Kisch, soldier and Zionist* (1966); Neil Caplan, *Palestine Jewry and the Arab Question, 1917–1925* (1978).

**KISCH, ALASTAIR ROYALTON** (20 January 1919–21 March 1995), conductor. Known professionally as Royalton Kisch, he was born in London. His father, solicitor Ernest Royalton Kisch (1886–1967), awarded the MC in 1918, was active in the JLB, and in his retirement was an award-winning president of the National Rose Society. A. R. Kisch was educated at Wellington College and Clare College, Cambridge, and saw action during the Second World War with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in North Africa and Italy. He trained as an orchestral conductor and clarinettist, and after spending three years abroad and establishing his popularity, particularly in Italy, he made his London debut in 1947 with the LSO. He recorded and broadcast with that and other major orchestras, winning a considerable public following, and was guest conductor of several orchestras overseas. As stated in a 1951 programme note he was the youngest conductor to conduct the

Palestine Symphony Orchestra. He later took an interest in art, becoming Artistic Director of the Cork Street Art Gallery, and specialising in twentieth-century English and French paintings.

J. L. Holmes, *Composers on Record* (1982); *Times*, passim; J. Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice* (2003).

**KISCH, EVELYN MYRA (EVE)** (1912–15 October 1945), musician and academic. The daughter of Sir Cecil \*Kisch, and great-granddaughter of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler, she was educated at St Paul's Girls' School and at Somerville College, Oxford, where having originally read Classics she graduated BMus. Afterwards she studied at the Royal College of Music and in Paris. An accomplished flautist, she worked for the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (CEMA) until appointed in 1944 to lecture in Music at the University of Durham. There she is commemorated by the Eve Myra Kisch Prize. At the time of her premature death she was writing a monograph on the French Baroque Era composer Jean-Philippe Rameau.

*Times* (18 Oct. 1945); A. I. Cohen, *International Encyclopedia of Women Composers*, 1 (1987).

**KISSIN, EVGENY IGOREVICH** (10 October 1971–), pianist. Acknowledged internationally as one of the most gifted pianists of his generation, he was born in Moscow, where his mother taught piano, and attended the Gnessin Institute of Music. He played a Mozart concerto at the age of ten, and by 13 had recorded two Chopin piano concertos. He first played in Britain at the Lichfield Festival in 1987, and appeared with the LSO in 1988. His Promenade Concert debut was in 1990, but it was in 1997 that he became the first artist ever to play a solo piano recital at a prom, and in 2000 he was the first concerto soloist to play in the Proms opening concert. Officially resident in Britain from 1995, he was naturalised in 2002. In 2009 he attacked the BBC for its 'slander and bias' against Israel, broadcasting items 'painfully reminiscent of the old Soviet anti-Zionist propaganda'. In a letter to the BBC's Director-General, Mark Thompson, he accused the BBC's Persian Service of a 'blood

libel concerning Israel's alleged harvesting of Palestinian organs and blood for future transplant', and added 'It beggars belief that the British taxpayer should be funding an organisation which is aligning itself with Iran's despotic leader in its antisemitic propaganda'. He is distantly related to Harry \*Kissin.

JC (5 May 1995, 31 Dec. 2009); *International Who's Who of Music and Musicians' Directory*; *International Who's Who in Classical Music* (2004).

**KISSIN, HARRY AARON, BARON KISSIN**

(23 August 1912–2 November 1997), commodity broker and merchant banker. Born in Danzig, Germany, the son of a Russian-born grain merchant, he was educated in Danzig and at the University of Basle. He qualified as a lawyer in Switzerland in 1934, moving that same year to London and becoming a company director in the City. After the Second World War he worked with the merchant banker Siegmund \*Warburg to develop a business (G. H. Kay) trading with Eastern Europe, and was a commodity broker, becoming head of Lewis & Peat, an old City firm later renamed Guinness Peat after it acquired the merchant bank Guinness Mahon. Kissin was its President (from 1959) and Chairman (1973–9). Following his retirement in 1979 the firm founded. He was Chairman of the Royal Opera House Trust (1974–80) and Chairman of the Council of the Institute of Contemporary Art (1968–75). He was a governor of the University of Haifa and of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. In 1974 he was given a life peerage by Harold Wilson, whom he had used as a consultant during the 1950s. Although known as a Labour supporter, Kissin sat in the Lords as a Crossbencher.

ODNB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**KITAJ, RONALD BROOKS (RB)** (29 October 1932–21 October 2007), painter, and **FISHER, SANDRA MAUREEN** (6 May 1947–19 September 1994), painter. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, Kitaj took the surname of his stepfather, a refugee research chemist, and studied art in Vienna and New York. In 1958 he arrived in Britain to study at the Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, Oxford,

enrolling in 1959 at the Royal College of Art, London. He taught at the Camberwell School of Art and Crafts and at the Slade School of Fine Art, leaving London briefly to teach (1968–9) at Berkeley, California. A major figure in the 'London School', which coincidentally consisted largely of Jewish painters, he had alienation, politics, and culture among his themes. But, especially after 1970 when he met his New York-born second wife, Sandra Fisher, whom he married at \*Bevis Marks in 1983, he became increasingly concerned with Jewish subjects. Much of his output, including his multi-media pamphlet *First Diasporist Manifesto* (1989) and his 1990 Barbican exhibition *From Chagall to Kitaj*, reflects his preoccupation with the Jewish condition. Convinced that, post-Auschwitz, Jewish suffering required its own symbol, he introduced a smoking chimney into many of his works. He was elected RA in 1985 and in 1995 received the Golden Lion award at the Venice Biennale. Sandra, daughter of a builder and a painter, was a graduate of the California Institute of the Arts. Her output consisted mainly of portraiture and depictions of the human figure. She held four solo exhibitions at London galleries and received several notable commissions, including a series of Shakespearean subjects for the opening of the Globe Theatre. Examples of her work hang at the British Library, the London Transport Museum, and other major venues in Britain and overseas. She collaborated with poet Thomas Meyer on three books published in London. Kitaj blamed critics who savaged his 1994 Tate Gallery exhibition for her fatal brain aneurysm. He never recovered from her death, following which he settled in Los Angeles. With the onset of Parkinson's Disease he committed suicide.

ODNB (both); JC (20 Sept. 1985, 14 Oct. 1994, 26 Oct. 2007, 1 Feb., 20 June 2008); *Daily Telegraph* (24 Oct. 2007); online sources.

**KLAUBER, JOHN** (1 January 1917–11 August 1981), psychoanalyst. Born in Hampstead, the son of a watch manufacturer and importer, he was educated at St Paul's School, Christ Church, Oxford, and the Middlesex Hospital, London, qualifying in medicine in 1951. He started practice as a psychoanalyst in 1953, and was particularly prominent in his



exertions to reconcile the theory and practice of Freudian and Kleinian psychoanalysis. He served as Chairman of the Medical Section of the British Psychological Society and of the Scientific Committee of the Institute of Psychoanalysis. In 1972 he became a foundation FRCPsych, and in 1980 was elected President of the British Psychoanalytical Society. In 1981 he was appointed Freud Memorial Visiting Professor (1981) at UCL.

*International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 63 (1982), 83;  
*Medical Directory* (1980); *Times* (17 Aug. 1981).

**KLEIN, EDWARD EMANUEL** (31 October 1844–9 February 1925), histologist and bacteriologist. Born Emanuel Klein in Osijek, Slovenia, the son of a tanner of Austrian Jewish extraction, he qualified in medicine at the University of Vienna, soon specialising in histology. He worked at the Brown Institute, London (1871–97), was a lecturer at St Bartholomew's Hospital, was elected FRS (1875), and was a founder member of the Medical Research Club (1891). More than anyone else, he advanced the state of bacteriology in Britain. He undertook investigations for Local Government Boards, preparing about 100 reports. From 1877–92 he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopy*. His publications include *Micro-organisms in Disease* (1884), which was the first successful British textbook on bacteriology.

ODNB; *Times* (12 Feb. 1925); *BMJ* (21 Feb. 1925); *Lancet* (21 Feb. 1925).

**KLEIN, HERMAN** (23 July 1856–10 March 1934), music critic, teacher, and writer. His parents were a teacher of languages from Courland, Latvia, and a dancing mistress, the sister of Philip \*Soman of Norwich, where he was born as Hermann Klein. He studied singing at the Royal College of Music (1874–7), beginning a journalistic career in 1875. His work appeared in *The Examiner*, and later in the *Manchester Guardian* and *The Scotsman*. From 1881 to 1901 he was Music Critic for the *Sunday Times* and spent the next seven years in the USA. He taught singing at the Guildhall School of Music and wrote extensively on music, especially opera. His publications include *Thirty*

*Years of Musical Life in London, 1870–1900* (1903), *The Reign of Patti* (1921), *Musicians and Mummies* (1925), *Great Women Singers of My Time* (1931), *The Golden Age of Opera* (1933), and many articles in *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. He co-edited his former teacher Manuel Garcia's *Hints on Singing* (1894). He was a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists and a member of the Critics' Circle. Ivy \*Klein was his daughter-in-law. His London-born brother **Charles Klein** (7 January 1867–7 May 1915), educated at the North London Collegiate School, moved as a young man to the USA, where his career as a playwright began in 1890. Many of his plays were produced in London's West End, including *El Kapitan* (Lyric Theatre, 1899), *The Lion and the Mouse* (Duke of York's Theatre, 1906), and *Find the Woman* (Garrick Theatre, 1912). He was the dramatist of *Potash and Perlmutter*, from the stories of British-born American humorist Montague Glass. It was enjoying a long run at the Queen's Theatre at the time of his death by drowning when a German U-Boat torpedoed the Cunard passenger liner *Lusitania*. Another brother, **Manuel Klein** (6 December 1876–1 June 1919) – composer, lyricist, and conductor – was for some time Musical Director of the London Hippodrome and, moving to New York, proved successful on Broadway.

JE; H. Klein, *Herman Klein and the Gramophone* (ed. and with a biographical sketch by W. R. Moran, 1990); JC (14 May 1915, 2 Oct. 1925, 12 March 1934).

**KLEIN, HYMAN** (1908–April 1958), rabbi, scholar, and educationist. Born in the East End, he read Mathematics at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a wrangler, and obtained semikhah from the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. In 1938 he became Principal of \*Aria College, leaving in 1944 to head the \*Liverpool Talmudical College. Dogged by ill health, he resigned in 1950 and moved to London, subsequently settling in Jerusalem. He authored many papers on the literary composition of the Babylonian Talmud; they appeared in various issues of the *Jewish Quarterly Review* between 1933 and 1960 and mark him as one of the most original scholars in the field. He also contributed to other journals. His books included scholarly translations of Mishnaic tractates, with commentaries, and translations or revisions of various

works of Maimonides. In Jerusalem he broadcast on Kol Zion laGolah, Israel's radio service to Diaspora Jewry, weekly shiurim on the Talmud. Two decades after his death the HUU issued, through the Akademon Press, a collection of his scientific writings.

EJ; JC (18 April 1958, 25 July 1980).

**KLEIN (née Salaman), IVY FRANCES** (23 December 1895–25 March 1972), composer. She was born in Maida Vale, London; her parents were cousins. Her paternal grandfather was composer C. K. \*Salaman, and her maternal grandfather was Joseph Seymour Salaman, the solicitor of the Trade Mark Protection Society, who wrote *The Arbitrator's Manual* (1891) and authoritative texts on trademarks and on the Bankruptcy Act, 1869. Her father, Edmund Vannutelli Salaman (d. 1922), joined Lever Bros in 1887 and went on to establish Japan's soap industry. She studied music under renowned teachers in Liverpool and London. Her chief output of 69 songs included settings by Pope, Bunyan, Keats, Shelley, Blunden, and Richard Church. *She Walks in Beauty*, composed in 1952 and presented to the Queen, was played during the Coronation month in 1953 before packed audiences at the Arts Council and at St Martin-in-the-Fields. Ivy was a founder member of the Crowborough Music Club, a member of the Society of Women Musicians, and adjudicated for the English Verse Speaking Association. She broadcast, lectured, and gave singing and piano lessons. Herman \*Klein was her father-in-law.

D. Klein, *The Book of Ivy Frances Klein* (1973); *Who's Who in Music* (1937); *Grove* (1954).

**KLEIN, JACOB** (20 August 1949–), physical chemist. Born in Tel Aviv, he was educated in Brighton and at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. From 1977–80 he conducted post-doctoral research at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, Israel, where – following a further period in Cambridge – he held the Herman Mark Chair of Polymer Physics. In 2000 he was appointed Head of the Physical and Theoretical Chemistry Laboratory, Oxford. A

Fellow of Exeter College, he is also Dr Lee's Professor of Physical Chemistry at Oxford.

WW; online sources.

**KLEIN (née Reizes), MELANIE** (30 March 1882–22 September 1960), child psychologist. Probably the most famous psychoanalyst of small children and their development, she was born in Vienna, the daughter of a doctor/dentist. She married an engineer in 1903; they were divorced in 1923. In 1914 she first read Freud's *On Dreams*, and then underwent psychoanalysis with Sandor Ferenczi, one of Freud's closest associates. Although she had no formal training in medicine or psychology, she became a pioneering psychoanalyst of small children, publishing her first paper, 'The Development of a Child', in 1921. Her method of observing children centred around watching them play with toys and fantasise. In 1925, at the invitation of the Stracheys, early followers of Freud in Britain, she came to London, where she delivered a well-known series of lectures on child psychology to the British Psychoanalytical Society. From 1926 she lived permanently in London. Her major work, *The Psychoanalysis of Children*, was published in 1932. She was involved in many high-profile disputes with other psychiatrists, and in particular with Sigmund and Anna \*Freud when they settled in England. Klein also attracted many supporters. Pearl King and Riccardo Steiner's *The Freud-Klein Controversy, 1940–1945* (1991) examines the important debate. *The Writings of Melanie Klein* (1975) contains her important papers. Hannah Segal's *Klein* (1979) is a biography.

ODNB.

**KLEINMAN, PHILIP** (6 December 1932–10 February 2007), journalist. Born in London, the son of a businessman, he attended grammar school in Northampton, where he was a wartime evacuee. Following graduation from Cambridge he spent some time as a kibbutznik in Israel, returning to Britain in 1958. He contributed to the *Daily Telegraph*, *Sunday Times*, *Financial Times*, and *Punch*; spent three years in Paris working for the Agence France

Press and the Israeli left-wing newspaper *Al Hamishmar* ('On Guard'); and then helped to launch the London weekly trade journal *Campaign*, for which he wrote a satirical column. Later he edited *Adweek* and the online journal *Market Research News*. From 1974–90, when he quit following a dispute with new Editor Ned \*Temko, he wrote a column for the *Jewish Chronicle* surveying antisemitism and anti-Israel bias in the British media.

JC (16, 23 Nov. 1990, 18 May 2007).

**KLEMPERER, OTTO** (14 May 1885–6 July 1973), conductor. One of the most famous conductors of the twentieth century, he was born in Breslau, the son of a commercial traveller and small shopkeeper. His cousin, Dr Georg Klemperer, attended Lenin in his last illness (1922). He became a prominent conductor in Berlin, leaving Germany in 1933 for the USA and becoming an American citizen in 1940. From 1959–64 he was Principal Conductor of the Philharmonia, London, and from 1964–71 of the reconstituted New Philharmonia Orchestra. Owing to the effects of illness he was obliged to conduct sitting down. In 1919 he had converted to Catholicism, but in 1967 he started attending services at Marble Arch Synagogue. In 1970 he became an Israeli citizen. His final years were spent in Zurich, where he lies buried in the Jewish cemetery.

Times (9 July 1973); JC (13 July 1973); P. Heyworth, *Otto Klemperer* (1983).

**KLETZ, TREVOR ASHER** (23 October 1922–), chemical engineer. Born in Darlington, the son of a shop manager and the daughter of Rabbi Asher \*Amschewitz, he attended The King's School, Chester, and graduated in chemistry at the University of Liverpool. From 1944–82 he worked for ICI, becoming in 1968 its first Technical Safety Advisor. The company identified potential hazard and operability problems ('hazop') and the subsequent assessment of comparative risks upon which decisions were to be based (hazard analysis, known as 'hazan'); in 1983 he authored the first book on the subject. He wrote several books on accidents as well as numerous scientific papers.

He identified the circumstances behind all recent major accidents (including the Chernobyl disaster) and was instrumental in the radical improvement of safety standards in industry. In 1982 he became a professor at Loughborough University (DSc, 1986; Hon. DTech, 2006). Elected FRSC, FICChemE, and FRAE, in 1997 he was appointed OBE.

T. Kletz, *By accident...* (2000); online sources.

**KLETZKI, PAUL** (21 March 1900–5 March 1973), conductor. He was born Pavel Klecki in Lodz, and studied the piano and violin at Warsaw and Berlin; he also studied philosophy at the University of Warsaw. Moving to Switzerland in 1939, he survived the Holocaust. In 1954 he became, briefly, co-conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. He appeared at the Royal Festival Hall, London, with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra at its first concert in Britain in 1955; with this orchestra he recorded Ben Haim's 'Fanfare for Israel'. From 1958–70 he conducted with overseas orchestras. He recorded extensively for EMI, composed three symphonies and other works, and died in Liverpool.

Times (7 March 1973); JC (9 Sept. 1973).

**KLIBANSKY, RAYMOND** (15 October 1905–5 August 2005), historian of philosophy. Born in Paris, the son a wine merchant, he studied at the universities of Kiel, Hamburg and Heidelberg, at the last of which he obtained a PhD. Emigrating to Britain in 1933, he held academic posts at KCL (1934–6), Oriel College, Oxford (1936–48), and the University of Liverpool (1938). From 1941–6 he served as Chief Intelligence Officer at the Political Warfare Executive. He was Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at McGill University, Montreal (1946–75) and Emeritus Professor at Wolfson College, Oxford (1981–95). The foremost historian of philosophy of his generation, he sympathetically defended Eastern European philosophers and dissidents, received numerous honours in Canada and internationally, and died in Montreal.

IBDCEE; Times (30 Aug. 2005); JC (28 Oct. 2005); WW.

**KLIEN, BARNET DAVID** (1906–18 March 1978), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. He was born in London, studied at Cambridge (MA), trained at \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, and about 1934 became Minister of the North West London Synagogue. From 1944–5 he was an officiating chaplain to HM Forces. From its relocation to London in 1961 until his retirement to Israel in 1968 he was the Principal of \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, which had formerly been situated in \*Ramsgate. He translated the Nazir tractate from the Babylonian Talmud, as well as a work by Maimonides. His brother was Rabbi H. Klien, Principal of the Liverpool Talmudic College.

JC (31 May 1968, 7 April 1978); *World Jewish Register* 1955/1956 (1955).

**KLINGER, CHARLES SRUL** (1908–December 1989), Yiddishist, essayist, critic, and journalist. Born Yisroel Chaim Klinger in Galicia, Poland, where he set many of his subsequent short stories, he was educated at the universities of Berlin and Strasbourg and at the Sorbonne. From 1936–40, when he and his wife escaped to Spain and thence to Britain, he was a journalist in Paris. He joined the British army and was recruited for intelligence work. Afterwards he settled in London, while maintaining close links with Paris's Yiddish-speaking community. French literature, particularly short stories, influenced much of his creative writing in Yiddish. He edited the periodical *Yiddishkeit*, founded in 1977, as well as other Yiddish periodicals and was active in the Jewish Cultural Society under the auspices of Poale Zion.

JC (5 Jan. 1990).

**KLINGHOFFER, CLARA** (1900–70), artist. Born in Szerzecz, a village near Lwow, she arrived in England with her family in 1903, settling first in Manchester and soon afterwards in London's East End. She studied at the John Cass Institute, Aldgate (forerunner of the Sir John Cass College of Art), at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, and at the Slade School of Fine Art. Her drawings were

compared while she was still in her youth to those of da Vinci and Raphael. Her one-woman exhibition of paintings and drawings at the Hampstead Art Gallery in 1920 drew acclaim so immense that she obtained instant fame, and similar exhibitions followed at other locations. In 1926 she married Dutch journalist Joseph (Joop) Stoppelman (1899–1991) with whom she emigrated to the USA in 1939 after nearly a decade in Holland. However, she returned to her Hampstead studio frequently after the war, for extended periods. Vivien Leigh, Sarah Churchill, Moshe Sharett, and Isaac Bashevis Singer were among her sitters. Her work is represented at the Tate Gallery and many other venues in Britain and overseas. She is now generally acknowledged as an artist of world-class stature who has been unjustly consigned to comparative obscurity. Nina \*Farhi was her sister's daughter.

JC (30 May 1920, 2 Nov. 1934, 28 Jan. 1955, 4 Dec. 1970, 24 Nov. 1978, 29 May 1981, 21 June 1991); *Ben Uri Story*.

**KLUG, Sir AARON** (11 August 1926–), molecular biologist and Nobel laureate. Born in Zelvas, Lithuania, he was taken to South Africa at the age of two. He was educated at Durban High School, and the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town. In 1949 he was appointed to a research post at the University of Cambridge, and from 1954–61 held one at Birkbeck College, London, where he worked with Rosalind \*Franklin. He was afterwards employed at the MRC's Division of Structural Studies, which he jointly headed from 1978–86, and from 1986–96 was Director of the MRC's Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge. He pioneered the use of crystallographic electron microscopy. He was elected FRS in 1969, was knighted in 1988, and was appointed OM in 1995. In 1982 he was the sole recipient of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, and in 1985 he was awarded the Royal Society's Copley Medal. From 1995 to 2000 he was President of the Royal Society, the first Jew to hold this position.

WW; F. N. Magill, ed., *The Nobel Prize Winners, Chemistry, Volume 3 (1969–1989)* (1990).

**KLUGMANN, NORMAN JOHN (JAMES)** (27 February 1912–14 September 1977), Communist writer and activist. Known as James Klugmann, he was born in Hampstead, the son of a successful rope and twine manufacturer. He was educated at Gresham's School, Holt and at Trinity College, Cambridge (First in French and German), where he had contact with the influential group of Cambridge communists that emerged during the interwar years, including Burgess, Maclean, Philby, John Cornford, and Maurice Cornforth, who married his sister. He was active in the Cambridge Socialist Society and worked from 1935–9 as Secretary in Paris to the World Student Association Against War and Fascism. During the Second World War he served as an officer in intelligence, assisting the SOE in Yugoslavia and retiring as a major. From 1950–60 he openly headed the Communist Party of Great Britain's Education Department and edited *Marxism Today*, the party's theoretical journal, from 1963 until his death. He also became the party's official historian, publishing (1968–9) two volumes of his *History of the Communist Party of Great Britain*, covering its development until 1926. In 1953 he wrote an obituary for Stalin that described him as 'the world's greatest working-class leader', and other terms of fulsome praise. Unlike many communists of the 1930s, there is no evidence that Klugmann ever repented after the monstrous nature of Stalin's rule became known.

ODNB.

**KNAPP, ALEXANDER VICTOR** (13 May 1945–), music lecturer and musicologist. Born in London, and educated at Selwyn College, London (MA, MusB, PhD), he served as Joe Loss Fellow in Jewish Music at the City University, London (1992–9), the first full-time post of its kind in Europe, and as Joe Loss Lecturer in Jewish Music (1999–2005) at SOAS, London. He organised the first three international conferences on Jewish music (1994–2000) in London, and has written widely on the subject as well as composing several musical works. His anthology of essays on Jewish music, published in Beijing in 1998 as *Youtai Yinyue Lunwenji*, was the first Chinese-language book on the theme.

**KNOBLEWICZ, MORDECHAI** (1900–82), Orthodox rabbi. Born near Kalisz, Poland, he lived in Germany for many years before moving to Britain, where in 1940 he became spiritual leader of the Hendon Adath Yisroel Synagogue, which had been founded in 1938. An exceptional Torah scholar, he followed the Ger tradition of Chasidism, and was an expert on Chasidic folklore, but conformed to non-Chasidic ritual in the synagogue. The synagogue absorbed the Ohel Israel Skoler Beth Hamedrash, which had been founded in 1942 by Rabbi Israel Rabinowitz (d. 1971), son of a rabbi of Skole, who in 1948 settled in Florida, where he was known as 'the Kishinever rebbe'.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; C. Domb, 'Rav Mordechai Knoblewicz', *L'Eylah: A Journal of Judaism Today* (1991), 36–41; JC (9 July 1948).

**KOCH, LUDWIG KARL** (13 November 1881–4 May 1974), broadcaster and sound recordist. Born in Frankfurt, the son of a businessman, he began recording animal sounds in his childhood, on an Edison phonograph, and later had the idea of a sound-book – attaching gramophone records to enhance an illustrated work. In 1936 he fled to Britain, where Sir Julian Huxley became a friend and patron, and immediately made a sound-book, *The Song of Wild Birds*. This was followed in 1938 by two further sound-books, and led to his long-running and very popular series of BBC radio programmes on natural history. The large and varied collection of British wildlife sounds recorded by him is housed in the National Sound Archive at the British Library. He was appointed MBE in 1960.

ODNB.

**KOCHAN, LIONEL EDMOND** (20 August 1922–25 September 2005), historian. The son of a Hatton Garden jeweller, he was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and received his doctoral degree at the LSE. During the Second World War he served in the Intelligence Corps. He taught at the University of Edinburgh (1959–64), the University of East Anglia (1964–9), and was Bearsted Reader in Jewish history at the University of Warwick

(1969–87), one of the first senior appointments in modern Jewish history at a British university. A prolific writer on Russian and Jewish history, he authored *The Making of Modern Russia* (1964) and *Russia in Revolution, 1890–1918* (1967), which became standard works. He edited an important collection of essays, *The Jews in Soviet Russia Since 1917* (1970), and a range of works on Jewish history, including *Jews, Idols and Messiahs – The Challenge From History* (1990) and *The Making of Western Jewry, 1600–1819* (2004). His wife **Miriam Kochan** (née Buechler; 1929–) is also a noted author of works on modern, especially Russian, history, such as *The Last Days of Imperial Russia* (1976) and *Britain's Intervention in the Second World War* (1983). She translated Leon Poliakov's *History of Anti-Semitism* (1974) and other works. Together, for many years the Kochans contributed the annual survey of Jewish life in Britain to *The American Jewish Year Book*. In later years they lived in Oxford, active members of the local Jewish community.

JC (7 Oct. 2005); *Guardian* (1 Nov. 2005); *Times* (11 Oct. 2005).

**KODICEK, EGON HYNEK** (3 August 1908–27 July 1982), biochemist. Born in Kammeny Ujezd (now in the Czech Republic), he graduated MD in 1932 at the Charles University, Prague. A researcher on vitamins and endocrinology, on Czechoslovakia's incorporation into the Reich in 1939 he arrived in Britain under the auspices of the \*Society for the Protection of Science and Learning. Naturalised in 1947, he continued his research at Trinity College, Cambridge (PhD, 1942); at the Dunn Nutritional Laboratory, Cambridge (Director, 1963–73); and at Strangeways Research Laboratory. He made major contributions to the science of nutrition and to the elucidation of the chemistry and action of several vitamins, notably Vitamin D. He was President of the Nutrition Society (1971–4), was elected FRS in 1973, and was appointed CBE in 1974.

ODNB; WW 1981; *Longman Who's Who of British Scientists 1969/70*; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 29 (1983).

**KOENIG, GHISHA** (8 December 1921–15 October 1993), sculptor. She was born in

Kensington, London, the daughter of Odessa-born Yiddish critic and essayist [Mendel] Leo Koenig (1898–24 August 1970), who trained at the Bezalel School of Art in Jerusalem, became part of Chagall's circle in Russia, and having spent 1913–63 in England relocated to Haifa, where he died. Ghisha studied sculpting at several art schools, including Chelsea and the Slade School of Fine Art. At Chelsea School of Art her tutor, the eminent sculptor Henry Moore, tried to discourage her from taking it up professionally on the grounds of gender. In 1944 she was appointed Editor of the army's *London Educational Bulletin*, which entailed visiting factories to ascertain job opportunities. The experience reinforced the political radicalism she had learned from her father; she may for a time have been a member of the Communist Party. As a sculptor she specialised in small pieces, practising first in Kent – where she lived with her husband, Dr Emanuel Tuckman, a physician who shared the left-wing social conscience that informed her work – and later in London. She had an Arts Council retrospective exhibition in 1986.

ODNB; JC (28 Aug. 1970, 8 April 1994).

**KOENIGSBERGER, FRANZ** (9 November 1907–22 January 1979), professor of engineering. Born in Poznan, the son of a dentist, he was educated in Berlin, and became a draughtsman and designer of machine tools. He fled to Britain in 1938, and from 1939–47 was Chief Mechanical Engineer at Cooke and Ferguson in Manchester. From 1947 he taught at what became UMIST (DSc, 1954), where he occupied (1961–75) Britain's first Chair in Machine Tool Engineering. During 1965–6 he was President of Manchester's Association of Engineers and of the International Institute of Production Engineering Research. Well-published, he was joint Editor-in-Chief of the *International Journal of Machine Tool Design and Research*, and a consulting engineer to various industries. The son-in-law of Georg \*Schlesinger, he received a number of prizes and medals in tribute to his work, as well as several honorary doctorates.

IBDCEE; WW; W. Mock, 'Engineers from Germany in Exile in Britain, 1933–1945', in W. E. Mosse, ed., *Second Chance* (1991).

**KOESTLER, ARTHUR** (5 September 1905–3 March 1983), author and journalist. Budapest-born, the son of an industrialist, he moved with his parents in 1919 to Vienna. In 1925 he dropped out of university there and left for Palestine. Disillusioned with kibbutz life, he found work with a newspaper group, and was based in Paris and then Berlin. He lost his job when, in response to Nazism, he became a communist. But he disavowed communism following Stalin's purges of 1938. Stalinist excesses formed the basis of his most famous novel, *Darkness at Noon* (1940). Following the outbreak of war he joined the French Foreign Legion and defected to England. He served in the British Pioneer Corps (1941–2), afterwards working for the BBC. Naturalised in 1948, he lived permanently in Britain from 1950, becoming known as an intellectual. With the establishment of Israel he argued that Diaspora Jews should either settle there or completely meld with their 'host' societies. His controversial and tendentious *The Thirteenth Tribe* (1976) argues that the ancestors of Ashkenazi Jewry were not Hebrews but Khazars. His many books include *Spanish Testament* (1937), *The Yogi and the Commissar* (1945), *The Ghost in the Machine* (1967), and two volumes of autobiography. He was appointed CBE in 1972 and a Companion of the Royal Society of Literature in 1974. He committed suicide, leaving a bequest establishing a Chair of Parapsychology at the University of Edinburgh.

ODNB; D. Cesarani, *Arthur Koestler: The Homeless Mind* (1998); I. Hamilton, *Koestler* (1982); A. Koestler, *Arrow in the Blue* (1952); idem, *The Invisible Writing* (1954).

**KOHAN, CHARLES MENDEL** (15 November 1884–13 December 1974), barrister and historian, and **KOHAN, ROBERT MENDEL** (8 June 1883–8 August 1967), consul. From Galatz, Romania, they attended Manchester Grammar School, lodging in Salford with their grandfather, George J. Blumenfeld, an immigrant fent merchant (a dealer in clothing remnants). Charles read History at Trinity College, Cambridge. While at Cambridge he won the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse in 1906 for a poem about Tibet. In 1912, with C. M. \*Picciotto, he edited *A Piece of Mosaic: Being the Book of the Palestine Exhibition and Bazaar* (the London-held exhibition was in aid of the

Bezalel Institute and the Evelina de Rothschild School, both in Jerusalem). From 1909–14 he was Assistant Secretary to the Royal Statistical Society. During the First World War he became a major, and in 1919 was appointed OBE. That same year he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. From 1944–52 he was an official historian in the Cabinet Secretariat, authoring *Works and Buildings* (1952). Robert, educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (BA in Modern Languages), entered the British Consular Service in 1907, and between then and 1925 held successive postings in Zanzibar, Genoa, Port-au-Prince, Stettin, Leipzig, Tallinn, Riga, and Bremen. He was Consul-General in Quito (1926–33), in New Orleans (1933–7), and in Buenos Aires (1937–43). From 1909–12 he was Secretary to the International Slave Trade Bureau.

JC (22 June 1906, 26 June 1908, 10 May 1912, 27 Jan. 1899); WWW (both); JYB 1949.

**KOHN, Sir RALPH** (9 December 1927–), pharmacologist and philanthropist. He was born in Leipzig into an Orthodox and musical family with whom he left for Holland in 1934, later settling in Manchester. Educated in Amsterdam, at Salford Grammar School, and at the University of Manchester, where he received a doctorate in Pharmacology, he pursued further studies in Rome and New York. He worked in the pharmacology industry, and in 1970 founded the first independent medical services company in Britain, winning the Queen's Award for Export Achievement in 1990. In 1991 he set up the Ralph Kohn Foundation, a medical charity. He established the Ernst Chain Prize at Imperial College, and is also known for his keen interest in, and funding of, classical music. A trained baritone, he has given numerous recitals and radio broadcasts. In 1997 he founded the Wigmore Hall/Kohn Foundation International Song Competition. Elected an honorary FRS in 2006, he was knighted in 2010.

WW; JC (27 April 1990, 10 Oct. 2003, 1 Jan. 2010); online sources.

**KOHN-ZEDEK, JOSEPH** (c1836–28 December 1903), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in

Lemberg (Lwow), in Austrian-held Galicia, he came of distinguished rabbinical lineage and soon established a reputation as an outstanding Talmudic scholar. He edited the first Austrian-published periodical in Hebrew and German, and at the age of 24 was honoured by the Hapsburg emperor with a gold medal for his contribution to the arts and sciences. In the early 1870s, having authored a book paying tribute to Sir Moses \*Montefiore, he moved London. He was long connected with the synagogues in Sandys Row and Fashion Street. On behalf of the \*United Synagogue, he preached at several East End synagogues, and on festivals at the JFS. An ardent worker in the interests of London's Jewish poor, he wrote prolifically. His final publication, on Jewish history, appeared in 1903, and at the time of his death he was at work on a study of the genealogy of prominent Jewish families. His son, Rabbi **David Kohn-Zedek**, was the biographer (in Hebrew) of Asher \*Asher.

JC (31 Dec. 1897, 1, 8 Jan. 1904, 4 April 1930).

**KOKOTEK, JAKOB J.** (22 June 1911–10 September 1979), Liberal rabbi. Born in Bedzin, Poland, but raised in Germany, he was educated at the universities of Hamburg and Breslau, and was the final student awarded a rabbinical diploma by the doomed Breslau Theological Seminary. Arriving in England as a refugee, he assisted at the LJS, was Minister (1948–51) of the Dublin Jewish Progressive Congregation and (1951–6) of the Liverpool Liberal Synagogue, Hope Place. From 1956 until his death he was Minister of London's New Liberal Synagogue (later known as the \*Belsize Square Synagogue), with congregations made up almost entirely of German and German-speaking refugees. By temperament and outlook he was ideally suited to its ethos – to the right of the British Liberal movement, built it into a flourishing institution, and as a staunch Zionist steered its members towards identification with Israel and with the cause of Soviet Jewry. He was Vice-President of the ULPS and Chairman of the Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis.

JC (19 Jan. 1979, 18 Sept. 1981).

**KOLDOFSKY, SAMSON** (1881–12 July 1937), journalist. Born in Vitebsk, Belorus, then in the Russian Empire, he was as a teenager imprisoned by the Tsarist authorities for socialist activities. From 1900–5 he lived in England, beginning a career in Yiddish-language journalism. He was briefly in Russia at around the time of the ill-fated 1905 Revolution. In 1911 he emigrated to Canada, and subsequently, under the auspices of the American Joint Distribution Committee, did relief work among the Jews in Russia. From 1926 until his death he lived in London, becoming a sub-editor of and contributor to *Die Tsayt* and founder and President of the Union of Jewish Journalists. For years he was London correspondent of the New York *Jewish Daily Forward*.

JC (16 July 1937).

**KOLNAI (né Stein), AUREL THOMAS** (5 December 1900–28 June 1973), philosopher. Born in Budapest, the son of a bank director, he was educated at the Lutheran Obergymnasium and at the universities of Budapest and Vienna. In the 1920s, he discovered psychoanalysis and became a Roman Catholic; during the following decade he was a prominent liberal journalist and anti-Nazi in Vienna, where he had settled. From 1936 he sought refuge where he could find it, wandering to Britain, France, the USA, and Canada, where he was a university lecturer for some years. His *The War against the West* (1938), a substantial critique of Nazi ideology, was cited in the House of Lords during the Munich Crisis. From 1955 he lived in London, and was a part-time lecturer at the University of London. He was a highly regarded philosopher who combined phenomenology and linguistic philosophy.

ODNB; A. Kolnai, *Political Memoirs* (ed. F. Murphy, 1999); F. Dunlop, *The Life and Thought of Aurel Kolnai* (2001).

**KOMPFNER, RUDOLF** (16 May 1909–3 December 1977), physicist and electronics engineer. An accountant's son, he qualified in his native Vienna. In 1934 he moved



to London, where he worked as an architect, teaching himself advanced physics in his spare time. Late in 1940, following internment as an 'enemy alien', he joined the University of Birmingham Physics Department, where he invented the travelling wave tube (TWT). Naturalised British in 1947, he worked at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford (DPhil, 1951), and became a principal scientific officer in the Admiralty, attached to the Services Electronic Research Laboratories. In 1951 he was recruited by Bell Telephone Laboratories in the USA, and helped to develop the TWT into an important element of radar and space communications. His team designed the first communication satellite, Echo (1960), and Telstar. He took American citizenship in 1957. From 1973 he spent some time in Oxford (Hon. DSc, 1969; Fellow of All Souls, 1973–6) as Research Professor of Engineering Science specialising in optical and acoustic microscopy. The recipient of many honours, he died in California.

ODNB; *Times* (8 Dec. 1977).

**KON, ABRAHAM ISRAEL** (1892–May 1968), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Lodz and educated at Lomza's yeshivah, he became a devotee of the Radomsker rebbe and served an Aduth Yisroel community in Stettin, Prussia (now Szczecin, Poland). Following deportation to the Polish frontier late in 1938 and a period of incarceration he arrived in London. During the war he managed a refugee children's hostel in Ely, Cambridgeshire, and afterwards another refugee hostel in London's Stoke Newington while working as a shochet. In 1954 he became Rav of the Rutzon Tov shul nearby. He was Vice-President of the English Mizrachi Federation and authored *Siach Tefillah* (1964).

JC (17 May 1968); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**KOOK, ABRAHAM ISAAC** (6 September 1865–1 September 1935), the first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Mandate Palestine. A rabbi's son, born in Greiva, Latvia (in Tsarist Russia), he studied at two renowned Lithuanian yeshivot. After serving as a rabbi in Lithuania he was appointed, in 1904, Rabbi of Jaffa in

Ottoman Palestine. When the First World War broke out he found himself stranded in Europe, where he remained until the end of hostilities. In 1916 he became Rabbi of the \*Machzike Hadath Synagogue, and as an ardent religious Zionist participated in the deliberations that led to the \*Balfour Declaration. His *Degel Yerushalayim* ('The Flag of Jerusalem') was published in London in 1918. Upon his return to Palestine in 1919 he became Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem, and in 1921 was elected Chief Rabbi of Palestine. A magnetic figure, he strove to improve relations between religious and secular Jews there. In 1924 he founded a yeshivah, Mercaz haRav Kook. His influence as a Zionist theorist was largely posthumous, owing much to his son, also a rabbi, who edited many of his writings.

ODNB; EJ; Homa, *Fortress*.

**KOPELOWITZ, [JACOB] LIONEL [GARSTEIN]** (9 December 1926–), communal leader and physician. Lionel Kopelowitz was born in Newcastle upon Tyne and has lived there for much of his life. He was educated at Clifton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and trained at UCH. He served in the RAF from 1952–3, and then began in general practice. He has held numerous leadership positions in the Jewish community. From 1973–6 he served as the first President of the United Hebrew Congregation of Newcastle upon Tyne. He was President of the \*Board of Deputies from 1985–91 and of the National Council for Soviet Jewry in the same period. From 1980–91 he chaired the European Jewish Congress. He was a member of the Council of the Royal College of General Practitioners from 1995–9. In 2009 he signed a letter to the press deploring the Royal Court Theatre's staging of a seemingly antisemitic play.

JYB; EJ; *Daily Telegraph* (19 Feb. 2009).

**KOPPEL, HEINZ** (1919–80), painter. Born in Berlin, he arrived in London in 1935. There he studied under Martin \*Bloch, whose style influenced his own. He taught at art schools in England and also in Wales, where he

resided from 1944–56 as well as later in life. His work – which includes large triptychs such as *Merthyr Blues*, *Snow*, *Sunshine*, *Rain*, and *The Happy Family* – is often characterised by its warm sense of colour, mysticism, and whimsical fantasies reminiscent of Chagall. German Expressionism was also brought to bear on his work. Towards the end of his career he experimented with materials such as resin and fibre glass. He died in Wales.

EJ; JC (30 May 1958).

**KOPS, BERNARD** (28 November 1926–), author and playwright. He was born in London's East End to parents of Dutch background; his immigrant father was a leather clicker. During the war he was evacuated to Northampton, where he worked briefly in a shoe factory. A prolific writer whose works include novels and poetry, he was an early exponent of the 'kitchen sink' school of drama. His first stage play was the highly acclaimed *The Hamlet of Stepney Green* (1956). Others include *The Dream of Peter Mann* (1959), *Enter Solly Gold* (1961), *Playing Sinatra* (1992), and *Dreams of Anne Frank* (1992), which won a London Fringe Award. Several of his stage plays were televised or broadcast on radio. He also wrote *Neither Your Honey Nor Your Sting: An Offbeat History of the Jews* (1985), two autobiographical works, *The World Is a Wedding* (1963) and *Shalom Bomb* (2000), and the illustrated memoir *Bernard Kops' East End* (2006). He has explored a wide variety of themes relating to Jewishness, and has taught drama professionally.

**KORDA, Sir ALEXANDER** (16 September 1893–23 January 1956), film producer and director. One of the towering figures of the British cinema, he was born Sandor Laszlo Kellner in Hungary, the son of an estate steward. Educated at the Barcsay Gymnasium in Budapest, he wrote for a local newspaper. In 1910 he changed his name to Sandor Korda, based on the pseudonym he had used, *Sursum Korda* ('Lift up your hearts'). He became involved in film-making in Paris and Budapest, and became an official in the liberal and then communist governments of 1918–19 in Hungary, but fled when Admiral Horthy came

to power. He made many silent films in Central Europe, moving to London in 1931 as head of Paramount's UK operations, and then became one of the owners of United Artists. In Britain he made a string of memorable films, including *The Private Life of Henry VIII* (1933), which broke box office records; *The Scarlet Pimpernel* (1934); *Sanders of the River* (1935); the celebrated *Things to Come* (1936); *The Four Feathers* (1939); *The Thief of Baghdad* (1940), and other classics of the 'golden age' of British cinema. During the war he lived chiefly in the USA, but returned to Britain to make *The Third Man* (1949) and a few other well-known films. His first wife was Merle Oberon. Knighted in 1942, he was involved as a pioneer of British television at the time of his relatively early death.

ODNB; Jolles; WWW; K. Kulik, *Alexander Korda: The Man Who Could Work Miracles* (1990).

**KORMIS, FRITZ (FRED)** (1897–1986), sculptor and portrait medallist. He was born to Czech parents in Frankfurt, where he studied art. Since his parents were subjects of the Hapsburg emperor he was conscripted into the Austrian army during the First World War. Captured by the Russians in 1915, he spent five years as a prisoner of war in Siberia. He returned to Frankfurt in 1921 and worked as a sculptor there until 1933, when he moved to Holland, exhibiting his work in Amsterdam and The Hague. In 1934 he settled in London. During the Blitz his studio was hit and most of his work destroyed. His best-known sculptural work is the group of large figures in Gladstone Park, Willesden, which commemorate 'Prisoners of War and Victims of Concentration Camps 1914–1945'. They were badly vandalised in 2003. Before the Abdication he made a portrait medallion of Edward VIII, and during the 1940s he depicted the War Cabinet and Allied heads of government. Later medallions portrayed figures as diverse as Alexander Fleming, Charlie Chaplin, Prince Philip, and Kenneth (Lord) Clark.

EJ; Times (2 May 1986); JC (6 Nov. 1987).

**KORN, ARTHUR** (4 June 1891–14 November 1978), architect and town planner. Born in Breslau, he was educated in Berlin, and practised there until 1935, when he went to

Zagreb. In 1937 he emigrated to Britain, and was interned in 1940 as an 'enemy alien'. He taught at the Oxford School of Architecture (1941–5) and at the Architectural Association in London (1945–65). His *History Builds the Town* (1953) illustrates the history of urban development. From 1969 he lived in Austria.

ODNB; M. Emanuel, *Contemporary Architects* (3rd ed. 1993).

**KORNBERG, Sir HANS LEO** (14 January 1928–), biochemist. Born in Herford, Germany, he arrived in Britain in 1939, was raised by his uncle, studied at the University of Sheffield (PhD, 1953), and conducted further research in the USA and at Oxford (1955–60). He was Professor of Biochemistry at the universities of Leicester (1960–75; on appointment the youngest such professor in Britain), Cambridge (1975–95) and Boston. He made major contributions to the understanding of cell metabolism, and also introduced the concept of anaplerotic enzymes. He was elected FRS in 1965, and was knighted in 1978. He chaired the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (1976–81), and served as advisor to many scientific and governmental bodies. The recipient of numerous honorary doctorates, he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1984, and was President of the Biochemical Society from 1990–5.

WW 1998; IBDCEE, 651; *Hutchinson Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (1994).

**KORNER, ASHER** (7 February 1929–22 September 1971), biochemist. Following war service in the RAF he completed his education at Trinity College Cambridge (PhD, 1954), and was Director of Studies in Biochemistry at Clare College, Cambridge (Fellow, 1960) and a university lecturer (1960–7). In 1967 he became the first Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Sussex, where his own research methods became widely emulated. He investigated the actions of growth hormone and insulin, the mechanism of control of the synthesis of protein and nucleic acid in mammalian tissues, and the influence of hormones on these processes. He is

commemorated at the University of Sussex by the Asher Korner Memorial Lecture and the Korner Travelling Fellowship Fund.

*Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists 1969/70*; *Times* (28 Sept. 1971); *BMJ* (9 Oct. 1971).

**KÖRNER (née Löwy), EDITH** (10 July 1921–17 August 2000), health services administrator. Born Edita Leah Löwy in Znojmo, Czechoslovakia, the daughter of a wealthy mill-owner who during the Nazi era changed the family name to Laner, she arrived in Britain in 1939. Conversant with several languages she got a job as a radio monitor for a news agency. Meanwhile she obtained a BSc (Econ) from the LSE. She married Stephan \*Körner, with whom she moved to Bristol, where she joined a committee overseeing two psychiatric hospitals. Her modernising recommendations bore fruit in the 1959 Mental Health Act. In 1976 she became Chairman of the South West Regional Health Authority, and chaired (1980–4) a DHSS steering group on Health Services Information (1980–4). With each region compiling NHS datasets using different local definitions and methods, she recommended their standardisation. Applying this to community health and hospital services, she enabled more coherent NHS planning based on reliable, standardised, and nationally accessible data (soon called 'Körner Data'). She also urged the early application of computers for NHS data handling. In 1966 she was appointed JP, and in 1987 became the first woman and the first Jew to chair Bristol's magistrates. She was appointed CBE (1984) and received an honorary doctorate from the University of Bristol (1986). With her husband, she committed suicide when terminally ill.

*Times* (23 Aug. 2000, 4 Sept. 2000); *JC* (15 Sept. 2000); *BMJ* (8 Dec. 1984).

**KÖRNER, STEPHAN** (26 September 1913–17 August 2000), philosopher and academic. The son of a classics teacher, he was born in Ostrava (now in the Czech Republic), studied at the Charles University, Prague (Jur Dr, 1935), and in 1939 fled to Britain. He obtained a PhD from Trinity Hall, Cambridge; served

as a sergeant in the Czech infantry (1943–6); and briefly taught German at the University of Cardiff. In 1946 he was appointed a lecturer at the University of Bristol, where he was Professor of Philosophy (1952–79) and Pro-Vice Chancellor (1968–71). He also taught at Yale (1970–84). His books included *Kant* (1955), *Conceptual Thinking* (1955), *The Philosophy of Mathematics* (1960), *Experience and Theory* (1966), *Categorical Frameworks* (1970), and *Metaphysics* (1984). He was President of the British Society for the Philosophy of Science (1965), the Aristotelian Society (1967), the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science (1969), the International Union for Logic and Methodology of Science (1968–72), and the Mind Association (1973). From 1961–80 he edited *Ratio*. He received several honorary doctorates, and was elected FBA (1967). Edith ('Diti') \*Körner was his wife. Their son **Thomas William Körner** (17 February 1946–), a pure mathematician, obtained his PhD from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he is a Fellow. He is Professor of Fourier Analysis at the University of Cambridge. His brother-in-law, Professor Sidney Altman of Yale University, won the 1989 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

WWW; *Times* (23 Aug. 2000); *Yale Bulletin and Calendar* (15 Sept. 2000); online sources.

**KOSKY, MARK** (5 January 1923–28 August 2008), businessman and communal leader. Born in Dalston, a tailor's son, he attended the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. When the Second World War broke out he volunteered, underage, for the RAF, in which he reached the rank of flight-lieutenant. After the war he established an advertising and publishing business. He was on the national executive of AJEX, pioneered youth services within the \*United Synagogue at the Willesden and Brondesbury Synagogue, and served as Joint Treasurer of the United Synagogue, Treasurer of the London Board of Religious Education, President of the London Board of Shechita, and Vice-Chairman of Mizrachi.

JC (10 Oct. 2008).

**KOSMIN, BARRY A.** (1946–), sociologist and demographer. One of the best-known

contemporary Anglo-Jewish sociologists and demographers, he was born in London and served as Executive Director of the Research Unit of the Board of Deputies of British Jews from 1974–86. He was a professor (1986–96) at the City University of New York, and then returned to London to head Jewish Policy Research, the successor body to the \*Institute of Jewish Affairs. In 2005 he returned to the USA, where he is Director of the Institute for the Study of Secularism in Society and Culture at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He has conducted many studies of demography and identity among the Jewish communities in Britain and America, and was Director of the well-known US National Jewish Policy Survey of 1990. He has written or edited many works, and was joint editor of *A New Antisemitism: Debating Judeophobia in the 21st Century* (2003).

EJ; JYB.

**KOSMINSKY, PETER** (18 December 1956–), writer, producer, and director. Born in London's East End, he was educated at Haberdasher's Aske's School and the University of Oxford, where he read chemistry and was involved in the dramatic society, and afterwards joined the BBC. His extensive television work includes *The Falklands War* (1987) and *Britz* (2007). He has won several BAFTA awards, including three for his Channel 4 drama *The Government Inspector* (2005). In 2006 he was elected FRTS. He directed the Hollywood films *Wuthering Heights* (1992) and *White Oleander* (2002).

*Independent* (28 Oct. 2007); online sources.

**KOSSOFF, DAVID** (24 November 1919–23 March 2005), actor, raconteur, and writer. Born in Clapton, London, the son of a tailor, he worked as an aircraft draughtsman at the beginning of the Second World War, first appearing on stage in 1942 at the intensely left-wing Unity Theatre. He remained with Unity as both an actor and a director until 1945, when he joined the BBC's repertory company, performing in numerous radio plays. In 1961 he began reading his idiosyncratic interpretations of well-known Bible

stories, and the enormous resultant popularity led to related pamphlets, books, and a television series. His film debut occurred in 1950. The best known of his many acting roles were in the films *A Kid for Two Farthings* (1955) and *The Bespoke Overcoat* (1956), and in the television comedy series *The Larkins*. His stage appearances included *The Love of Four Colonels* (1952) and several one-man shows, such as *An Evening With David Kossoff* (1969). Jewish and Russian parts were his fort . Among his books are *The Voices of Masada* (1975) and *Have You Got a Minute, Lord?* (1977). His son with his non-Jewish wife, **Paul Kossoff** (14 September 1950–19 March 1975), born in Hampstead, was a talented guitarist who in 1968 formed the group Free, known for their bluesy rock numbers, especially the hit *All Right Now* (1970). Following the group's split in 1973, Paul Kossoff battled increasing drug addiction, dying young of associated heart failure. This tragedy prompted his father to become an energetic campaigner against the evils of the drug trade.

ODNB.

**KOSSOFF, LEON** (1926–), painter. He was born in London's East End. While a pupil at Hackney Downs School at the outbreak of the Second World War he was evacuated to Norfolk, living from 1939–43 with a couple who encouraged his interest in art. He served during the war with the Royal Fusiliers. He studied art at St Martin's School of Art, at the Borough Polytechnic, and at the Royal College of Art. From 1959–69 he taught at the Regent Street Polytechnic, the Chelsea School of Art, and St Martin's. A leading Expressionist who employs heavy impasto, and an exponent, like Frank Auerbach and Lucien Freud, of the so-called London School, he is known for his depictions of subjects familiar to him in the capital, ranging from portraits and intimate interiors to forlorn buildings and bustling streets. He represented Britain at the Vienna Biennale in 1995, and has exhibited widely at major venues. In 1996 a retrospective of his work was held at the Tate Gallery.

J. Hyman, 'Leon Kossoff', *Modern Painters* (Spring 1993); idem, 'Leon Kossoff', *Tate Magazine* (Summer 1996).

**KOTELIANSKY, SAMUEL SOLOMONOVITCH** (1880–21 January 1955), editor and translator. The son of a flour mill owner, 'Kot' was born in Ostropol, a shtetl in Volhynia. He studied at Odessa, participated in revolutionary discussion, and was kept under police surveillance for several years. In 1911 he moved to England, where he made masterly and sensitive translations of the works of major Russian literary figures into English. The letters he received from his friend D. H. Lawrence form the world's largest collection of extant Lawrence letters addressed to one individual; he assisted Lawrence with the distribution of *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. Naturalised in 1929, he was also a friend and confidant of artist Mark Gertler, who created his portrait.

Times (27 Jan. 1955); JC (27 Oct. 1989); G. Zytarak, ed., *The Quest for Rananim* (1970).

**KRAMER, JACOB** (26 December 1892–4 February 1962), painter and graphic artist. Born at Klinty, Chernigov, Ukraine, he settled in 1900 in Leeds, where his father, also a painter, opened a photographic studio. Educated at a local elementary school, Jacob won (1907) a scholarship to Leeds College of Art, where he studied for three years. He later taught there, and the college was named after him following his death. From 1913–14, on a grant from the Jewish Educational Aid Society, he studied at the Slade School of Fine Art, where he imbued avant-garde influences. He was not naturalised until 1922, having spent 1918 with the Russian Labour Corps in South Wales. He portrayed Jews at study or prayer, as in *The Jewish Day of Atonement*, *Hear Our Voice*, *O Lord Our God*, and *The Talmudists*. During the 1930s Gandhi and Delius were among his sitters. He illustrated *A Ghetto Gallery* (1931) by Israel Cohen and in the 1940s designed jackets for the Soncino Press's series 'Books of the Bible'.

ODNB; EJ; J. D. Roberts, ed., *The Kramer documents* (1983); M. Kramer, *Jacob Kramer: A memorial volume* (1969); Ben Uri Story.

**KRAMER, SUSAN** (21 July 1950–), politician. Educated at St Paul's Girls School, at St Hilda's College, Oxford (President of the Oxford

Union, 1971), and at the University of Illinois, she was a banker and Vice-President of Citibank before becoming Liberal Democrat MP for Richmond, 2005–10. She has been critical of Israeli policy towards the Palestinians.

JC (19 Sept. 2003, 17 March 2006); WW; Jolles.

**KRAUSS, SAMUEL** (18 February 1866–4 June 1948), historian, philologist, and Talmudic scholar. Born in Ukk, a Hungarian village, the son of a merchant, he studied at Papa Yeshivah and at the Budapest Rabbinical Seminary, receiving a PhD from the University of Giessen. From 1894–1906 he taught Bible and Hebrew at the Jewish Teachers' Seminary in Budapest, which awarded him the *hattaratha'roah*. In 1906 he started to teach Bible, history, and liturgy at the Israelitische-Theologische Lehranstalt in Vienna, of which he became Principal in 1932 and Rector in 1937. He was extremely learned and an extraordinarily prolific author on subjects ranging from the Talmud to Byzantine archaeology. In 1938, on Kristallnacht, his library and papers were destroyed. For the rest of his life he resided in Cambridge with his widowed daughter, chemist Dr Mary Heimberg. The final decade of life for this industrious polymath scholar was a productive one, and he became a respected member of the Cambridge Jewish community. In 1941 he received an honorary doctorate from the HUC, Cincinnati. He served on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Jewish Studies*. **Stephen Krauss** (1902–73), a psychiatrist, was his son.

UJE; EJ; *Cambridge Daily News* (5 June 1948); *Times* (7 June 1948); JC (11 June 1948, 18 Feb. 1966); UJE; EJ; University of Southampton Special Collections MS163 (A)186; IBDCEE.

**KRAUSSE, ALEXIS SIDNEY** (1859–1904), journalist and author. A native Londoner, he was the son of a Breslau-born merchant. Educated at UCL, he worked on the Stock Exchange before making writing his career. A frequent contributor to well-known journals, specialising in current events and foreign affairs, he was the first Editor of the *Lock-to-Lock Times*, started in 1888, a weekly devoted to topics pertaining to the Thames. Three weeks that he spent

among the destitute of the East End led to the book *Starving London* (1886) and to the formation of the Poor Children's Aid Society, of which he was for some time Hon. Secretary. He was an official lecturer of the Navy League and of the Political Committee of the Constitutional Club, and gave talks on his speciality, the Far East, under the auspices of the Association of Conservative Clubs. He compiled and edited the lavishly illustrated *A Pictorial History of the Thames* (1889) and authored *China in Decay* (1898, rev. ed. 1900), *The Far East* (1900, 2nd ed. 1903), *Russia in Asia* (1899, new impression 1973), and *the Story of the Chinese Crisis* (1900).

JC (7 Oct. 1904).

**KREBS, Sir HANS** (25 August 1900–22 November 1981), biochemist and Nobel laureate. Born Hans Adolf Krebs in Hildesheim, the son of an otolaryngologist, he graduated from the University of Munich, after studies at Göttingen and Freiburg-im-Breisgau. He obtained his MD at Hamburg (1925), worked for some years at Otto Warburg's world famous laboratory, and in 1933 emigrated to Britain, becoming naturalised in 1939. He worked initially in Cambridge, and then (1935–54) at the University of Sheffield, where, in 1937, he discovered the tricarboxylic acid cycle, or 'The Krebs Cycle', a major scientific milestone in biochemical knowledge. He continued distinguished research until a few weeks before his death. Appointed Professor in 1945, he was elected FRS in 1947, and in 1953 shared the Nobel Prize in Medicine. In 1954 he became Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Oxford and a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and that same year received the Royal Society's Royal Medal. He received its Copley Medal in 1961. Knighted in 1958, he received numerous honorary degrees, and many foreign honours. Sir John \*Krebs, Baron Krebs, is his son.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 30 (1984); WWW; E. E. Conn and P. K. Stumpf, *Outlines of Biochemistry* (1967).

**KREBS, Sir JOHN RICHARD, BARON KREBS** (11 April 1945–), zoologist, academic,

and chairman of public bodies. Born in Sheffield, the son of Hans \*Krebs, he was educated at the City of Oxford High School and at Pembroke College, Oxford (BA, 1966; DPhil, 1970). From 1988 until 2005 he was the Royal Society Research Professor in Zoology at Pembroke College, Oxford, and, in 2005, became Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. He is a well-known researcher in ornithology, especially in the mental capacity of birds. From 2000–5 he served as the first Chairman of the Foods Standards Agency, and since 2007 has been Chairman of the National Network of Science Learning Centres. The recipient of many honorary degrees and scientific awards, he was knighted in 1999 and was given a life peerage as a crossbencher in 2007.

WW.

**KREEGER, IRVING SEYMOUR** (1924–10 June 1988), psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. Born in New York and brought to England as a child, he qualified MB, BS at St Bartholomew's Hospital, trained in psychiatry, and was ultimately appointed Consultant Psychiatrist at King's College Hospital. A leading member of the British Psychoanalytical Society, he was influential in promoting the application of psychoanalysis to medicine and related fields. In addition to his hospital post he occupied that of Senior Tutor in Psychotherapy at the Institute of Psychiatry.

JC (24 June 1988); *Psychiatric Bulletin* (Dec. 1988), 555–6.

**KREITMAN, HYMAN** (3 June 1914–8 May 2001), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Mile End, the son of a manufacturer of ladies' shoes, he was educated at the Cordwainers' School, Hackney, and worked in the family business. During the Second World War he served as a sergeant in the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers. In 1945 he married [Sybil] Irene (1926–2005), daughter of Sir Jack \*Cohen, the founder of Tesco. Kreitman served as one of the heads of Tesco from 1946, when he was appointed Executive Director, until 1973, although he

remained on its Board until 1984. He served as Joint Managing Director from 1957–63, Vice-Chairman from 1963–4, Managing Director from 1964–70, and Chairman from 1970–3. Nevertheless, his relationship with his father-in-law was notably stormy, with Cohen, a self-made man, demanding immediate results, and Kreitman looking for long-term planning. In 1949 Kreitman opened Tesco's first self-service shop, in St Albans, and he oversaw Tesco's transition to self-service by the late 1950s. He opened the firm's first supermarket in 1956, and its first retail warehouse in 1957. By the 1970s the firm was a household name and had hundreds of branches. With his wife, he established the Kreitman Foundation, and was on the Board of Governors of the Ben-Gurion University in Israel, which he greatly benefited. He also built up a notable collection of contemporary sculpture, and was a notable donor to the Tate and Tate Modern galleries. One of the most successful retailers of the recent past, he left £32.6 million.

ODNB; JC (11 May, 1 June 2001).

**KRETZMER, HERBERT** (5 October 1925–), journalist and lyricist. Born in Kroonstad, South Africa, he was educated at the local high school and at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, entering journalism in Johannesburg in 1946. Some years later he moved to London, where he worked for several Fleet Street newspapers, notably the *Daily Express* (1962–78), where he was Theatre Critic, and, as TV Critic, the *Daily Mail* (1979–87). His song-writing career took off from 1960 when he wrote lyrics for the satirical weekly television series *That Was The Week That Was* and other programmes. He won an Ivor Novello Award for the lyrics to the song *Goodness Gracious Me* and a Gold Record for those to *She*. He wrote the lyrics to several films as well as to West End shows including *Les Misérables* (1985), for which in 1987 he received a Tony award and in 1988 a Grammy. In 1989 he won the Jimmy Kennedy Award of the British Academy of Songwriters, Composers, and Authors. His publications include *Our Man Crichton* (1965), *Every Home Should Have One* (co-written with Milton \*Shulman), and *Irma La Goose*, a book

of children's verse (2002). He and Geraldine \*Auerbach's father were cousins.

JC (25 Nov. 2005).

**KRICHEFSKI, WILFRED HAROLD** (19 September 1916–12 December 1974), businessman and local politician. Born in St Helier, Jersey, he was a lieutenant in the Pay Corps during the Second World War. In 1945 he was elected Deputy to the States of Jersey Legislative Assembly, the first Jew to hold that position. In 1951 he became the youngest senator hitherto elected in Jersey, and served on several Senate committees. A popular businessman and senator, he helped the local community and economy considerably, and was appointed OBE in 1958. He was a director of Jersey International Bank of Commerce Ltd, Co-Director of International Investment Trust Company of Jersey, and the first Managing Director of Channel Television. Jersey Airport's departure hall was named Krichefski Hall in his honour. His sister, **Vera Braynis** MBE (1911–2000), was an outstanding communal worker and headed several national Jewish organisations. His son, **Bernard Samuel Krichefski** (1943–) is a television producer and playwright.

JC (21 Dec. 1945, 16 June 1950, 20 Dec. 1974, 13 Oct. 1995, 3 March 2000, 18 Oct. 2002).

**KRONBERGER, HANS** (28 July 1920–29 September 1970), physicist and nuclear reactor engineer. Born in Linz, Austria, the son of a leather merchant, he fled to Britain in 1938 and enrolled at King's College, Newcastle, part of the University of Durham. From 1940–2, with other 'enemy aliens', he was interned, first on the Isle of Man and then in Australia. In 1944 he graduated BSc (Durham) and joined the wartime Atomic Energy Team ('Tube Alloys'). In 1946 he began work at the AERE, Harwell. From 1953–6 he headed the UKAEA Diffusion Plant Laboratories, Capenhurst, and from 1956–8 was Chief Physicist with the UKAEA's Industrial Group, Risley. He was (1958–60) Director of Research and Development with the UKAEA's Development and Engineering

Group, Deputy Managing Director (1960–4) of its Reactor Group, and (1960–4) the UKAEA's Scientist-in-Chief. Elected FInstP in 1955 and FRS in 1965, he was awarded the Ludwig Mond Medal (1958) and the Leverhulme Tercentenary Medal (1969). In 1966 he was appointed CBE. He took his own life.

ODNB; Times (1 Oct. 1970); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 18 (1972).

**KROOK (later KROOK-GILEAD), DOROTHEA** (1920–14 November 1989), literary historian and critic. Born in Riga, Latvia, she was taken to South Africa at the age of eight. She was educated at the University of Cape Town and at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she spent 14 years as a lecturer until 1960. Her most famous student there was the iconic American poet Sylvia Plath, about whom she wrote in 'Recollections of Sylvia Plath', in Edward Butscher (ed.), *Sylvia Plath: The Woman and Her Work* (1977). In 1960 she moved to Israel where she was known as Dorothea Krook-Gilead following her marriage to Israeli poet Zerubavel Gilead in 1968. She taught at the HUJ, and was Professor of English at Tel Aviv University from 1971.

EJ; *Jerusalem Post* (16 Nov. 1989).

**KROTO (né Krotoschiner), HAROLD WALTER** (7 October 1939–), chemist and Nobellaureate. He was born in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, to a Jewish father and a non-Jewish mother, both from Berlin; the family name was shortened in 1955. He was educated at Bolton School and the University of Sheffield (PhD, 1964), held brief posts in North America, and taught and researched at the University of Sussex from 1967 until 2004, when he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Biology at Florida State University. His joint Nobel Prize for Chemistry (1996) was in connection with his collaborative research into the discovery of a new form of the element carbon. Elected FRS in 1990 (Copley Medal, 2004), he was knighted in 1996, and from 2002–4 was President of the Royal Society of Chemistry.

WW; online sources.



**KRUPENIA, YANKEL** (c1889–11 April 1942), physician and communal leader. A London-based Yiddish-speaker from Eastern Europe, he was active in Jewish cultural and Zionist circles. He served on the committee of the Jewish Health Organisation of Great Britain and was a former vice-chairman of the ORT-OSE committee. He was an executive member of the English \*Zionist Federation and a committee member of Poale Zion of Great Britain. He chaired the English section of YIVO (the Yiddish Scientific Institute founded in Vilna), which had been busy, on the eve of the Second World War, with ambitious plans for an exhibition in London covering 60 years of Jewish cultural activities in Britain, and with promoting other aspects of Jewish life in this country.

JC (17 April 1942).

**KRUSIN, Sir STANLEY MARKS** (8 June 1908–28 April 1998), parliamentary counsel. The son of Henry Krusin, an 'agent', of West Hampstead, he was educated at St Paul's School and at Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1932, and served as a Wing Commander in the RAFVR during the Second World War. From 1945–7 he was Deputy Secretary of the British Tabulating Machine Company. Having joined the Parliamentary Counsel Office in 1947, he was a parliamentary counsel from 1953–69, and Second Parliamentary Counsel from 1970–3. He was the author of works on the law, and was knighted in 1973.

WWW; Jolles.

**KUBRICK, STANLEY** (26 July 1928–7 March 1999), film director. One of the most highly regarded film directors of recent decades, he was born in New York, the son of a physician. From 1945 he worked as a staff photographer for *Look* magazine before becoming an independent, low-budget film-maker in 1950. Remarkably, he did not work for a major Hollywood studio until 1956, and lived and worked in New York rather than California. In 1956 he made *The Killing* for United Artists, and then worked for MGM, directing a long

series of famous innovative films: *Paths of Glory* (1957), *Spartacus* (1960), *Dr. Strangelove* (1964), *2001* (1968), and the controversial *Clockwork Orange* (1971). In 1977 he moved permanently to Childwickbury Manor near Harpenden, Hertfordshire. His latter films included *The Shining* (1980), *Full Metal Jacket* (1987), and *Eyes Wide Shut* (1999). Although he was nominated many times for the Academy Award as best director, he never won. He was widely regarded as an intelligent, very individualistic perfectionist.

ODNB; V. LoBrutto, *Stanley Kubrick* (1997); J. Baxter, *Stanley Kubrick* (1997).

**KUPER (née Beemer), HILDA** (23 August 1911–23 April 1992), social anthropologist. Born in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, she moved in childhood to Johannesburg following her father's death. After graduating from the University of the Witwatersrand in social anthropology and French she did post-graduate work under Bronislaw Malinowski at the LSE. She was his research assistant during preparation of his last major work, *Coral Gardens and Their Magic* (1937). After two years in London she did fieldwork in Swaziland under the auspices of the International African Institute. She authored a number of books. In 1936 she had married Leo Kuper (1908–94), a South African lawyer who turned sociologist and became an academic in Durban and later in California. She died in Los Angeles.

ODNB.

**KURTI, NICHOLAS** (14 May 1908–24 November 1998), physicist. A banker's son, he was born Miklós Mór Kürti in Budapest, where his schooling occurred. After studying at the Sorbonne he obtained a PhD at the Technische Hochschule in Berlin. In 1933 he arrived in Oxford, joining the Clarendon Laboratory, where Franz \*Simon and Kurt \*Mendelssohn set up a low temperature physics department, where he achieved a long-lasting world record for the lowest temperature, within one or two millionths of a degree Kelvin. In 1940 he joined Tube Alloys,

researching on the separation of isotopes of uranium hexafluoride. His work involved the application of high magnetic fields to quantum physics, the thermodynamic properties of paramagnetic salts, nuclear orientation, and nuclear thermometry. In 1967 he became Professor of Physics at the University of Oxford. Elected FRS in 1956, he received the Royal Society's Hughes Medal in 1969. He was appointed CBE in 1973, and received foreign honours.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 46 (2000).

**KUSEVITSKY, DAVID** (1911–85), **KUSEVITSKY, JACOB** (19 August 1903–59), and **KUSEVITSKY, SIMCHA** (5 January 1905–24 June 1998), cantors. The brothers were born in Smorgonie, near Vilna. David studied at Vilna's Music Conservatoire. He was Reader at Hendon Synagogue (1937–51), and held a teaching post at \*Jews' College. Subsequently he worked in New York. Jacob studied at the Romales Yeshivah in Vilna, and at Kharkov and Rostov. From 1935–48 he was Cantor at Dalston Synagogue, and from 1948–51 at the \*Western Synagogue. He also later worked in New York. Simcha was Cantor at Queen's Park Synagogue, Glasgow (1932–4) and Shacklewell Lane Synagogue, Stoke Newington (1934–7), attaining such an outstanding reputation with his glorious wide-ranging tenor voice that he was Cantor at the \*Great Synagogue from 1937–47. His Friday night London performances were so popular that policemen were required to control the crowds hoping to attend. He spent the remainder of his life and career in South Africa.

JC 6 Sept. 1935, 23 July 1937, 21 Aug. 1959, 9 Aug. 1985); *World Jewish Register* 1955.

**KUSHNER, TONY** (30 May 1960–), historian. Educated at the University of Sheffield, he has been in recent years Marcus Sieff Professor of Jewish History at the University of Southampton, and head of the Parkes Institute there. He has written widely on antisemitism and the experience of immigrants. He has been critical of the version of Anglo-Jewish history which is sympathetic

to British liberalism, and views British liberalism as having been unable to deal with the unprecedented evils of the Holocaust. Like other historians who reflect this viewpoint, he also sees intolerance as widespread in British society. He has authored various works, including *The Persistence of Prejudice: Antisemitism in British Society During the Second World War* (1989) and *The Holocaust and the Liberal Imagination* (1994), and has edited or co-edited many collections of essays, such as *Refugees in an Age of Genocide* (1999). He should not be confused with the American playwright of the same name.

JYB.

**KUTCHINSKY, MOISHE AARON** (c1875–1959), Chasidic lay scholar. Born in Grobova, Poland, he studied under a Chasidic rebbe, and arrived in London with his parents and sister in 1892. He married the daughter of a diamond merchant in Bamberg, Germany, and became a successful retail jeweller in the East End. A dedicated student of the Torah, he conducted a daily shiur at Cannon Street Road Synagogue and authored a commentary, *Gevurot Moshe V'Aharon*, which was published in 1960. The Rev. **Wolf Morein** (c1908–18 September 1941), minister of the North London Synagogue, was his son-in-law.

JC (26 Sept. 1941, 1 Jan. 1960); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**KYEZOR, LOUIS** (c1796–11 October 1869), jeweller, businessman, and philanthropist. Born in Frankfurt, he became a jeweller and silversmith in Doncaster during the 1820s. He joined a local troop of the South West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. A 'town constable', he sometimes found himself interceding with local magistrates on behalf of immigrant Jews hawking in the district without the requisite licence. In 1834 he moved to London, joining the Maiden Lane Synagogue, and subsequently became a substantial proprietor in the Middlesex village of Whitton. He proved a popular figure who at Christmas provided food and fuel for the local poor and effected many improvements in the village. Jocularly

dubbed 'The King of Whitton', he was Quarter Master Sergeant in the 16th Rifle Corps, which he helped to extricate from debt. He even provided a small endowment for Christian clergymen. In 1868 he was elected a parish representative on the Twickenham Government Board. He was fatally shot in the abdomen by an alcoholic octogenarian tenant faced with

eviction, who immediately committed suicide. Kyezor was buried at Mile End Cemetery with full military honours. His descendants included [Sophia] Flora \*Heilbron and L. M. \*Keysor.

Berger; *Times* (13, 14, 15 Oct. 1869); H. Pollins and V. Rosewarne, *The King of Whitton* (2002).

## L

**LACHMANN, Sir PETER JULIUS** (23 December 1931–), immunologist. Born in Berlin, he emigrated to Britain in 1938 and attended Christ's College, Finchley. He qualified in medicine (1956) following study at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at UCH. After years of research at Cambridge (PhD, 1962), he was Professor of Immunology at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School (1971–5), Sheila Joan Smith Professor of Immunology at Cambridge (1977–9), and Director of the MRC's Molecular Immunopathology Unit (1980–96). He led the scientific debate concerning, among other issues, the benefits of stem cell research, and genetically modified food crops. Elected FRS in 1982, he was President of the Royal College of Pathologists (1990–3), served on UNESCO's International Bioethics Committee (1993–8), and was President of the UK Academy of Medical Sciences (1998–2002) and of the European Federation of Academies of Medicine (2004–5). He was knighted in 2002.

WW; JC (21 June 2002); online sources.

**LADDIE, Sir HUGH IAN LANG** (15 April 1946–29 November 2008), judge. Educated at Aldenham School and at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1969 (QC, 1986; Bencher, 1993). Co-author of the much-cited *Modern Law of Copyright* (1980), he was Junior Counsel to the Treasury in Patent Matters (1981–6) and Chairman of the Copyright Tribunal (1993–5). From 1995–2005 he was a Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division. In 2005 he caused a sensation in legal circles when he resigned his post, calling it 'unstimulating', and joined a firm of solicitors specialising in the law of intellectual property. In 2006 he was appointed Professor of Intellectual Property at UCL, where he founded the Institute of Brand and Innovation Law. Knighted in 1995, he edited *Supreme Court Practice* from 1995–2000.

WW; Debrett's *People of Today*; Jolles; *Daily Telegraph* (4 Dec. 2008); *Times* (5 Dec. 2008).

**LAKATOS (né Lipsitz), IMRE** (9 November 1922–2 February 1974), philosopher of science. Born Imre (Avrum) Lipsitz, the son of a wine merchant, he was educated at the Jewish Real Gymnasium in his native Debrecen and at the University of Debrecen, where he became a Marxist. Surviving the war under an assumed name, he changed his name again in 1945, was expelled from the Communist Party, and spent three years in a Soviet prison camp. Released after Stalin's death, when he was able to assume an academic post, he fled after the 1956 Hungarian Revolution to Britain, where he took a doctorate in mathematics at Cambridge and studied under Karl \*Popper at the LSE. He was a lecturer there from 1960 and Professor of Logic from 1970 until his sudden death of a heart attack. He became one of the most influential philosophers of science, viewing science as consisting of a series of programmatic central assumptions that combined the major theoretical approaches of Popper and Thomas Kuhn. He also became a right-winger in politics and a fierce anti-communist.

ODNB; *Times* (6 Feb. 1974).

**LAKE, CLAUDE** (pseud.) *see* **BLIND, MATHILDE**

**LAMBERT, VERITY** (27 November 1935–22 November 2007), television and film producer. Born in North Finchley, daughter of a chartered accountant, she was educated at Roedean and spent a year at the Sorbonne. Entering the television industry in 1956 as a secretary, she was, in 1963, founding producer of the BBC science fiction series *Doctor Who*. Having left the BBC in 1969 she worked in senior and executive positions for several television and film companies. In 1985 she set up her own independent production company, Cinema Verity. Her *Somerset Maugham Short Stories* won a BAFTA in 1969. Her GBH was nominated for a BAFTA in 1992 but lost to Linda \*Agran's *Prime Suspect*, in circumstances

that provoked controversy. In 2002 she was appointed OBE and also won BAFTA's Alan Clarke Award for Outstanding Contributions to Television. She was named Jewish Care Woman of the Year in 1992.

JC (30 Oct. 1992, 30 Nov. 2007).

**LAND, DAVID** (23 May 1918–23 December 1995), impresario. Born in the East End to Polish immigrants, he attended the Davenant Foundation Grammar School in Whitechapel. After service in the Second World War, he became a concert impresario, securing Vera Lynn and other stars, and also became the European representative of Abe Saperstein's Harlem Globetrotters. He is best known for discovering Andrew Lloyd Weber and Tim Rice, the premier musical writers of the post-1970 era, paying them £30 per week each to write *Jesus Christ Superstar*. He also produced such famous hits as *Joseph and His Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat*, *Evita*, and *Sweeney Todd* in theatres in London and New York. In 1984 he bought the historic Theatre Royal in Brighton and restored it. From 1983–91 he was Chairman of the Young Vic. He contributed to many charities, Jewish and general.

JC (5 Jan. 1996).

**LANDA (née Gordon), [ANNIE] GERTRUDE** (19 August 1881–25 June 1941), and **LANDA, MYER JACK** (10 March 1874–30 May 1947), journalist. Born in Leeds, the son of a draper from the Tsarist Empire, Myer started his career on provincial newspapers. In 1904, the year he married Gertrude, daughter of Rev. A. E. \*Gordon, he moved to London, where he worked briefly for the *Daily Mail*. In 1905 he joined the *Daily News*, securing its front-page scoop in 1911 announcing the death of King Edward VII owing to overhearing that news from Home Secretary Winston Churchill to a third party over a crossed telephone wire. In 1919 he resigned as Chief Sub-Editor to be Editor of the *Daily Bulletin* of the London-based WZO, and for a time edited *Jewish World*. He later became Parliamentary Correspondent to the *Westminster Gazette* and to a group of provincial papers, and in 1943 became Chairman

of the House of Commons Press Gallery Committee. In 1917 he was Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Regiment Committee. Following a visit to Eretz Israel in 1931 he wrote a series of articles in the JC that were reprinted as *Palestine As It Is* (1932). He also wrote *The Alien Problem and Its Remedy* (1911), *The Jew in Drama* (1926), *The Shylock Myth* (1942), and *The Man without a Country* (1946). Gertrude's publications included two volumes of Jewish fairy tales, the novel *The Case and the Cure* (1901), and novels co-written with Myer, including *Jacob Across Jabbok* (1933), *Kitty Villareal* (1934), *Chykel-Michael* (1935), and *The Joy Life* (1937). She also wrote plays, many in collaboration with him, including *Red Rio*, *For All Eternity*, *As We Are*, *The Glazier*, and *The Four Corners*. Early in the twentieth century she contributed the 'Aunt Naomi' column to the 'Young Israel' page of the JC, and subsequently established through the law courts her right to retain the pseudonym; the case was widely cited as a legal precedent. The couple's daughter **Ruth Landa** (1905–89), a producer for the BBC's North America service during the Second World War, was part author of the first documentary film about women in the war (*Britannia Is a Woman*) and a Poetry Society Gold Medal holder.

JC (6, 27 June 1941); *Times* (13 Sept. 1917, 5 Feb. 1918, 2 June 1947, 1 March 1974, 21 Aug. 1981); C. Andrews, ed. *Radio's Who's Who* (1947); M. Freedman, *25 Characters in Leeds Jewish History* (2004).

**LANDAU, ABRAHAM PINCHAS** (1880–1948), timber merchant and Chasidic lay leader. Born in Ostrow-Masowiecki, Poland, then in the Tsarist empire, he arrived in London in 1914 and established a timber yard at Bow. After worshipping initially at a shtiebl in Plumber's Row and another in Black Lion Yard, he joined the \*Machzikei Hadath congregation. The most prominent follower of the Ger tradition residing in interwar London, he was popularly known as 'The Consul of Ger' owing to his closeness to the Gerer rebbe.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**LANDAU, Sir DENNIS MARCUS** (18 June 1927–), business executive. The son

of a metallurgist, he was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School and read chemistry at the University of London, joining Schweppes Ltd in 1952. He served as Managing Director of Schweppes (East Africa) Ltd from 1958–62, Managing Director of Chivers Hartley Ltd during 1968–9, and Deputy Chairman of Cadbury Schweppes Foods in 1970. He served as Controller, Food Division, Co-op Wholesale Society Ltd, 1971, Deputy Chief Executive Officer (1974–80), and Chief Executive of the Co-op Wholesale Society Ltd (1980–92). Knighted in 1987, he was also Chairman (1989–92) of the Co-op Bank PLC, and was a director of other companies. A former Cricklewood Synagogue choirboy and Habonim member, he served with the Jewish Brigade from 1945–7.

JC (5 Dec. 1980, 25 June 1982, 9 Jan. 1987); *WW*; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**LANDAU, HERMANN** (March 1844–25 August 1921), communal leader and businessman. Born in Konstantynow, Poland, the son of a factory owner, he was educated in Kalisch and Breslau. Moving to England in 1864, he taught Hebrew for two years at Rev. R. I. Cohen's school in Dover, and from 1866–71 lived in Brighton, where he led a successful revolt of foreign-born members of the local synagogue, inducing them to withhold their membership dues until the Anglo-Jewish clique who ran the congregation gave them a say in its management. Abandoning plans to become a barrister, he became a prosperous London stockbroker and for several years chaired a company concerned with mining in West Australia. Under the pseudonym 'A Polish Jew' he often wrote to the *JC* urging the welfare of East European immigrants. The \*Poor Jews' Temporary Shelter in the East End was his brainchild; he was its second President and also President of the Jewish Soup Kitchen. In 1885, with Samuel \*Montagu (later Lord Swaythling), he founded the \*Federation of Synagogues. He co-founded the Jewish Crèche, opened in Spitalfields in 1897, and served on the Jewish Board of Guardians and on the AJA's Council. He compiled an unpublished Hebrew grammar, and with Joseph \*Jacobs produced a popular Yiddish-English dictionary. For his efforts on behalf

of Belgian refugees during the First World War he was appointed OBE.

JC (4 Nov. 1898, 2, 9 Sept. 1921).

**LANDAU, ISAAC GEDALIAH** (1874–12 November 1954), solicitor and communal leader. Born in Whitechapel, one of Rev. Marcus \*Landau's 18 children, he was educated at the City of London School and qualified as a solicitor in 1903. From 1911 he was employed by the B'nai B'rith and then by the \*Board of Deputies to represent Jewish refugees seeking to remain in Britain, and became a leading practitioner in immigration law. He was associated with many important Jewish bodies for remarkable lengths of time. He was a member of the Board of Deputies from 1919 until his death, of the Committee of the \*Jews' Temporary Shelter for 39 years, of the Council of \*Jews' College for 31 years, and of the London Board of Shechita for 40 years. He served as Warden of the Dalston Synagogue from 1916–35, and was a member of the Council of the \*United Synagogue from 1908 until his death.

JC (19 Nov. 1954); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**LANDAU, LESLIE LESSER** (c1905–?), film producer and screenwriter. Born in London, he was educated at Cheltenham and in Germany. From 1924 he was involved with films as a newsreel editor and documentary director. He directed *The King, God Bless Him* (1934), and produced *The Dark World* (1935), *Love Test* (1935), *The Riverside Murder* (1935), and *The Wedding Group* (1936). Following a period in Hollywood he returned to Britain, worked on propaganda fare during the Second World War, and co-wrote *My Brother Jonathan* (1948), *Portrait of Clare* (1950), and the plays *Portrait of Hickory* and *Inquest on a Hero* (1954).

JC (23 April 1948); McFarlane, *Encyclopedia of British Film*; <http://www.ancestry.com> shows that his birth was registered in Fulham during the first quarter of 1905.

**LANDAU, MARCUS** (c1837–1 April 1913), shochet and inventor. He emigrated to London in

his teens from his native Gomel, and for many years was an authorised shochet. In 1873 he invented a well-regarded safety lamp for use in coal mines, and in 1893 he patented a device called an 'appositor', consisting of a folding portable frame, to facilitate ritual slaughtering. He was a founder of the \*Jews' Temporary Shelter and the Society for Providing Sabbath Meals, and the *Orthodox Jewish Standard* was conceived at his Leman Street home. He insisted that his nine daughters should be as educated to their full intellectual potential as his nine sons. His high-achieving brood included Isaac \*Landau; Muriel Elsie \*Landau; Annie (Hannah) Landau, MBE (1873–45), Headmistress of the Evelina de Rothschild School in Jerusalem and schoolteacher; and communal leader Ruth Beatrice Rabinowitz (née Landau, 1900–90), wife of Rev. Dr Joseph \*Rabinowitz.

JC (19 Dec. 1873, 9 July 1875, 6 Jan. 1893, 4 April 1913, 11 July 1975, 11 Jan. 1991, 21 Dec. 2001); O. Sacks, *Uncle Tungsten: Memories of a Chemical Boyhood* (2001).

**LANDAU, MURIEL ELSIE** (21 January 1895–13 November 1972), gynaecologist, and **SACKS, SAMUELELIEZER** (19 November 1895–21 June 1990), physician and Hebraist. The daughter of Rev. Marcus Landau, Miss Elsie Landau (as she was known professionally) attended Dame Alice Owen's School and studied at the London School of Medicine for Women, and at the Royal Free Hospital. Qualifying in 1918, in 1920 she became the first Jewish woman elected FRCS. She obtained an MD in 1921 and was appointed to the consulting staff at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, where she became Honorary Gynaecologist, and held posts at the London Jewish Hospital and the Marie Curie Hospital. She published *Women of Forty* (1956) and during 1965–6 was President of the Medical Women's Federation of Great Britain. Rabbi Joseph \*Rabinowitz was her brother-in-law. In 1922 she wed Samuel Sacks, uncle of Abba \*Eban. Born in Joniskis, Lithuania, the son of an egg merchant, he arrived in England at the age of eight, was educated at the Central Foundation School, and in 1917 qualified in medicine at the London Hospital. He became a much-loved general practitioner in Stepney and later in Cricklewood, and founded the Jewish Hospital Medical Society. A good

Hebrew scholar, he was (1948–52) foundation Chairman of the British branch of Brit Ivrit Olamit, and until an advanced age gave shiurim at Cricklewood Synagogue. He and his wife supported an annual lectureship in their name at the \*Oxford Centre for Graduate Hebrew Studies. Three of their four sons became doctors, including the well-known USA-based neurologist **Oliver Wolf Sacks** (9 July 1933–), whose book *Awakenings* became a Hollywood film. Chief Rabbi Sir Jonathan \*Sacks is a relative.

JC (1 Dec. 1972); *Times* (17 Nov. 1972); *BMJ* (2 Dec. 1972); *WWW*.

**LANDAU, SURELE** (20 March 1908–19 July 2007), actress. She was born in Whitechapel, where her parents, immigrants from Poland, kept a kosher restaurant frequented by Yiddish actors from the nearby Pavilion Theatre. Possessing natural singing and acting talents, she determined upon a stage career despite her father's disapproval, and made her acting debut at the age of 14 in a play starring Dinah \*Feinman. Her initial roles were as boys. From 1925 she was a regular member of the Pavilion company. Especially suited to soubrette roles, she in 1926 performed in Warsaw with Joseph \*Kessler, and toured South Africa in 1930. She abandoned the stage soon after her marriage to Alfred Somers (d. 2001), a violinist in the Pavilion's orchestra. She spent her final years at Jewish Care's home in Hendon.

JC (26 June, 9 Oct. 1987, 14 Sept. 2007); Mazower.

**LANDAUER, FRITZ JOSEPH** (13 June 1883–17 November 1968), architect. Born in Augsburg, Germany, the son of a textile manufacturer, he was educated in Augsburg, Munich, and Karlsruhe. From 1909 until the mid-1930s he practised in Munich, designing synagogues, war memorials, and public projects in a modernist style. He came to Britain in 1933, and lived permanently in London from 1937. He designed the North Western Synagogue, Golders Green (1935–6), and the Willesden United Synagogue (1936–7); he also designed shop fronts and other buildings. At the time of his death, however, he was largely forgotten, even by the JC, and almost impoverished. His

son Walter (d. 1995), who moved to the USA after a period in Britain and changed his surname to Landor, had better luck. He became the first major commercial design consultant, and designed the famous logos for Coca-Cola, Levis Jeans, and British Airways.

ODNB; C. Benton, *A Different World: Emigré Architects in Britain, 1928–1958* (1995); P. Lasko, 'The Impact of German-Speaking Refugees in Britain on the Fine Arts', in W. E. Mosse, ed., *Second Chance: Two Centuries of German-Speaking Jews in the United Kingdom* (1991), 255–74.

**LANDAUER, WALTER** *see* RAWICZ, MARYAN JOHANNES

**LANDESHUT, SAMUEL** (c1825–26 November 1877), Orthodox minister and communal leader. Born in Prussia, he arrived in England in 1846. In 1855 he became Chazan to the Bristol Hebrew Congregation, and also taught Hebrew. He moved to Manchester in 1859 to be Reader of the Old Congregation. In 1863, during the 'cotton famine' wrought by the American Civil War, he arranged a conference of representatives from his own and the city's Reform congregation in order to cooperate in matters of charitable relief and form a Board of Guardians. When such a body was finally established, in 1867, he served as Secretary, leaving Manchester in 1869 to assume the post of Secretary to the original \*Jewish Board of Guardians in London. In 1876 he became First Reader of the newly founded St John's Wood Synagogue, combining his duties there with those at the Board. But his health was already failing.

JC (30 Nov. 1877); Samuel, *Jews in Bristol*; Williams, *Manchester*.

**LANDMAN, SAMUEL** (10 September 1884–17 April 1967), communal leader and solicitor. Born in Swaniec, Russia, he emigrated as a child to Leeds, where his father traded as an ironmonger. He was educated at the University of Leeds and then at the Sorbonne, where he met Max Nordau and became a committed Zionist. In Britain he qualified

as a solicitor, and was associated with his brother-in-law (Sir) Leon \*Simon and Harry \*Sacher in publicising and advancing the Zionist cause. In 1912 he was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Joint Zionist Council (consisting of the \*Zionist Federation and the Order of Ancient Maccabeans). From 1917–23 he was General Secretary of the WZO. During the interwar years he became associated with the Revisionist Movement, later chairing the General Zionist Organisation of Great Britain. A member of the Board of Deputies and of the Jewish Health Organisation, he was President of the North-West London Hebrew Institute and Chairman of the Political and Economic Council for the Study of Jewish Problems, which he founded in 1952. His wife Augusta (1893–14 January 1966), the daughter of Moses \*Umanski, was in 1915 the first woman to qualify MD at the University of Leeds.

JC (5 Dec. 1947, 21 Jan. 1966, 21 April, 12 May 1967); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**LANDSBERG, PETER** (22 August 1922–14 February 2010), physicist. Born in Berlin, he came to Britain in 1939. Educated at the University of London (MSc, 1946) and Imperial College, London (PhD, 1949), he was Professor of Applied Mathematics at University College Cardiff (1959–72) and at the University of Southampton (1972–87). He authored or co-authored 11 books and 417 scientific papers. An expert on quantum physics and on solar energy, he identified the measure known as the 'Landsberg Efficiency': the energy necessary to power a refrigerator to a given temperature.

*Daily Telegraph* (20 May 2010).

**LANDSTONE, CHARLES** (30 March 1891–2 April 1978), theatre manager, playwright, and novelist. Born in Vienna, he settled during early childhood in London, where his father manufactured walking sticks. Following First World War military service he met, through his involvement with the Stamford Hill Jewish Amateur Dramatic Society, \*Jack Grein, whose theatre company he joined as manager. His first play, *Front of House*



(1936), was revised as *Behind Your Back* (1937) and staged at the Strand Theatre; *Ruby Mora* and the comedy *On a Summer's Day* soon followed. During the Blitz the Neighbourhood and the Vaudeville theatres, which he managed, were the only London theatres staging performances as usual. He was Deputy Drama Director (1942–5) of the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, and (1945–52) Associate Drama Director of its successor body, the Arts Council of Great Britain. Although based in London he was (1942–59) General Manager of Bristol's Theatre Royal, the first state-subsidised theatre in this country, which led to his co-authoring *The Bristol Old Vic* (1957). He served as President of the Council of Repertory Theatres. From 1927–30 he was Secretary of the Jewish Drama League, and from 1944–70 Drama Critic for the JC. He wrote three novels, *Blue Tiger Yard* (1927); *The Kerrels of Hill End* (1929), which drew on the early history of the Muswell Hill Synagogue, of which he was foundation Hon. Secretary (1911–15); and *The Man from Butler's* (1930). He also authored the handbook *You and the Theatre* (1948) and two autobiographies, *Off Stage* (1953) and *I Gate-crashed* (1976).

Times (3 April 1978); JC (7 April, 4 Aug. 1978).

**LANDY, MAURICE** (31 May 1913–12 May 1996), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Llanelli, he studied at the Manchester Yeshivah and the Liverpool Talmudical College. He served successively at Liverpool's Russell Street Synagogue, at Southport, at Aberavon and Port Talbot (1936–42), and at St Albans (1942–4). Having received semikhah from \*Jews' College in 1947 he was from 1948–78 Minister of the Cricklewood Synagogue. As a firm believer in fostering good relations with non-Orthodox colleagues he incurred the displeasure of Chief Rabbi \*Jakobovits, when like several other \*United Synagogue ministers he criticised Jakobovits's refusal in 1972 to allow the Danish Chief Rabbi, who was associated with the Conservative stream of Judaism, to speak at the Kenton Synagogue. During his retirement Landy was actively involved with the Dollis Hill Congregation.

JC (24 May, 7 June 1996).

**LANGDON, DAVID** (24 February 1914–), cartoonist and illustrator. Born in London, he was educated at Davenant Grammar School, and from 1931–9 was an architect with the LCC. Cartoons by him appeared in *Time and Tide*, *Punch*, and *Lilliput*, and he produced a series of advertisements for London Transport. During the war he became a squadron-leader, and edited (1945–6) the *Royal Air Force Journal*. Afterwards he was a freelance cartoonist and illustrator, whose work appeared frequently in *Punch* and the *Sunday Pictorial* (renamed the *Sunday Mirror*). He also contributed to such journals as the *Radio Times*, the *Spectator*, *Paris-Match*, the *New Yorker*, and the *Saturday Evening Post*. He drew a series of caricatures of notable members of the legal profession, and from 1959 produced an annual racing calendar for Ladbrokes. His cartoons appear in a number of volumes, including *Langdon at Large* (1958) and *Punch with Wings* (1961). He was elected FRSA in 1967 and appointed OBE in 1988.

EJ; JC (11 April 1941, 24 Feb. 1967, 10 Jan. 1967); online sources.

**LANSBURY (née Glassman), MINNIE** (c1889–1 January 1922), suffragette and political activist. Born in Stepney, the daughter of a Polish-born coal merchant, she was a teacher until her marriage in 1914 to the son of *Daily Herald* editor-proprietor and future Labour Party leader George Lansbury. In 1915 she joined the East London suffragettes and in 1919 was elected to Poplar Borough Council. In 1921 she, an alderman, was one of the 30 members of the Council imprisoned for six weeks for refusing to levy full rates 'until the government deals properly with the question of unemployment, providing work, or a full maintenance for all, and carries into effect the long-promised and much overdue reform of the equalisation of rates'. She declared that 'if we said the word, the people of Poplar would prevent our arrest by anything less than a machine-gun corps'. The others arrested included her husband and father-in-law, both councillors. They and the other men were sent to Brixton prison while the five women were sent to Holloway. Soon after her release she died of pneumonia following bronchitis that started in gaol. Thousands of

mourners followed her coffin to East Ham Jewish cemetery. A large clock in her memory was mounted in Bow Road near its junction with Alfred Street.

*Times* (2 Sept. 1921, 2 Jan. 1922); *JC* (6 Jan. 1922, 13 April 2007).

**LAPPIN (née Biller), ELENA** (1954–), writer. A native of Moscow, she grew up in Prague and Hamburg. From 1986–90 she taught English at the Haifa Technion. She lived (1990–4) in New York before settling in London. From 1994–7 she edited the *Jewish Quarterly*, but resigned over a funding dispute. A freelance editor and author, she has written *Jewish Voices, German Words* (1994), *Daylight in Nightclub Inferno* (1997), *Foreign Brides* (1999), an anthology of short stories, and *The Nose* (2001), her first novel.

*JYB*; *JC* (24 June 1994, 10 Feb. 2006); online sources.

**LARA, ISIDORE DE** *see* DE LARA, ISIDORE

**LASDUN, Sir DENYS LOUIS** (8 September 1914–11 January 2001), architect. One of the most distinguished of recent British architects, he was born in London, the son of a businessman and engineer who was the cousin of the Russian stage designer Leon Bakst. He was educated at Rugby and at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, where he was influenced by the modernist style of Le Corbusier. From 1937–48 he was a member of the Tecton Partnership, founded by B.\*Lubetkin. During the Second World War he served in the Royal Artillery and in the Royal Engineers, and was awarded an MBE for his air strip construction. In the 1950s he was in partnership with Lindsey Drake, but in 1960 formed his own firm. Among his best known buildings are the luxury apartments at 26 St James's Place (1958), the Royal College of Physicians in Regent's Park (1960), the campus of the University of East Anglia (1962), the Royal National Theatre on Southbank (1976), and the SOAS and Institute of Education blocks in Bloomsbury (1970–6). He was a trustee of

the British Museum (1975–85) and a member of the Jerusalem Town Planning Committee. Appointed CBE in 1965, knighted in 1976, and created CH in 1995, in 1977 he received RIBA's Gold Medal, his profession's highest honour, and he was elected RA in 1991. In 1992 he received Israel's Wolf Prize.

ODNB; *JC* (2 Feb. 2001); M. Emanuel, *Contemporary Architects* (3rd ed. 1994).

**LASKI, HAROLD JOSEPH** (30 June 1893–24 March 1950), political theorist and Labour Party activist. In his day one of the best-known and most controversial political activists in British public life, he was born in Manchester, the son of Nathan \*Laski and brother of Neville \*Laski. Famously precocious, at 17 he published an article in support of the eugenics movement, impressing and amazing Sir Francis Galton. At 18 he eloped with and married a non-Jewish woman from a landed family who had been working as a masseuse. She shared his interest in eugenics and was also an ardent feminist, sparking his interest in women's rights. His marriage caused a permanent break with other members of his family. He read history at New College, Oxford, obtaining a First. He then lectured at McGill University in Canada and at Harvard University, where he formed a highly incongruous friendship with Oliver Wendell Holmes, the great American jurist. In 1920 he returned to England as a lecturer at the LSE, becoming Professor of Political Science in 1926. His writings included *A Grammar of Politics* (1925), where he set out his theory of a pluralist state; *Parliamentary Government in England* (1938); and *The American Presidency* (1940). He served on a number of government committees and was a member of the National Executive of the Labour Party from 1936, playing an influential role. He was also one of the directors of the important Left Book Club. Since he held no elected political office, he was often depicted in sinister terms by right-wing propagandists. In 1945–6 he chaired Labour's National Executive. After Labour's sweeping electoral victory in 1945 he attempted to dictate policy to Prime Minister Clement Attlee, who famously rejected his advice with the rejoinder that 'a period of silence from you would be welcome'. Laski's last years were clouded by his unwise

involvement in bringing a lawsuit for defamation against an allegedly antisemitic local newspaper editor. He increasingly became a strong supporter of Zionism, clashing with British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin over Britain's policy.

ODNB; M. Newman, *Harold Laski: A Political Biography* (1993); I. Kramnick & B. Sheerman, *Harold Laski: A Life on the Left* (1993); K. Martin, *Harold Laski: A Biography* (1969).

**LASKI, MARGHANITA** (24 October 1915–6 February 1988), writer and broadcaster. Manchester-born, the daughter of Neville \*Laski (who named her after a wildflower he had seen growing in Eretz Israel), she was educated at St Paul's Girls' School in Hampstead and Somerville College, Oxford. Although close to her maternal grandfather, Moses \*Gaster, and proud of her Jewishness, she became an atheist at an early age. She wrote such novels as *Little Boy Lost* (1949) – which to her chagrin was made into a musical – and *The Village* (1952), as well as the play *The Offshore Island* (1959). Subsequently she turned to non-fiction, writing *Ecstasy: A Study of Some Secular and Religious Experiences* (1961) and studies of several prominent British literary figures. Between 1958 and 1986 she voluntarily researched and submitted no fewer than 250,000 examples to the *Oxford English Dictionary*. She frequently appeared on such programmes as *Any Questions?* and *The Brains Trust*. From 1982–6 she was Vice-Chairman of the Arts Council.

ODNB; EJ.

**LASKI, NATHAN** (1863–19 October 1941), cotton broker and communal leader. A Manchester cotton merchant in the India trade, he was born in Russian Poland and in Britain lived originally in Middlesbrough. Naturalised in 1901, he was active in local Liberal politics, as was his wife Sarah (née Frankenstein; 1869–23 February 1945); she sat on Manchester City Council from 1925 until her death when an alderman. In 1933 he was awarded an honorary degree by the University of Manchester. He held, at various times, the presidencies of the Manchester

Great Synagogue, the city's Jewish Board of Guardians, and its Jewish Hospital, the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, and the local Zionist Council. He also served as Treasurer of the \*Board of Deputies. He died, much mourned, two days after being knocked down by a motor vehicle in Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, while on his way to a Jewish meeting. Harold \*Laski and Neville \*Laski were his sons.

EJ; JC (10, 24 Oct., 7 Nov. 5, 12 Dec. 1941, 2 March 1945).

**LASKI, NEVILLE** (18 December 1890–24 March 1969), barrister, judge, and communal leader. The brother of Harold \*Laski, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, Clifton College, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. During the First World War he served with the Sixth Lancashire Fusiliers, reaching captain's rank. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple (QC, 1930; Bencher, 1938), he was Recorder of Burnley (1935–56), Judge of Appeal of the Isle of Man (1953–6), and Recorder and Judge of the Liverpool Crown Court (1956–63). From 1950–6 he was an active member of the General Council of the Bar (Hon. Treasurer, 1955–6). Following his marriage to the daughter of Moses \*Gaster he became a leading member of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, publishing in 1952 a booklet on its laws and charities. He was President of the \*Board of Deputies from 1933–9, and – despite the fact that in 1933 he became co-Chairman and in 1934 Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine – has been accused of being insufficiently pro-Zionist during that terrible decade; the election of his successor, Selig \*Brodetsky, is widely perceived as reflecting a turning-point in the outlook of Anglo-Jewry. Laski was also Vice-President of the AJA. In 1939 he published an anthology of speeches, *Jewish Rights and Jewish Wrongs*.

EJ; JC (28 March 1969); WWW.

**LASS, HYMAN (CHAYIM) ELIEZER** (1883–29 June 1947), clothing manufacturer and Chasidic philanthropist. Born in Mława near Warsaw, he settled in London as a young man. He became

affluent enough to make regular monetary donations to a number of Chasidic rebbes in Poland, as well as to East European scholars and yeshivot. He helped towards the medical costs of his London neighbour, J. A. \*Twersky – the Trisker Rebbe – who was frequently ill, and paid for private treatment of the seriously ill son of Rabbi Dov Straus, who in 1934 had founded a shtiebl in Sandringham Road, Hackney. Lass facilitated the arrival in London of many fugitives from Nazism. He financed publication in London of the Chasidic work *Bikkure Aviv*. Each Friday, at his Whitechapel office, he distributed sums to poor Jews to enable them to celebrate the Sabbath. He was a generous supporter of the Safath Emeth Yeshivah in Jerusalem, a trustee of the North East London Beth Hamedrash, Hackney, Life President of the Sidney Street Synagogue, and a governor of the London Hospital and the Jewish Hospital. In later life he lived in Brighton, where he served as Treasurer and Warden of the Middle Street Synagogue.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; JC (4 July, 15 Aug. 1947).

**LAST, ISAAC** (c1847–3 November 1913), Hebrew scholar. Foreign-born, he spent his declining years as one of the scholars-in-residence at the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, Ramsgate, where he undertook the editing and annotation of hitherto unpublished works of the medieval philosopher, biblical commentator, and grammarian Joseph Ibn Kaspi, who lived in France and Spain. The resultant volume appeared in 1913. Himself a published author, Last had earlier been instrumental in the publication of other manuscripts by Ibn Kaspi that lay in archives in Oxford, Paris, and Munich, as well as in the publication of a work by the Antwerp-based Talmudist Joel Horowitz. Some months before his sudden death in Ramsgate the JC, which in 1906 had paid tribute to him as ‘a begetter of books’, observed that ‘Isaac Last stands out as a literary revivalist’.

JC (24 April 1903, 24 Aug. 1906, 28 March, 7 Nov. 1913).

**LÁSZLÓ DE LOMBOS, PHILIP ALEXIUS** (30 April 1869–22 November 1937), painter. Born

Fülöp Elek Laub in Budapest, Hungary, the son of an impoverished tailor, he worked for a scene-painter while still a child and learned photographic retouching. Subsequently he studied at art schools in Budapest, Munich, and Paris. Magyarising himself and embracing Christianity, he became the foremost society portrait painter of his generation, with his heyday before the First World War. In 1907 he settled in London, and the following year paid the first of several visits to the USA. King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, and Theodore Roosevelt were among his sitters. In 1912 he was raised to the Hungarian nobility and assumed the hereditary suffix *de Lombos*; henceforth he signed himself ‘*de László*’. In 1913 he became FRP. He was elected President of the RSBA in 1930 and Vice-President of the RSA in 1937. His incomplete memoir appears in his authorised biography, Owen Rutter’s *Portrait of a Painter* (1939).

ODNB; EJ; D. Clifford, *The Paintings of P. A. de László* (1969); S. Bailey et al., *Brush With Grandeur: Philip de László (1869–1937)* (2004).

**LATCHMAN, DAVID SEYMOUR** (22 January 1956–), geneticist. Educated at Haberdashers’ Aske’s School and at Queen’s College, Cambridge (BA, 1978; PhD, 1981), he was Director of the Medical Biology Unit at UCL (1988–91), Professor of Molecular Pathology there (1991–9), Director of the Windeyer Institute of Medical Sciences (1996–9), and Professor of Human Genetics at UCL from 1999. Since 2003 he has also been Master of Birkbeck College and Professor of Genetics there. His research has focused on the regulation of gene expression in mammalian cells. He edited the textbook *Basic Molecular and Cell Biology* (1988), and has written other scientific works.

WW; JC (1 Nov. 2002, 20 Nov. 2009).

**LAURENCE, JOHN ZACHARIAH** (1828–18 July 1870), ophthalmic surgeon. Born in Paris, he was educated at UCL, qualified as a doctor, became a distinguished ophthalmic surgeon, and was elected FRCS. In 1857 he founded the South London Ophthalmic Hospital (later the Royal Eye Hospital).

He held posts at the Ophthalmic Hospital, Southwark; the Northern Dispensary; and St Marylebone General Dispensary. He was Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, and Hon. Surgeon to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and the Epileptic, in Bloomsbury. His books included *A Handy-Book of Ophthalmic Surgery for the use of Practitioners* (1866). During the 1860s he founded and edited the short-lived (1864–7) *Ophthalmic Review*; it is occasionally stated to have been the first ophthalmic journal, but was preceded in 1857 by one issued by the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. He had an international reputation in his field, and designed several instruments. He was, inter alia, a member of the Universal Ophthalmological Society, the Pathological Society of London, and the Harveian Society.

JC (7 Sept. 1866); *British Medical Journal* (25 April 1857, 28 May, 20 Aug. 1864, 20 May, 19 Aug. 1865); *Lancet* (28 Sept. 1861); *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, 16 (1932), 727–40; G. Holmes, *The National Hospital, Queen's Square* (1954); *Plarr's Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England* (1930).

**LAURENT DE LARA, DAVID** (c1806–76), artist. Born in Amsterdam, he became 'illuminating artist' to Queen Victoria, and was therefore responsible for much of the decoration on royal proclamations. He was acclaimed in Jewish circles for his *Illuminated Hebrew Almanac* and his *Illuminated Hebrew Calendar*, as well as a portrait of Hananel \*de Castro. His superbly coloured and executed works included *The Illustrated Ten Commandments* (1846), dedicated to Sir Moses \*Montefiore and a book that impressed 'a distinguished Earl' so much that he bought several copies and appointed de Lara drawing master to his children, and *The 119th Psalm* (1860), dedicated to Viscountess Combermere. For the 1851 Great Exhibition de Lara designed a 'Royal Illuminated Chess Table', giving a preview to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at Osborne House. In 1850 he published a key text, *Elementary Instruction in the Art of Illumination and Missal Painting on Vellum*, which passed through several editions. His musical daughter with his London-born wife Sarah (née Crawcour) was the mother of pianist and composer Adelina de Lara (1872–1961; real name Lottie Adelina Preston).

JC (8 May, 31 July, 26 Sept. 1846, 12 April, 30 March 1849); online sources.

**LAUTERPACHT, Sir ELIHU** (13 July 1928–), legal scholar, and **LAUTERPACHT, Sir HERSCH** (16 August 1897–8 May 1960), jurist and legal scholar. One of the most eminent experts of his time in international law, Sir Hersch was born at Zolkiew near Lwow, the son of a timber merchant. Educated locally and at the University of Vienna, he moved to England in 1923, received a doctorate in law at the University of London in 1925, became an assistant lecturer in law at the LSE in 1927, and was naturalised in 1931. From 1935–8 he was Reader in International Law at the University of London, and from 1938–55 Whewell Professor of International Law at the University of Cambridge. Meanwhile, in 1936 he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn (QC, 1949; Bencher, 1955). He also served as Professor of International Law at The Hague Academy in 1930, 1934, 1937, and 1947, and was a member of Britain's War Crimes Executive at Nuremberg in 1945–6. Knighted in 1956, he served as a Judge of the International Court at The Hague from 1954 until his death. He authored many works and textbooks on international law and human rights, such as *The Future of Law in the International Community* (1933). Involved in Jewish and Zionist affairs, he was a founder and president of the World Federation of Jewish Students. His son Sir Elihu was educated at Phillips Academy, Massachusetts, at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (Whewell Scholar). Called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1950 (QC, 1970; Bencher, 1983), he also had a career as an eminent legal scholar. He was Reader in International Law at Cambridge from 1981–8 and Director of the Centre for International Law from 1983–95. He served as President of the World Bank Administrative Tribunal during 1996–8 and in many other senior posts, and was also the author of many works on international law, including *Jerusalem and the Holy Places* (1968). He was knighted in 1998.

ODNB; JC (13 May 1960); *WW*; *WWW*; Jolles.

**LAWRENCE, ESTHER ELLA** (1862–23 July 1944), educationist. The New York-born

daughter of a British manufacturer of playing cards who on relocating to London several years after her birth became a member of the Council of the AJA and otherwise active in communal affairs, she attended the South Hampstead High School. Afterwards she studied briefly at Bedford College, London, and trained as a kindergarten teacher at the Froebel Society's Tavistock Place Training College. Upon graduation she opened a kindergarten in Gower Street, and from 1884–93 was in charge of the preparatory department of Chiswick High School. In 1893 she joined the staff of what became the Froebel Educational Institute the following year, and was its Headmistress from 1901–31. Instrumental in the establishment of kindergartens in two deprived areas of London, she served as President of the Froebel Society, and willed her family's country house in Essex to the Institute. She authored a number of articles on education, as well as the book *The Circular Tablet: A Connecting Link in the Froebel Series of Gifts* (1896). Samuel \*Alexander was her cousin.

ODNB; JC (26 Oct. 1888: John Moss Lawrence).

**LAWRENCE (né Isaacs), Sir FREDERICK** (23 September 1889–5 July 1981), businessman and local politician. Born Frederick Lawrence Isaacs in London, the son of a jeweller, he was educated at LCC schools. He was Chairman and Managing Director of Frederick Lawrence Ltd., a furniture company with branches and factories in London and Bristol. He chaired (1933–5) the Paddington Chamber of Commerce (President, 1946–51). A Conservative, from 1934–65 he was a member of the Paddington Borough Council and from 1946–65 a member of the LCC. During 1944–5 he served as Mayor of Paddington (Deputy Mayor, 1942–5). He was Deputy Chairman of the LCC in 1953–4 and a member of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and of other medical administrative bodies. During the First World War he entered Jerusalem as a despatch rider under Allenby's command. He was Vice-President (1931–42) of the JNF, also holding office in the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Israel. Appointed OBE in 1957, he was knighted in 1963.

JC (4 Jan. 1963, 10 July 1981); *Times* (7 July 1981); WWW; Jolles.

**LAWRENCE, Sir IVAN JOHN** (24 December 1936–), politician and barrister. Born in Brighton and educated at Brighton Grammar School and at Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1962 (QC, 1981; Bencher, 1991) and was Recorder of the Crown Courts, 1983–2002. He has participated in many notable cases and was also a visiting professor of law at the University of Buckingham. From February 1974 until 1997 he was Conservative MP for Burton, initiating the National Lottery with a private member's bill. Associated with many Jewish causes, he was Vice-President of the Conservative Friends of Israel, Secretary of the Holocaust Educational Trust, and a member of the Board of Deputies. He was knighted in 1992.

JC (1 June 1990; 19 June 1992, 30 June 1993, 2 Sept. 1994, 26 March 2004); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**LAWRENCE, MARTIN** (26 September 1909–March 1983), opera singer. Born Charles Schloss in London, the son of Russian immigrants, he was brought up in Whitechapel. He was a choirboy at the Great Synagogue, Duke's Place, and a member of the Chazanim Choir. A bass-baritone, he made his operatic debut in 1944 in Hull with the Carl Rosa Opera Company. Following his name change, he was also a member of New London Opera. Noted for his roles as Don Pasquale and as Mephistopheles, he also sang spirituals and Yiddish songs, and appeared in *Showboat*. A singing teacher and arranger, he was for some years Director of Music at the New London Synagogue. His daughter **Helen Lawrence**, a soprano who studied at the Royal College of Music and in Italy, has sung principal roles at Covent Garden and with the English National Opera.

*International WW in Music* (1977); *Times* (22 March 1983); JC (9 Aug. 1946, 25 March 1983); online sources.

**LAWRENCE, RALPH** (c1910–September 1968), and **LAWRENCE (née Rosenberg), ESTHER** (18 May 1910–September 1993), travel agents. On leaving school Ralph became an assistant in Monty Jaffe's travel agency in Moorgate, one of the earliest in the business. In the

early 1960s, with a non-Jewish Italian hotelier, he pioneered kosher holidays along Italy's Adriatic coast. Following his death in Riccione, his actress and stage producer wife Esther, whom he married in 1934, took over the business. Not long afterwards she was recruited by Fryer Travel to develop a niche market aimed at Jewish travellers. In 1973 she formed her own company, Esther Lawrence Holidays, together with a colleague, Solly Saul. Five years later the firm, which had a loyal Anglo-Jewish clientele, merged with Peltours.

JC (20 Sept. 1968, 15 Oct. 1993).

**LAWRENCE-NEIMARK** (née Lawrence), **RUTH ELKE** (2 August 1971–), mathematician. Born in Huddersfield, she was a child prodigy; when she was five her Austrian-born father gave up his job as a computer consultant to teach her at home. Aged eight she obtained a GCE O-level in mathematics, at that time the youngest child ever to do so, and aged nine she obtained an A-level in pure mathematics, an achievement apparently still unsurpassed. In 1981 she was top out of 530 candidates in the entrance examinations for St Hugh's College, Oxford, and made history by graduating in 1985 at the age of 13 with a starred First and special commendation. The following year she obtained a degree in Physics and in 1989 was awarded a DPhil in Mathematics. In 1990 she became a junior fellow at Harvard University, and moved in 1997 to the University of Michigan as a tenured associate professor, and in 1999 to the Einstein Institute of Mathematics at the HUJ.

JC (12 July, 9, 23 Aug. 1985); online sources.

**LAWSON, LIONEL** *see* **LEVY-LAWSON FAMILY**

**LAWSON, NIGEL, BARON LAWSON OF BLABY** (11 March 1932–), politician. The son of a tea merchant whose own father changed the family name from Leibson, he was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford, becoming a financial journalist. He was City Editor of the *Sunday Telegraph* from

1961–6 and edited *The Spectator* from 1966–70. Conservative MP for Blaby from February 1974 until 1992, he was one of the most prominent and important figures in the Thatcher government, holding the posts of Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1979–81), Secretary of State for Energy (1981–3), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (1983–9), with a seat in the Cabinet from 1981–9. As Secretary for Energy he was chiefly responsible for the privatisation of the coal mines and other industries, and, as Chancellor, for significant tax cuts. He was given a life peerage in 1992. His memoir *The View from Number Eleven* appeared the same year. After retiring from politics, he became noted for his dramatic weight loss. Among his children with his first wife Vanessa Mary Addison (née Salmon; 1936–85), whose family co-owned Lyons catering empire and who in 1983 married A. J. \*Ayer, are **Dominic Ralph Campden Lawson** (17 December 1956–) who edited *The Spectator* from 1990–5 and the *Sunday Telegraph* from 1995–2005, and **Nigella Lucy Lawson** (6 January 1960–), the prominent cookery writer and television presenter, wife of John \*Diamond from 1992–2001 and of Charles \*Saatchi since 2003.

Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**LAYTON, GEORGE** (2 March 1943–), actor, director, screenwriter, and author. The son of Viennese refugees, he was born and brought up in Bradford, where his father was a textile manufacturer. RADA-trained, he received his big break in 1969 in the TV comedy series *Doctor in the House* and appeared in its first two sequels. From 1971 he wrote episodes of the series in collaboration with Jonathan \*Lynn, and has scripted other sitcoms. His anthologies of short stories depicting life in northern England during his boyhood, *The Fib* (first published 1978 as *A Northern Childhood*) and *The Swap* (1997), have been part of the national curriculum in schools. A third book, *The Trick*, appeared in 2006. Some of his work has appeared under the pseudonym Oliver Fry.

JC (20 Oct. 2006); online sources.

**LAYTON (né Loewenstein), JULIAN DAVID** (c1904–30 July 1989), stockbroker and

champion of refugees. His father Leopold, a stockbroker from Frankfurt married to the granddaughter of Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch, was a notable figure in the growth of strictly Orthodox Judaism in London; he changed his surname to Layton in 1917 and Islington-born Julian followed suit in 1921. Julian was a member of the Stock Exchange from 1930 and a partner in the stockbrokers R. Layton & Co. During the Nazi period he was Chairman of the Jewish Refugees' Committee at Woburn House. He went on dangerous missions to the Reich, where he met Adolf Eichmann. He was a founder of the Kitchener Camp at Richborough, Kent (1939–40), which housed about 3500 refugees. During the Second World War, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was sent by the Home Office to Australia to report on conditions facing 'enemy aliens' who had been deported there; he brought many back. His papers are now at the \*Weiner Library. His stockbroker brother **James Layton** (1895–1991) was President of the Poor \*Jews' Temporary Shelter for 40 years, Vice-President of the Jewish Blind Society, and, like his mother before him, Treasurer of the Grocery Relief Fund, which his father had helped to found.

JC (16 Sept. 1898, 9 Nov. 1923; 21 Nov. 1958; 18 Nov. 1988, 11 Aug. 1989); online sources.

**LAZARUS, HARRIS (HIRSCH) MEYER** (11 June 1878–25 February 1962), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Riga, Latvia, he arrived in England in 1897 as a shochet and soon afterwards entered \*Jews' College and the University of London. In 1905, the year he became son-in-law to Dayan S. \*Cohen, he was appointed Minister of the newly-built Brondesbury Synagogue, which he served until 1938. Ordained a rabbi in 1910, he was an assistant dayan (1914–38), and a full-time dayan (1938–45). From 1946–8, and in 1952, he served as Deputy Chief Rabbi. A 'virtuoso of the shofar', he acted as baal tefiah at Hampstead Synagogue during his retirement. He was President of the Sabbath Observance Bureau, the Union of Anglo-Jewish Preachers, and the Union of Young Israel Societies, Hon. President of the Federation of Jewish Youth Societies, and Hon. Vice-President of the Mizrahi Federation. He contributed to the Soncino Press translation of the Talmud, translated previously unpublished poems

by Ibn Gabirol, and authored *The Ways of Her Household* (1923), a traditionalist guide for Jewish women. Rabbi Dr S. M. \*Lehrman was his son-in-law.

ODNB; JC (2 March 1962).

**LAZARUS, ISRAEL (IZZY)** (9 February 1812–26 September 1867), boxer. London-born, he fought bare-knuckled towards the close of the era of 'Broughton's Rules', which were superseded in 1838 by the Pugilistic Society's 'London Prize Ring Rules'. Inspired by his neighbour, Barney \*Aaron, he began boxing in about 1834, and retired in 1837. In 1853 he and his wife joined their two boxer sons Harry and Johnny in the USA. Settling in New York, he became a boxing promoter, and following his move to upstate Buffalo in 1855 as a saloon keeper staged prize fights on his premises. In 1859 he returned to New York, where he died.

*Fistiana, or, The Oracle of the Ring* (1868); B. Postal et al., *Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (1965).

**LAZARUS, MARK** (5 December 1938–), footballer. Born in Stepney into a sporting family, he began his professional career in 1959. Repeatedly transferred, during the 1960s he played for Queen's Park Rangers, Wolverhampton Wanderers, Brentford, Crystal Palace, and Leyton Orient. The high point of his career came when he scored the final goal for QPR against West Bromwich Albion in the 1967 League Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, enabling his team to win 3–2. He was the first Jew to play in a Wembley Cup Final professionally. By 1972 he was playing non-League football with Folkestone. He had played 461 League games (plus two as substitute) and scored 136 goals.

JC (3 March 1967, 29 Jan. 1999); personal communication to M. Jolles from Michael Braham of Southport (2001).

**LAZARUS, Sir PETER ESMOND** (2 April 1926–19 October 1995), civil servant and communal leader. Educated at Westminster



School and at Wadham College, Oxford (Exhibitioner), he served in the Royal Artillery, 1945–8. He joined the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and served as Assistant Secretary (1962–8) and Under-Secretary (1968–70). He was Under-Secretary at the Treasury (1970–2), Deputy-Secretary at the Department of the Environment (1973–6), and the Department of Transport's Deputy Secretary (1976–82) and Permanent Secretary (1982–5). He was Chairman of the Association of First Division Civil Servants from 1969–71 and a director of the Manchester Ship Canal from 1986–93. In 1972–5 and 1987–92 he was Chairman of the LJS, and its President, 1994–5. He was also Commandant of the \*Jewish Lads' and Girls' Brigade (1987–95) and Chairman of the \*Jews Temporary Shelter (1993–5). He received a KCB in 1985.

JC (3 Nov. 1995); WWW; Jolles.

**LAZARUS, SAMUEL** (22 July 1911–3 November 1997), physician and communal leader. Born in Glasgow, where his father founded its earliest Zionist body, he was educated at the Royal Grammar School in Newcastle upon Tyne, qualifying in medicine at the University of Glasgow (MD, 1933). From 1937–48 he taught pharmacology at Anderson's College of Medicine in Glasgow, and later, while a hospital consultant, lectured for many years in medicine at the university. Active in Jewish communal affairs, he was Hon. President of the Glasgow Friends of the Hebrew University and Past Master of the Montefiore Lodge of Freemasons.

JC (5 Dec. 1997).

**LAZARUS, SIMEON** (22 May 1844–11 October 1906), metal broker and communal leader. Like his father, he was a leading metal broker in the City of London. He left £135,000, and was noted for his philanthropy. A Vice-President of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, a warden of the \*Bayswater Synagogue, and an elder of the \*United Synagogue, he was active in other Jewish charities. He established, in Coventry, the Florence Home for apprentices and lads working far from their families; it was named after his wife, the granddaughter

of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler. During his ailing final years he lived in Bournemouth.

JC (19 Oct. 1906).

**LAZARUS, SIMEON LEWIS** (7 July 1864–21 November 1917), stockbroker. Born in Spitalfields, the brother of Sir Benjamin \*Hansford, he was a member of the London Stock Exchange from 1892 until his death. A member of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, he left £707,000. He made many bequests to Jewish charities, as his father had done. His daughter married Stanley S. G. \*Cohen.

JC (23 Nov. 1917).

**LE BEAU, BETTINE** (23 March 1936–), actress and television personality. Born to Yiddish-speaking parents in Antwerp, Belgium, she survived the Holocaust in hiding. She arrived in London in 1945, attended Pitman's College, became a model, and entered show business. During the 1960s and 1970s she acted on radio and television, appeared in several episodes of *The Benny Hill Show*, and had an uncredited part in the film *Dr. No* (1962). She has been a panellist on radio shows, is the author of *Help Yourself to Happiness* (1999), and has lectured widely about her wartime experiences.

*Who's Who on Television* (1970).

**LEADER, HARRY** (28 January 1906–20 January 1987), bandleader and songwriter. The son of a former Russian army trumpeter who taught at the St Petersburg Conservatoire before settling in London's East End and running a grocery shop, he learned to play the violin, saxophone, and clarinet. In 1927 Leader bought a saxophone and played at many dance venues in London and elsewhere. His dance band had many hits, including *Little Man You've Had a Busy Day*, which sold 400,000 copies. His band played at the Hammersmith Palais (1940–4), at the Astoria on Charing Cross Road (1944–58), and at the Brighton Regent Ball Room (1959–6), and was well-

known on radio, especially in *Music While You Work*. His original signature tune, *Memories of You*, was replaced by *Music Maestro Please*. He wrote more than 300 songs with his wife Rona; their son Michael is an actor. Harry discovered the Brighton bus driver Tony Parsons, who as Matt Monro became an internationally known singer.

JC (6 Feb. 1987); *Times* (22 Jan. 1987).

**LEAMINGTON SPA**, in Warwickshire, had a Jewish mayor during 1882 in the person of local jeweller Henry \*Bright (c1817–c1895). In the 1990s the Leamington & District Progressive Jewish Group was formed; it is a branch of the Birmingham Progressive Synagogue. Leamington and district's present Jewish population numbers about 132.

JYB 2009.

**LEAVIS (née Roth), QUEENIE DOROTHY** (7 December 1906–17 March 1981), literary scholar and critic. Born in Edmonton, the daughter of a hosiery salesman, she was educated locally at Latymer School. She won a scholarship to Girton College, Cambridge, where she graduated with a First in English and won three prizes. Her doctoral dissertation was published in 1932 as *Fiction and the Reading Public*. In 1929 she married a non-Jew, the famous literary scholar F. R. Leavis (1895–1978), beginning a lifelong collaboration with him; the marriage caused a break with her Orthodox family. From 1932–53 her husband edited the journal *Scrutiny*, to which she contributed numerous articles. She was ill with cancer from about 1940 onwards, but during the 1960s taught at Cambridge, where he was Reader in English Literature. She wrote many works on nineteenth-century literature, especially on Jane Austen. With her husband she co-authored *Lectures in America* (1969) and *Dickens the Novelist* (1970).

ODNB; EJ; D. Thompson, ed., *The Leavises: Recollections and Impressions* (1984); P. J. M. Robertson, *The Leavises on Fiction: An Historic Partnership* (1981); G. Watson, *The Leavises, the 'Social' & the Left*, 1977.

**LEBRECHT, NORMAN** (11 July 1948–), music and arts critic, author, and broadcaster. Born in Stoke Newington, the son of a businessman, he was educated at the \*Hasmonean Grammar School. He worked as a television producer before becoming Music Critic (1993–2002) on the *Daily Telegraph*, and, from 2002, the *London Evening Standard's* Assistant Editor and Arts Columnist. Frequently controversial, he has written many books on music, including *The Complete Companion to Twentieth Century Music* (2000) and *The Life and Death of Classical Music* (2007), and won the 2007 Whitbread First Novel Prize for his *The Song of Names*. He presents *Lebrecht Live* on BBC Radio Three.

WW; JC (17 Sept. 1999); online sources.

**LEBUS, HARRIS** (24 May 1852–21 September 1907), and **LEBUS, Sir HERMAN ANDREW HARRIS** (1884–15 December 1957), furniture manufacturers. Born in Hull, the son of a Prussian-born cabinetmaker who lived in London for much of his life, Harris Lebus was educated at the JFS and then joined his father's firm. This he developed into what was termed the 'largest furniture factory in the world', with a plant at Tabernacle Street near the City and a showroom at Tottenham Court Road. He was a director of several other companies, left £510,000 when he died, and employed no fewer than 3000 workers in his firm. He was briefly a member of the Board of Management of the \*Great Synagogue. His son Herman, educated at the City of London School and privately, succeeded him as head of the firm. A London JP, he served on Board of Trade bodies relating to the furniture industry, and was a model employer. Appointed CBE in 1920 and knighted in 1946, he contributed to communal charities but otherwise took little part in Jewish affairs.

JC (27 Sept. 1907, 27 March 1908, 20 Dec. 1957); *Times* (24 March 1908, 17 Dec. 1957).

**LEDERMANN, WALTER** (18 March 1911–22 May 2009), mathematician. Born in Berlin, the son of a physician, he was educated at the universities of Berlin and Marburg. In 1934 he arrived in Britain, having won a scholarship

to the University of St Andrews (PhD, 1936). The night before he left Berlin, he attended a performance of *Tristan and Isolde* at which, by chance, Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering were present. During the Second World War he was a navigation instructor in the RAF. Elected FRSE in 1944, from 1946–62 he taught at the University of Manchester, and from 1962–78 at the University of Sussex, where in 1965 he became Professor of Mathematics. He was an expert on matrix and number theory, and the author of five mathematical textbooks. He edited the London Mathematical Society's *Journal* (later *Bulletin*), and was Editor-in-Chief of the multi-volume *Handbook of Applicable Mathematics*.

*Independent* (1 June 2009); IBDCEE; online sources.

**LEE, DAVID** (12 August 1926–), jazz pianist and songwriter. He was born David Cyril Aarons in Southwark, the son of a professional photographer. In 1942 he won the *Melody Maker* poll as the best new jazz pianist. He lived in South Africa from 1947–54, when he returned to England and became composer/arranger for Johnny Dankworth. From 1959 he headed the Dave Lee Trio. With Herbert \*Kretzmer he composed jingles for many television advertisements and wrote a number of hit songs, including *Goodness Gracious Me* (Ivor Novello Award, 1960). In 1983 he was elected the BBC Jazz Society's Musician of the Year, and in 1990 was a founder of Jazz FM, Britain's first jazz radio station.

JC (22 March 1991); *Debrett's People of Today* (1999); Website: J. Chilton, *WW of British Jazz* (2004); online sources.

**LEE, EDWARD** (18 August 1839–13 September 1909), solicitor and local politician. Born in London, the son of a West End tailor, he was privately educated and worked as a commission agent before qualifying as a solicitor in 1873. He became a well-known bankruptcy lawyer, and was a member of the City of London Corporation from 1886 until his death. He chaired numerous City committees, and was the City's Chief Commoner in 1895–6. Not long before his death he was appointed to

a committee to present an address from the Corporation to the Russian Tsar, who was visiting London, but declined to serve.

JC (17 Sept. 1909); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**LEE, JOHN ROBERT LOUIS, BARON LEE OF TRAFFORD** (2 June 1942–), politician. Born in Manchester and educated at William Hulme's Grammar School, Manchester, he was an investment banker and Chairman of the Council of the National Youth Bureau (1980–3) before serving as Conservative MP for Nelson and Colne (1979–83) and for Pendle (1983–92). He served in several junior ministerial posts during 1981–3. From 1983–6 he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Defence and from 1986–9 at the Department of Employment, where he was responsible for tourism. In the House he spoke in defence of Israel. A Liberal Democrat from 2001, he became a life peer that year.

JC (21 Oct. 1983); JYB; Jolles; Stenton; *WW*.

**LEE, Sir SIDNEY** (5 December 1859–3 March 1926), editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography* (DNB) and Professor of English Literature. He was born Solomon Lazarus Lee in Bloomsbury, the son of an ostrich-feather merchant originally surnamed Levy, whose brother was a founder of the North London Synagogue and father-in-law to Rev. A. L. \*Green. Sidney Lee drifted from Judaism following his Bar Mitzvah. Educated at the City of London School and at Balliol College, Oxford, he worked from 1883 as the main sub-editor on the DNB project headed by Leslie Stephen. A major influence on its format, he wrote an estimated 820 entries, and was its Editor from 1891–1917. He was well known as an expert on Elizabethan culture and especially on the life of William Shakespeare, about whom he wrote extensively and often controversially. He was the first to suggest that Dr Roderigo \*Lopez was the model for Shylock. From 1913–24 he was Professor of English Language and Literature at East End College (now Queen Mary College), London, and was Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the University of London from 1918–22. He served as Chairman

of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, doing much to popularise Stratford-on-Avon as a primary tourist destination. Knighted in 1911, he authored the official two-volume biography (1925–7) of King Edward VII. His sister, **Elizabeth Lee** (c1857–10 July 1920), who was educated at Queen's College, Harley Street, was a noted teacher and translator, and the only female editor on the DNB staff. She wrote at least 110 entries for the work, including many of the biographies of women.

ODNB; JC (5, 19, 26 March 1926); Jolles.

**LEE, SYDNEY** (April 1911–86), billiards champion. Born in Streatham, the son of a Brixton Synagogue member who had fought in the Boer War, he was English Under-16 Billiards Champion in 1925, Amateur Champion of English Billiards four times in 1931–5, and World Amateur Champion in 1935–6. He was later a commentator and referee on *Pot Black*, the television snooker series, retiring in 1981. A number of other British Jews were champion billiards players, among them Mendel Showman (English Amateur Champion 1946), and Sadie Isaacs of Sheffield, Women's Amateur Billiards Champion in 1947 and 1963. Sydney's brother Benjamin (Benny) Lee became world professional roller-skating champion and his brother Harry half-mile British amateur roller-skating champion.

JC (4 Jan. 1935, 28 Jan. 1955); online sources; information from Peter Ainsworth of the English Association for Snooker and Billiards, June 2009, citing *Snooker Scene* magazine, Jan. 1987.

**LEEDS**, Yorkshire, appears to have been first settled by Jews in the mid-late eighteenth century. A certain Lazarus Levi, 'a Jew well-known in Leeds', was allegedly 105 when he died in 1799; he was perhaps the father of Moses Levi, a silversmith in Leeds from at least 1758 who was baptised in 1772 on his marriage to a Christian bride. A number of seemingly Jewish names appear in the local directory of 1822. Kosher meat had to be obtained from \*Sheffield until, from 1823, a succession of Leeds shochetim were licensed by the Chief Rabbi, beginning with a Nachman Levi, and perhaps including local optician Gabriel Davis, uncle of Arthur

\*Davis. Among the Jewish residents in the 1830s was Isaac Abrahams, who became proprietor of the Polytechnic Music Hall. In 1840, when there were nearly 60 Jews in Leeds, a plot of land in Geldard Road was leased for a cemetery. Religious services were held at a room in Bridge Street until 1846, when premises in Back Rockingham Street, accommodating 70 persons, were obtained. By 1860, when a purpose-built synagogue in Belgrave Street opened, there were about 100 Jewish families in town, attracted there by its growing prosperity. In 1877 new arrivals founded the Beth Hamedrash Hagadol in a small room; it grew to have over 600 seatholders and is still active. Consolidated by a significant settlement from Eastern Europe between 1881 and 1914, the community became the most important in England outside London and Manchester. It was 8000 strong by 1891. During the latter half of the nineteenth century Leeds became synonymous with worsted and woollen manufacture; Herman Friend and David Lubelski, both from Poland, were prominent wholesale clothiers. The majority of new arrivals from Eastern Europe settled in the poor Leylands district and entered the tailoring trade. In June 1917 ill feeling towards Russian Jews, many of whom had not joined the colours since it meant fighting on the same side as the persecutory Tsar, triggered rioting. Tensions had reputedly existed for some time, with Jews of military age taunted over the fact that they were not in uniform. Tempers apparently flared over a rumour that two returned soldiers, wounded and on crutches, had been fatally assaulted by Jews, and a mob of up to 2000 people, mainly youths, rampaged through the Jewish district, smashing windows of Jewish premises as police struggled to restore order. Although the sweating system existed in Leeds, wages and working conditions were generally better than in London and Manchester. Jews joined trade unions and some were active in the Leeds Socialist League. Michael \*Marks, founder of Marks and Spencer, began as a market trader in Leeds. Sir Montague \*Burton set up his firm's headquarters there. By 1935 most of the 200 tailoring outlets in the city were owned by Jews. Jewish life flourished, with a variety of institutions both secular and religious being established. As in other centres with large populations of immigrants from Eastern Europe, prayer groups were established out of which congregations grew. Some eventually merged with the original congregation

or with each other. Aaron \*Rumyanek was a noted Hebrew teacher and activist. The local Zionist movement was boosted by the presence in Leeds from 1924–48 of Professor Selig \*Brodetsky. Teachers in the Hebrew Department at the University of Leeds have included Shimon Rawidowicz, who became a well-known scholar in America. The Leeds Jewish Representative Council was established in 1938, and comprised local synagogues and other communal institutions. During the 1970s the general population of Leeds was about 508,000, of whom some 18,000 were Jews: the highest percentage of Jews in any British city. By the mid-1990s the Jewish population had halved, standing at approximately 9000. The 2001 British Census, the first to include a question regarding the religion of respondents, which it was not obligatory to answer, showed 8270 declared Jews, making it still the third largest Jewish community in Britain. Leeds contains a wide variety of Jewish institutions. Three of the nine synagogues in present-day Leeds are linked with the city's United Hebrew Congregation to produce a combined membership of around 2000. There is a Masorti Synagogue and the (Reform) Sinai Synagogue. Hyman Morris was Lord Mayor during 1941–2, and Joshua Samuel Walsh during 1966–7.

JE; EJ; JC (8 June 1917); Roth, Rise; E. Krausz, *Leeds Jewry, Its History and Social Structure* (1964); J. Buckman, *Immigrants and the Class Struggle: The Jewish Immigrant in Leeds, 1880–1914* (1983); L. Snaipe, *A History of the Jews of Leeds* (1985); D. Charing, ed., *Glimpses of Leeds Jewry* (1988); M. Freedman, *Leeds Jewry: The First Hundred Years* (1992); A. Bergen, *Leeds Jewry 1830–1939: The Challenge of Anti-Semitism* (2000); L. Teeman, *Footprints in the Sands: An Autobiography* (1986); B. Silver, *Three Jewish Giants of Leeds* (2000).

**LEFTWICH (né Lefkowitz), JOSEPH** (20 September 1892–28 February 1983), writer and translator. Born in Zutphen, Holland, into a Polish shoemaker's family that settled in London's East End in 1897, he left school at 14 but continued to study while working in the fur, tailoring, and bakery trades, and finally in journalism. Like several friends (later dubbed by him 'The Whitechapel Boys') who also came to prominence, including John \*Rodker, Isaac \*Rosenberg, and Stephen \*Winsten, he belonged to the Jewish Association of Arts

and Sciences that began in 1915 at Toynbee Hall. He obtained a position on the Yiddish daily *Die Zeit* and later – with Odessa-born poet and artist Leo Koenig, who ultimately settled in Israel – edited *Renaissance*, a Yiddish art and literary magazine. Following a stint as British Secretary of the Poale Zion World Bureau, he worked from 1921–36 for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. He wrote for the *Palestine Post* (forerunner of the *Jerusalem Post*) and became London Correspondent of the Israeli *Yediot Achronot*. He also composed Yiddish verse. His many books include *Yisroel* (1933; rev. ed. 1945), *The Golden Peacock* (1939; rev. ed. 1961), *Along the Years* (1937), *Years at the Ending* (1984), *What Will Happen to the Jews?* (1936), *Israel Zangwill* (1957), and *An Anthology of Modern Yiddish Literature* (1974). With J. \*Fraenkel he wrote *Theodor Herzl* (1943), with S. \*Birnbbaum he wrote *Yiddish Language and Literature* (1944), and with Arthur K. Chesterton *The Tragedy of Anti-Semitism* (1948).

JC (4 March 1983); *Joseph Leftwich at Eighty-Five: A Collective Evaluation* (1978).

**LEGUM, COLIN** (3 January 1919–8 June 2003), journalist and writer on African affairs. Born in Kestell, a village in the Orange Free State where his parents, from Lithuania, were hotel-keepers, he started his career in Johannesburg in 1934, and in 1939 became Editor of *Forward*, organ of the South African Labour Party. He left South Africa in 1949 in response to apartheid, and from 1951–81 reported on African affairs for the *Observer*. A staunch and influential proponent of black African rights and decolonisation, he was banned from South Africa following publication of his book *South Africa: Crisis for the West* (1962), in which he advocated international sanctions to topple the apartheid regime. Strongly Zionist and anti-Marxist, he facilitated contacts between American, British, and Israeli businessmen and black African leaders. He was banned from Ian Smith's Rhodesia in 1967, and in the following decade produced several reports detailing how British companies were evading sanctions against that country. In 1996 he returned to South Africa to live. His other books include *Congo Disaster* (1960), *Pan-Africanism* (1962), and *Africa since Independence* (1999).

ODNB; JC (11 July 2003); *Independent* (10 June 2003).

**LEHMANN, [AUGUSTUS] FREDERICK** (1826–22 August 1891), businessman. Born in Hamburg, he was probably the son of Leo Lehmann (1782–1852), a well-known miniature painter who emigrated to Leith, Scotland. Frederick Lehmann entered business life in London. In the 1861 Census he was described as an ‘iron and steel manufacturer’ and was a partner in the Vickers steel firm. He later became an American merchant in the City (Naylor, Benzion & Co.) specialising in importing strawboards and paper. Extremely successful, he left an estate of £551,000. Like many German Jews in Britain, he had apparently left Judaism by the time of his death. He was a member of a distinguished family. **[Wilhelm Augustus] Rudolf Lehmann** (19 August 1819–27 October 1905), who was probably his brother, was a well-known portraitist who painted Wilkie Collins and Browning (a close friend), and wrote an autobiography, *An Artist’s Reminiscences* (1894). Rudolf Lehmann married the daughter of the non-Jewish publisher Robert Chambers (whose sister Nina was Frederick’s wife); their daughter **Elizabeth [Liza] Lehmann** (11 July 1862–19 September 1918) became one of England’s most distinguished female composers. She wrote an autobiography, *The Life of Liza Lehmann* (1919). Frederick Lehmann’s son with Nina Chambers was **Rudolph Chambers Lehmann** (3 January 1856–22 January 1929), who was President of the Cambridge Union in 1876 and founder of the Cambridge literary magazine *Granta*. He served as Liberal MP for Harbrough, Lincolnshire from 1906–December 1910, and was noted as an oarsman. Two of his children by his non-Jewish wife Alice Davis became well-known: the writer and publisher **[Rudolph] John Lehmann** (2 June 1907–7 April 1987) and the novelist **Rosamond Nina Lehmann** (3 February 1901–12 March 1990). John Lehmann wrote a three-volume autobiography.

ODNB.

**LEHMANN, HERMANN** (8 July 1910–13 July 1985), biochemist and geneticist. Born in Halle, Germany, the son of a publisher, he qualified MD at the University of Heidelberg in 1934. He emigrated to Cambridge in 1936, obtaining (1938) a PhD on carbohydrate metabolism. Following internment as an

‘enemy alien’, he served from 1943–9, both in Britain and in parts of the Empire, as an officer in the RAMC. He returned to civilian life in 1949, working at hospitals in Kent and London before serving (1963–7) as Hon. Director of the Abnormal Haemoglobin Research Unit at Addenbrooke’s Hospital, Cambridge. From 1967–77 he was the first professor of clinical biochemistry at Cambridge. Lehmann was an expert on abnormal human haemoglobin, as in sickle-cell anemia, and on other aspects of the genetics of blood groups. Internationally known, he was elected FRS in 1972, was appointed CBE in 1980, and received many honorary degrees and other distinctions.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*; *BMJ* (27 July 1985).

**LEHRMAN, SIMON MAURICE** (15 December 1900–January 1988), Orthodox rabbi. Russian-born, he arrived in Britain at an early age, and attended the JFS and the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. He then entered \*Jews’ College and UCL, from which after a multi-prize-winning career he graduated with a First. In 1923 he went up to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on a Max Michaelis Scholarship, to read History and English; he later won the Tyrwhitt Scholarship in Semitics. In 1927 the University of London awarded him a PhD for his thesis on the theme of Biblical exegesis. He obtained semikhah in 1933, having in the meantime become Minister at the Higher Broughton Street Synagogue, Manchester. He was Minister (1938–48) of the Greenbank Drive Synagogue, Liverpool, and (1948–65) of the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill. In 1966 he moved to Israel. Erudite and unusually forthright, one of the Anglo-Jewish ministry’s noted characters, he authored a number of popular works, which included *The Jewish Festivals* (1936), *The Jewish Year* (1945), *The Jewish Design for Living* (1952), *Everyman’s Judaism* (1960), and *The World of the Midrash* (1962). Dayan H. M. \*Lazarus was his father-in-law.

ODNB; *JC* (10 Dec. 1965, 22 Jan. 1988).

**LEICESTER** had a small Jewish community expelled in 1231 by Simon de Montfort, who declared that ‘to the end of the world’ no Jews should reside there. During the

mid-nineteenth century a modern community began, and the Leicester Hebrew Congregation was founded in 1874. N. J. Kowalski was lay reader and shochet. The congregation worshipped on premises in Crafton Street. A synagogue in Highfield Street was opened in 1895, when there were 60 seatholders. Ministers have included Revs. M. Eisenberg (served 1879–82), M. Fineberg (c1882–6), A. T. Chodowski (1887–9), H. J. \*Dainow (1889–96), M. M. Cohen (1896–1903), A. Newman (1905–39), B. Unterman (1939–45), Dr I. Rapoport (1947–c1950), S. I. Susman (1952–74), M. Fine (1974–84), Chaim Ingram (1984–92), A. Hill (1993–8), and Rabbis Chaim Kantorovitz and Shmuel Pink. A Liberal congregation, the Leicester Progressive Jewish Congregation, was founded in 1950; its synagogue is on Avenue Road. In 1976 members of the Leicester Reform Group, formed in 1973, joined it. Sir Israel \*Hart served four terms as mayor. He was succeeded as President of the local Hebrew Congregation by businessman Simon Thomas (c1852–19 August 1913), a lynchpin of communal life for several decades. The first Jewish Lord Mayor, following Leicester's elevation to city status in 1928, was Alderman Cecil Herbert Harris (1954–5); the second was Sir Mark \*Henig (1967–8). Barnett \*Janner (Baron Janner of Leicester) and Dr Mac \*Goldsmith were named Hon. Freeman of Leicester in 1971. The University of Leicester has a Centre for Jewish Studies, founded by Professor Aubrey \*Newman. The city's Jewish population, 350 in 1939, had increased to 1500 by the end of the Second World War. It slowly dwindled thereafter, being 1100 in 1965, 670 in 1990, and 417 in 2005.

EJ; JE; A. Newman, *Leicester Hebrew Congregation ... 1874–1974* (1974); Jolles; JVB.

**LEIGH, ADELE** (15 June 1928–23 May 2004), opera singer. A London-born lyric soprano of broad expressive range, she studied at RADA and at New York's Julliard School of Music. At the age of 19 she joined Covent Garden Opera Company, becoming a principal when she was only 22. In addition she performed in lighter fare, starring with Harry Secombe in the 1957 film *Davy* and singing duets with him on television, as well as going on summer tours with Bruce Forsyth and Roy Hudd and appearing in a 1962 studio cast recording

of *West Side Story*. She gave a number of concerts in Israel and later made her home in Vienna, as a member of the Volksoper, where she starred in numerous operettas, and wife of the Austrian Ambassador to Hungary (her third husband). She visited London frequently to sing in aid of Jewish charities. Following her husband's death she returned to London for her final stage role, Heidi Schiller in Stephen Sondheim's *Follies* in 1987. Later she taught at the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester.

JC (13 Aug. 1954, 27 Jan. 1956, 22 Nov. 1957, 11 June 2004); K. J. Kutsch, *Grosses Sängerlexikon* (1997); *Times* (19 Oct. 1953); *Grove*; *Independent* (29 May 2004).

**LEIGH (né Levy), CLAUDE MOSS** (17 May 1888–19 January 1964), property developer. Born in Highbury, London, the son of an estate agent, he was educated at the City Foundation School and at Townley Castle School, Putney. He began in 1906 as a rent collector. From 1921 he was engaged in letting flats and business properties in the West End. As head of his company he modernised them and adopted a sliding scale of rents, linked to retail trade turnover, which allowed occupants to continue their tenancy during bad times. His system became widely imitated internationally. In 1934 he was a member of a committee which reported on slum clearance and re-housing. In 1946 he was one of the co-founders of the Metropolitan Estate Property Corporation (MEPC), which at the time of his death was the fourth largest property company in Britain. It specialised in providing low-cost, high-quality rented properties. A benefactor of two kibbutzim in Israel, he died in Jamaica after his retirement.

JC (24 Jan. 1964); *Times* (25 March 1929, 14 June 1934, 2 Dec. 1946, 21 Jan. 1964); A. Hast, ed., *International Directory of Company Histories*, 4 (1991).

**LEIGH, Sir GEOFFREY NORMAN** (23 March 1933–), businessman and communal leader. Educated at Haberdashers' Aske's Hampstead School and the University of Michigan, he was Managing Director (1965–80) and Chairman (1980–8) of Sterling Homes, Managing Director (1970–87) and Chairman (1987–98)

of Allied London Properties Ltd, and a member of Lloyd's (1973–97). A treasurer (1995–7) of the Conservative Party and a trustee (since 1991) of the Margaret Thatcher Foundation, he was Treasurer of the Commonwealth Jewish Council (1983–9) and a member of the British ORT Council (1979–80).

JC (5 April 1994, 29 Nov. 1996, 28 Nov. 1997, 27 Aug. 2004); WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**LEIGH, MIKE** (20 February 1943–), film and theatre director, screenwriter, and playwright. He was born in Salford, the son of a doctor whose family name was originally Lieberman. RADA-trained, he went on to study at the Camberwell School of Art and Crafts, the London School of Film Technique, and St Martin's Central School of Art and Design. He performed with the Royal Shakespeare Company and then worked as a theatre director and playwright, turning in the 1970s to BBC television plays, many of the 'kitchen sink' genre. His stage plays also reflect social realism. His play *Two Thousand Years* (2005), which he directed at the Royal National Theatre in 2005, has a Jewish theme. His films include *High Hopes* (1988), *Life Is Sweet* (1990), the BAFTA-winning, doubly Oscar-nominated *Secrets and Lies* (1996), the Oscar-nominated *Topsy Turvy* (1999), and the doubly Oscar-nominated *Vera Drake* (2004). He has won several overseas awards, and in 1993 was appointed OBE. He is generally a harsh critic of Israel.

JC (19 Oct. 2007); online sources.

**LEIGH, RALPH ALEXANDER** (6 January 1915–22 December 1987), French scholar and academic. Born in Tower Hamlets, the son of a poor journeyman tailor, he attended Raines' Foundation School for Boys and Queen Mary College, London, on scholarships, and studied from 1937–9 at the University of Paris. During the Second World War he served as a major in the RASC. From 1946–52 he lectured French at the University of Edinburgh, and then taught at Cambridge, becoming Reader in French in 1969 and Professor in 1973. His scholarly reputation derived from one heroic 53-volume work, *Correspondance Complète de*

*Jean-Jacques Rousseau* (1965–98). It is regarded as one of the great works of French scholarship of modern times, and brought Leigh many honours. He also gathered an important library of French books, which he left to the University of Cambridge. Two festschrifts were published in his honour, in 1980 and 1992.

ODNB.

**LEITNER, GOTTLIEB WILHELM** (15 September 1840–22 March 1899), Orientalist and educationist. Born Gottlieb Sapier in Budapest, the son of a Jewish woollen merchant named Leopold Sapier (or Saphir), he adopted the surname of his stepfather Dr Johann Leitner (d. 1861), a Jewish-born missionary operating mainly in Palestine under the auspices of the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. G. W. Leitner spent part of his youth in Constantinople, where his extraordinary gift as a linguist became apparent. By the time of his death he supposedly knew 50 languages. He arrived in London in 1858, becoming a lecturer in Arabic at KCL at the age of 19, and Professor of Arabic with Mohammedan Law at 21. He soon afterwards received higher degrees from the University of Freiberg, and in 1975 was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple but never practised. In 1864 he was made Principal of the Government College at Lahore and, over the next few years, led several expeditions to explore remote areas of Kashmir and the Himalayas. In 1881 he returned to England, founding the Oriental Institute at Woking, Surrey, where he established the first mosque in Britain, opened in 1889. Widely recognised as a great authority on India, in 1876 he provided the Hindustani title *Kaisar-i-Hind* (Emperor/Empress of India) by which Britain's sovereigns became officially known. Leopold \*Amery was his sister's son.

ODNB.

**LEMON, HENRY** (1822–3 December 1902), engraver. Born in London's East End, the son of an Africa merchant who died of fever in Sierra Leone, he was articled to the line-engravers



William and Edward Finden on leaving school. Like them, he attained renown, reproducing the paintings of many well-known artists. His works include Solomon \*Hart's *Saladin in Richard's Tent*, Paul Delaroche's *Head of Christ*, Robert Hannah's *Harvey Demonstrating the Theory of the Circulation of the Blood to King Charles*, Charles John Mercier's *The Beaconsfield Cabinet*, and Thomas Webster's *Football*. A frequent exhibitor at the RA, he married the sister of Sir George \*Lewis.

JC (31 May, 1861, 11 July 1862, 29 May 1863, 24 June 1864, 5 Dec. 1902).

**LEO, LOUIS** (1809–11 November 1876), musician, composer, and arranger. Born in London, the second son of Simeon Leo (dubbed Shimshon Ha-Chazan), cantor of the \*Western Synagogue, he lived with his parents and three brothers on its premises first in Denmark Court and then at St Alban's Place. The synagogue had no choir, but the four sons often accompanied their father, and were called 'The Mannheimer Kinder' from their father's place of origin. In adulthood Louis made his living as a 'professor' of music and singing. In 1838 he became the first arranger of various Hebrew chants and melodies for part-singing, which eventually replaced the 'bass-and-singer' style that had been in vogue. He composed the music for the inaugural service of the \*New Synagogue, and for special occasions at other synagogues including the Western. His oldest brother Ansel succeeded their father as the Western's chazan in about 1837, taking up a similar post in New York in 1846.

JC (22 Nov. 1867, 24 Nov. 1876, 5 Nov. 1897, 2 Nov. 1900); JE (misspells his forename 'Lewis' and his father's 'Simon' and mistakes his death date as 11 Sept.).

**LEO BAECK COLLEGE FOR THE STUDY OF JUDAISM AND THE TRAINING OF RABBIS, MINISTERS AND TEACHERS, THE**, is a non-Orthodox degree-awarding educational institution specialising in Hebrew and Jewish studies, and is the largest of its kind in Europe. It opened under the auspices of the Association of Synagogues of

Great Britain (now the Reform Synagogues of Great Britain) on 30 September 1956 as the Jewish Theological College, and following the death of Leo \*Baeck later that year was renamed in his honour. Virtually all the early faculty members were refugees, many of them graduates of the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin, and the nucleus of its library was formed of works in German. The college initially occupied the council room at the West London Synagogue, with its library in the basement, but owing to the dedication of its Hon. Director of Studies, Rabbi Dr W. \*Van der Zyl, it grew sufficiently to warrant a move, in 1963, into a newly built annexe there. Since 1964 it has operated under the equal and joint auspices of the Reform movement and the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues (now called \*Liberal Judaism). It reinforced its faculty, broadened its syllabus, augmented its library, and incorporated an evening institute for the study of Judaism. Since 1982 the college has been situated at the \*Sternberg Centre, Finchley. Its teaching staff, both full and part time, has included Aryeh \*Dorfler, Albert \*Friedlander, David \*Goldstein, Ellen \*Littmann, Ignaz \*Maybaum, John \*Rayner, and Louis \*Jacobs. Rabbinic ordination by the college is recognised by Reform, Liberal, and Masorti synagogues worldwide, although Masorti rabbis are no longer trained there. The present principal is Rabbi Dr Michael Shire (b. 1957), a graduate of the HJ, who was ordained by the college in 1996.

JC (13 June 1969); JYB 2006; H. Avidan, 'My Student Years at Leo Baeck College', *European Judaism*, 39 (Spring 2006), 49–52.

**LEON, HARRY** (1901–68), songwriter. Born Aaron Sugarman in Spitalfields, the son of a cigar maker, he was educated at the JFS. Following early employment in a hat factory he joined the Merchant Navy, and on leaving in 1930 began his song-writing career. Among his prolific output was Sally (1931), Gracie Fields' signature tune, on which Leo \*Towers was one of his two collaborators. Leon's innumerable songs also included *Kiss Me Goodnight*, *Sergeant-Major*, *In a Golden Coach*, and *When You Hear Big Ben (You're Home Again)*.

Online sources.

**LEON, Sir HERBERT SAMUEL, first Baronet** (11 February 1850–23 July 1926), politician. A stockbroker, like his father, and a radical of the pre-socialistic type, London-born Leon served as Liberal MP for North Buckinghamshire from May 1891 until 1895. He was also an alderman of Buckinghamshire County Council and chairman of its Finance Committee. At one time he was the proprietor of a Liberal newspaper, *The Daily News*. Leon was also noted as an agriculturalist at his estate at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire, a place later made famous as the base of the secret decoders during the Second World War. He was given a baronetcy in 1911, and left £727,000. The JC carried an obituary, but noted that he had ‘disassociated’ himself from Judaism. His first wife was the daughter of Edward Henry \*Beddington. His brother **Frank Philip Leon** (c1848–27 January 1893) entered the family firm of P. & F. Leon of London. He showed increasing signs of mental illness and, in 1891, was declared legally insane. A well-publicised law suit arose after his death about the disposition of his estate of £256,000, which passed to his daughter. Another brother, Dr **John T. Leon** (1865–9 April 1916), was Senior Assistant Physician at the Outpatients’ Department at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

JC (13 Nov. 1893, 17 April 1916, 30 July 1926); *Times* (11 July 1893, 26 July 1926); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**LEON, JACK** (24 April 1905–March 1967), conductor. Born in Kiev, the son of a jeweller, he spent his childhood in Antwerp before the family moved to London. He changed his name from Louis Aronoff in 1929. While at school in Deptford he learned the violin, and at the age of 15 founded and conducted the East London Philharmonic Orchestra. Its first professional engagement was at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel. In the 1930s he and his band busily recorded dance music, and during the war years became familiar to listeners of *Variety Bandbox* and *Music While You Work*. He inspired two broadcast wartime tributes to Jews in the armed services and in essential factory work, both of which ended with the playing of *Hatikvah*. Following the war he and his band had regular summer seasons at Southsea. From 1956–66 he conducted the Glasgow-based Scottish Variety Orchestra.

JC (17 March 1967).

**LEON, JACK DE** *see* **DE LEON, JACK**

**LEON, SOLOMON DE** *see* **DE LEON, SOLOMON**

**LEON, VALERIE** (12 November 1945–), actress. The privately-educated daughter of a London textile company manager, she became a trainee buyer at Harrods before joining the chorus line of *Funny Girl*. A sex symbol during the 1970s and early 1980s, she appeared in several *Carry On* films and two James Bond films and had other big screen roles. She also appeared on television in episodes of popular series but perhaps most memorably in a series of aftershave commercials. From 1974 until his death in 1988 she was married to the BBC’s Head of Comedy, Michael Mills.

*Who’s Who on Television* (1970); JC (21 May 1976, 23 April 2004).

**LEONI, MEIR** (d. 1796), operatic tenor and cantor. Also known as Myer Lyon or Michael Leoni, he was born Meir ben Judah Loeb, probably in Poland. He had already appeared at Drury Lane by 1767, when he was appointed Cantor of London’s \*Great Synagogue. Credited with discovering John \*Braham, he composed many pieces for both theatre and liturgy. His glorious voice attracted non-Jews to the synagogue, one of whom, a Wesleyan minister, adapted the tune of the *Leoni Yigdal* (probably Leoni’s most enduring compositional legacy) to what proved to be a hugely popular Christian hymn. With the grudging cooperation of the synagogue authorities Leoni returned to the stage, appearing in Sheridan’s *Duenna* but keeping Friday nights free for his congregational duties. However, singing Handel’s *Messiah* cost him his cantorial post. He became, for a time, co-manager of a Dublin opera house. Eventually abandoning his stage career, he was from 1787 until his death Cantor to the Ashkenazi Congregation in Kingston, Jamaica.

EJ; JE (under Lyon, Meir); JC (26 Dec. 1873); Roth, *Great Synagogue*.

**LEPERER, SIDNEY BEN-ZION** (4 August 1922–5 December 1995), Orthodox rabbi and educationist. Born in London, he was educated at the JFS and the University of London, obtaining a doctorate in 1977. He prepared for the ministry at the \*Gateshead Talmudic College, the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, and at \*Jews' College, where he won the Abraham Marks Memorial Essay Prize three years running. He received semikhah in 1956, shortly after his appointment as Minister of the North Finchley and Woodside Park Synagogue; he had previously served the Walthamstow and Leyton Synagogue and the Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue. He taught Jewish Studies and general history at \*Carmel College (1961–9), was Minister at Hove (1970–4), and from 1974–95 lectured in Jewish history at Jews' College, where during most of 1994 he was Acting Principal.

JC (15 Dec. 1995).

**LERMAN, ANTONY (TONY)** (11 March 1946–), blogger and former communal employee. He worked for the \*Institute of Jewish Affairs, co-edited (1983–99) *Patterns of Prejudice*, and edited (1985–6), the *Jewish Quarterly*. He served as Chairman of the Jewish Council for Community Relations during 1992–4. He was Director (1991–9), European Programs, Yad Hanadiv, and (2001–5) Chief Executive of the Hanadiv Charitable Trust. From 2006–8 he was Executive Director of the Institute for Jewish Policy Research. In recent years he has attracted much controversy for his criticism of Israel, expressed in the *Guardian* and elsewhere. He is associated with the group Independent Jewish Voices, launched in 2007.

JYB; JC (9 Feb. 2007, 5 Dec. 2005, 8 Feb. 2008); *Guardian* (22, 29 Oct. 2009).

**LERNER, MEYER** (10 March 1857–July 1930), Orthodox rabbi. A leather merchant's son from Czestochowa, Poland, he received his

rabbinical diploma from Rabbi Hildesheimer's Seminary in Berlin. Having subsequently studied philosophy and oriental languages at the University of Berlin and gained a doctorate from the University of Leipzig, he became a rabbi in Alsace. In 1890, owing to his abilities as a preacher, he was appointed Chief Minister of the \*Federation of Synagogues in London. He founded the Sabbath Observance Society, and actively supported the Chovevei Zion societies among the Yiddish-speaking population. His 1890–2 report into the low standard of Jewish education in England led ultimately to the creation of the Jewish Religious Education Board. In 1894 he became Rabbi of Altona and Schleswig-Holstein.

ODNB; EJ; J. Jung, *Champions of Orthodoxy* (1974).

**LESSER, ERNEST** (1874–10 February 1939), barrister and communal leader, and **LESSER, LESSER** (c1840–1 August 1911), art dealer. Born in Birmingham, the son of a jeweller, Lesser Lesser established a very successful firm of art dealers at 123 New Bond Street in London, bequeathing legacies to many Jewish charities at his death. Although he left £305,000 and was a prominent art dealer, little is known of his life; his firm was continued after his death by his son Adrian Charles Lesser. Adrian's brother Ernest was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1900. A founder and inaugural Hon. Secretary of the Brady Street Club for Jewish Working Lads, established in 1896, he was also involved with the Mile End Old Boys' Club, was at one stage an associate of Toynbee Hall, and was Chairman of the \*Park House Approved School. He served on the \*Board of Deputies (1905–37), and belonged to several of its committees. In 1911 he drew up a comprehensive scheme for the reorganisation of communal charities. He supported the enfranchisement of female seatholders of the \*United Synagogue and described the problem of agunot as 'a canker in our midst'. From 1923–33 he chaired the United Synagogue's Welfare Committee. For many years he was on the Council of \*Jews' College, and was a warden of the \*New West End Synagogue. His wife was a niece of Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler.

JC (29 June 1900, 8 Sept. 1911, 3 Feb. 1939, 2 Dec. 1949, 6 April 1956).

**LESSING, EDWARD ALBERT** (28 July 1890–25 August 1964), politician. The son of an affluent London merchant, he was educated at Marlborough and University College, Oxford. A barrister, he was also Chairman of the grain merchants Strauss & Co. and of the Alexandria Trading Corporation. During the First World War he served as a captain in the Grenadier Guards. He was Liberal MP for Abingdon in 1923–4, when he was defeated, and also contested the seat in 1922 and 1929. A director of the *Contemporary Review*, he was appointed OBE in 1918. Like his uncle, politician Edward \*Strauss, he had no tangible connection with the Jewish community.

Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LESSING, RUDOLF** (3 April 1878–2 September 1964), chemical engineer and businessman. Born in Bamberg, he received a doctorate from the University of Munich. In around 1903 he moved to England, where he was a research chemist and, from 1907, Chief Chemist at the Mond Nickel Company. In 1914 he founded and became Managing Director of the Hydronyl Syndicate Ltd, one of the first companies to specialise in the removal of pollutants from coal and gas. A pioneer of dealing with air pollution, he was from 1908 connected with the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, was a member of the Committee on Smoke Abatement established by the government in 1952, and was President (1956–8) of the National Society for Clean Air.

Times (3 Sept. 1964); JC (11 Sept. 1964); WWW.

**LESSOF, MAURICE HART** (4 June 1924–), immunologist. Educated at the City of London School and at King's College, Cambridge (MA, 1945; MD, 1956), he was Professor of Medicine at Guy's Hospital, London, from 1971–89. An expert on allergies and immunology, he was President of the British Society for Allergy, and the editor of *Immunological Aspects of Cardiovascular Diseases* (1981) and other works. From 1993–7 he was Chairman of the Lewisham NHS Trust. His wife Leila (née Liebster), educated at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, was from 1998–2001 Chairman of

the Mayfield Eye Hospital NHS Trust, and in 2000 was appointed OBE.

WW.

**LESSORE [DE SAINT-FOIX] (née Brook), HELEN** (31 October 1907–6 May 1994), painter and art gallery director. A London furrier's daughter, she attended Highbury Hill High School and the Slade School of Fine Art. Having learned shorthand and typing, she became a secretary, and in 1934 married her employer, a non-Jewish sculptor who ran the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton Place. In 1951, following his death, she took over the gallery, showcasing the talents of numerous young artists, and in 1958 was appointed OBE. Following the gallery's closure in 1965 she concentrated on painting, especially portraiture. She was an RA. In 1984 the Tate Gallery dedicated a major exhibition to her, and in 1987 the Fine Art Society honoured her with a retrospective show. Her book *The Partial Testament* was published in 1986. She was buried as a Christian.

ODNB; A. Forge, *Helen Lessore and the Beaux Arts Gallery* (1968).

**LESTER, ANTHONY PAUL, BARON LESTER OF HERNE HILL** (3 July 1936–), barrister and politician. London-born, educated at the City of London School, Trinity College, Cambridge, and Harvard Law School, he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1963 (QC, 1975; Bencher, 1985). From 1974–6 he was a special advisor to the Home Secretary on Northern Ireland, and from 1975–7 was a member of the Standing Committee on Human Rights in Northern Ireland. He was called to both the Northern Irish Bar and the Irish Bar. From 1987–93 he was a Recorder on the South Eastern Circuit, and from 1991–3 was Chairman of the Runnymede Trust, which he founded in 1968 with Jim \*Rose. A founder of the Social Democratic Party, he became a Liberal Democrat peer and President of the Liberal Democrat Lawyers' Association. He has written numerous works on human rights law and has received several honorary degrees.

JC (5 Sept. 2005); Jolles; WW; Dod.

**LESTER, RICHARD** (19 January 1932–), film director. Born in Philadelphia, he attended the University of Pennsylvania and moved to London in 1954, working as a director in independent television. He made comedies for Peter Sellers and Spike Milligan that were admired by the Beatles, who chose him as director of the two films they made as a group, *A Hard Day's Night* (1964) and *Help!* (1965). In 1965 he also directed *The Knack*, which won first prize at the Cannes Film Festival. His best-known films include the controversial anti-war satire *How I Won the War* (1967), *The Bed Sitting Room* (1969), *The Three Musketeers* (1974), *Superman II* (1980), *Superman III* (1982), and *Get Back* (1991). *Hollywood UK*, a series he directed for the BBC in 1993, is a history of the British cinema.

EJ; *Guardian* (8 Nov. 1999); S. Sonderberg's *Getting Away With It* (1999).

**LETWIN, OLIVER** (19 May 1956–), politician. Born in Hampstead, the son of William Letwin, a former economics professor at the LSE and Dr Shirley Letwin (née Robin), a pro-Thatcherite author, both Americans who came to Britain in 1948, he was educated at Eton; Trinity College, Cambridge; and the London Business School. He has been a director of Rothschilds Bank. Elected Conservative MP for West Dorset in 1997, he has held a number of high-profile posts in Opposition, including Shadow Home Secretary (2001–3) and Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer (2003–5). In general he has combined social liberalism with right-wing economic policies. In late 2005 David Cameron made him Chairman of the Conservative Policy Review, and Minister of State at the Cabinet Office in 2010. In May 2009 the *Daily Telegraph* named him as one of the MPs who had allegedly made improper claims for expenses.

Jolles; WW; *Daily Telegraph* (11, 13 May 2009).

**LEUDES DORF, CHARLES** (30 January 1853–10 August 1924), mathematician. Born in Manchester to an assimilated Jewish father from Hamburg who combined business pursuits with membership of the Hallé Orchestra, he was an accomplished musician himself.

He was educated at a local private school and, briefly, at Owens College, Manchester, before going up, aged 17, to Worcester College, Oxford. He was elected a mathematical scholar of that college and following graduation with a First became in 1873 a Fellow of Pembroke College. While a lecturer in mathematics there he devoted much time to research, contributing to the *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society* and to the journal *Messenger of Mathematics*. He translated from the Italian Luigi Cremona's *Elements of Projective Geometry*. In 1887 he was elected Proctor of the University of Oxford, in 1889 Secretary of its Board of Faculties, and in 1906 Registrar.

*Times* (12 Aug. 1924); JC (22 Aug. 1924).

**LEVEEN, JACOB** (24 December 1891–1 August 1980), orientalist. Born in Jerusalem, he was brought to England in boyhood, studied at \*Jews' College and UCL, and having decided against the Jewish ministry as a career obtained a First in Arabic from the University of London's School of Oriental Studies (now SOAS). In 1914 he joined the staff of the British Museum, where in 1944 he was appointed Deputy Keeper, and in 1953 Keeper, of the Department of Oriental Books and Manuscripts. In 1926 he published *Moses Hess*, a pamphlet in a series issued by the English \*Zionist Federation. The most outstanding of his several works were his compilation of the fourth volume of the *Catalogue of Hebrew and Samaritan Manuscripts in the British Museum* (1935) and his *The Hebrew Bible in Art* (1944), based on his Schweich Lecture to the British Academy in 1939. In 1956 he retired to Cambridge, where he made an important contribution to the preparation of a catalogue of Hebrew manuscripts at the university library.

*Times* (5 Aug. 1980); JC (8 Aug. 1980).

**LEVEN, LOUISE WILHELMINE** (1899–17 July 1983), musicologist and educationist. Born in Krefeld, Germany, she obtained a doctorate in 1926. Becoming a tutor at a state training college for music teachers, she lectured and wrote extensively on musical topics. She was organist and choirmaster at her synagogue.

Arriving in Britain in 1939, she became Director of Music at Stotley Rough School in Haslemere, Surrey, which was set up in 1934 for the instruction of refugee children and where her colleagues were fellow refugees Dr Hilde Lion and Dr Emmy Wolff. She later became Vice-Principal of the school, which survived through the war years.

JC (16 Sept., 2 Dec. 1983); H. Feidel-Mertz and A. Hammel, 'Integration and Formation of Identity: Exile Schools in Great Britain', *Shofar*, 23 (2004), 71–84.

**LEVENBERG, SCHNEIER ZALMAN** (1907–22 May 1997), journalist, author, and communal leader. Born in Kursk, Russia, he obtained a doctorate in law from the University of Riga, and became a journalist in Poland. From 1936–80 he worked in London for the Jewish Agency. He was a member of the \*Board of Deputies for more than 50 years, and sat on many of its committees, chairing its Eretz Israel one. He served as Chairman of the WJC's International Affairs Committee, and was President of Poale Zion and joint President of the \*Zionist Federation. He edited the Federation's organ, the *Zionist Review*, and was later Foreign Correspondent of the Israeli newspaper *Davar*. His books include *The Jews and Palestine* (1945), *Dubnow: The Historian of Russian Jewry* (1962), *The Board and Zion* (1985), *From Czar to Glasnost* (1989), and *The Enigma of Soviet Jewry* (1991).

EJ; JC (6 June 1997).

**LEVENE, Sir PETER KEITH, BARON LEVENE OF PORTSOKEN** (8 December 1941–), businessman, Lord Mayor of London, and communal leader. Born in Pinner, he was educated at the City of London School and at the University of Manchester. From 1968–85 he was Managing Director of United Scientific Holdings (Director, 1963–85; Chairman, 1982–5), and from 1982–5 was a member of the Council of the Defence Manufacturers' Association, which he chaired during 1984–5. He served as Chief of Defence Procurement at the Ministry of Defence (1985–91), and was Advisor on Efficiency and Effectiveness to John Major's government. He was Chairman

(1991–4) of the Docklands Light Railway Ltd, and Chairman and Chief Executive (1993–6) of Canary Wharf Ltd. He has served as Chairman of Bankers' Trust International Ltd (1998–9), of General Dynamics Ltd since 2001, of Lloyd's since 2002, and of other companies. He was (1983–4) a member of the Court of Common Council of the City of London, becoming an alderman in 1984, and serving as Sheriff of the City of London in 1995–6 and as Lord Mayor of London in 1998–9. Knighted in 1989, he was made a life peer in 1997. He is Chairman of the Bevis Marks Trust and of other educational and charitable bodies.

JC (28 Dec., 1984, 27 Jan. 1989, 15 Feb. 1991, 6 Nov. 1998); Dod; Jolles; WW.

**LEVENE, PHILIP** (9 June 1926–31 March 1973), actor and playwright. Born in the East End, he spent part of his childhood in the Norwood Jewish Orphanage, but was later reunited with his mother, who had been forced by poverty to send him there. Having caught the acting bug at boys' clubs he enrolled at the Webber Douglas School of Dramatic Art. Battling chronic ill health, he had roles on television and in theatre, and in 1956 began writing radio plays. His work consisted largely of wryly humorous psychological thrillers with ingenious plots. By 1964 more than 200 scripts of his had been broadcast or televised. He wrote prolifically for such television series as *The Avengers* (winning a Writers' Guild Award) and *Flying Doctor*. His stage play *Kill Two Birds* was produced in the West End. The film *Diagnosis: Murder*, for which he wrote the screenplay, was released in 1975.

JC (11 Sept. 1964, 21 April, 23 June 1967, 6 April 1973, 4 July 1975).

**LEVER, Sir ARTHUR LEVY, first Baronet** (17 November 1860–23 August 1924), politician. Born Arthur Levy, the son of a Leicester clothing manufacturer, he was educated at UCS and at Rev. A. P. \*Mendes's Northwick College, and was a partner in the family clothing firm of Hart & Levy. He changed his name to Lever in 1896. From 1906–10 he served as Liberal MP for Harwich and from 1922–3 as National Liberal MP for Central Hackney, and

was given a baronetcy in 1911. He served in the army in France during the First World War, retiring as a colonel, and was Deputy Director of Recruiting for the South-Eastern Region in 1917. He belonged to the \*West London Synagogue, but took no part in communal affairs.

JC (29 Aug. 1924); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LEVER, Sir LESLIE MAURICE, BARON LEVER** (29 April 1905–26 July 1977), politician. The brother of \*Harold Lever, Baron Lever of Manchester, and of Dorothy \*Stone, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and the University of Leeds. He qualified as a solicitor in 1927 and practised in Manchester. Lever served on the Manchester City Council from 1932–74 and was Lord Mayor of Manchester in 1957–8. He served as Labour MP for Ardwick, Manchester from 1950–70. Knighted in 1970, he was made a life peer in 1975. He was a member of the Board of Deputies, chaired Poale Zion, and held leadership positions in many Jewish organisations in Manchester.

JC (5 Aug., 2 Sept. 1977); Jolles; Stenton; WWW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**LEVER, [NORMAN] HAROLD, BARON LEVER OF MANCHESTER** (15 January 1914–6 August 1995), politician. He was born in Manchester, the son of a textile merchant from Lithuania, and raised in a strictly observant home. Educated at Manchester Grammar School and the University of Manchester, he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1935. He served in the RAF during the Second World War, and was then Labour MP for Manchester Exchange (1945–50) and for Manchester Cheetham (later Manchester Central) 1950–79. He became wealthy through a fortunate marriage and was regarded as one of the richest men on the Labour side of Parliament. His private member's bill of 1952 resulted in the Defamation Act, which removed the risk of legal action against any author who had inadvertently given a fictional character the name of a living person. Despite his acknowledged expertise at finance and economic subjects, he was originally omitted

from Harold Wilson's 1964 government owing to his perceived independence of mind. He served in a junior ministerial post in 1967 and was Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Under-Secretary at the Department of Economic Affairs, 1967–9. During 1969–70 he sat in Cabinet as Paymaster-General, and was reappointed to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1974–9). He received a life peerage in 1979. He was consistently on the right of the Labour Party and was a strong supporter of the EEC. A stalwart member of Poale Zion, he regularly attended Jewish events, gave generously to Jewish causes, and chaired the Anglo-Israel Association and the Research Board of the IJA. Leslie \*Lever was his brother. Neville \*Sandelson was his cousin.

ODNB; JC (3 Sept. 1948, 11 Aug. 1995); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LEVERSON (née Beddington), ADA ESTHER** (10 October 1862–30 August 1933), novelist. London-born, she was the daughter of a wool merchant and the granddaughter, through her mother, of Sir John \*Simon, MP. Well read, in 1881 she married a diamond merchant from whom she separated in 1902, and began her literary career during the early 1890s with contributions to *Punch* and the *Yellow Book*. Her Kensington home became a gathering point for artists and writers, including Oscar Wilde, who gave her the enduring nickname 'The Sphinx', and to whom she remained publicly and constantly loyal after the scandal regarding him and his lover Lord Alfred Douglas broke. From 1907–16 she wrote romantic novels, more notable for their characters, dialogue, and evocation of the Edwardian era than for their storylines. Her *Letters to the Sphinx from Oscar Wilde* (1930) had her reminiscences attached. Her daughter Violet wrote her biography.

ODNB; V. Wyndham, *The Sphinx and Her Circle* (1963); C. Burkhart, *Ada Leverson* (1973).

**LEVERSON, [SARAH] RACHEL** (d. 12 October 1880), beautician and fraud. The inventor of the well-known 'Rachel' shade of face powder, she was reputedly born Sarah Rachel Russell, and is sometimes referred

to as Rachel Levison. Her suggested birth year ranges from 1806–20. According to the 1871 Census, in which she appears as an imprisoned ‘enamellist’, her birthplace was ‘America’ and her age 50. She married Philip Levy (1815–20 December 1878), also known as Philip Leveson or Levison; Leveson is the spelling under which she usually appears on official records. Styling herself ‘Madame Rachel’, she set up, on a corner of London’s New Bond Street, a complex featuring ‘houses of assignation’ (whose clients she was apt to blackmail), expensive health and beauty therapies including ‘Arabian Baths’, and cosmetics with such names as ‘Favourite of the Harem’s Pearl White Powder’. She became wealthy – and notorious. American novelist Wilkie Collins reportedly based on her the abortionist ‘Mother Jezebel’ in *Armada* (1866). In 1868 – by which time she was long estranged from her husband – she was convicted of defrauding a military officer’s gullible widow. Persuaded by Rachel that a nobleman who had glimpsed her at the baths was intent on marrying her, the victim had paid Rachel handsomely for various preparations to make her ‘Beautiful for Ever’ (Rachel’s slogan and booklet title) and for adornments suitable to her supposed imminent aristocratic status. Following her release from five years’ penal servitude, Rachel re-established her ‘Arabian Baths’. Having in 1878 again fallen foul of the law, she died in Woking gaol, aged 60 according to her death registration. Her son **David Levy** was connected with *Money Market Review*. Her daughter Rosa (d. 27 April 1888), wife of a London silk merchant called Turner, was an opera singer who studied at the RAM and adopted the stage name **Helene Crosmond**; she fatally shot herself in a cab in Piccadilly.

S. R. Levison, *Beautiful for Ever* (1863); *Notes & Queries*, 8, vi, 323; *The Extraordinary Life and Trial of Madame Rachel* (1868); A. Machen, *Dreads and Dolls* (1926); Beth-Zion Abrahams, ‘Beautiful for Ever’, *JC* (7 April 1967); R. Altick, *The Presence of the Present: Topics of the Day in the Victorian Novel* (1980); W. Donaldson, *Brewer’s Rogues, Villains and Eccentrics* (2002); Boase, 1 (Rosa [sic] Crosmond), 3 (Rachel Leveson); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**LEVERTOFF, PAUL PHILIP** (14 October 1878?–31 July 1954), Hebrew Christian theologian.

Born Feivel Levertoff to Chasidic parents in Orsha, Tsarist-ruled Belorus, he studied at the Volozhin Yeshivah, but converted to Christianity in 1895 while at the University of Königsberg. In 1896 he began a career as a missionary, initially for the ‘London Jews’ Society and ultimately for the United Free Church of Scotland Jewish Committee, travelling in Europe and Palestine. From 1912–18 he was Professor of Old Testament and Rabbinics in Leipzig, and then (1919–22) librarian of St Deiniol’s Library, Hawarden. Ordained by the Archbishop of Wales, he became, in 1923, Director of the East London Fund for the Jews and edited its quarterly journal *The Church and the Jews*. As incumbent of Holy Trinity in Shoreditch he built up a congregation of fellow ‘Hebrew Christians’, for whom he wrote a liturgy, *Meal of the Holy King* (1925). During services, wearing tallit and kippah, he read from a Torah Scroll. He is chiefly remembered for his scholarly publications, such as his translation, with H. Sperling, of the Zohar into English (1933).

EJ; J. Quiñónez, ‘Paul Phillip [sic] Levertoff’, *Mishkan*, 37 (2007), 21–34; Levertoff’s birthdate is sometimes given as 12 Oct. 1875).

**LEVETUS (née Moss), CELIA** (c1819–18 December 1873), writer. Portsmouth-born, she made her early literary efforts in conjunction with her sister, Marion \*Hartog. While teaching at the school in London that she ran with her sister after the latter’s marriage in 1845, Celia maintained her literary output. In 1847 she married shoet Edward Hyman Levetus, with whom she moved to Birmingham. While raising five children she continued to write, publishing short stories in her sister’s short-lived periodical for Jewish women, and elsewhere. In 1865 she published *The King’s Physician and other Tales*, a well-received collection of her short stories. She should not be confused with her granddaughter, the Montreal-born Birmingham-based book illustrator and occasional author **Celia Anna Levetus** (1874–1936) who was from 1902 Mrs Eric Pearson Nicholson and apparently sometimes used the pseudonym Diana Forbes.

ODNB; Galchinsky.



**LEVEY, JOHN HENRY** (d. 20 November 1970), army officer. Born in Birmingham, he joined the Regular Army as a private, serving in the Boer War with the Scots Guards. Commissioned during the First World War, in 1917 he took command of a battalion, the 13th Sussex Regiment, which fought at Passchendaele, earning him the DSO; he was also appointed OBE. Following the war he became a director of the Gold Coast Government Intelligence Bureau, Chairman and Managing Director of the West African Information Bureau, and Chairman of the Jordania Society. He was also associated with Raphael Tuck & Sons, for which he undertook a tour of the Near East, including Eretz Israel. He was Chairman of the British Maccabi Association, Treasurer of the British Ort-Ose Committee, Hon. Director of the Ort Technical School, and foundation President of AJEX. He died in Port Elizabeth.

JC (27 Oct. 1922, 12 Jan. 1945, 27 Nov. 1970).

**LEVI, DAVID** (1742–1801), author and printer. Born in London's East End to impecunious immigrants from Poland, he received no formal education, was largely self-tutored in Hebrew and in rabbinic literature, and made an always precarious living as a shoemaker and hatter. A prolific author on Jewish themes, he was unsurpassed as an expositor and defender of Judaism. He established a printing press in Mile End for the purpose. Those who felt the wrath of his pen included the Unitarian Dr Joseph Priestly (who in 1786 urged Jews to convert) and the radical Tom Paine, whose *Age of Reason* contained a deist attack on scripture. Levi's works included *A Succinct Account of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews* (1782), *Lingua Sacra* (3 vols, 1785–7), which comprised a Hebrew dictionary and grammar, *Dissertation on the Prophecies of the Old Testament* (3 vols, 1793–1800), *Defence of the Old Testament* (1797) and *Service for the Two First Nights of Passover*. By translating Sephardi and Ashkenazi prayers and liturgy into English he performed an inestimable service for Jews unable to follow Hebrew, and in a revised format his translations endured unrivalled for over half a century. He translated into English D. T. \*Schiff's Hebrew poem of praise to King George III delivered at the Great Synagogue

in 1790 to emphasise, in the wake of the French Revolution, Anglo-Jewry's loyalty to the Crown. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (October 1801) carried a poetic tribute to him by Henry Lemoine.

ODNB; JC (25 Jan. 1901); Picciotto; R. H. Popkin, 'David Levi', *Jewish Quarterly Review*, 87 (1996), 79–101; S. Singer, 'Early translations and translators of the Jewish liturgy in England', *JHSET*, 3 (1896–8), 36–71; Katz, *JHE*.

**LEVI, LEONE** (6 June 1821–7 May 1888), political economist and statistician. Born into a mercantile family in Ancona, he arrived in Liverpool in 1844 to pursue a commercial career. Some years afterwards he converted to Presbyterianism. In 1849, at his suggestion, the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was set up, and he served it as Hon. Secretary; it was followed by counterparts in other cities. In 1852 he became Professor of Commercial Law at KCL and in 1859 was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. He inspired the arbitration clauses in the Common Law Procedure Act (1854). His internationally praised prize-winning work *Commercial Law* (1850) led via a royal commission to the Mercantile Law Amendment Acts (1856). The most celebrated of his numerous works was his *History of British Commerce* (1870). He strongly favoured a channel tunnel. A member of various learned societies, he contributed many articles to the Royal Statistical Society's journal.

ODNB; JE; JC (11 May 1888).

**LEVI, PETER CHAD TIGAR** (16 May 1931–1 February 2000), poet and scholar. He was born in Ruislip, Middlesex, to a Jewish dealer in oriental carpets whose parents came from Constantinople and a non-Jewish mother. Following a strict upbringing in his mother's Roman Catholic faith he joined the Jesuits. He became a published classical scholar and a distinguished poet who held a chair in poetry at Oxford. Among his books was a study of Boris Pasternak. His autobiography, *The Flutes of Autumn*, appeared in 1983. \*Caryl Brahms was his father's cousin.

ODNB.

**LEVIANSKY, WILLIAM TELFER** (1860–April 1936), solicitor and communal leader. Born in Liverpool, the son of a Polish-born tailor, he qualified as a solicitor and was Hon. Solicitor to the \*United Synagogue from 1916 until his death. He was a Life Member of the United Synagogue and Treasurer of its Burial Society, a member of the London Board of Shechita, and of the \*Board of Deputies. He sat on the Board of Management of the St John's Wood Synagogue from 1892 until his death, serving several times as the synagogue's warden.

JC (1 May 1936); Cooper, *Pride Versus Prejudice*.

**LEVIN, [HENRY] BERNARD** (19 August 1928–7 August 2004), journalist. One of the most famous public intellectuals of his time, he was born in St Pancras, the son of a Lithuanian-born tailor who soon deserted the family. Bernard was educated on a scholarship at Christ's Hospital, and then at the LSE. After a stint on the BBC's North America service, he worked (1953–6) as a columnist on *Truth*, resigning over its support for the government's Suez policy. He was then appointed Deputy Editor of *The Spectator*, where his 'Taper' column (1957–9) became widely known for its political sarcasm. He worked for the *Daily Mail* (1962–5), and became a national figure with his appearances on *That Was the Week That Was*, BBC television's political satire programme. His twice weekly column in *The Times*, from 1970 until the mid-1990s, made him one of the most influential journalists in Britain. Originally on the left, and a lifelong proponent of liberal causes, he moved increasingly to the right and was one of the most vocal opponents in the British press of Soviet antisemitism. He was also known for his deep appreciation of music, and championed the playing of Wagner's operas in Israel. He once accused the Foreign Office of hoping to see 'Israel erased from the map', but in later years was a critic of Israeli policy. He authored *The Pendulum Years* (1971), a well-known account of Britain in the 1960s, and published many collections of his newspaper columns, such as *Taking Sides* (1980). In 1990 he was appointed CBE.

ODNB; JC (13 Aug. 2004); *Times* (9 Aug. 2003); *Guardian* (10 Aug. 2003).

**LEVIN, NYMAN** (1906–25 January 1965), physicist. Born in the East End, the son of a paper bag manufacturer from Russia, he was educated at the Central Foundation School, the Royal College of Science, and Imperial College, London. Early in the Second World War he worked in the research department at Marconi, and was later seconded to the RNSS. After the war he joined the permanent scientific staff of the Admiralty, where he was involved, inter alia, in the development of the underwater television technique used to identify the sunken submarine *Affray*. In 1951 he was appointed superintendent of the Admiralty's Gunnery Establishment near Portland, Dorset, and in 1955 became Chief of Research and Development with Rank Precision Industries. In 1958 he was released from his five-year contract 'in the national interest' to become Deputy Director of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, and was appointed Director the following year. In 1965 he became a full-time member of the Atomic Energy Authority, but shortly afterwards suffered a fatal heart attack. He was an active member of the Kingston and Surbiton Synagogue.

JC (18 July 1958, 27 Feb. 1959, 29 Jan., 5 Feb. 1965); *Times* (26 Jan. 1965); WWW.

**LEVIN SMITH, Sir ARCHIBALD** *see* SMITH, Sir ARCHIBALD LEVIN

**LEVINE, ARTHUR** (14 July 1870–12 February 1949), actuary, and **LEVINE, ISRAEL** (1893–30 April 1988), philosopher and academic. The Russian-born brother of Ephraim \*Levine, Arthur Levine, was educated at Garnet Hill School, at the University of Glasgow (Ferguson Mathematical Scholar and Gold Medallist), and at Jesus College, Cambridge (BA, 1892; First in Mathematics, Twelfth Wrangler and Fellow). He became an actuary, and served as General Manager (1929–39) of Alliance Assurance, which he joined in 1900. He was President of the Institute of Actuaries (1928–30) and of the Chartered Insurance Institute (1936–7). He gave Lloyd George advice about old age pensions. His brother Israel was educated at the University of Glasgow. He joined University College,

Exeter, in 1921 and served as Professor of Philosophy there from 1948–57. His book *The Unconscious* (1923) was one of the earliest expositions of Freud's theories in English, and was translated into German by Anna \*Freud. He belonged to the LJS.

JC (18 Feb., 4 March 1949, 27 May 1988); *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, 75 (1949), 130–3; *Institute of Actuaries Year Book 1949–1950*.

**LEVINE, EPHRAIM** (c1885–25 November 1966), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Glasgow, he was one of the 13 children of Rev. Isaac Levine (c1851–1923) who served the Garnethill Synagogue for nearly 25 years and had previously served Edinburgh's Richmond Street Synagogue for almost ten. Ephraim Levine won three gold medals for classics at Glasgow High School, and after graduating from \*Jews' College and UCL, went to Jesus College, Cambridge, as Alfred Louis Cohen Scholar. He took a First in the Oriental Languages Tripos and the Theological Tripos and won the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship and two named prizes for Hebrew. With fellow undergraduate Selig \*Brodetsky he was co-secretary of the local AJA branch. He was Minister of the St John's Wood Hebrew Congregation from 1914–16, and of the New West End Synagogue from 1916–54. An outstanding preacher, he lectured in homiletics at Jews' College. He believed in strengthening Christian-Jewish relations as well as Orthodoxy's relations with Reform Judaism, and considered that some Jewish laws deserved obsolescence. His publications included *The History of the New West End Synagogue, 1879–1929* (1929) and *The Faith of a Jewish Preacher* (1935). His son **Frank Herbert Levine** (1918–92) was for 23 years Senior Warden of the New West End Synagogue; a supporter of Louis \*Jacobs, he was also President (1974–85) of the Kashrus Commission, and Treasurer for over 25 years of the Association of Jewish Friendship Clubs.

JC (2 Feb. 1923, 10 Jan. 1964, 2 Dec. 1966, 27 May 1988, 6 Nov. 1992).

**LEVINE, Sir MONTAGUE BERNARD** (15 May 1922–), coroner. Born in Manchester, he

qualified in medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, where at one time he lectured in anatomy. An industrial physicist (1939–45), he was in general practice from 1956–87, marrying fellow physician Dr Rose Gold in 1959 and beginning his coronial career in 1974. Knighted in 1979, he was personal physician to Prime Minister James Callaghan. From 1987–97 he served as HM Coroner, Inner South Division, Greater London, and as such enquired into the much publicised death of black teenager Stephen Lawrence in 1993. The author of *Inter-parental Violence and Its Effect on Children* (1975) and co-author of *Levine on Coroners' Courts* (1999), he was President of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences (1993–4).

WW; JC (15 June 1979).

**LEVINE, SIDNEY** (18 September 1932–5 August 1998), psychiatrist. Born in Glasgow, where he qualified as a doctor in 1955, he did his National Service in the RAMC. Afterwards he trained for his speciality at the University of Glasgow. In 1967, following earlier posts in Sheffield and elsewhere, he became Consultant Psychiatrist at the Royal Oldham Hospital, where he remained until his early retirement due to ill health. For many years he was also in charge of the Electroencephalogram Department at Oldham General Hospital. He held many positions on bodies associated with psychiatry, and was a council member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. Reflecting his concern for Soviet 'refuseniks' and political dissidents, he was especially active on the College's Special Committee on Abuse in Psychiatry, and was part of a small delegation to the USSR. He served on the council of the British Association for Psychopharmacology, and wrote many papers on depression, anxiety, and schizophrenia. With colleague L. S. \*Pilowsky, he devised the Levine-Pilowsky scale for measuring depression.

JC (21 Aug. 1998); BMJ, 318 (1999), 541; *Psychiatric Bulletin*, 23 (1999), 59–60.

**LEVINSKY, ROLAND JACOB** (16 October 1943–1 January 2007), immunologist and university vice-chancellor. Born in Blomfontein,

South Africa, he lived in London from 1959, following his father's death. He was educated at the William Ellis School in Camden and at UCL (BSc, 1965). During the Six-Day War of 1967 he assisted casualties in Israel. He qualified in medicine in 1968 and worked at the Institute of Child Health at Great Ormond Street Hospital, where he pioneered bone marrow transplants and new approaches to immunology. He served as Professor of Immunology (1985–99) and Dean (1989–99) at the Institute, and was very successful in raising its research profile. From 1999–2002 he served as Vice-Provost for Biomedicine at UCL, and, from 2002 until his death was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Plymouth. He also obtained an MA in Russian history. Six feet six inches tall, he had been a junior tennis player at Wimbledon and was a transatlantic yachtsman. He died tragically in a storm when he was accidentally electrocuted by a pylon cable that had snapped.

JC (9 June 1989, 2 Feb. 2009); *Guardian* (23 Jan. 2007); *Independent* (29 Jan. 2007); online sources.

**LEVINSON, MAURICE** (c1911–13 June 1984), taxi driver, author, and journalist. He began driving London taxis in 1937, and continued to do so for most of his working life. He wrote popular books based on his experiences as a cabbie, *Taxi!* (1963) and *The Taxi Game* (1973), and the popular *The Woman from Bessarabia* (1964), a nostalgic look at growing up in the East End. He edited two taxi-trade papers, *Taxi* and *Steering Wheel*, as well as a fortnightly magazine, *Cab Driver*.

JC (30 Oct. 1964, 7 Sept. 1973, 10 April 1981, 29 June 1984).

**LEVINSTEIN, HERBERT** (2 February 1878–3 August 1956), chemist, and **LEVINSTEIN, IVAN** (4 July 1845–15 March 1916), chemical manufacturer. The son of a calico manufacturer and banker, Ivan Levinstein was born and educated in Berlin, where he studied aniline dyes. Following several of his brothers, he emigrated in 1864 to Salford, becoming a manufacturer of aniline red dye there and in Manchester. He also manufactured azo dyes, and, in 1871, founded the trade

journal *Chemical News*. His firm became one of the largest in Britain and had international links. He was also an alkali manufacturer. Associated with the Manchester Technical School, he was a governor of Owens College in Manchester, and was Chairman of the 1897 Manchester Royal Jubilee Exhibition. He served as Vice-President (1887–1900 and 1903–6) of the Society of Chemical Industries, and was President (1901–3) of the Society of Dyers and Colourists. He is credited with facilitating the passage of the Patent Act of 1907. His Prestwich-born son Herbert, educated at Rugby, at Owens College, and at Zurich Polytechnic (PhD, 1900), held 25 patents, and in 1916 became the first British manufacturer of synthetic indigo. In 1918 the family firm Levinstein Ltd became part of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, of which he was Managing Director from 1918–22. Leaving after a boardroom battle, he later manufactured rayon and chemicals.

ODNB (both); DBB; JE; C. C. Aronsfeld, 'German Jews in Victorian England', *Leo Baeck Year Book*, 7 (1962), 316.

**LEVISOHN, GEORGE** *see* **LEVISON, MORDECAI GUMPEL**

**LEVISON, Sir LEON** (28 March 1881–25 November 1936), Hebrew Christian and publisher. Born Judah Leib Levison, the son of Rabbi Nahum Levison of Galicia and Safed, he grew up in Palestine and was converted by a missionary of the United Free Church of Scotland. For most of his life he lived in Edinburgh and was the first President of the International Hebrew Christian Alliance and Editor of its *Quarterly*. Chairman of the publishers Marshall, Morgan, & Scott, he wrote widely on Jewish affairs, and raised £200,000 for the relief of Jewish suffering in Russia after the First World War, for which he was knighted in 1919. He later became a fierce opponent of the Nazis. His brother Rev. N. Levison, a Christian minister in Edinburgh, was also a missionary. In 1923 their unconverted brother 'Rabbi' **Alexander Levison** of the Independent Hebrew Congregation, Edinburgh, brought a libel action for damages against the JC and Rabbi Dr Salis \*Daiches for

challenging his right to the role and title of rabbi. Echoing the *Jewish World* of the previous day, the JC (2 June 1922) suggested that having opened a Hebrew class for Jewish children the 'rabbi' needed watching, in case he fell under his brothers' influence. The trial, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, was delayed until 1924 to enable the defendants to gather testimonies from overseas. Levison, who had in the interim been appointed Minister to the Cork congregation, lost the case. The JC and Daiches were awarded costs, but Levison disappeared without paying.

WWW; Jolles; F. Levison, *Christian and Jew: Leon Levison* (1989); JC (2 June 1922, 7 Nov. 1924, 27 March, 18 Sept. 1925, 18 June 1926, 17 Sept. 1993).

**LEVISON, MORDECAI GUMPEL** (1741–10 February 1797), physician and theologian. He was born Mordecai Gumpel ben Judah Leib into the Schnaber family of Berlin, where he received the rabbinical diploma at an early age. He arrived in London in 1771 to study medicine under two surgeon-brothers. Upon completing his course in 1775 he was awarded a medical degree by Marischal College, Aberdeen – the first college in the British Isles to award professing Jews medical degrees. In London he published *Ma'amar ha-Torah ve Hokmah* ('Dissertation on Torah and Wisdom', 1771), *An Essay on the Blood* (1776, under the pseudonym George Levison), and *An Account of the Epidemical Sore Throat* (1778). The first of these works, a controversial philosophical treatise with radical tendencies, so enraged the authorities of the \*Great Synagogue that they expelled him from membership. He responded with a polemic entitled *Tokhaha Gedola* ('The Great Reproof', 1775). But a member of the synagogue published a counter-attack, *Teshuvat hePerushim*, and there was much gossip about Levison's reputedly flawed past, which included a scandal at Breslau evidently involving a married woman. He left for Sweden, where he became court physician and Professor of Medicine at the University of Uppsala, and later settled in Hamburg.

ODNB; JE; H. M. Graupe, 'Mordechai Schnaber-Levison: the life, works and thought of a Haskalah outsider', *Leo Baeck Institute Yearbook*, 41 (1996), 3–20; Roth, *Great Synagogue*.

**LEVISON, [SARAH] RACHEL** *see* LEVERSON, [SARAH] RACHEL

**LEVISON, WILHELM** (27 May 1876–17 January 1947), historian and philologist. A Düsseldorf merchant's son, he was educated at the local gymnasium and at the University of Bonn, receiving a doctorate in Ancient History. In 1920 he was appointed to the Chair of Medieval and Modern History there. As one of Germany's most distinguished scholars, and arguably its greatest living medievalist, he was not deprived of his chair by the Nazis until 1935. In 1939 he arrived in England to become an honorary Fellow of the University of Durham, which in 1931 had awarded him an honorary doctorate for his contributions to Anglo-Saxon studies and to the early history of northern England. He remained in Durham for the rest of his life, contributing to his field. In 1943 he delivered the Ford lectures in English history at the University of Oxford; these were published as *England and the Continent in the Eighth Century* (1946), which remains a seminal work in early medieval studies. In its preface he paid touching tribute to the people who had given him refuge. Following his death his books were divided among the libraries of the universities of Durham and Bonn.

ODNB.

**LEVITA, EMILE** (6 November 1827–21 July 1909), merchant and banker. He was born in Mainz, Germany, of Jewish ancestry, although he appears to have had no direct connection with the Jewish community in England following his arrival in 1844. He was a 'merchant broker' in Manchester and a 'merchant' and, from the mid-1870s, a banker at Gresham House in the City of London. The great-grandfather of Prime Minister David Cameron, he was also a director of several other international banks. In London he lived in a large house at 27 Ennismore Gardens, and left £272,000. His wife's father was a member of the \*Ree family of Danish Jews. His son **Sir Cecil Levita** (1867–1953) served as Chairman of the LCC in 1928–9. He is best remembered for losing a famous libel case in 1936 over claims made about a 'talking mongoose'.

Another son, **Arthur Francis Levita** (c1865–18 November 1910), was also a banker in London and left £332,000 at the time of his early death.

JC (8 June 2007, 26 June 2009); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**LEVITT, MALCOLM HARRIS** (10 January 1957–), physical chemist. Born in Hull and educated at Keble College, Oxford (First in Chemistry; PhD, 1981), he also studied in Israel and in Zurich. He was an academic in the USA and in Sweden until 1997, when he became Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Southampton. He is internationally known as a pioneer of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, especially of pulse sequences in high-resolution NMR. Elected FRS in 2007, he has won four major chemistry prizes.

WW; JC (11 April 1986, 18 April 2008); online sources.

**LEVY, AARON** (c1795–23 August 1876), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Lissa (Leszno), Poland, where he received the rabbinical diploma, he arrived in London in about 1811. At first he kept a cheder, and then practised as a sofer. Chief Rabbi \*Hirschell, an admirer, eventually appointed him dayan. In 1830 he embarked on a seven-month voyage to Sydney in order to effect a Jewish divorce, and was away for 18 months. His kindly, obliging disposition was frequently exploited, and even after repeated robberies at his Duke's Place, Aldgate, home he declined to prosecute the thieves. For 50 years he preached free of charge at various religious chevrot in London, his favourite being the Polish shul in Gun Yard. Each day for lengthy periods he attended the Bet Hamedrash, situated first in Booker's Gardens and subsequently in Smith's Buildings, Aldgate. Vast crowds of Polish Jews paying their last respects surrounded his funeral cortège in Aldgate and also at the West Ham cemetery.

JC (25 Aug. 1876); Pfeffer, 'From One End of the Earth to the Other'.

**LEVY, ABRAHAM** (16 July 1939–), Orthodox rabbi. The nephew of Sir Joshua \*Hassan, he was born in Gibraltar and educated at \*Carmel College, graduating BA (London) and receiving rabbinical ordination from \*Jews' College in 1968. He later obtained a PhD from the University of London for a thesis on rabbis in medieval Castile. He worked in the Office of the \*Haham, headed the Sephardi community's school system, and became a dayan. In 1975, on the reorganisation of the Sephardi congregational structure, he became spiritual leader of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Shaar Hashamayim in Lauderdale Road, London, and was named Director of Education. Since 1983 he has been communal rabbi though not Haham, the duties of that office having been split between him and Dayan Dr P. \*Toledano. He was President (1973–5) of the Union of Anglo-Jewish Preachers, and is Vice-President of the British Friends of the HUI as well as Principal of the Naima Jewish Preparatory School, founded in 1983 for Orthodox boys and girls up to 11 years of age. He has co-authored several books, notably *The Sephardim* (1992). In 2004 he was appointed OBE.

JC (12 June 1970, 18 July 1975, 5 Dec. 1980); JYB; online sources.

**LEVY, ABRAHAM** (1848–20 December 1907), educationist and communal leader, and **LEVY, SOLOMON** (c1828–10 November 1887), Orthodox minister. Born in Spitalfields, Solomon appears in the 1841 Census as one of the boarders at a school for Jewish boys run by Haham David \*Meldola and his wife Esther at their home in Bevis Marks. He served as Reader of the Borough Synagogue for 30 years. A member of the committees of several societies concerned with the welfare of the Jewish poor, such as the Soup Kitchen, the Sabbath Meals Society, and the Home for Aged Jews, he was widely known outside his congregation as a mohel. He performed over 20,000 circumcisions, mostly on babies from poor families, charging no fee in such cases. In 1880 he was presented by 'his admirers from among the working classes' with an illuminated address, a massive silver salver, a kiddush cup, and spice boxes. His son Abraham, educated at the JFS, taught Hebrew at the Shaarei Tikvah ('Gates of Hope') School

of the Bevis Marks congregation and became Headmaster of the London School Board's Old Castle Street Council School, which had numerous Jewish pupils. For 25 years he was Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge. His communal involvement outside the educational sphere included service as Warden of the East London Synagogue, which he represented on the Council of the \*United Synagogue, and membership of the \*Board of Deputies. Two brothers were rabbis in the USA.

JC (11 Nov. 1887, 3 Jan. 1908).

**LEVY, ABRAHAM BERNARD (ABE)** (29 October 1892–30 August 1987), journalist and author. A tailor's son, he moved with his family in childhood from his native Hull to Stepney. In 1907 he joined the JC as an office boy, worked in its editorial department for a short time following military service during the First World War, and then moved to the USA to pursue a career in design. Having returned to London, he was on the JC's staff from 1937–57, editing news from provincial communities and writing obituaries. His articles (1948) on what remained of Jewish life in the East End and on current occupational patterns of Anglo-Jewry (1949) formed the basis for his book *East End Story* (1951), which he illustrated; it contained a wealth of local information and anecdotes and became a classic of its kind. His sketches included a portrait of M. \*Tzelniker as the 'King of Lampedusa'.

JC (3 July, 4 Sept. 1987); Cesarani, JC.

**LEVY, Sir ALBERT** (13 June 1864–5 September 1937), tobacco manufacturer and philanthropist. Born in Bethnal Green, the son of Moses David Levy, a merchant (whose name was given in the JC as Martin Levy) he founded in 1895 the Ardath Tobacco Company in Leadenhall Street, serving as its Chairman. He was also associated with J. Lyons & Co. A great philanthropist, he donated £500,000 to charities, especially hospitals, and supported a wide range of Jewish causes. He was a member of the West London Synagogue. Knighted

in 1929, he left £1,130,000. In 1932 his daughter married Sir Maurice \*Levy's heir.

JC (30 Sept. 1937); WWW; Jolles.

**LEVY, ALLAN EDWARD** (17 August 1942–26 September 2004), barrister and campaigner for children's rights. Born in Bury, Lancashire, the son of a radio engineer, he was educated at Bury Grammar School and at the University of Hull, and in 1969 was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple (QC, 1989; Bencher, 1993). He practised family law and, although unmarried and childless, became one of the best-known advocates of children's legal rights. He wrote numerous law texts on children's rights, and became nationally known as a broadcaster on this topic. In 1990 he chaired an inquiry by Staffordshire County Council that resulted in a widely publicised report (1991) on severe punishment of recalcitrant child offenders. He was a member of numerous committees on children's legal rights, and chaired the British Medical Council group that published *Consent, Rights and Choice in Healthcare for Children and Young People*. A Recorder from 1993–2001, he was a member of the Committee of the Family Law Bar Association (1987–97) and of the Committee of the Bar Association.

ODNB; WWW; Times (5, 13 Oct. 2004).

**LEVY, AMY JUDITH** (10 November 1861–10 September 1889), writer and poet. Born in London into a stockbroker's family, she was a feminist from childhood. She became the second Jewish woman to attend the University of Cambridge and the first at Newnham College, where she studied from 1879–81. Her struggle with depression, reflected in much of her literary output, was already evident. In the 1880s she published stories and poems in London periodicals, and was one of the first women to frequent the Reading Room of the British Museum, with their presence drawing complaints from outraged male habitués. An anthology of her poems, *A Minor Poet and Other Verse*, appeared in 1884. Culturally rather than religiously Jewish, she in 1886 contributed a series of articles to the JC. Her first novel, *Romance of a Shop* (1888) features independent women. Her second, *Reuben Sachs*

(1888), explores middle-class Anglo-Jewish identity; its reception by misunderstanding critics triggered the bout of depression that, compounded by personal factors, led to her suicide. She was the first Jewish woman in England to be cremated.

ODNB; EJ; JE; L. H. Beckman, *Amy Levy* (2000); S. A. Levy, *Amy Levy* (2000); C. Pullen, *Amy Levy* (2000); E. J. Francis, *Poetic Licence* (1995); M. New, ed., *The Complete Novels and Selected Writings of Amy Levy* (1993).

**LEVY, BENJAMIN** (fl. 1660–1700), merchant and stockbroker. Born in Hamburg, he and his brother Seligman (Solomon), arrived in London in about 1669 to represent the mercantile interests of their wealthy father, and were later endenized. Benjamin became the earliest Jewish subscriber to the Bank of England and was one of the original \*‘Twelve Jew Brokers’ on the Royal Exchange. In 1693 he became a considerable shareholder in the Million Bank, founded in 1695, and in the East India Company. He is credited with procuring, in 1698, the Company’s new charter. From 1688 he was a member of the Royal African Company, and was probably the Benjamin Levy who in 1703 was among the 39 proprietors who surrendered to the Crown the right of governance in eastern New Jersey. On his arrival in London he worshipped at the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation’s synagogue, with there being no equivalent for the handful of Ashkenazim then in England, and in view of his socio-economic status he was by 1669 admitted to full membership, a rare honour for a tudesco (Ashkenazi Jew) and one he shared with his uncle Michael (or Meir) Levy, a prominent commercial figure who had arrived in England at around the same time. Benjamin is not to be confused with two namesakes among his contemporaries: the Sephardi congregation’s possibly Levantine shochet and chazan from the 1660s, and the Ashkenazi Benjamin Levy el viejo (‘the elder’), who was interred in 1695.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*.

**LEVY, BENN WOLFE** (7 March 1900–7 December 1973), playwright, theatre producer,

and politician. One of the best-known West End playwrights of his day, he was the son of a prosperous wool broker in London and was educated at Repton and University College, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree. He served briefly in the First World War as an Air Force cadet. In 1923 he entered publishing. His West End comedy *This Woman Business*, staged in 1925, was followed by a string of other plays, including *Mud and Treacle* (1928) and *Ever-Green* (1930). He was also a theatre producer, and was an important scriptwriter for early British ‘talkies’, co-authoring Alfred Hitchcock’s first talking picture, *Blackmail* (1929). He served in the Royal Navy during the Second World War, and in 1945 was appointed MBE for his intelligence work. In a surprising twist to his career, in 1945 he was elected Labour MP for Eton and Slough, serving until 1950. He was a close friend of Nye Bevan, and a member of the ‘Keep Left’ group of MPs. Married to American actress Constance Cummings, he also continued to write plays, including *The Tumbler* (1960), which was staged in New York starring Lawrence Olivier, and *Public and Confidential* (1966). He served as a member of the Arts Council (1953–61), and, after a heart attack in 1960, pursued another unexpected career, as a successful Frisian cattle breeder in Oxfordshire. He occasionally donated to British ORT and the Friends of the HJ.

ODNB; JC (14 Dec. 1973); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LEVY, EDWARD LAWRENCE** (21 December 1851–19 May 1932), educationist, athlete, and communal leader. Born in London, and left fatherless at six, he was educated at Henry \*Berkowitz’s school in Gravesend, where he briefly taught. In 1870 he became an assistant master at Birmingham’s Hebrew National School, subsequently running the private Denbigh Lodge Collegiate School, Edgbaston. A prominent Birmingham Conservative and Freemason active in the Midlands branch of the National Trade Defence Association, he edited *Licensed Trade News*. In 1891 he won both the English amateur and the international weightlifting championships. He founded, and was Hon. Secretary of, the Amateur Gymnastic Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. During the 1896 Athens-based Olympics he served on the international



jury for weightlifting, and largely managed the gymnastics section of the 1908 London-based Olympics. He was Hon. Life President of the Birmingham Jewish Sports Federation. He co-founded a local Jewish dramatic society and for some years led the choir of the Singers Hill Synagogue. A keen playgoer, he became friendly with many notable British actors. His publications included *The Autobiography of an Athlete* (1913), *Birmingham Theatrical Reminiscences* (1922), and *Birmingham Jewry 1870 and 1929* (1929), the latter arising from his presidential address in 1927 to the Birmingham Jewish Literary Association.

JC (13 Dec. 1872, 19 Sept. 1873, 5 Nov. 1927, 10 June 1932).

**LEVY, EDWIN** (c1839–26 February 1895), property owner. He was a wealthy owner of house properties in London, especially in Chelsea. Little is known of his career. He might be the man of his name listed in the 1861, 1871, and 1881 Censuses as a ‘parliamentary agent’. He was known to have been a director of the Olympia meeting hall and to have been a friend of the French Emperor Napoleon III. He left £262,000 when he died in his West Hampstead home.

JC (8 March 1895).

**LEVY, HAROLD** (1909–6 June 1987), educationist. Born in Ayr, he won many academic prizes as a schoolboy in Glasgow, and read mathematics at the University of Glasgow. He taught at the Glasgow Talmud Torah and the Queen’s Park Secondary School, which he had attended, and was active in Habonim and other Zionist groups. Having moved to London he became inspector for the Central Council of Jewish Religious Education. As such, operating on a shoestring budget, he travelled extensively throughout Britain to visit, advise, and distribute educational materials (including his highly successful textbook *Hebrew for All*, 5th ed. 1976) to Jews in isolated areas. In 1951 he took on the additional role of Organising Secretary of the Jewish Youth Study Groups movement, for which he would arrange some 50 summer and winter schools. He and his wife Hanna, who was also connected with the

movement, died within days of each other; a scholarship was set up in their memory.

JC (12 June 1987).

**LEVY, HYMAN** (28 February 1889–27 February 1975), mathematician and socialist activist. Born in Edinburgh, the son of a picture dealer who was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress (Basle, 1897), he was raised in a religiously observant home. Educated at George Heriot’s School and at the University of Edinburgh, where he won several scholarships, he declined to proceed to the University of Cambridge owing to his view that it was an upper-class institution, instead attending the University of Göttingen. During the First World War he served in the RFC and held a post in the National Physical Laboratory until 1920, when he became a lecturer in mathematics at the Royal College of Science (Imperial College), rising to professor in 1923 and to dean in 1946, before retiring in 1954. He was well known for his research on differential equations. For most of his life he was a convinced socialist, abandoning the Labour Party in 1930 for the British Communist Party. He was one of a number of important scientific figures who were contemporaneously members of the party, and was its chief spokesman on scientific matters. In the 1950s he became aware of the reality of Soviet antisemitism, and following a visit to the USSR wrote a ringing denunciation of its mistreatment of its Jews, *Jews and the National Question* (1958), which led to his high-profile expulsion from the party in the same year. After visiting Israel he became a Zionist.

ODNB; JC (7 Feb. 1975); H. F. Srebrnik, *London Jews and British Communism, 1935–1945* (1989).

**LEVY, ISAAC** (14 September 1910–31 March 2005), Orthodox rabbi. The son of a tailor, he was born in Paddington and educated at \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, \*Jews’ College, and UCL (BA, 1932). In 1956 he was awarded a PhD at the University of London’s SOAS. He was Minister to the Hampstead Garden Suburb (1936–8) and Bayswater (1938–9) synagogues. During the Second World War he served as Chaplain to the Pioneer Corps and then

(1941–4) as Senior Jewish Chaplain with the troops in Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and North Africa, as he described in *Now I Can Tell: Middle Eastern Memories* (1978). In 1944–5 he was Senior Jewish Chaplain to the British Army of Occupation in Germany, with the rank of major. He was among the first to enter Belsen, a harrowing experience he described in *Witness to Evil: Bergen Belsen* (1945). He served as Senior Jewish Chaplain to all HM Forces from October 1945 until 1966, and was also a Minister (1946–65) at Hampstead Synagogue. He was a vice-president of and Chaplain to AJEX, and the author of *The Synagogue: Its History* (1963) and other works.

JC (15 April 2005).

**LEVY, Sir [JOHN] ARTHUR** (4 November 1855–20 November 1938), diamond and jewellery broker. Born in St Pancras, the son of a cabinetmaker, he became senior partner in the London firm M. J. Levy and Nephews, precious stone and pearl brokers, which had been established in 1848. During 1907–8 he was advisor and expert in the cutting of the Cullinan Diamond for King Edward VII. From 1914–18 he acted as War Censor with respect to the importation of precious stones. Knighted in 1922, he lived in Mayfair, and left £567,000. His brother **Alexander Michael Levy** (c1858–9 January 1941) was also a wealthy partner in the family diamond business. He left £820,000, including legacies to the Jewish Board of Guardians and the \*West London Synagogue, to which Sir Arthur had also belonged.

JC (25 Nov. 1938; *Times* (9 Jan. 1941); WWW; Jolles.

**LEVY, JOHN LOUIS (or LEWIS)** (1803 or 1807–29 January 1871), businessman and local politician. A successful corn merchant in Rochester, and later a brewer there, he left £100,000 at his death. He served as Mayor of Rochester in 1860 and 1865 and was also an alderman and JP for Rochester. His son **Lewis Levy** (18 March 1848–1919) was Mayor of Rochester in 1874 and 1885–6.

Jolles; Berger; JC (16 Nov. 1860, 17 Feb. 1871); F. Falkner, *The Mayoral Album for 1885–86* (1887).

**LEVY, JONAS** (5 February 1812–7 July 1894), barrister, journalist, and businessman. The son of a Joseph Levy, he was educated at H. N. \*Solomon's school in Hammersmith, and then worked as a contractor for his stepfather, Lewis \*Levy, collecting tolls. In 1851, aged nearly 40, he entered Gray's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1854. A successful barrister on the South Eastern Circuit, he was a regular contributor to *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, for which he was Drama Critic for seven years, and for *Lloyd's Illustrated London Newspaper*, for which he conducted a weekly legal column. He enjoyed another career as Deputy Chairman of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway from 1868 until his death. A wealthy, flamboyantly attired bachelor – he left £135,000 – he was a member of the Savage and other clubs. He owned an estate at Kingsgate Castle near Margate and was a JP for four jurisdictions including Kent and the County of London. Although he is virtually forgotten today, his career illustrates the apparent ease with which some Jews could mix in London and country society during the Victorian era. A liberal donor to the \*New Synagogue, he should not be confused with a Newbury-born namesake (c1793–28 March 1868) who in 1831 became the first Jew admitted to the Clockmakers' Company.

Boase; JC (13 July, 31 Aug. 1894, 28 Jan. 1910, 19 Oct. 1962).

**LEVY, JOSEPH [JOE]** (27 January 1906–18 December 1990), property developer and philanthropist. Born in Acton, the son of a manufacturer's agent and bookmaker, he was educated at Emmanuel School, Wandsworth, and began working as an estate agent in the 1920s with his brother David (1905–52), under Jackie Phillips, who developed the site of Broadcasting House. In 1939 he and his brother established D. E. and J. Levy, estate agents and property developers. During the Second World War he worked in the National Fire Service in London, and was decorated for saving lives during the Blitz. After the war he became a leading London property developer, specialising in the construction of office buildings on bombsites. His most important development was a 13-acre site at Euston Road and Stanhope Street. Many of his efforts were undertaken through his firm, the Stock

Conversion Investment Trust. He bought and preserved the so-called Old Curiosity Shop near Kingsway. He was a notable donor to Israeli causes and British charities, and established the Joe Levy Charitable Trust. A highly successful businessman, he left £8.9 million.

ODNB; JC (28 Dec. 1990).

**LEVY, JOSEPH HIAM** (17 July 1838–14 November 1913), journalist and campaigner for individual rights. Born in Aldgate, the son of Lawrence Levy, a religiously observant tailor and outfitter of Dutch background born in Spitalfields in about 1812 (perhaps the namesake who appears below), he was educated at the City of London School and City of London College. To his father's dismay he left the \*Great Synagogue in his youth to join the \*West London Synagogue, but he left that too, having become an agnostic. He later rejected the epithet 'a modern Spinoza' on the grounds that unlike Spinoza he was not an atheist. From 1862–1902 he was Inspector of Accounts at the Department of Education, enthusiastically pursuing a journalistic career and intellectual interests on the side. He wrote leaders (1869–75) for the *Examiner*, and under the pseudonym 'D' was a regular columnist for the freethinking journal the *National Reformer*. A popular voluntary lecturer on logic and political economy at evening classes at Birkbeck College and the City of London College, he admired J. S. \*Mill and supported women's rights. He was prominent in the London Dialectical Society and Josephine Butler's Vigilance Association for the Defence of Personal Rights (renamed in 1885 the Personal Rights Association). Arguably at his most influential in the 1880s, when he began to edit the *Personal Rights Journal*, he later fell out with Fabian socialists. In 1888 he founded the National Liberal Club's Political Economy Circle to counter advocacy of policies involving state intervention. Described by George Bernard Shaw in 1870 as 'an unmistakable Jew and proud of it' he took a keen interest in Jews and their welfare throughout his life; nevertheless, as a radical libertarian and free-thinker, he married out of Judaism and had a secularist funeral.

ODNB; JC (14 Nov. 1913); WWW; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**LEVY, JOSEPH MOSES** *see* **LEVY-LAWSON FAMILY**

**LEVY (née Hart), JUDITH** (1706–18 January 1803), Society hostess, and philanthropist. London-born, the daughter of Moses \*Hart, in 1727 she married her cousin, diamond merchant and army contractor Elias Levy (1702–50), proving adept at business herself. By the late 1750s, having inherited immense wealth from both her husband and her father, she enjoyed an annual income of around £6000 (£500,000 in today's money). She drifted from Jewish observance, seduced by fashionable society, into which her vast wealth provided a ticket of acceptance, and moved out of London to a more bucolic setting in Surrey. Her devotion to lavish entertaining, gambling at cards, and to the general high life, led to her sobriquet 'The Queen of Richmond Green'. She allowed her only surviving daughter to marry, in an Anglican ceremony, a Scottish earl's heiress-seeking younger son. Yet Judith felt loyal enough to Judaism to donate £4000 (roughly equivalent to £350,000 today) to the Great Synagogue's enlargement fund in 1787, and she was buried as a Jew.

ODNB; Endelman, *Georgian England*.

**LEVY, LAWRENCE (or LAURENCE)** (c1811–4 January 1873), wholesale clothier and communal leader. An affluent wholesale clothier and military accoutrements manufacturer in London and a director of the London branch of the Bank of Australasia, he left £300,000. He was prominent in communal affairs, as a founder of the \*Bayswater Synagogue and a member of the \*New Synagogue, as well as the Auditor of Accounts at the \*Great Synagogue and a member of the committee of the \*Jews' Free School. His daughter Emma (d. 1872) married Samuel \*Heilbut. The meagre evidence from their names is ambiguous, but he was possibly the father of Joseph Hiam \*Levy.

Berger; ODNB (J. H. Levy).

**LEVY, LEONARD ANGELO** (1 November 1885–18 January 1971), industrial chemist.

A great-grandson of Solomon \*Bennett, he was the son of an American-born clothing manufacturer. He was captain of UCS, graduated BSc at the University of London (DSc, 1912), co-authored *Radium and other Radio-Active Elements* (1904), and proceeded to Clare College, Cambridge (MA), where he obtained two research grants from the Royal Society. Elected FIC and FCS, he was appointed Demonstrator in Chemistry at the University of Cambridge, becoming an expert gas analyst. During the First World War he was a brevet-major in the Royal Engineers. He authored *Gasworks Recorders* (1922), and later improved X-ray plates, reducing operatives' exposure to radiation, and made substantial advances in the field of luminescent materials – much in demand for radar screens and cathode ray tubes – and in the development of phosphorus gas respirators. His grandson **Michael Esmond Bennett-Levy** (1946–), a dealer in mechanical music and early technology, wrote *Early Televisions and Video Recorders* (1993).

JC (22 June 1906, 21 June 1907, 5 Feb. 1909, 21 June 1912, 7 Jan. 1921, 26 Jan. 1971); *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists 1969–70*; *Independent* (3 April 1993).

**LEVY, LEWIS** (c1786–23 November 1856), farmer of turnpikes. Known as 'Turnpike Levy', he made a fortune as a 'farmer of turnpikes', purchasing the right to charge users of turnpike roads in exchange for maintaining them in good condition. At one time he owned three-quarters of all Middlesex toll roads, as well as tolls in the City. He lived in Brompton and later in Tavistock Square, and left £250,000. Toll roads were abolished in 1864. His brother **Nathaniel Levy** (1788–13 September 1860), also a farmer of turnpikes, lived in Russell Square and left £100,000. Jonas \*Levy, sometimes described as Lewis's son, was in fact his stepson.

ODNB; JC (5 Dec. 1856); A. M. Hyamson, *Anglo-Jewish Notabilities* (1949); R. Turvey, 'Road and Bridge Tolls in Nineteenth-Century London', *Journal of Transport History*, 17 (1996); Endelman, *Georgian England*.

**LEVY, LOUIS** (30 November 1893–18 August 1957), musician. Born in Spitalfields, the son of a tailor, he began his career in 1910,

arranging and performing music for silent pictures. Having been Musical Director to two London cinemas in succession, he was engaged in the same capacity in 1929 by the Gaumont British Corporation, for which he directed and composed numerous film scores during the 1930s. He also conducted several orchestras. During the Second World War he was appointed Musical Director of Gainsborough Pictures, and, from 1948, of the Associated British Pathe/Associated British Picture Corporation. He worked on such famous films as *Busman's Honeymoon*, *Goodbye Mr Chips*, *The Lady Vanishes*, and *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, and composed the famous title march for Gaumont-British Newsreels.

*Times* (19 Aug. 1957); *JC* (23 Aug. 1957).

**LEVY, MATTHIAS** (26 June 1839–18 November 1918), author and shorthand writer. The only child of a Soho kosher butcher instrumental in founding the Maiden Lane Synagogue, and of Henry \*Russell's sister, he attended the Edmonton school of H. N. \*Solomon, whose daughter he later married. Orphaned in 1853, he was cared for by his father's brother-in-law, S. M. \*Drach, who apprenticed him to Angelo Bennett, one of the five shorthand writer sons of Solomon \*Bennett, and he thus became expert in Samuel Taylor's shorthand system. As a shorthand reporter he covered such notable events as speeches by Charles Bradlaugh in Trafalgar Square, Fenian meetings in Ireland, and the Tichborne claimant trials of 1871–4; he is depicted in John Sargent's painting of the second trial, seated with his back against the jury box. Under the pseudonym Nathan Meritor he wrote a novel, *The Hasty Marriage: A Sketch of Modern Jewish Life* (1857), a critique of assimilation, intermarriage, Reform Judaism, and Christian conversionists. Under his real name he wrote a *History of Shorthand Writing* (1861), *Shorthand: Its History and Prospects* (1862), and edited *Taylor's System for Shorthand Writing* (1862). He also wrote *Shakespeare and Shorthand* (1884) and periodical articles about diverse topics. He was on the Board of Management of the \*Western Synagogue; his history of that congregation was published in 1897.

JC (22 Nov. 1918); L. G. Zatlin, *The Nineteenth-Century Anglo-Jewish Novel* (1981); Galchinsky.

**LEVY, Sir MAURICE, first Baronet** (1859–26 August 1933), politician. The brother of Sir Arthur Levy \*Lever, he was educated at the University of London and became Chairman of the family firm Hart & Levy, wholesale clothiers and woollen merchants. From 1900–18 he was Liberal MP for Loughborough, Leicestershire. He served in the Ministry of Munitions during the First World War and was a member of Lloyd George's special trade missions to Ireland. Knighted in 1907 and given a baronetcy in 1913, he was a JP and DL for Leicestershire and its High Sheriff in 1926–7. During his parliamentary career he championed Jewish interests, and opposed the 1905 Aliens Act. He belonged to the \*New West End Synagogue. His son Ewart, who succeeded to the title, married the daughter of Sir Albert \*Levy.

JC (1 Sept. 1933); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LEVY, MERVYN MONTAGUE** (11 February 1915–14 April 1996), artist and critic. Born in Swansea, he studied at the Swansea College of Art and the Royal College of Art. Elected FRSA in 1938, he taught art at an army college in Chislehurst, Wiltshire, during the late 1940s, when he joined the BBC radio programme *The Critics*. In the 1950s he presented the popular BBC television series *Painting for Housewives*. He was a fine portraitist, with works in the National Portrait Gallery, his sitters including his friend from childhood, Dylan Thomas, Dame Edith Sitwell, and Ruskin Spear, RA. He was also a poet, and a member of the Royal Society of Literature. His many books include *Oil Painting from A to Z* (1956), *Painting for All* (1958), *The Human Form in Art* (1961), *The Paintings of L. S. Lowry* (1977), and *Ruskin Spear* (1986). His autobiography, *Reflections in a Broken Mirror*, appeared in 1982. A portrait of Scottie \*Wilson by Levy's wife Marie is owned by the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

JC (6 Sept. 1996).

**LEVY, MICHAEL ABRAHAM, BARON LEVY** (11 July 1944–), businessman, government advisor, and communal leader. Educated at Hackney Downs Grammar School, he

qualified in 1966 as a chartered accountant and has been a successful businessman in the popular music recording industry, beginning in the 1960s as manager to singers such as Alvin Stardust and Chris Rea, and then as Chairman of the Magnet Group of Companies (1973–88), D. & J. Securities Ltd (1988–92), M&G Records Ltd (1992–7), and Chase Music (since 1992). Well-known as a friend and advisor to Tony Blair, he served as Personal Envoy of the Prime Minister and Advisor on the Middle East. He has been a member of the Labour Party's Donation Committee since 2002. Given a life peerage in 1997, he has served in an extremely wide variety of Jewish leadership and fundraising positions. He has been President since 1998 of Jewish Care and since 2000 of the United Joint Jewish Appeal. He was a member of the World Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency (1990–5), Governor of the JFS (1990–5), and is a member of the World Commission on Israel-Diaspora Relations and a Trustee of the Holocaust Educational Trust.

Dod; Jolles; WW.

**LEVY, MOSES ELIAS** (10 July 1782–7 September 1854), activist for Jewish and anti-slavery causes. He was born in Mogador, Morocco, the son of a local courtier and factor to the Sultan named Eliahu ha-Levi ibn Yuli. The family fled to Gibraltar in 1790 after anti-Jewish rioting, and were then known as Levy. In around 1800 Moses went to the Danish West Indies, where he became a successful merchant and exporter. From 1816 he devoted himself to assisting Jews, and founded a short-lived Jewish refugee colony in Micanopy, East Florida. In 1825 he moved to London, where through writings and oratory he became a well-known campaigner. At a meeting in 1827 to protest at the persecution of Jews in Russia he declared wealthy Anglo-Jews had absented themselves owing to selfish indifference and fear of antagonising people in power. Unlike his admirers in the \*Philo-Judaean Society, an Evangelical body founded in 1826 that sought the improvement of the Jews' status in preparation for the fulfilment of Millenarian expectations, he opposed political emancipation, which he feared would entail the loss of religious observance. He wrote *A Plan for the Abolition of Slavery* (1828),

which advocated gradual emancipation and the education of blacks, and *Letters Concerning the Present Condition of the Jews* (1829). In Florida from 1828, he became a wealthy merchant and landowner. His son David Levy Yulee (1810–86) of Florida was the first Jew elected to the American Senate.

ODNB; Endelman, *Georgian England*; C. S. Monaco, *Moses Levy of Florida* (2005).

**LEVY, OSCAR** (1867–13 August 1946), physician and author. Born in Stargard, Pomerania, he took a medical degree at the University of Freiburg in 1891. After a period as a ship's surgeon he settled in London, qualifying as MRCS and LRCP in 1895. He arranged and financed (with money inherited from his banker father) the translation and publication of the whole of Nietzsche's works into English. The resultant 18 volumes (1909–13) became recognised as the authoritative English translation. During the First World War he worked for the Missing Prisoners' Bureau and the Red Cross. He then ill-advisedly wrote the preface to the anti-Bolshevik pamphlet *The World Significance of the Russian Revolution* (1920) by the far right polemicist George Pitt-Rivers, which led to his controversial deportation by the Home Office in 1921 under the terms of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act of 1919. He returned to Britain in 1939, and remained a lifelong apologist for Nietzsche, emphasising the differences between the latter's standpoint and that of the Nazis as well as Nietzsche's hostility to antisemitism. Among Levy's own books were *The Revival of Aristocracy* (1906), *The Idiocy of Idealism* (1921), and *The Spirit of Israel* (1927). He wrote introductions to several books, including an English translation (1913) of Heine's *Atta Troll*, and translated two of Disraeli's works into German.

*Times* (28 Aug. 1946); *JC* (23 30 Aug. 1946).

**LEVY, RAPHAEL HENRY** (August 1916–12 October 1985), Orthodox chazan. Born in London, he was educated at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, the \*Gateshead Talmudical College, and at the University of Manchester (MA in Semitics). In 1934 he was appointed Reader at Liverpool's Princes Road Synagogue, later

becoming Minister to the Preston Hebrew Congregation, and, at the age of 29, Reader at London's prestigious \*New West End Synagogue. In 1954 he was invited to combine the post of Reader with that of Minister, but declined, and Louis \*Jacobs was appointed Minister. In 1980, when Rabbi Morris Nemeth resigned as Minister, Levy accepted the renewed offer, serving in the dual role until his retirement to Bournemouth in 1984. For over 25 years he was examiner in chazanut for \*Jews' College. His Preston-born son **Elkan David Levy** (29 March 1943–) was, before becoming a solicitor, Minister of the Belmont Synagogue (1969–73); from 1996–9 he was President of the \*United Synagogue.

*JC* (18 Oct. 1985); Elkan Levy, 'The New West End Synagogue, 1879–2004' (lecture, 11 July 2004; abridged version online).

**LEVY, REGINALD HENRI** (c1887–11 May 1962), dentist and communal leader. The son of a wholesale jeweller, he was a well-known dentist in his native Glasgow. A longstanding member of the Garnethill Synagogue, he served for nearly 40 years as Secretary of its Hebrew School Committee. He was for many decades scoutmaster of the First Glasgow Group Boy Scouts, and in 1938 revived the Glasgow (Third Jewish) Group in the Gorbals. He received Scottish scouting's highest award, a silver medal, for his services to the movement, which included the role of Scottish Headquarters Commissioner for Handicapped Children.

*JC* (25 May 1962).

**LEVY, REUBEN** (28 April 1891–6 September 1966), orientalist. Born in Manchester, he was educated at school and university in Bangor, North Wales, and obtained an MA at Jesus College, Oxford, after winning several scholarships. A specialist in Middle Eastern languages, during the First World War he was a captain in General Staff Intelligence in Mesopotamia (Iraq). From 1920–3 he was lecturer in Persian at Oxford and Senior Kennicott Scholar. From 1926, following a period teaching Biblical literature at the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York,

he lectured at the University of Cambridge (DLitt; Fellow of Christ's College), where a chair of Persian was created for him in 1950. He helped to catalogue the Arabic Manuscripts in the India Office Library. During the Second World War he served at Chatham House (1939–40) and as a squadron-leader in RAF intelligence (1941–5). His publications include *Deutero-Isaiah* (1925), *A Baghdad Chronicle* (1929), and *The Sociology of Islam* (2 vols, 1931–3; reissued as *The Social Structure of Islam*, 1957).

*Times* (8 Sept. 1966); *JC* (16 Sept. 1950).

**LEVY, RICHARD FRANCIS** (13 July 1892–16 December 1968), barrister and commission chairman, and **LEVY, STANLEY ISAAC** (24 December 1890–12 November 1968), chemist and barrister. Born in London, the son of a fruiterer, Richard was educated at Hackney Downs Secondary School and the University of London. During the First World War he served in the Royal Naval Air Service. In 1918 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple (QC, 1937). He defended Rev. Harold Davidson, the Rector of Stiffkey, Norfolk, in his celebrated trial for immorality in 1932, and acted in the famous \*Setty murder case in 1950. He served as Chairman of the Workman's Compensation Board (1956–62) and of the Monopolies Commission (1956–65) and, from 1953, was Recorder of Margate. Possibly because he had acted for money-lenders before the Second World War, he was not offered the usual knighthood upon his retirement from his posts, and was never offered a judgeship. His brother Stanley was educated at the City of London School and St John's College, Cambridge. During the First World War he was a research assistant at the Ministry of Munitions. During 1919–35 he worked as a consulting chemist, was elected FRIC, and obtained a PhD from the University of London. He published *An Introduction to Industrial Chemistry* (1922) and other scientific works before changing careers. In 1927 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple (QC, 1957; Bencher, 1963). He served as Assistant Director at the Ministry of Supply during the Second World War.

Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice* (2003); *Times* (19 Nov., 18 Dec. 1968); *JC* (22 Nov., 20 Dec. 1968); *WWW*.

**LEVY, SOLOMON** (c1873–December 1957), Orthodox minister. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne, to a family that relocated to Sunderland, he moved to London in his mid-teens. The recipient of many academic honours, including the Hollier Hebrew Prize at UCL and the Edward Henry Beddington Memorial Scholarship at \*Jews' College, he graduated in 1893, and in 1901 he obtained an MA in Philosophy and Political Economy from the LSE. Meanwhile, in 1895 he was appointed Minister of the \*New Synagogue. He was elected President of the Committee of Workers among the Jewish Poor in 1905, and addressed the 1911 Conference of Anglo-Jewish Ministers on 'Problems of Anglicisation' facing East European newcomers. For 40 years he was the London Hospital's Jewish chaplain. For eight years he served as Hon. Secretary of the JHSE, and was President (1907–9). His publications included *Original Virtue* (1907) and, as editor, *Treasures of the Talmud* (1925). He edited (1925–34) and jointly edited (1935–8) the *Jewish Year Book*. Shortly after retiring from the pulpit in 1937 he started the *Jewish Annual*, which he edited; it ran from 1938–55. Unusually for an Orthodox minister, he never married.

*JC* (26 July 1895, 27 Dec. 1957).

**LEVY, STUART** (1908–3 June 1966), film producer and distributor. Born in London, he entered the film business in 1939 with his uncle Alderman Alfred Levy, Chairman of Futurist Ltd, Liverpool. In 1942, with Nat \*Cohen, he formed and became joint Managing Director of Anglo Amalgamated (Film Distributors) Ltd. In 1966 his horse 'Anglo' won the Grand National. A member of the \*West London Synagogue, he was generous to charities.

*JC* (28 Feb. 1958, 10 June 1966); *Times* (6 June 1966); McFarlane, *Encyclopedia of British Film*.

**LEVY, THOMAS** (1874–14 February 1953), politician. Born in London and educated at the City of London School, he was a director of British Celanese Ltd, and connected with the woollen industry, chairing (1939–40) the British Wool Advisory Committee. During the First World War he was Assistant Executive

Officer for Food Control in Bournemouth. He was elected Conservative MP for Elland in Yorkshire in 1931, introduced a private members' bill that resulted in the Firearms Act (1934), and chaired the Parliamentary Textile Committee (1932–5) and the Parliamentary Tariff Policy Committee (1934–9). He lost his seat in the 1945 General Election.

JC (20 Feb. 1953); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LEVY-LAWSON FAMILY**, newspaper proprietors and politicians. **Joseph Moses Levy** (15 December 1812–12 October 1888) was born in London, the son of Moses Lionel Levy (1765–1830), a merchant. He was educated at a private school in Tottenham, learnt the printing trade in Germany, and with his brother **Lionel Lawson** (né Levy, 1824–20 September 1879) owned a printing business in Shoe Lane. In 1855 Joseph became the major proprietor of the *Sunday Times* (which was subsequently sold) and of the *Daily Telegraph*, a failing newspaper established that same year, and brought Lionel into partnership in 1856. Lionel was also a printing ink manufacturer at Fleet Street and in Bow and was part owner of the Gaiety Theatre. He left £900,000. Joseph Moses Levy transformed the *Daily Telegraph* into one of the leading papers in the country and the first national penny newspaper. By the 1880s it had an unprecedented circulation of 300,000, and was owned by the family until 1928. Joseph, who retained the surname Levy, left £483,000. His eldest son, **Sir Edward Levy-Lawson, first Baronet, first Baron Burnham** (28 December 1833–9 January 1916), born in London, became a journalist for his father's papers on leaving UCS. In 1875 he changed his name to Levy-Lawson (eventually Levy was discarded by the family) and was an Anglican by the time of his death. He took the *Daily Telegraph* in an increasingly pro-Tory direction, and introduced many press innovations. He was given a baronetcy in 1892 and, in 1903, was given a peerage, one of the first 'presslords' ennobled. He owned Hall Barn, a country house at Burnham in Buckinghamshire, and was High Sheriff of the county in 1886. He was President of the Royal Institute of Journalists in 1892–3, and left £268,000. His elder son by his non-Jewish wife, **Sir Harry Lawson Webster Levy-Lawson, first Viscount Burnham** (18 December 1862–20 July 1933), educated at Eton and Balliol College,

Oxford (First in Modern History; Secretary of the Union), was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1891. He was a member of the LCC (1889–92; 1897–1904) and Mayor of Stepney (1907–9). He served as Liberal MP for West St Pancras (1885–92) and for East Gloucestershire (1893–1905). Having left the Liberals over Irish Home Rule, he served as Unionist MP for Mile End from 1905–6 and from January 1910 until he succeeded to the peerage in 1916. A prominent figure in the TA, he was made CH in 1917 and a viscount in 1919. Best known for his chairmanship of the committee of teachers and local authorities that devised the 'Burnham Scale' for teachers' pay in 1920, he was Chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors Association and owner of the *Daily Telegraph* from 1903–28. He lacked his family's ability, and the paper lost circulation after 1918; it was sold to the Berry brothers in 1928. His nephew, **Edward Frederick Lawson, fourth Baron Burnham** (16 June 1890–4 July 1963), remained general manager and manager of the paper from 1928–61, and was a major-general, serving at Dunkirk and elsewhere.

ODNB (J. M. Levy); JE; EJ; Boase; Jolles; Stenton; D. Hart-Davis, *The House That the Berrys Built: Inside the Daily Telegraph, 1928–1986* (1986); Griffiths.

**LEW, ISRAEL JOSEPH** (1884–1951), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Poland, he obtained the rabbinical diploma in Warsaw and became involved with Agudas Yisroel. A follower of the Gerer rebbe, he travelled to the USA with a rabbinic delegation on a fundraising mission for East European Orthodox Jewry in 1922. While in London on the return journey he was appointed Rabbi to the independent Lincoln Street Congregation in Bow, which developed into the Mile End and Bow District Synagogue, a constituent of the \*United Synagogue. He served until 1950. He was the first 'foreign rabbi' to lead a United Synagogue affiliate; he never conformed to the Anglo-Jewish 'canonical' attire the organisation expected of its rabbis, and he preached in Yiddish every other Sabbath. As a devoted Zionist he left the British Aguda movement and joined Mizrachi. He wrote a regular column entitled 'Menora' for Morris \*Myer's *Die Zeit* and authored the two-volume anthology *Yalkut Yosef* (1942). Two Polish-born sons followed him into the rabbinate. Rabbi Dr **Myer Szulim Lew** (1907–87),



author of *The Jews of Poland* (1944) and *Jews, Human Rights and the United Nations* (1963), was Minister successively of the Stoke Newington and Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogues, and a dayan of the London Beth Din. Rabbi **Maurice Abram Lew** (1909–89), author of *A Shabbat Prayer Book for Young People* (2nd ed. 1959), served the Highgate Synagogue, a Johannesburg congregation, and (1963–79) the West End Great Synagogue, Soho.

JC (13 April 1951, 10 April 1987, 30 June, 7 July 1989); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**LEWANDO (né Lewandowski), Sir JAN ALFRED** (31 May 1909–2 July 2004), businessman. He was born Alfred Jan Lewandowski, the son of the cantor of Manchester's Higher Broughton Synagogue, a former opera singer who later entered the cotton trade. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, he was unable to finish university owing to the Great Depression, and in 1929 joined Marks & Spencer as a management trainee; his mother had been governess to Michael Marks's children. From 1954–70 he was a director. He was also a director of other companies, especially in the textile industry, and was Chairman of Carrington Viyella Ltd. from 1970–5. A member of the Grand Council of the CBI from 1971–5, he was a leader in Britain's export efforts, for which he was appointed CBE in 1968 and knighted in 1974. He was Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel. During the Second World War he rose to lieutenant-colonel.

JC (27 Aug. 2004); Jolles; WWW.

**LEWIN, ZEVI HIRSCH** *see* LYON, HART

**LEWIS, ARTHUR DANIEL** (c1874–29 August 1925), journalist, author, and communal leader, and **LEWIS, HARRY SAMUEL** (1861–3 May 1940), communal leader and Reform minister. Their father, New York-born naval architect Alfred David Lewis (c1839–30 September 1899), educated at the City of London School, spent several years with Samuda Brothers before founding the shipbuilding firm of

Lewis and Stockwell. He became Master of the Shipwrights' Company and a London magistrate. London-born Harry was educated at King's College School and St John's College, Cambridge, where he was Fry Scholar in Hebrew. After graduating in Semitics he took up residence at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, doing social work among the Jews of the East End. He was involved in the running of the JFS and the Jewish Board of Guardians, and was Hon. Secretary of the East London Tenants' Protection Committee. A member of the \*Board of Deputies and the Council of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, he edited *The Targum on Isaiah i-v, with Commentary* (1890) and co-authored, with Charles Russell and others, *The Jew in London* (1900). He joined the Jewish Religious Union yet supported Zionism, and from 1908–13 was Minister of Manchester's Reform Synagogue. He subsequently lived in the USA. Originally a bank clerk, Arthur was for many years a journalist in London and a member of the staff of the JTA. For a time active in the Labour Party, he subsequently joined the West London Zionist Society, going on to serve as Hon. Secretary of the English Zionist Federation and joining the staff of the London headquarters of the WZO. With Paul \*Goodman he edited *Zionism: Problems and Views*. His other books include *Essays in Fury* (1904), *The Kent Coast* (1911), *Syndicalism and the General Strike* (1912), and with his writer wife, Catherine Gasquoine Hartley, *Children of the Empire* (1916). His obituary in the JC mistakenly ascribes to him the two books by Harry.

JE (H. S. Lewis); JC (13 Oct. 1899, 4 Sept. 1925, 10 May 1940); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**LEWIS, Sir AUBREY JULIAN** (8 November 1900–21 January 1975), psychiatrist. The son of a watchmaker, he was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in his native Adelaide and at the University of Adelaide, where he took part in studies of Aborigines. After further training in America and Europe, he joined the Maudsley Hospital in London in 1928, serving as its Clinical Director from 1936–66, and was also Professor of Psychiatry at the University of London from 1946–66. An influential figure in training several generations of British psychiatrists, and known for his uncompromising teaching style, he helped to establish psychiatry as a respected academic

discipline here. He gave many invited lectures and, in 1959, was the first psychiatrist to be knighted. He authored *Inquiries on Psychiatry* (1967) and *The State of Psychiatry* (1967).

ODNB; WWW; *Times* (22 Jan. 1975); *BMJ* (1 Feb. 1975); *Lancet* (1 Feb. 1975); *JC* (10 June 1977).

**LEWIS, BERNARD** (31 May 1916–), historian. One of the best-known contemporary historians of the Middle East and of the Islamic world, he was born in Stoke Newington and was a noted linguist from an early age. In 1934 he won a scholarship to the School of Oriental Studies (now SOAS) at the University of London, where he obtained several prizes and awards, and from which he received a doctorate in 1939, and at the University of Paris. In the Second World War he served in the RAC and in the Intelligence Corps, and then in the Foreign Office. From 1949–74 he was Professor of Near and Middle Eastern History at SOAS. Since then he taught at Princeton University and has lived in the USA. He has written more than 25 books, including *The Arabs in History* (1950) and *Semites and Anti-Semites* (1986). He is known for his pro-Israel views and for his controversial position that the Turks did not intend the genocide of the Armenians in 1915.

*JC* (27 May 1966); *WW*.

**LEWIS, CHAIM** (1911–), author. Born Hyman Lewis in London, he was an English master at the \*Hasmonean School and lived for 14 years in South Africa. His best-known works are his autobiographical novel, *A Soho Address* (1965), depicting Orthodox life in London in the interwar years, and two volumes of verse, *Clouds of Glory over Soho Rooftops* (1991) and *From Soho to Jerusalem* (2000), which also includes autobiographical essays.

*EJ*; *JC* (20 Feb. 2004).

**LEWIS (né Levy), DAVID** (1823–4 December 1885), retailer. Born in London, the son of a merchant, in 1839 he began work in Liverpool for Benjamin Hyam, a tailor and outfitter, and became manager of the firm within a few

years. In 1846 he began his own men's outfitters' shop in Liverpool, specialising in working men's clothing sold at low prices. By the 1860s it had developed into one of the largest retail shops in Liverpool. He added several other lines of goods, and by the 1880s it had become a major department store with a wide variety of goods. Lewis's Ltd., as it was known, also opened major branches in Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and elsewhere. In 1877 he opened a second, separate large retail shop in Liverpool, Bon Marche, which specialised in women's fashions. He expanded his shops by spending enormous amounts on advertising. A noted philanthropist to Jewish and general causes, he left £125,000. His marriage to the daughter of Rev. Raphael Isaac Cohen of Dover proved childless, and control of the business passed to his wife's nephew, Louis S. \*Cohen.

ODNB; *JC* (11 Dec. 1885); A. Briggs, *Friends of the People: The Centenary History of Lewis's* (1956).

**LEWIS, DAVID MALCOLM** (7 June 1928–12 July 1994), classical scholar. An auctioneer's son, born in Willesden, he was educated at the City of London School, Corpus Christi College, Oxford (First in Lit. Hum., 1949), and Princeton University (PhD, 1952). Returning to Corpus Christi as Junior Research Fellow in 1954, he became (1955) Tutorial Fellow in Ancient History and (1956) University Lecturer in Greek Epigraphy. An authority on Greek, Persian, and Jewish history, he was the world's pre-eminent expert in Greek inscriptions on stone. Elected FBA in 1973, he narrowly missed appointment in 1977 as Wykeham Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, and in 1985 was given a personal chair. His publications included *Sparta and Persia* (1977), and, as a contributor and co-editor, three volumes of the revised *Cambridge Ancient History*. He served as President of the Oxford University Jewish Society and the Oxford Jewish Congregation, and wrote *The Jews of Oxford* (1992). Samson \*Wright was his father-in-law.

ODNB; *JC* (25 Feb. 1927, 15 June 1928); *Times* (18 July 1994).

**LEWIS, GEOFFREY LEWIS** (19 June 1920–12 February 2008), Professor of Turkish.

Regarded as the doyen of Turkish studies in Britain, he was born in London and educated at UCS and at St John's College, Oxford (Scholar; DPhil., 1950). During the Second World War he served as a radar operator in the RAF. From 1950 he taught Turkish language and studies at Oxford, and in 1986–7 was its first Professor of Turkish. He was President of the Anglo-Turkish Society from 2003 until his death and was President (1981–3) of the British Academy for Middle Eastern Studies. His many books include *Teach Yourself Turkish* (1950), *Modern Turkey* (1955), and *The Atatürk I Knew* (1981). He frequently advised the British and Turkish governments about relations between the two countries. His wife Raphaëla (née Seidemann) wrote *Everyday Life in Ottoman Turkey* (1971).

JC (2 May 2008); *Times* (20 Feb. 2008); *Guardian* (12 March 2008); *WW*.

**LEWIS, Sir GEORGE HENRY, first Baronet** (21 April 1833–7 December 1911), solicitor. Born in London, he was sent first to H. N. \*Solomon's school in Edmonton and then to UCS. Having been articled to his solicitor father he was admitted a solicitor in 1856. For the next half-century he was among the best known and most important solicitors in Victorian England. He represented many of the most famous alleged murderers of the time, acting in the Charles Bravo (1876) and Adelaide Bartlett (1886) cases, and in a range of other famous cases, including the divorce proceedings against Sir Charles Dilke (1885–6) and the Archer-Shee case. He also acted for the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) in the Tranby Croft scandal (1891) and other matters, and for many other members of high society. Knighted in 1892, he received a baronetcy in 1902 at the time of Edward's Coronation, and left £226,000. A member of the \*Great Synagogue, he took no active part in Jewish communal affairs, but his second wife Elizabeth (née Eberstadt; 1845–1931) was one of the earliest female members of the AJA's Council. Their son, **Sir George James Graham Lewis, second Baronet** (12 September 1868–8 August 1927) was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, and was admitted a solicitor in 1894. He joined the family firm of Lewis & Lewis, and was regarded as an expert on divorce proceedings. In 1923 he was involved in the

defence of the *Morning Post* newspaper when it was sued by Lord Alfred Douglas (formerly the lover of Oscar Wilde) over a letter it published alleging that Douglas was antisemitic. (Douglas was indeed an extreme antisemite, who was later jailed for alleging that Winston Churchill was in the pay of the Jews and was responsible for the death of Lord Kitchener in 1916.) Although a member of the LJS, he gave instructions to be buried in an Anglican churchyard in Rottingdean.

ODNB; JC (18 March, 23 Sept. 1898, 4 July 1902, 8 Dec. 1911, 26 Aug., 2 Sept. 1927); J. Juxon, *Lewis and Lewis* (1983); Jolles; Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**LEWIS (née Maizels), HILDA WINIFRED** (1896–31 January 1974), novelist. She was born in Whitechapel, where her Prague-born father was a jeweller and silversmith. As children, she and her sister Miriam (1894–1950), who became the wife of Professor Samson \*Wright, performed in reviews at Jewish communal events. Hilda married Dr M. M. Lewis, who became Director of the Institute of Education at the University of Nottingham and President of the Nottingham Friends of the H.U.J. She began her long and prolific novel-writing career with *Pegasus Yoked* (1931), *Madam Gold* (1933) and *Full Circle* (1935), all original treatments of aspects of Jewish life. She went on to be primarily a historical novelist, known for her painstaking research, rich descriptive powers, penetrating characterisations, and astute knowledge of human nature. Her numerous works ranged from *The Ship That Flew* (1939), a tale of Norse mythology and time travel for children, to a trilogy of novels about Mary Tudor. Montague \*Maizels was her brother; their maternal grandfather was Nieman \*Lipman.

JC (12 Jan. 1934, 30 Sept. 1938).

**LEWIS, IVAN** (4 March 1967–), politician. Born in Manchester, he was educated at William Hulme Grammar School and the Bury College of Further Education. He was Chief Executive of Jewish Social Services of Greater Manchester from 1992–7. In 1997 he was elected Labour MP for Bury South, defeating Conservative incumbent David \*Sumberg.

He held several junior ministerial positions from 1999–2003, and has been Economic Secretary to the Treasury since 2003. He is Vice-Chairman of Labour Friends of Israel and of the Interparliamentary Council against Anti-Semitism, and a trustee of Holocaust Education. Actress **Naomi Lewis** (24 March 1971–) is his sister.

JC (9 May 1997); Jolles; WW.

**LEWIS, JOHN** (14 December 1912–14 June 1969), politician. Educated at the Grocers' Company School and the City of London College, he was a rubber technologist and managing director of Rubber Improvements Ltd, which was founded by his father. He was Labour MP for Bolton (1945–50) and for Bolton West (1950–1). He was Steward of the Boxing Board of Control. Apart from a period as Vice-Chairman of the British Technion Committee he had little involvement in Jewish communal affairs.

JC (20 June 1969); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LEWIS, JULIAN MURRAY** (26 September 1951–), politician and author. Educated at Dynevor Grammar School in his native Swansea and at Balliol College, Oxford, he received a doctorate from St Anthony's College, Oxford, and was a seaman in the RNR from 1979–82. Since 1985 he has been Director of Policy Research Associates and from 1990–6 was Deputy Director of the Conservative Research Department. He has been Conservative MP for the New Forest since 1997 and was an Opposition Whip (2001–2) and shadow Defence Minister for the Navy from 2002–10, except for a short period as shadow Minister for the Cabinet Office 2004–2005. He is known for his opposition to CND and other extreme left-wing causes and for his opposition to the Euro, and is the author of *Who's Left? An Index of Labour MPs and Left-Wing Causes* (1992) and other works.

JC (13 April 2001); Jolles; WW.

**LEWIS, Sir LEIGH WARREN** (17 March 1951–), civil servant. Educated at Harrow County

Grammar School and at the University of Liverpool, he has been a civil servant, largely in the Department of Employment, since 1973. From 2003–5 he served as Permanent Secretary for Crime, Policing, Counter-Terrorism and Delivery, Home Office. Since 2005 he has been Permanent Secretary in the Department for Works and Pensions. He was knighted in 2007.

WW.

**LEWIS, LEOPOLD DAVID (or DAVIS) see IRVING, HENRY**

**LEWIS, NAOMI** (3 September 1911–5 July 2009), essayist and poet. Born in Great Yarmouth, the daughter of a fishmonger, she was educated at grammar school and at Westfield College, London, becoming a teacher. In the 1940s she began writing book reviews for the *New Statesman*, which were much admired as literary essays and led to the book *A Visit to Mrs Wilcox* (1957). She also wrote for the *Observer* and the *Evening Standard*. Her adult classes on literature at the City Literary Institute resulted in the poetry anthology *Messages* (1985). She authored *The Mardi Gras Cat* (1993), a volume of ingenious poems for children.

*Daily Telegraph* (4 Aug. 2009).

**LEWIS, SAMUEL** (14 May 1838–13 January 1901), moneylender and philanthropist, and **LEWIS-HILL (née Davis; formerly Lewis), ADA HANNAH** (26 June 1844–13 October 1906), philanthropist. One of the wealthiest men of his time, Samuel Lewis was the son of a petty jeweller in Birmingham and was educated at the Birmingham Hebrew National School. In his childhood he lived in considerable poverty. He was a traveller in jewellery in Birmingham, moving to London in around 1867. There he began an enormously successful business as a moneylender to the rich and the aristocracy, basing himself at Cork Street, Mayfair. Unlike many moneylenders, he was highly regarded and trusted by his elite clientele, and was often preferred to banks, as he

offered lower rates of interest and complete confidentiality. He was often invited to aristocratic parties, an extraordinary circumstance for a moneylender. His wife Ada was the sister of Alice \*Messenger. The couple had no children but devoted their lives to establishing charities for the needy, especially the Samuel Lewis House for the Poor and the Ada Lewis Nursing Institute to provide nursing care at home for 'poor gentlefolk', giving away over £1,000,000. He left a fortune of £2,671,000. In 1904 Ada married the considerably younger W. J. M. Hill (1876–1970), a non-Jewish officer in the Scots Guards. A noted patron of the arts and lover of music, she endowed scholarships totalling £17,000 at the RAM and became an honorary Freeman of the Musicians' Company in recognition of her services to musical education. She left £1,168,000, including numerous legacies to Jewish and non-Jewish causes.

ODNB; JC (18 Jan. 1901, 19 Oct. 1906); G. Black, *Lender to the Lords, Giver to the Poor* (1992).

**LEWIS, TED ('KID')** (28 October 1894–20 October 1970), boxer. The best-known Anglo-Jewish boxer since Daniel \*Mendoza, he was born Gershon Mendeloff (or Mendaloff) in Aldgate, the son of a cabinetmaker. He was educated at the JFS and worked as a cabinetmaker. In around 1909 he began boxing professionally as 'Kid' Lewis (Ted was added later) in the Judaeon Club, Whitechapel, and then at Premierland, another East End boxing venue. In 1913 he became British Featherweight champion. In 1915 he won the World Welterweight title in Boston, Massachusetts, losing it to the same boxer in 1916, and then regaining it in 1917–19. He won the British and European Welterweight titles in 1920, and the British Middleweight title in 1921, losing both the following year. In nearly 300 bouts he lost only 30 times. A political naïf, in 1931 he stood for Parliament representing Sir Oswald Mosley's New Party, which at the time was not antisemitic. Later – remarkably – he served as Mosley's bodyguard. When Mosley confessed his antisemitism, Lewis punched him in the face, sending him reeling, and knocked out some of his office colleagues. Believed to have been the first boxer to use a mouthguard, he was elected to the US Boxing Hall of Fame in 1964, and to the International Boxing

Hall of Fame in 1992. He was Chairman of the Sportsman's Committee of the Federation of Jewish Religious Organisations. His son Morton became his biographer.

ODNB; EJ; *Times* (11 Sept., 1931, 21 Oct. 1970); JC (30 Oct. 1970); M. Lewis, *Ted Kid Lewis: His Life and Times* (1990).

**LEWIS, TOBIAS** (c1884–1916), artist. Born in Great Yarmouth, the son of an antiques dealer, he was an artist 'of exceptional ability', to quote Solomon J. \*Solomon. He trained at the Regent Street Polytechnic, winning a gold medal in the National Competition of Art Schools (1905), on an exhibition scholarship at the Royal College of Art, where he won a silver medal, and at the RA Schools, where he was awarded a gold medal and the J. M. W. Turner Prize. His Turner Prize-winning painting was purchased by the Yarmouth Corporation. In 1912 he gained the RA's Landseer Scholarship. As a lance-corporal in the Royal Fusiliers in Flanders he remained at his post despite heavy enemy shelling, enabling his comrades to escape to safety, and saving many lives at the cost of his own and of what promised to be an illustrious painting career. Israel \*Solomons was his cousin.

JC (2 June 1899, 19 May 1911, 21 June 1912, 27 Oct., 3, 10 Nov. 1916).

**LEWIS, VICTOR JOSEPH (VIC)** (29 July 1919–9 February 2009), bandleader. Born in Golders Green, the son of a jeweller, he was educated at Ravensfield College, Mill Hill. He took up the banjo early in life, later switching to the guitar and trombone. At 16 he formed a string quartet, which won a radio talent contest. He reached the rank of sergeant during wartime service in the RAF, when he spent much of his time organising entertainments. Afterwards he formed a moderately successful jazz band, and from 1946–60 led the 16-piece Vic Lewis Orchestra, which toured with popular singing stars. He then started a booking agency, which he sold in 1965 to Brian \*Epstein, but continued his involvement with it. During The Beatles' 1966 visit to the Philippines, officials neglected to inform Lewis that his charges were due to lunch with Juan and

Imelda Marcos: the presidential couple interpreted the foursome's consequent failure to turn up as a grave insult, and Lewis was held at the Manila police station overnight. He later represented other pop stars, and in 2007 was appointed MBE.

*Telegraph* (2 March 2009).

**LEWISON, Sir KIM MARTIN JORDAN** (1 May 1952–), judge. Educated at St Paul's School and at Downing College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1975 (QC, 1991). From 1997–2003 he served as a Recorder, and from 2000–3 as a Deputy High Court Judge. A Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, since 2003, he served as a member of the Council of the LJS from 1990–6 and of Leo Baeck College from 1997–2002. He has written on land and business law.

WW.

**LEWITT (né Levy), JAN** (3 April 1907–91), artist and graphic designer. Born in Czeszochowa, Poland, he designed the modern Hebrew typeface Chaim, used in Israel, and tried various occupations before choosing a freelance career in art and design. A self-taught artist, he met George \*Him in Warsaw in 1933, and they formed a professional partnership that lasted for 21 years. They settled in London in 1937. When the war broke out they designed posters for the Ministry of Information, and while they continued to design posters, as well as murals for war factory canteens, much of their work was in illustrating children's books. These included Alina Lewitt's *Blue Peter* and her *Five Silly Cats*, their own *The Football's Revolt*, and Diana Ross's *The Little Red Engine gets a Name*. In 1954 Le Witt decided to leave the partnership to concentrate on fine art. He also designed scenery and costumes for the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company and produced tapestries and worked in glass. He wrote and illustrated the children's book *The Vegetabull* (1956). His name sometimes appears as Lewitt.

JC (14 March 1952, 27 Dec. 1963, 15 Oct. 1971); Herbert Read et al., *Jan Le Witt* (1971).

**LEWKOWITSCH, JULIUS ISIDOR** (4 September 1857–16 September 1913), chemical technologist. Born in Ostrowo, Silesia, the son of a general merchant, he received a PhD in Chemistry at the University of Breslau in 1879, and taught at the University of Heidelberg. He then became a chemical technologist in private industry and, around 1887, emigrated to Leeds to work as a chemist for the soap manufacturers Joseph Watson & Sons. He then became a consulting chemist in Manchester and London, and was known as the leading applied chemist in the technology of vegetable and animal oils, fats, and waxes. In 1895 he published *Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats, and Waxes*, which appeared in five editions. He was a vice-president of the Society of Chemical Engineers and a member of the Council of the Chemical Society.

ODNB; UJE.

**LEYSER, KARL JOSEPH** (24 October 1920–27 May 1992), historian. Born in Dusseldorf, the son of a belt and braces manufacturer, he was sent, following Hitler's rise to power, to the Netherlands, and later to England. His parents survived the war in hiding in the Netherlands. In England, he was educated through charitable support at St Paul's School and then at Magdalen College, Oxford (First in History). Interned in 1940, he then served as a corporal in the Pioneer Corps and in the Black Watch, where he rose to captain. He later had a continuing connection with the TA, attaining major's rank. He became University Lecturer in Medieval History at Oxford in 1950, and held the Chichele Professorship of Medieval History there from 1984–8. He was a specialist on early German medieval history, and his *Rule and Conflict in Early Medieval Society: Ottonian Saxony* (1979) was regarded as a landmark work. He received many academic honours.

ODNB.

**LEYTON (né Grünbaum), ALBERT SIDNEY FRANKAU** (5 June 1869–21 September 1921), pathologist. Born in London, a merchant's son, he changed his surname in 1915. Educated at the City of London School and Caius

College, Cambridge (BA, 1891; MB, 1894; MA, 1895; ScD, 1913), he qualified MD in 1897 at St Thomas's Hospital (MRCP, 1896; FRCP, 1904). He studied the brains of anthropoid apes – a lifelong interest. In 1896, working in Vienna, he devised the agglutination test in scarlet fever, and later investigated nephritis. From 1904–17 he was Professor of Pathology at the University of Leeds. He served as a major in the RAMC during the First World War. An internationally known pathologist, he was the author of *The Essentials of Morbid Histology* (1912). His brother **Otto Fritz Frankau Leyton** (20 October 1873–21 January 1938), who also changed his name in 1915 and also attended the City of London School, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge (Scholar; First in Natural Sciences; BA, 1896; MB, 1902). He was clinical pathologist at King's College Hospital and the author of *The Treatment of Diabetes* (1917).

*Alum. Cantab.*; *Munk's Roll*; *Times* (23 Sept. 1921); *Lancet* (19 Sept. 1896, 15 Oct. 1921); *BMJ* (8 Oct. 1921); *Nature* (27 Oct. 1921).

**LIBERAL JUDAISM**, the umbrella body of the Liberal Jewish movement in Britain, of which the Liberal Jewish Synagogue (LJS) opposite Lord's Cricket Ground in St John's Wood is the original and flagship congregation. The Liberal Jewish movement, more radical than Reform Judaism, began in this country with the foundation in 1902 of the Jewish Religious Union by Lily \*Montagu and C. G. \*Montefiore, its first President. The Union was set up in order to ensure the continuity of Judaism within a contemporary framework by making the liturgy and ritual more meaningful, in their view, through modifications and omissions and to allow women to sit and pray alongside men. It initially sought to influence existing congregations rather than to be a movement in its own right: the words 'for the Advancement of Liberal Judaism' were added to its title in 1909. From it emerged, in 1910, the LJS (situated from 1911–25 in Hill Street, Dorset Square, Regent's Park) of which Israel \*Mattuck became Rabbi in 1912. At that time it had some 500 members, a number that had tripled by the end of the First World War. Subsequent Senior Rabbis have been Leslie \*Edgar, John \*Rayner, David \*Goldberg, and, since 2004, Alexandra Wright; the distinguished scholar David \*Goldstein was

an associate rabbi. In North London Liberal Jewish services were held from 1921, and further congregations were gradually established. The first female Liberal rabbi in this country was Julia \*Neuberger, in 1977; she was the second female rabbi ordained in Britain but the first to be minister of a synagogue. The umbrella body's name was changed in 1944 to the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues (ULPS), and in 2002 to Liberal Judaism. It is governed by a council, which approves the choice of officers, headed by an executive director (Rabbi Danny Rich from 2004). Headquartered in Maple Street, London W1, it has (2009) 29 affiliated congregations in England and one each in Scotland and Eire, representing a total of more than 9000 members. The rabbis within the movement are members of the Rabbinic Conference, which appoints a board to accept proselytes; most rabbis have been trained at the \*Leo Baeck College. There are departments for youth and young people, and an outreach programme. A newsletter published six times a year is distributed to all affiliates. The ULPS is a constituent of the World Union for Progressive Judaism. The cemetery is at Edgwarebury. The ideals of the movement were in 1992 set out in 42 'Affirmations', divided into 'Common Ground' with traditional Judaism and then its 'Distinctive Emphases', the latter including acceptance of modern scholarship; equal synagogal status of men and women and of boys and girls in education; and a disregard in the case of children of mixed marriages of the traditional matrilineal descent criterion for Jewish status. There is complete equality for women, who sit with men in the services, and a group ceremony of confirmation (Kabbalat Torah) of children at age 15 or 16, although Bar/Bat Mitzvah may voluntarily also be celebrated at the age of 13. Improvement of relations with Christianity has been actively explored, including at the Council of Christians and Jews. English is used in reciting many prayers, although not as much as in the early years.

Anne J. Kershen, ed., *150 Years of Progressive Judaism in Britain* (1990); L. Rigal & R. Rosenberg, *Liberal Judaism: The First Hundred Years* (2004).

**LICHFIELD, NATHANIEL** (29 February 1916–27 February 2009), urban planning

consultant and academic. Born in the East End to market traders from Poland surnamed Lichman, he attended Raines Foundation School, where despite poor eyesight he won the top academic and sporting prizes. He was disqualified from war service on health grounds. After an initial job with an estate agent he joined a firm of town planning consultants, and later worked at the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. His UCL doctoral thesis was published as *Economics of Planned Development* (1956), the first of his eight books. In 1962 he set up his consultancy business, and in 1966 he became UCL's first ever Professor of the Economics of Environmental Planning. He was involved in planning Milton Keynes and the regeneration of Peterborough. In 2002 he received an honorary DSc from UCL, and in 2004 a lifetime achievement award from the Royal Town Planning Institute, of which he was President in 1966. As a consultant, often in collaboration with his wife and partner Dalia (née Kadury), a trained architect, he advised the Israeli authorities regarding town planning and related legislation.

JC (10 April 2009); *Guardian* (19 March 2009).

**LIEBERMAN, AARON SAMUEL** (c1845 or 1849–November 1880), socialist and political activist. A maskil's son, born in Lunna, in the Tsarist empire, he received a teaching diploma from a government-sponsored rabbinical seminary in Vilna. Attracted to a circle of revolutionary Jews, he became a committed socialist. Forced to flee abroad in 1875, he arrived in London, where he worked as a typesetter on the underground international socialist journal *Vperyod* (Russian: 'Forward'), contributing articles under several pseudonyms. He was one of the first in a long list of East End Jewish radicals who attempted to combine socialist universalism with a continuing Jewish identity. In May 1876 he founded the Hebrew Socialist Union (\*Agudat Ha-Sozialistim ha-Ivrim). A recruitment meeting in August was advertised through Yiddish handbills, and at the same time he issued the first socialist manifesto ever written in Hebrew. It decried Jewish socialists who turned their backs on their own people. His attempt to form a

Jewish Tailors' Union ended in disaster when the treasurer absconded with the funds, and in December 1876 Lieberman left for the Continent. In 1879 he returned to the East End, and in 1880 joined Morris \*Winchevsky in attempting to found a Jewish Working Men's Benefit and Educational Society, but soon moved to the USA in pursuit of Winchevsky's sister-in-law, with whom he was smitten. When he realised she would not leave her husband for him he shot himself. His memory was revived with the rise of the Labour movement in the land of Israel. Ber Borocho, the pioneer of Zionist socialism, described him as 'the father of Jewish socialism'.

ODNB; EJ; P. Elman, 'The beginnings of the Jewish trade union movement in England', *JHSET*, 17 (1951–2), 53–62; Fishman, *East End Jewish Radicals*; Pollins, *Economic History*.

**LIEBREICH, RICHARD** (30 June 1830–29 January 1917), ophthalmologist. A medical graduate of the University of Halle in Germany, he made many pioneering contributions to his field, such as designing the first small hand-held ophthalmoscope (1860) and a binocular corneal microscope (1872). From 1870–8 he was lecturer and clinical ophthalmologist at St Thomas' Hospital, London (MRCS, 1871). Following his return to the Continent he continued to make distinguished contributions to his field. He was interested in the visual problems of artists, including J. M. W. Turner, and was a proficient artist and sculptor himself.

BMJ (11 July 1908, 10 Feb. 1917); *Lancet* (18 July 1908).

**LIEKERMANN, Sir [JOHN] ANDREW** (30 December 1943–), accountant, academic, and civil servant. Sir Andrew was educated at Stowe School, the University of Vienna, and Balliol College, Oxford (MA). A chartered accountant, since 1974 he has been an academic at the London Business School, where in 2001 he became Professor of Management Practice. In a remarkably wide-ranging career he has held a variety of senior posts in government, such as Principal Finance Officer, HM Treasury (1995–2000), as well as in the



private sector, where he was Chairman of the market research firm MORI Ltd and a director of Barclay's Bank. Since 2004 he has been a director of the Bank of England, and is Chairman of the National Audit Office. Knighted in 2001, he has written a number of works on public sector spending.

WW.

**LIGHTMAN, Sir GAVIN ANTHONY** (20 December 1939–), judge and communal leader. The son of Harold Lightman, QC (8 April 1906–27 September 1998), a prominent barrister whose family emigrated from Lithuania, he was educated at UCL (First in Law, 1961; Fellow, 2002), and the University of Michigan. In 1963 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn (QC, 1980; Bencher, 1987). Since 1994 he has been a Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division and was a Judge of the Restrictive Practices Court (1997–2001). He wrote the report (1990) on the National Union of Mineworkers. He was Vice-President of the AJA (1986–94) and of Hillel House (1992–6), and Patron (1994–2001) and Chairman (2001–) of the Jewish Commonwealth Council. His brother **Stafford Lightman** (7 September 1948–) is Professor of Medicine at the University of Bristol.

WW; Jolles; online sources.

**LIGHTSTONE, HERBERT** (27 October 1878–February 1942), physician and civil servant. Having qualified in medicine at McGill University in his native Montreal he became a hospital superintendent, served with the American Red Cross in the Spanish-American War and with the Canadian Field Artillery during the Boer War, and was subsequently appointed Registrar of the London Throat Hospital. He served throughout the First World War as Medical Officer in the headquarters of the Fourth Army (DSO, MC, mentioned in despatches six times). In 1919 he joined the Ministry of Pensions, where he ultimately became Director-General of Medical Services. In 1923 his wife Doris Eva (née Joseph; d. 1927) opened the Jews' Free School Holiday Home in Seaford, Sussex, consecrated by the Chief Rabbi.

*Times* (17 Feb. 1942); *JC* (1 June 1923).

**LIMERICK**, the seaport town in south-western Ireland, became home to a number of Jewish refugees from the Tsarist empire after 1881, most of them trading as hawkers. On Easter Sunday 1884 hostility to their presence resulted in disturbances: a mother and child were injured when their home was stoned, and a man was wounded in a separate attack. At first the Anglo-Jewish press ascribed the violence to xenophobia, but concluded that it contained a specifically antisemitic aspect on the part of an 'ignorant and priest-ridden populace'. At first the congregation worshipped at private premises in Emmet Place, until a synagogue was established in Colooney Street (now Wolf Tone Street) in 1889. E. B. Levin became minister. There were 93 Jews in town in 1891 and 171 in 1901. A communal schism during the 1890s resulted in a rival congregation meeting for prayer at a private home, but was healed in 1904, the year of the so-called 'Limerick pogrom'. Anti-Jewish rioting broke out on 12 January 1904, the day after a fiery vicious sermon in which a demagogic revivalist Catholic priest, Father John Creagh, compared the finery worn at a recent local Jewish wedding to the rags of the Jews' customers, ranted that Jews who had arrived in Limerick as 'the most miserable tribe imaginable' had grown rich from usury, that they were 'leeches' who bought cheap and sold dear, ruthlessly recovered debts incurred through their widespread practice of selling on a weekly pay-by-installments system, and trapped people from the entire vicinity in their 'rapacious nets'. Blaming Jews for the crucifixion of Jesus, and observing that they had thereby become cursed, he cried 'Nowadays they dare not kidnap and slay Christian children, but they will not hesitate to expose them to a longer and even more cruel martyrdom by taking the clothes off their back and the bit out of their mouths.' His call for avoidance of Jewish shops was taken up with gusto by his 6000 followers in the 'Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family'. Despite protests from prominent Irish nationalists Michael Davitt (whose contemporaneous book *Beyond the Pale* helped to bring the horrors of Kishinev before the world) and John Redmond, a ruinous boycott proceeded. There were even cases of Jewish children ostracised in school. As a result,

there was a general exodus of Jews from Limerick. Comparisons were made to anti-Jewish outbreaks that occurred in \*Wales in 1903 and even to the Kishinev pogrom. Today there is no Jewish community in Limerick.

JE; JC (18 April, 2, 9 May, 19 Sept. 1884, 15 Jan., 9 Sept. 1904); B. J. Shillman, *A Short History of the Jews in Ireland* (1945); C. H. L. Emanuel, *A Century and a Half of Jewish History* (1910); D. Keogh, *Jews in Twentieth Century Ireland* (1998).

**LINCOLN**, in eastern England, notorious for its medieval blood libel, had a small Jewish community, consisting of evacuees, during the Second World War. Today there exists a Progressive group called the Lincolnshire Jewish Community, which is affiliated to \*Liberal Judaism.

JYB.

**LINCOLN, FREDMAN ASHE** (30 October 1907–19 October 1998), barrister and naval captain. F. Ashe Lincoln was born in Bradford, the son of Reuben Lincoln (né Tribich; 1881–1957), a solicitor and Orthodox minister, and educated at Hoe Grammar School, Plymouth, at Haberdashers' Aske's School, London, and at Exeter College, Oxford (BCL). In 1929 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple (KC, 1947; Bencher, 1955). During the Second World War, as a lieutenant and then a captain in the RNVR, which he had joined in 1937, he played a distinguished role in minesweeping before serving as a commando in Italy and becoming one of the first British officers to cross the bridge at Remagen. He was mentioned in despatches twice and won the King's Commendation for Bravery. He later served as President of AJEX, and was Naval Advisor to the newly-formed State of Israel in 1948. A Recorder from 1972–9, he was President of the World Federation of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists. He stood twice as a Conservative parliamentary candidate (Harrow East, 1945; Willesden East, 1950). In both instances his candidacy was followed by charges of antisemitism on the part of constituency associations. He was President of the Masorti Synagogue. He wrote about medieval Anglo-Jewish documents in *The Legal Background to*

*the Starrs* (1932). He also authored *Is Orthodoxy Worthwhile?* (1934) and two accounts of his wartime experiences: *Secret Naval Investigator* (1961) and *Odyssey of a Jewish Sailor* (1995). Myer \*Fredman was his uncle. His son David Lincoln became Rabbi of New York's Park Avenue Synagogue.

JC (11 Oct. 1901, 1 Feb. 1907, 14 Feb. 1919, 11, 18 Oct. 1957, 6 Nov. 1998); *Times* (22 Oct. 1998); J. Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice* (2003); JYB 1992; WWW.

**LINCOLN, [IGNATIUS TIMOTHEUS] TREBITSCH** (4 April 1879–6 October 1943), politician and adventurer. The life of Trebitsch Lincoln was truly 'stranger than fiction'. Born Ignacz Trebitsch in Paks, Hungary, the son of a merchant, and educated at Jewish schools, he left the country in 1896 after being accused of theft. He converted to Christianity, studied at a Lutheran seminary in Germany, and worked in Montreal as a missionary to the Jews. From 1903–19 he lived chiefly in England, where he was briefly an Anglican curate; worked for Seebohm Rowntree as a researcher on the poor in Belgium; and then, most remarkably, was Liberal MP for Darlington from January–December 1910. He took the surname Lincoln by deed poll in 1904 and became a naturalised British subject in 1909. After failing at business in London, he spent the early part of the First World War as a spy for Germany, and spent three years (1916–19) in a British jail for fraud. His citizenship was revoked in 1919, after which he served as press secretary to Wolfgang Kapp, the German ultra-nationalist who staged an unsuccessful right-wing coup soon after the war; in this capacity he met the then unknown Adolf Hitler. After 1923 he lived in China, winding up as a Buddhist priest in Shanghai under the name Chao Kung. He was probably murdered by the Gestapo. He wrote *The Autobiography of an Adventurer* in 1932. His life has been seen as indicative of the ambiguity of Jewish identity in Europe at the time.

ODNB; B. Wasserstein. *The Secret Lives of Trebitsch Lincoln* (1989); Jolles; Stenton.

**LINDENTHAL, ISRAEL LEVY** (1796–24 December 1863), chazan and Hebraist. Born in Brighton, he moved in childhood with his

family to Kiel, where he received a thorough Jewish education and began a deep lifelong interest in Hebrew literature. For 35 years he was Second Reader and Secretary of London's \*New Synagogue. With D. A. \*de Sola and M. J. \*Raphall he published (1844) an annotated translation of Genesis. A Freemason, he was father-in-law to Albert \*Löwy.

JC (1 Jan. 1864).

**LINDER, INGRAM JOSEPH** (1913–26 May 1959), barrister and communal leader. Born in Stepney, the son of a Polish-born property dealer, he was educated at the North Hackney Central School and at Clifton College, and then won a scholarship to Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1935 (QC, 1953), he became a leading barrister in the Chancery Division. He was associated with a wide variety of Jewish bodies, in particular the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and was expected to become its President, as well as a judge, but died early. He was a member of the Board of Deputies, and a leading member of the Friends of the Hebrew University and of the Jewish friendly society movement.

JC (29 May, 5 June 1959); Cooper, *Pride Versus Prejudice*.

**LINDO, ABIGAIL** (3 August 1803–28 August 1848), lexicographer, and **LINDO, DAVID ABARBANEL** (14 August 1772–26 February 1852), communal leader. A scion of the distinguished family founded in England by Isaac \*Lindo, David Abarbanel Lindo was the son of a London merchant and in business himself. A rigidly traditional member of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue and a qualified mohel, he performed the circumcision of his nephew, Benjamin \*Disraeli. In 1838, when dissatisfaction with the status quo was apparent on the part of certain prominent members of Bevis Marks, he chaired the Shomere Mishmeret Akodesh, a society newly formed to resist all innovations and oppose Reform tendencies. But it was dissolved by order of the congregational authorities, who feared a schismatic backlash. Abigail Lindo was one of his 18 children, eight of whom married into prominent

Sephardi families. She was the only early nineteenth-century female investigator of Biblical philology, and the first native British Jew to compile a Hebrew-English dictionary. Her studious nature was encouraged by her father, who deeply valued Jewish education. The first fruit of her studies was *A Hebrew and English and English and Hebrew Vocabulary*, dedicated to her uncle, Moses \*Mocatta, who had tutored her in Hebrew. Intended initially as a private aid to her own research, it was published in 1837 and soon recommended for use in Jewish schools. A second edition, which included dialogues, appeared in 1842. Another version followed in 1846, and was dedicated to her cousin, Sir Moses \*Montefiore. It contained terms in Hebrew she had invented in an attempt to describe post-Biblical objects and concepts, such as wheelbarrow and steamship. Following her death, an *Epitaph to the Memory of the Much Lamented Abigail* was written by David \*Meldola, who had abetted and praised her efforts; in verse in both Hebrew and English, it was printed in pamphlet form.

ODNB (Abigail Lindo); JE; Katz, HJE.

**LINDO, ALEXANDER** (1752–1818), merchant, sometimes said to have died in 1812. He spent much of his career as a planter and merchant in the West Indies. After the Treaty of Amiens (1802) he entered into a lucrative agreement with Napoleon for supplying French troops in the Caribbean, but the deal was dishonoured and he never received payment. He died in straitened circumstances in London. His son **Abraham Alexander Lindo** (c1776–8 July 1849), born in Jamaica, helped M. J. \*Raphall start the *Hebrew Review*. He delivered the Sephardi Address on the death of King William IV in 1837 and, opposing the Reform movement, wrote a pamphlet entitled *A Word in Season* (1839). In later life he lived in Jamaica and then in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died.

JE; EJ; Picciotto; *Occident and American Jewish Advocate*, Oct. 1849 (online).

**LINDO, ALGERNON HENRY** (1862–September 1926), pianist and composer, and **LINDO, FRANCIS JOSEPH (FRANK)** (1865–1933),

actor and playwright. The grandsons of D. A. \*Lindo and first cousins to Michael \*Henry, they were born in London to a West Indies merchant. A pupil of E. \*Aguilar, Algernon composed such songs as *Sweet and Low* and *Love's Choice*, as well as cantatas including *A Falling Star*, and a piano concerto. An examiner for the Royal College of Music, he conducted the Hampstead and Bayswater Synagogue choirs, and became organist for the Jewish Religious Union, a forerunner to the LJS. Settling in Sydney, he taught at the Conservatory of Music there. He wrote *The Art of Accompanying* (1916). As a dramatic reciter Frank amazed audiences with his memory and range of vocal delivery; without prompting he could recite the complete text of *Hamlet* in 130 minutes. He had his own theatrical touring company. His plays included *Love the Conqueror*, *Home Sweet Home*, *Night and Morning*, and the co-written *My Soldier Boy and His Child Wife*. London-born **Olga Lindo** (13 July 1899–7 May 1968), his daughter with his non-Jewish actress wife, made her stage debut in pantomime at Drury Lane in 1911 and later joined his troupe. In a career extending into the 1960s she played a large number of roles, ranging from farce to Shakespeare and Shaw, and encompassing radio and television dramas.

JC (14 Feb, 30 May, 1902, 15 April 1910, 3 Sept. 1937, 30 March 1945, 25 Feb. 1955); *Times* (13 May 1890, 9 Sept. 1926, 10 Jan. 1947, 8 May 1968).

**LINDO, ELIAS HAIM (or HAYYIM)** (1783–11 June 1865), scholar and author. A nephew of Moses \*Mocatta, he spent several decades on the Caribbean island of St Thomas, then a Danish crown colony. A leading merchant, he presided over the local Hebrew congregation and acted as honorary mohel. During the early 1830s he settled in London, and embarked on a busy life of scholarship. His *A Jewish Calendar for Sixty-four Years*, a diligent work containing tables calculating dates until the year 6000 (2240 of the Common Era) and a chronology of Jewish history since the Flood, appeared in 1838. Then came, in two volumes in 1842, his masterly translation of \*Manasseh ben Israel's *Conciliador* with explanatory notes and biographical notices, and in 1848 his *The History of the Jews of Spain and Portugal*, based on his researches in Iberian archives and containing manuscript sources never before

published, even in their original Spanish. He translated many important Jewish texts from Hebrew, Spanish, and Portuguese into English. These included other works by Manasseh ben Israel, Judah Halevi's *Kuzari* and its so-called supplement by David \*Nieto, *Matteh Dan veKuzari helek sheni*, as well as the work by the latter which had been absolved of a charge of heresy. Several times Warden of the Bevis Marks Synagogue and cataloguer of its library, Lindo once showed Spanish statesman General Baldomero Espartero and his entourage its archival treasures, and hosted them at a Passover seder.

JE; EJ; JC (23 June 1865).

**LINDO, ISAAC** (1638–1712), merchant and stockbroker. The founder of the distinguished Anglo-Sephardi family, which has been closely linked to other Sephardi \*'Cousinhood' families, such as the Mocattas and Montefiores, Isaac Lindo (Lorenço Rodrigues) was born in Badajoz, near Spain's border with Portugal. In 1656, accused of judaizing, he did penance before the Inquisition in the Canary Islands. He settled in London in about 1670, becoming an Elder of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. He was a signatory to its *ascamot* (regulations) of 1694, and in 1697 became one of the original \*'Twelve Jew Brokers' in the City of London. His descendants continued in that capacity until the nineteenth century. Several members of the Lindo family are separately noted. Another was Moses Lindo (1712–74) who emigrated in 1756 to South Carolina and became Inspector General and Surveyor of Indigo, Drugs, and Dyes. He experimented scientifically with dyes and was responsible for some ambitious projects.

EJ; L. Wolf, *Jews in the Canary Islands* (1926); Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, JHE; J. Ranston, *The Lindo Legacy* (2000); B. A. Elzas, *Jews of South Carolina* (1903); C. Reznikoff and U. Z. Engelman, *Jews of Charleston* (1950); J. A. P. M. Andrade, *Record of the Jews in Jamaica* (1941).

**LINDO, MOSES** (d. 1837), communal leader. A London merchant and \*Bevis Marks Synagogue member, he was referred to in

contemporary documents as 'Moses Lindo, Junr'. In 1802 his friend (Sir) Manasseh \*Lopes, on deciding to accept baptism, used him as the intermediary to announce his resignation from it and to present it with £150 for its *tsedakah* (charity) fund. From 1817–29 Lindo served as President of the \*Board of Deputies, then still known as the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews. In 1820 he headed a list of deputies who signed a loyal address presented to George IV on the latter's accession. The two surviving of his three sons, who had been in business together, were involved in a case in Chancery, *Lindo v. Lindo*, in 1839.

JC (5 Dec. 1873, 21 Aug. 1874).

**LINDO, MOSES ALBERT NORSA** (1862–25 September 1933), businessman and communal leader. He came from several generations of City brokers in a direct chain from their forebear Isaac \*Lindo. Born in London, he attended UCS, and spent over 55 years with the firm Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co. A member of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange and a Liveryman of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company, he was the last of the Jewish brokers to pay for the right to operate on the Stock Exchange. He was an Elder of \*Bevis Marks, and it was largely owing to his influence that its revised prayer book was issued. He was also a warden of the congregation's *Medrash Etz Haim*. Two years before his death he presented his family's collection of sworn brokers' silver medals to London's Guildhall Library and Museum.

JC (29 Sept. 1933).

**LINTON, JOSEPH ISAAC** (2 July 1900–April 1982), Zionist official and diplomat. Born Joseph Lipsycz in Poland, he emigrated as a youth to Leeds, and at one time was known as Ivor Joseph Linton. He graduated BCom from the LSE, and joined the London headquarters of the Jewish Agency, becoming its Financial, and later Political, Secretary. He then served for 25 years as Private and Political Secretary to \*Chaim Weizmann. In 1948, he became the newly formed State of Israel's Consul-General in London, and served as its first official envoy (styled Minister) to Britain in 1950,

when *de jure* recognition was extended. In that year he established Israel's first embassy, at 18 Manchester Square. Subsequently he was Israel's Minister to Australia and New Zealand, Thailand, and Japan; from 1958–61 he was Ambassador to Switzerland. He wrote in English, and his manuscript diaries are a valuable source of information about the Zionist movement and the new State of Israel. He was regarded by the Israeli Foreign Office as temperamental, which impeded his career. Following his retirement from the diplomatic service in 1962 he was appointed Consultant on International Affairs at the WJC's London office, and was a member of the Falashas' Welfare Association.

JC (9, 23 April, 28 May 1982); *Who's Who in Israel* 1952; *Times* (7 April 1982); *Keessing's Contemporary Archives*, 1948–1950.

**LION, FLORA MARGUERITE** (3 December 1878–15 May 1958), painter. The daughter of a London boot manufacturer and his Strasbourg-born wife, she studied at the St John's Wood Art School, the RA Schools, and the Académie Julien, Paris. In 1915 her *Portrait of My Mother* was purchased for the Tate Gallery. During the First World War she was commissioned to paint scenes of British factory work; the Imperial War Museum holds examples. A member of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters and the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, she exhibited regularly with each. She also showed her paintings at the RA and the Paris Salon, where in 1919 she won a silver medal, and in Germany, Italy, and the USA. She received a gold medal from the Société des Artistes Français in 1949. Among her many prominent sitters were the Duchess of York (who sat for her again as Queen Elizabeth); Rufus \*Isaacs, first Marquess of Reading; Sir Henry Wood; and Clement Attlee. Primarily a portraitist, she also created landscapes, murals, and lithographs. Solomon J. \*Solomon was her cousin.

JC (23 May 1958); online sources.

**LION, HEYMAN** (fl. c1800), 'corn cutter'. Known to have resided and practised in Edinburgh between 1790 and 1803, with

premises in the Canongate, he wrote Britain's earliest original contribution to the literature of chiropody, *An Entire, New, and Original Work: Being a Complete Treatise upon Spinæ Pedum* (Edinburgh, 1802), which contains copperplate illustrations. He is said to have studied medicine at the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, but never practised as a physician. Since there was no Hebrew congregation in Edinburgh, he travelled to Sunderland to marry his Jewish bride, and in view of the absence of a Jewish burial ground he bought from Edinburgh Town Council in 1795 a plot on Calton Hill, for the interment of himself and his family. His daughter married Jacob Isaac, a shipowner whose vessels sailed between Leith and Italy.

JC (6 May 1938); online sources.

**LION, LEON MARKS** (12 March 1879–27 March 1947), actor-manager, producer, and playwright. Widely regarded as the greatest British character actor since Sir Henry \*Irving, Leon M. Lion was the son of a London boot manufacturer and his Liverpool-born wife. Raised Orthodox, he lapsed from strict religious observance in adulthood but retained a deep sense of yiddishkeit. Having studied elocution under a renowned teacher, he left school early to become a 'public reciter'. He made his acting debut in 1896 as Midshipman Easy in *True Blue* at the Olympic Theatre and went on to fill juvenile roles in Shakespearean productions. Several years later he played the part of Tubal in Sir Herbert Beerbohm \*Tree's acclaimed production of *The Merchant of Venice* at His Majesty's Theatre. Excelling in parts that showcased his innate suavity and wit, he was seen at his very best in roles by John Galsworthy and by W. J. Locke. From 1918–35 he managed the New Theatre. He strongly preferred British to American material, and willingly risked poor box office takings. In 1924 he toured South Africa with several plays including his own *The Chinese Puzzle*. He also appeared in the USA. He co-authored or adapted numerous dramatic works. He left a posthumously published memoir, *The Surprise of My Life: The lesser half of an autobiography* (1948).

JC (10 Aug. 1923, 17 Dec. 1926, 29 Nov. 1935, 28 Feb. 1936, 4 April 1947); *Times* (29 March, 15 April 1947);

A. B. Wilson, *John Galsworthy's Letters to Leon Lion* (1968).

**LIPKIN, MALCOLM LEYLAND** (2 May 1932–), composer and pianist. Born in Liverpool, he studied at the Royal College of Music, and was a lecturer at the University of Kent. He is a prolific composer, whose *Sinfonia di Roma* (1965) and second violin concerto (1963) are highly regarded. A number of his works, such as *Clifford's Tower* (1977), have Jewish themes.

Grove (2001).

**LIPMAN, MAUREEN** (10 May 1946–), actress and writer. The daughter of a Hull tailor, Maureen Diane Lipman was educated locally at the Newland High School for Girls. LAMDA-trained, she became a household name while starring in the 1979 ITV comedy series *Agony* and was again a familiar face on television in the 1986 series *All at Number 20* and in her recurrent role as the Jewish mother Beattie in advertisements for British Telecom. In 1985 she received an Olivier Award for her role in *See How They Run*, and in 1998 her show *Live and Kidding* at the Duchess Theatre was nominated for another. In 2006 she starred in the Olivier Award-nominated West End production *Glorious!* She was shortlisted at the Polish Film Awards as best supporting actress in *The Pianist* (2002). The widow of Jack \*Rosenthal, she is a feisty champion of Israel, has been a magazine and newspaper columnist and a television presenter, and since 1985 has authored several humorous books. Appointed CBE in 1999, she was awarded the Jewish Care Woman of Distinction Award in 2005. Playwright **Amy Rosenthal** (1974–) is her daughter.

JC (21 March 1999, 7 March 2003, 13 May, 25 Nov. 2005, 27 June 2008); *Daily Telegraph* (19 Feb. 2009); online sources.

**LIPMAN, NIEMAN (NACHUM)** (1847–1921), Orthodox rabbi and shochet. Born in Suwalk, he received the rabbinical diploma when he was 18, and in 1869 arrived in Britain, where he was at first a magid (preacher). Rev.

Lipman, as he was known for most of his career in accordance with the Chief Rabbinate's non-recognition of rabbinic diplomas issued abroad, was Chief Shochet of London (1874–1918). He was a member of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler's study circle. At Passover 1899 he was called to the Torah at the Great Synagogue with the rabbinical designation 'Morenu Rav' at the express request of the younger Adler, a concession to his deep learning and a sign that times were changing. V. D. \*Lipman, Hilda \*Lewis, and M. \*Maizels were among his grandchildren.

JC (21 April 1899, 2 Aug. 1918, 22, 29 July 1921).

**LIPMAN, VIVIAN DAVID** (1921–10 March 1990), historian and civil servant. Born in London, the son of a warden of the Brondesbury Synagogue and grandson of Nieman \*Lipman, he studied under Cecil \*Roth at Magdalen College, Oxford (First in History). He proceeded to Nuffield College, Oxford, where he accepted a post with the Social Reconstruction Survey. Following war service in the Royal Signals and the Intelligence Corps, he entered (1947) the Civil Service, where he rose to be Director of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, Department of the Environment (1972–8). Upon retirement he was made CVO. He was a notable historian of Anglo-Jewry, authoring such important works as *The Social History of the Jews in England, 1850 to 1950* (1954), *A Century of Social Service: a history of the Board of Guardians, 1859–1959* (1959), *Three Centuries of Anglo-Jewish History* (1961), *The Jews of Medieval Norwich* (1965), and the posthumously published *A History of the Jews in Britain Since 1858* (1990). He co-edited, with Louis \*Jacobs, the Littman Library series, served two terms as President of the JHSE, and was an honorary research fellow in the Department of Hebrew and Semitic Studies at UCL. At the time of her death his wife Sonia Lynette (née Senslive, 1926–24 November 1987), who co-edited with him *The Century of Sir Moses Montefiore* (1985), was due to become President of the JHSE.

EJ; JC (16 March 1990); I. Finstein, 'Vivian David Lipman (1921–1990)', *JHSET*, 31 (1989–90), xv–xix; A. Rapoport-Albert, 'Vivian Lipman: A Personal Tribute', *ibid.*, xx–xxii.

**LIPSKI, ISRAEL** (1865–22 August 1887), convicted murderer. Born Israel Lobulsk in Warsaw, he arrived in London in 1885, changed his surname and became a walking-stick maker. In 1887 he was charged with the murder of Miriam Angel, a fellow lodger at his Whitechapel boarding house. A boot riveter's pregnant wife, she had swallowed nitric acid, and Lipski was found unconscious under her bed with traces of the poison in his mouth; the room was bolted from the inside. Following a brief trial at the Old Bailey he was convicted and sentenced to death. However, many influential people, including the judge, MPs, and W. T. Stead, who edited the *Pall Mall Gazette*, were unconvinced of his guilt. His execution was postponed for a week while the judge and the Home Secretary deliberated regarding a possible reprieve. But Lipski admitted to Rev. Simeon \*Singer that he had intended to rob the sleeping Miriam, killed her when she awoke, and then attempted suicide. He was duly hanged the following morning. There has been speculation that he falsely confessed in order to spare himself life imprisonment.

ODNB; M. L. Friedland, *The Trials of Israel Lipski* (1984); JC (26 Aug. 1887).

**LIPSON, DANIEL LEOPOLD** (26 March 1886–14 April 1963), politician and educationist, and **LIPSON, EPHRAIM** (1 September 1888–22 April 1960), economic historian. Born in Sheffield, the sons of a Polish-born furniture dealer, they attended Sheffield Royal Grammar School. Daniel proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Scholar and Prizeman). He taught at Portsmouth Grammar School (1908–12) and Bradford Grammar School (1912–14), and in 1914 joined Cheltenham College, where he taught English and was in charge of Corinth House, the Jewish house there. He resigned in 1923, in protest at discovering that when his tenure expired the Jewish House would cease to be, he opened Corinth College, Cheltenham, of which he was Headmaster from 1923–35. He served on Gloucestershire County Council from 1925 and on Cheltenham Town Council from 1929, and was Mayor of Cheltenham during 1935–7. He was elected Independent MP for Cheltenham in June 1937, serving until 1950, when he was defeated. He was

made a Freeman of Cheltenham in 1953. A scholarship took Ephraim to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received a Double First. As an infant, he suffered a severe injury which resulted in a marked deformity, and in adult life was regarded as solitary and morose, although he was a popular lecturer. From 1921–31 he was Reader in Economic History at the University of Oxford. Following his failure in 1931 to gain appointment to the Chair of Economic History, which has been attributed to misleading information he provided in his application, he held a variety of short-term posts in the USA and elsewhere. His best-known work was his *Economic History of England* (3 vols, 1915–31), which argues that Britain did not experience a sudden ‘industrial revolution’, a perspective that has been revived by scholars in recent years. He also believed that periods of economic collectivism alternated with periods of economic individualism. His most important contribution was the founding of the major journal the *Economic History Review*, which he edited from its beginning in 1926 until 1934. He was active in the Oxford Hebrew Congregation. Another brother, Rev. **Solomon Lipson** (1878–12 November 1959), studied at \*Jews’ College, began his career teaching Hebrew at the JFS, and also served as Headmaster of the Notting Hill Talmud Torah. He was minister of the North-West London Synagogue (1903–9) and of the Hammersmith and West Kensington Synagogue (1909–38). During the First World War he was a senior chaplain to the Forces. He served as President of the Union of Anglo-Jewish Preachers and as a member of the Board of the West London Hospital and the London Council for Social Services. When his daughter Ruth Winston (mother of Lord \*Winston) was Mayor of Southgate in 1958–9, he was her chaplain. Rev. H. \*Shandel was his father-in-law, and Maurice \*Jacobs his uncle.

ODNB (Ephraim Lipson); EJ; WWW; JC (16 March, 30 Nov. 1923, 27 Nov. 1959, 29 April 1960, 26 April, 10 May 1963); Times (26 April 1960); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LIPSON, EDNA** (1915–4 November 1996), novelist. She used the pseudonym Gerda Charles. Born in Liverpool, she often claimed 1930 as her year of birth. When she was a baby her

father abandoned his wife and daughter, and after leaving school she helped her mother run a boarding house. Following the Second World War they moved to London, where she attended evening classes at the City and Guilds Institute. Her first novel, *The True Voice* (1959), which is semi-autobiographical, was initially withdrawn and pulped owing to a libel action. She followed it with *A Crossing Point* (1960). Her third novel, *A Slanting Light*, won the 1963 James Tait Black Memorial Prize, and her fifth, *The Destiny Waltz*, won the 1971 Whitbread Prize. In most of her books the main characters are Jewish. She edited and introduced the anthology *Modern Jewish Stories* (1963). Her publisher arranged for her to write a novel about Israel, but although she spent some months there gathering material no work resulted. Despite the acclaim they attracted, her books did not sell particularly well. She effectively ended her literary career in order to care full time for her incapacitated elderly mother.

EJ; JC (15, 22 Nov. 1996).

**LIPSON, HENRY SOLOMON** (11 March 1910–26 April 1991), physicist. Born in Liverpool, the son of a shopkeeper who became a steelworker at Shotton, Flintshire, he was educated at Hawarden Grammar School and won a scholarship to the University of Liverpool (Scholar; First in Physics; Prizeman; MSc, 1931; DSc, 1939). In 1932 he received an MA from Cambridge. He then did research on X-ray diffraction and crystallography, and was the co-inventor of the Beevers-Lipson strip, a well-known calculating device in crystallography. He then worked under Professor Lawrence Bragg at Teddington and at Cambridge, and later at the Manchester College of Technology, where he was a professor from 1954–77. Elected FRS in 1957 and appointed CBE in 1976, he co-edited the *Acta Crystallographica*, and was twice President of the famous Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. He was a campaigner against nuclear war and did much to facilitate the acceptance of women in science. He died suddenly in Haifa of a heart attack. His son Stephen is Professor of Physics at the Haifa Technion.

ODNB; *Mems.* FRS, 39.



**LIPSTEIN, KURT** (19 March 1909–2 December 2006), professor of comparative law. Born in Frankfurt, he was educated at a gymnasium there, at the University of Grenoble, and at the Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin. Dismissed in 1933 from his post as a court lawyer in Frankfurt, he moved to England the following year, his emigration being facilitated by the fact that his great-grandfather was British. In 1936 he obtained a PhD in Roman Law at Trinity College, Cambridge. Briefly interned in 1940, he became a member and (from 1956) Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge. From 1946–62 he lectured in law at Cambridge, where he was Reader in Conflict of Laws (1962–73) and Professor of Comparative Law (1973–6). Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1950, he became an honorary Bencher (1966) and an honorary QC (1998). His innumerable writings on Roman and comparative law include *The Law of the European Economic Community* (1974). Regarded as a great international expert, he received a Humboldt Prize in 1980. He also wrote 'The Contribution to Law by German-Jewish Refugees in the United Kingdom', in W. E. Mosse, ed., *Second Chance* (1991).

ODNB; online sources.

**LIPTON, MARCUS** (29 October 1900–22 February 1978), politician. A tailor's son, he was educated at Bede Grammar School in his native Sunderland and at Merton College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1926 by Gray's Inn. During war service he rose from a TA private in 1939 to lieutenant-colonel in 1944. He served on Stepney (1934–7) and Lambeth (1937–56) borough councils. He was Labour MP for Lambeth, Brixton, from 1945 until February 1974 and for Lambeth Central from February 1974 until his death. In October 1955 he asked in Parliament whether Kim Philby had been a Soviet spy. Both the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, and the Foreign Minister, Harold Macmillan, denied the claim, as did Philby, who challenged Lipton to repeat his accusation outside of Parliament. Consequently, Lipton withdrew his accusation and apologised. Eight years later Philby fled to the USSR, revealing that he had indeed been a Soviet spy for the previous 30 years. A Commons 'character' who grabbed headlines with his championship of lost causes, Lipton

was awarded an OBE in 1949 and a CBE in 1965. He was active in many Jewish bodies, represented Aden on the \*Board of Deputies, and was a staunch Zionist.

JC (3, 10 March, 28 July 1978); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LIPTON, PETER** (9 October 1954–25 November 2007), philosopher. Born in New York to refugees from Nazi Germany, he was educated at the Wesleyan University and at New College, Oxford (BPhil, 1978; DPhil, 1985). From 1991 he taught at Cambridge and was, from 1997 until his death, Hans Rausing Professor of the History and Philosophy of Science. The author of *Inference to Best Explanation* (1991), he wrote widely on many aspects of philosophy. Elected a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge (1994) and FMedSci (2006), he belonged to the Cambridge Reform Synagogue. He suffered a fatal heart attack after playing squash.

*Independent* (9 Jan. 2008); *Guardian* (13 Dec. 2007); *Times* (4 Jan. 2008); WW.

**LIPTON, Sir STUART ANTHONY** (9 November 1942–), property developer and architectural adviser. Educated at Berkhamstead School, he was a director of the Sterling Land Company (1971–3) and Chairman of Stanhope Properties PLC (1983–95). One of the most respected property developers in Britain in both the private and governmental spheres, he was responsible for such widely praised projects as Broadgate in the City and the new Treasury building in Whitehall. From 1999–2004 he was Chairman of the Council for Architecture and the Built Environment. Lipton is also a noted art collector and has served in a range of cultural activities. He was a member of the Board of the Royal National Theatre from 1988–98 and of the Royal Fine Arts Commission from 1988–99. Since 1998 he has been a member of the Board of the Royal Opera House. He was knighted in 2000.

WWW.

**LIPTON, SYDNEY JOHN** (4 January 1906–19 July 1995), dance bandleader. Born in London,

he trained as a violinist and started out as an accompanist to silent films. Early in his career he called himself Sydney Raymond. After working for Murray Hedges and Billy Cotton, he formed his own band, which made recordings from 1932 and broadcast from 1933. He conducted the resident band at the Grosvenor House Hotel from 1932–40 and in 1945–67, and was known for his smooth, polished style. During the Second World War he served as a captain in the Royal Artillery and Signals. Later he began an entertainment agency. He composed *Sweet Harmony*, his orchestra's signature tune along with Gus Kahn's *I'll See You in My Dreams*. **Celia May Lipton** (later Farris; 25 December 1923–), his singer-actress daughter with his non-Jewish wife, lived in the USA from 1952.

JC (20 Oct. 1972, 20 Dec. 1991); C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music* (1998); *The Oxford Companion to Popular Music* (1991); C. L. Farris, *My Three Lives* (2009).

**LIPWORTH, Sir [MAURICE] SYDNEY** (13 May 1931–), lawyer and businessman. Sir Sidney Lipworth was educated at King Edward VII School, Johannesburg, and at the University of the Witwatersrand. He qualified in South Africa as a solicitor in 1955 and a barrister in 1956, and practised at the South African Bar from 1956–64. He was a director of the Abbey Life Assurance Group (1968–70), Joint Managing Director of Allied Dunbar Assurance (1971–88), and Chairman of the Dunbar Bank (1983–8). Called to the English Bar by the Inner Temple in 1991 (Hon. QC, 1993; Bencher, 1989), he has practised as a barrister since 2002. Knighted in 1991, he was Chairman of the Financial Regulatory Council from 1993–2001.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; JC (4 Sept. 1987, 11 March 1988, 7 May 1993, 9 May 2008); Jolles.

**LISKY, YEHUDA ITAMAR** (7 August 1900–4 May 1990), Yiddishist and newspaper editor. Born in Ozerna, eastern Galicia, he polonised his original surname, Fuchs. Arriving in Britain in 1930 from Vienna, he became a leading figure in Yiddish cultural circles in London. Under the pseudonym N. M. Seedo

his wife Sonia, whom he had met in Vienna, became a published author of works in Yiddish and English. A poet, essayist, short story writer, and journalist, he was one of the founders in 1957 of the Guild of Jewish Journalists. In 1966 he founded *Dos Yidische Folk* ('The Jewish People'), destined to be the only Yiddish newspaper in Britain. He edited it on his own. Shortly after bringing out the August 1988 issue he was brutally attacked in his Stoke Newington home by an intruder, who was never identified, and blinded in his right eye. On his hospital bed he vowed to continue the paper, which had a circulation of 2000. A London philanthropist donated £1000 to meet its printing debts, and sums were given by other well-wishers, including police investigating the attack, but his sight proved so impaired that he could not proceed. Following the attack he lived in Fulham with his son Dr **Francis Fuchs** (1943–), a nuclear physicist and independent television producer, housebound but not forgotten by his many admirers, who marked his ninetieth birthday with a party organised by Dr Dovid Katz, Fellow in Yiddish Studies at the \*Oxford Centre for Post-Graduate Hebrew Studies. Lisky's brother, **Avraham Moshe Fuchs** (1890–1974), was a well-known Yiddish author in Israel.

JC (7 Oct. 1949, 21 Nov. 1952, 7 Oct. 1988, 11 May 1990).

**LISSACK, MORRIS** (1814–13 January 1895), businessman, communal leader, and author. Born in Schwerin-on-the-Wartha, Posen, he arrived in Britain in 1835. After a period as a pedlar in London he settled, in 1839, in Bedford, where he worked initially as a language teacher and jewellery dealer, and became a well-known wine and spirit merchant. In 1842, despite the fact that more than 300 townspeople had signed a petition supporting them, Lord Chancellor Eldon ruled against the claims of two Jewish 'Bedford-born girls of good fame and repute' to benefit from a local fund established in Elizabethan times to provide poor girls with dowries. Lissack tried in vain to overturn this ruling. But he obtained the right of Jewish boys at Bedford's endowed grammar school to be absent on Jewish holy days, and was afterwards made a member of the Harpur Trust,

which administered the school. He organised meetings of townspeople to demand Jewish parliamentary emancipation, as well as a town rally in 1878 to protest at the persecution of Jews in Russia. When he moved to London in 1881 a Bedfordshire newspaper lauded him in an article headed 'The Jew as a Citizen and a Patriot'. In 1851 he published his autobiography, *Jewish Perseverance, or the Jew at home and abroad*, which, replete with moralistic homilies and reflections, reflected his proud attachment both to traditional Judaism and to his adopted land. His son **Jacob Morris Lissack** (1851–18 July 1931), long resident in London, co-founded and served as Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Working Men's Club in Great Alie Street, was a member of the \*United Synagogue's Council, and was President of the London Board of Shechita. In 1887 the latter's licensing committee was founded at his suggestion. He was long associated with the North London Synagogue and held office in the \*Federation of Synagogues.

JE; JC (18 Jan. 1895, 6 Nov. 1906, 24 July 1931); VJ (27 May 1842); Times (24 May 1842).

**LISTED BUILDINGS, JEWISH.** Since 1950 buildings in Britain of architectural or historical importance have been placed on a preservation list. Those 'listed' buildings cannot normally be torn down. All buildings constructed before 1700 are automatically listed, as are most buildings built between 1700 and 1840. There are three grades of listing: Grade I, 'buildings of exceptional importance'; Grade II\* (i. e. starred), 'particularly important buildings of more than special interest'; and Grade II, buildings 'of special interest'. About 500,000 buildings have been listed, of which 90 per cent have been classified in Grade II. The accidental and deliberate destruction of Britain's 'built heritage' prior to recent decades, plus the destruction of historic buildings during the Second World War, was extraordinary. For instance, fewer than 40 buildings of any kind in Greater London that Shakespeare might have seen still survive. Prior to recent times, too, only castles, cathedrals, and official buildings – and not always these – were preserved: ordinary residences and business premises were simply not regarded as being of true historical interest. For buildings of Jewish importance these

trends were further compounded by the fact that many were in the slum areas of London and other cities, which were bombed out during the Second World War or abandoned by a suburbanising community. At present, 15 buildings of Jewish interest are listed in Grades I and II\*, with another 40 or so classed in Grade II. Three Jewish buildings are classified in Grade I: \*Bevis Marks, the \*New West End Synagogue, and the Old Hebrew Congregation in \*Liverpool. Of those buildings classified as Grade II\*, most are in use as synagogues, with the others being former synagogues. A number of buildings used for other purposes have been classified as Grade II: the former London Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor in Brune Street E1, the former Stepney Jewish School, the former offices of the *Jewish Daily Post* at 88 Whitechapel High Street, and buildings of the former \*Carmel College in Oxfordshire. Most Jewish listed buildings are in London or the large provincial cities, but five are present or former synagogues in Scotland or Wales. In addition to these, another 18 Jewish burial grounds, mausolea, and memorials have also been listed. Most are classified as Grade II, although the Montefiore Mausoleum in Ramsgate is classified as Grade II\*. Finally, a number of medieval sites of Jewish interest have been classified, such as Clifford's Tower in \*York and the Jews' House in Lincoln, which mainly recall medieval tragedies. Formerly almost ignored by the Anglo-Jewish community, the community's 'built heritage' has become of increasing interest, and an organisation, Jewish Heritage, exists to record and preserve these historical sites. Its Director, the well-known historian Sharman \*Kadish of Manchester, has been conducting a Survey of Jewish Built Heritage in the UK and Ireland since 1997, and has produced an illustrated guidebook to historical Jewish buildings, *Jewish Heritage in England* (2006).

JYB.

**LITERATURE, JEWS IN BRITISH.** While Jewish characters have, of course, appeared in many works of fiction, drama, and poetry in Britain down the ages, a number stand out as particularly memorable or significant. In *The Prioress's Tale* (c1387), a component of *The Canterbury Tales* by Geoffrey

Chaucer (c1343–1400), the antisemitic story of Hugh of Lincoln's ritual murder is presented as a true account: 'O yonge Hugh of Lyncoln, slayn also/ With [by] cursed Jewes as it is notable'. Although no Jewish community existed in England between 1290 and 1656, the Elizabethan period saw two famous depictions of Jewish characters. *The Jew of Malta* by Christopher Marlowe (1564–93), first performed in 1592, portrayed Jews as two-dimensional satanic characters. The most famous Jewish depiction in English literature is, of course, Shylock, the main character in *The Merchant of Venice* (c1596) by William Shakespeare (1564–1616). Critics have long debated whether Shakespeare's depiction, apparently prompted in part by the execution of Roderigo \*Lopez in 1594, is truly antisemitic, with the mainstream view among recent scholars that it is surprisingly three-dimensional and balanced. Jews were generally ignored in British literature until the late eighteenth century, when a more sympathetic image arose, as in Richard \*Cumberland's *The Jew* (1794), and as, arguably, in the depiction of Rebecca in *Ivanhoe* (1819) by Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832). Other writers who proved favourable included poet Robert Browning and novelist Maria Edgeworth. Next to Shylock, the most famous Jewish character in English literature is the criminal mastermind Fagin in *Oliver Twist* (1838) by Charles Dickens (1812–70), for which, after being chastised by Eliza \*Davis, Dickens made amends. Augustus Melmotte, one of the central characters in *The Way We Live Now* (1875) by Anthony Trollope (1815–82), is a mysterious Jewish international financier, whose depiction is generally, but not entirely, negative, as are the other Jewish characters in his novels. They indicate the fact that 'new' money and wealthy families such as the Rothschilds were having an impact upon British high society at that time. But levels of antisemitism did not necessarily increase, as is shown in the philosemitic and proto-Zionist *Daniel Deronda* (1876) by George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans, 1819–80). Another famously negative depiction of a Jewish character in late Victorian fiction was that of Svengali, the mysterious hypnotist in *Trilby* (1894) by the French-born George du Maurier (1834–96). Just after the First World War, both negative and positive images of Jews were to be seen. The negative side, consistent with apparently heightened antisemitism in the wake of the Bolshevik Revolution, can be

found in the allegedly antisemitic imagery in poems like *Burbank With a Baedeker: Bleistein with a Cigar* (1919) by the American-born T. S. Eliot – who had many Jewish associates and denied that he was antisemitic – and in the writings, beginning in the Edwardian period, of G. K. Chesterton (1874–1936) and Hilaire Belloc (1870–1953), which were heavily influenced by Continental 'integral nationalism' and pro-Catholicism. The positive side can be found in the most famous Jewish character depicted in twentieth-century British literature, Leopold Bloom, the protagonist of James Joyce's *Ulysses* (1922), who is presented as an updated, Dublin-based (1904) version of Ulysses in Homer's *Odyssey*. The rise of the Nazi regime and the Holocaust ended nearly all negative and stereotyped depictions of Jews in British literature. This evolution has been traced in English detective fiction. Many leading detective story writers, including Agatha Christie, Dorothy L. Sayers, and R. Austin Freeman, whose works had previously included many gratuitously negative depictions of stereotyped Jewish characters, ended this practice with the rise of Hitler in the 1930s, instead portraying Jews and Jewish refugees in a sympathetic light. Studies of Jews in British literature are surprisingly numerous and include Bryan Cheyette, *Construction of 'the Jew' in English Literature and Society: Racial Representations, 1875–1945* (1993); Derek Cohen and Deborah Heller (eds.), *Jewish Presences in English Literature* (1990); Harold Fisch, *The Dual Image: The Figure of the Jew in English and American Literature* (1971); John \*Gross, *Shylock: Four Hundred Years in the Life of a Legend* (1992); Anthony \*Julius, *T.S. Eliot, Anti-Semitism and Literary Form* (2003); and, for detective literature, Malcolm Turnbull, *Victims or Villains: Jewish Images in Classic English Detective Literature* (1998).

**LITTMAN, JOSEPH AARON** (1898–21 August 1953), property developer and investor. One of the earliest of the great London Jewish property investors and developers, and the father of Louis \*Littman, he was born in Russia. Emigrating to Germany at the age of 14, he went to New York six months later. From the early 1920s he lived in England, marrying into the Gold family that owned a ladies' hat shop in Kilburn, which he managed. He began his rise to riches by purchasing properties

on Kilburn High Road. He originated what became known as the sale-and-leaseback arrangement, by which he sold properties to a financial institution that leased them back to him on long leaseholds, and he in turn sublet the properties to shops and businesses. This arrangement meant that he had to pay out very little and received all the capital gains as the property increased in value. In the late 1930s he began substantial purchases in Oxford Street, and by the late 1940s was receiving a reported annual rental from his properties of £375,000 per annum, a great sum at the time. He became a legendary figure in the property world and left £3,213,000 when he died of lung cancer at the age of only 55, meaning that he had become one of the very richest men in England at the time. In 1961 his son **David Gerald Littman** (1933–), educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and the London Institute of Archaeology, and Cairo-born daughter-in-law **Gisèle Littman** (née Orebi), carried out an undercover operation in Morocco that culminated in 530 Jewish children settling in Israel. Under the pseudonym Bat Ye'or ('Daughter of the River [Nile]'), Gisèle, who lives with her husband in Switzerland, where they have been active in the World Organisation for Jews in Arab Countries, has authored *The Dhimmi: Jews and Christians under Islam* (1985) and *Eurabia: the Euro-Arab Axis* (2005).

ODNB; JC (28 Aug. 1953, 9 April 1976, 11 Sept. 1981, 1 Nov. 1985, 9 Oct. 1987); Times (27 Aug. 1953); O. Marriott, *The Property Boom* (1967).

**LITTMAN, LOUIS THOMAS SIDNEY** (2 November 1925–7 December 1987), lawyer, dairy producer, property developer, and communal leader. London-born, the son of Joseph \*Littman, he was schooled partly in the USA, returning to Britain in 1944 as a cabin boy aboard a small Polish vessel carrying explosives. Having graduated in law from Trinity College, Cambridge, he practised from 1951–67 as a solicitor in London. A Dorset farm that he acquired in 1966 developed into Britain's largest dairy and cheese-making enterprise. Meanwhile, he had become a major property developer. Determined to make Jewish classics available in English, he in 1965 established a publishing venture, 'The Littman Library of Jewish Civilisation', which he dedicated to his father's memory. As well

as financing it he helped to select the texts for the series (now published by OUP). He was a founder member of the Society for the Study of Jewish Theology and, again to commemorate his father, endowed the Littman Visiting Fellowship in Jewish theology, philosophy, and law at the \*Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies. In 1977, as Chairman of the Jewish Literary Trust, he saved the much-neglected *Jewish Quarterly* from closure. In 1982 he founded the Thackeray Society at the Reform Club. He served as Vice-Chairman of the RSGB and chaired the Literary Committee of \*Leo Baeck College.

JC (28 Aug. 1953, 11, 25 Dec. 1987); Times (21 Dec. 1987); L. Littman, 'The Littman Library of Jewish Civilisation', JHSET, 29 (1982–6), 311–26.

**LITTMANN, ELLEN** (1909–May 1975), scholar and educationist. Born in Danzig, she was educated at the Jewish Hochschule in Berlin, at the University of Berlin, and at the University of Cologne, obtaining a doctorate. She became a lecturer in Jewish studies, and published monographs on various key thinkers and pioneers of Progressive Judaism. In 1935 she fled Germany for Palestine, where she taught until 1955, when she arrived in London. The following year she was appointed lecturer in Hebrew and Bible studies of the newly founded \*Leo Baeck College. An inspirational and empathetic teacher, she retired in 1974.

JC (24 June 1955, 23 May 1975); H. Avidan, 'My Student Years at Leo Baeck College', *European Judaism*, 39, 1 (2006), 50.

**LITVIN, JOSEPH** (1896–25 November 1966), communal leader, editor, and writer. Born in Latvia, he attended the Slobodka yeshivah, gained the rabbinical diploma, and then studied history and economics at the universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Moscow, gaining a doctorate. He settled in England in 1931, and in 1944 was appointed Secretary of the \*Zionist Federation's Synagogue Council (editing the latter's quarterly *The Gates of Zion* from 1946) and also of the United Shekel Committee of Great Britain and Ireland. Owing to his efforts, about 130 synagogues became

affiliated to the Zionist Federation. From 1952 he edited the *Zionist Year Book*. He served for many years on the \*Board of Deputies, and was on the Council of the WJC. He authored the Hebrew-language *Al Ahavath Yisrael v'Eretz Yisrael* as well as publications in English, German, and Russian concerning history and economics. These included a work about the Volozhin yeshivah. He contributed many articles and letters to the *JC*.

*JC* (2 Dec. 1966).

**LITVINOFF, BARNET** (23 November 1917–1 June 1996), author, and **LITVINOFF, EMANUEL** (5 May 1915–), author and poet. The brothers were born in London to parents who fled the Ukraine. Educated at Parmiter's Grammar School in Bethnal Green, Barnet served in the British army in North Africa during the Second World War and was a POW for some years. Afterwards he worked for the Jewish Agency, and wrote well-known works on Zionism and Jewish history, including *Ben-Gurion of Israel* (1954); *Road to Jerusalem* (1965), on the development of Zionism; and *The Burning Bush: Antisemitism and World History* (1988). His autobiography, *A Very British Subject*, appeared just before his death. Emanuel also served in the army during the war. Widely known as a poet, he is the author of two volumes of verse, *The Untried Soldier* (1942) and *A Crown for Cain* (1948). He achieved international publicity in 1951 when he read out a poem *To T.S. Eliot*, at a reception in the presence of the famous poet, denouncing the antisemitism in Eliot's early verse. He has also written two novels on Jewish themes, *The Lost Europeans* (1959) and *The Man Next Door* (1968). Well-known for his efforts to publicise the oppression of Soviet Jewry, he edited the periodical *Jews in Eastern Europe*. He resigned from a position on the literary staff of the *Guardian* in protest against that paper's anti-Israel stance. He authored an autobiography, *Journey through a Small Planet: A Jewish Childhood in East London* (1997).

EJ; *JC* (21 June 1996).

**LITVINOV (née Low), IVY THERESE** (4 June 1889–16 April 1977), author and translator,

and wife of Maxim Litvinov. She was born Ivy Teresa Low in London. Her mother, novelist Alice Baker (1869–1942), was not Jewish; her Jewish father, Walter Humbolt Low (1864–95), brother of Sir Maurice and Sidney \*Low, became a schoolmaster and edited the *Educational Times*. Before the First World War, Ivy worked at an insurance company in London and wrote the novels *Growing Pains* (1913) and *The Questing Beast* (1914). She was a friend of many London literary notables, including D. H. Lawrence and Viola Meynell. In 1916 she met and married Maxim Litvinov (né Wallach; 1876–1951), a Jewish Bolshevik exile, and after the Bolshevik Revolution moved with him to Moscow. He rose to senior posts in the Soviet government, becoming internationally known as Soviet Foreign Minister from 1930–9, when he championed 'collective security' against Fascist aggression. Ivy worked in Moscow as a translator. Her husband was an ideal candidate for liquidation by Stalin, and during the Great Purges she wrote to Stalin on his behalf: Stalin assured her that they were safe. Litvinov was removed as Foreign Minister in 1939, in order to ensure that the non-Jewish and totally compliant V. M. Molotov could negotiate the Nazi-Soviet Pact, but served as Soviet Ambassador to the USA from 1941–3 and then as Deputy Foreign Minister from 1943–6. He was compulsorily retired by Stalin but managed to die in his bed. Ivy continued to live in the USSR until 1972, when she returned to England, and, remarkably, continued to write short stories. A collection of her stories, *She Knew She Was Right*, appeared in 1988.

EJ; J. Carswell, *The Exile* (1984); online sources.

**LIVERMORE, Sir HARRY** (17 October 1908–4 December 1989), Lord Mayor of Liverpool. Educated at the Royal Grammar School in his native Newcastle upon Tyne and at the University of Durham, he qualified as a solicitor in 1930 and entered practice in Liverpool. A long-serving member of Liverpool City Council, he was Lord Mayor during 1958–9. In 1985 he represented many of the defendants accused in the Heysel, Belgium, stadium disaster. He served as Chairman of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society, the Merseyside Arts Association, and the Everyman Theatre, and was knighted in 1973

for his services to the arts. He was a member of Greenbank Drive Synagogue.

WWW; JC (8 Dec. 1989); Jolles.

**LIVERPOOL** apparently had a small Jewish community in the first half of the eighteenth century, connected to the small Sephardi congregation in Dublin. It seems that the earliest synagogue there existed before 1752, off Stanley Street. John Wesley, in 1755, referred to the tolerance enjoyed by Jews in Liverpool. From about 1770 worship according to the Ashkenazi rite took place at the Frederick Street home of Benjamin \*Yates, who acted as minister and made his garden available as a burial ground. In 1780 what came to be known as the Old Hebrew Congregation was established in Turton Court, and a proper cemetery was obtained in 1789. The following year's town directory lists about 20 persons who seem to have been Jews, mostly pedlars and traders. The first purpose-built synagogue, in Seel Street, was consecrated in 1808. Preacher Tobias \*Goodman's sermons were evidently the first delivered in English at a British synagogue. A Philanthropic Society was founded in 1811. A schismatic congregation was formed in 1838, originally worshipping at premises in Hardman Street and in 1857 opening a synagogue in Hope Place. A Jewish school, the Liverpool Hebrew Educational Institution, opened in 1842 with ten pupils, eventually having premises in Hope Place with room for 700. Owing to the generosity of Abraham \*Hoffnung, in 1873 when enrolments had reached 300, an infants' section with almost 100 places was added. A short-lived monthly magazine appeared in 1846, a Clothing Society in 1866, and a Soup Fund in 1870. The Seel Street congregation's replacement synagogue, on Princes Road, was constructed in 1874. The following year a Board of Guardians (now Jewish Community Care) was set up. By then Liverpool's Jewish community of at least 3000 people was second in size to London's. Later in the nineteenth century refugees from the Tsarist empire arrived in Liverpool on their way to the USA; a number remained, leading to the creation of more congregations, most notably the Bet Hamedrash, in Crown Street, and the Fountains Road Congregation, in the suburb of Kirkdale. In 1904 a Liverpool and district communal rabbinate was established;

S. J. \*Rabinowitz was the first incumbent, followed by I. Y. \*Unterman. Between about 1892 and 1914 a Sephardi community of Levantine background also existed. A yeshivah was founded in 1915. During the first quarter of the twentieth century the Liverpool Higher Grade School, the first Hebrew-language school of its kind in Britain, flourished under the direction of J. S. \*Fox. The King David High School, the King David Primary School, and the King David Kindergarten have been successful features of the post-war period. In 1971 there were in Liverpool nine congregations serving an estimated Jewish population of 7500. The number of declared Jews according to the 2001 census was 2698. A range of Jewish organisations exists in contemporary Liverpool, including the Merseyside Jewish Representative Council (founded in 1944), and a newspaper, the *Jewish Telegraph*, successor to the *Jewish Gazette*. There are five congregations: the Old Hebrew Congregation, in Princes Road; the Greenbank Drive Synagogue, consecrated in 1937, incorporating the Hope Place and Sefton Park Hebrew Congregations; the Allerton Hebrew Congregation, Mather Avenue; the Childwall Synagogue, Dunbabin Road; and the Reform Synagogue, Church Road North, founded in 1928 as a Liberal initiative. Liverpool has had two Jewish mayors, Charles Mozley (1865) and Louis Samuel Cohen (1899), and, since the late 1950s, five Jewish Lord Mayors: Harry Livermore, Louis Caplan, Ian Levin, Cyril Eric Carr, and Eddie Clein.

JE; EJ; Roth, Rise; Jolles; online sources.

**LIVINGSTONE, ISAAC** (May 1885–September 1979), Orthodox rabbi. He was born in Nottingham, the son of a tailor from Poland. Having received his primary education locally he proceeded to Portsmouth Grammar School and \*Aria College, completing his studies at \*Jews' College and UCLA. After two years as chaplain to Jewish forces at Aldershot and another seven as Minister to the \*Bradford Hebrew Congregation, he was appointed in 1916 Minister of the newly founded \*Golders Green Congregation, serving for 38 years. Involved in congregational and communal activities until his death, he was the Chief Rabbi's representative on a number of public bodies, and tirelessly promoted both

harmony within Anglo-Jewry and interfaith understanding. He was described at his passing as 'the revered doyen of the Anglo-Jewish ministry' and 'possibly the most beloved figure in the community'.

JC (29 Sept., 5 Oct., 9 Nov. 1979).

**LLOYD, DENNIS, BARON LLOYD OF HAMPSTEAD** (22 October 1915–31 December 1992), professor of law and legal reformer. The son of a ladies' clothing retailer of London, he was educated at UCS, UCL, and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1936. During the Second World War he served as an army captain in Italy and the Middle East and was a liaison officer with the Free French in Syria and Lebanon, 1944–5. He practised as a barrister (QC, 1975) and was Reader in English Law at UCL (1947–56), Quain Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of London (1956–82), and Dean of the Law Faculty there (1962–6). From 1961–82 he was a member of the Parliamentary Law Reform Committee. Keenly interested in films and the theatre, he was Chairman of the Governors of the National Film School from 1970 and of the British Film Institute from 1973–6, and was a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Theatre Censorship. He wrote nine books on legal affairs, with his *Introduction to Jurisprudence* (1959) and *The Idea of Law* (1964) becoming widely known. He was given a life peerage by Harold Wilson in May 1965 but sat as a Crossbencher. He belonged to several Jewish organisations, and during the 1970s organised two conferences on Soviet Jewry.

ODNB; JC (8 Jan. 1993); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**LOBO, DANIEL** (fl. late eighteenth century), notary public and author. Apparently of Sephardi heritage, possibly from Amsterdam, he was listed in Birmingham directories of 1780 and 1781 as a notary public there, and was described in a bibliography published in 1824 as 'Notary Public, and Translator of the Modern Languages'. He was among the earliest Anglo-Jewish authors, having published in London *A Nomenclature; or Dictionary, in*

*English, French, Spanish and German, of the principal articles manufactured in this kingdom; more particularly those on the cutlery and hardware trades* (1776).

Roth, Rise; R. Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica* (1824).

**LOCKSPEISER, Sir BEN** (9 March 1891–19 October 1990), aeronautical engineer and government advisor. Born Benny Lockspeiser in London, the son of a diamond merchant from Poland, he was educated at the Grocers' Company School, Hackney, and won a scholarship to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (First in Natural Sciences; Second in Mechanical Engineering; MA) and at the Royal School of Mines. During the First World War he served as a private at Gallipoli, and was invalided out with dysentery. From 1919 he worked at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, where he was a member of the local Labour Party and founded the RAE Symphony Orchestra. He did pioneering work on the de-icing of aeroplane wings, and on aircraft metal fatigue, and, in 1936, became the head of the RAE's Air Defence Department. During the Second World War he served as Deputy Director (Armaments) and then Director of Scientific Research in the Ministry of Aircraft Production and then (1945–6) as its Director-General. From 1946–9 he was Chief Scientist at the Ministry of Supply and from 1949–56 was Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. In these posts he advanced such projects as the Jodrell Bank radio telescope, CERN (the European Council for Nuclear Research), and the early development of computers. He also attracted criticism for cancelling the well-advanced plans for Britain to become the first nation to 'break the sound barrier'. Known for his trenchant debating style, he became a company director after retiring in 1956, and chaired the Israeli government's technical advisory board. Knighted in 1946 and made an FRS in 1949, he received numerous awards and honorary degrees, including from the universities of Haifa and Oxford. As the son of recent Polish Jewish immigrants, his career was a remarkable one, and evidence that men of his background could rise to the highest places. His musicologist brother **Edward Lockspeiser** (21 May 1905–3 February 1973), also educated at the



Grocers' Company School, studied music in Paris under Nadia Boulanger and at the Royal College of Music. He was Music Critic of the *Yorkshire Post* (1932–5) and worked for the BBC (1941–50), later teaching at KCL and at the Collège de France in Paris. He is best-known for his works on music, especially *Debussy: His Life and Mind* (2 vols, 1962–5), *Berlioz* (1939), *Bizet* (1951), and *Music and Painting* (1973). He composed a piano concerto and other works.

ODNB (Sir Ben); JC (, 9 Feb. 1973, 26 Oct. 1990); *Times* (23 Oct. 1990); *WWW*; *The Concise Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians* (1988).

**LOEWE, HERBERT MARTIN JAMES** (1 May 1882–11 October 1940), orientalist and academic. Born in London, the son of a businessman and grandson of Louis \*Loewe, he was educated at St Paul's School and Queen's College, Cambridge, achieving a First in both the Oriental and the Theological Tripos. Upon graduation he taught English at Alliance Israélite schools in Egypt and later spent a year in Palestine. Afterwards he became curator of oriental manuscripts at Cambridge University Library and during the 1920s, as a visiting scholar, compiled a catalogue of semitic manuscripts there. From 1913–31 he was University Lecturer in Hebrew at Oxford and Maynard Lecturer in Oriental Languages at Exeter College, Oxford, and during the First World War he served in the 11th Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment. He was Reader in Rabbinics at Cambridge from 1931 until his death, and also for a time Goldsmid Lecturer in Hebrew at the University of London. In 1939 he was elected President of the Society of Old Testament Studies. Among his many writings were *A Rabbinic Anthology* (1937), co-compiled with Claude Goldsmid \*Montefiore, and *Render unto Caesar* (1940). **Raphael James Loewe** (16 April 1919–), his Calcutta-born Cambridge-educated son, who was awarded the MC during the Second World War, had a distinguished academic career at the universities of Cambridge, Leeds, and London, being elected FSA and ultimately appointed Goldsmid Professor of Hebrew at UCL. His publications include *The Position of Women in Judaism* (1966), *Ibn Gabirol* (1989), and *Midrashic Alchemy* (1992).

EJ; *Times* (12 Oct. 1940); JC (18 Oct. 1940); W. Frankel and H. Miller, eds., *Gown and Tallith* (1989).

**LOEWE, LOUIS** (1809–5 November 1888), linguist, orientalist, and educationist. Born in Zulz, Prussian Silesia, he was educated in Lissa, Nicolsburg, and Pressburg (Bratislava), and afterwards at the University of Berlin (PhD). Having moved to London, he set off in 1836, under the auspices of the Duke of Sussex, a keen collector of Hebraica, on a three-year visit to the Middle East, during which he studied Arabic and lesser-known indigenous languages, and lost his notebooks and other belongings when attacked near Safed by Druze. In 1839 the Duke of Sussex appointed him his personal tutor in oriental languages, and in 1840, in the role of Secretary, he accompanied Sir Moses \*Montefiore on the latter's mission to Damascus and Constantinople following the Syrian blood libel. He accompanied Montefiore on subsequent travels overseas. In 1843 he became the first Ashkenazi Jew to preach in the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue. From 1856–8 he was the first Principal of Jews' College, and then ran a Jewish boarding school in Brighton. From 1868 until his death he was Principal and Director of the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, Ramsgate. One of Montefiore's executors, and entrusted with the great man's personal papers, he published, in 1890, the two-volume *Diaries of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore*. His other publications include a translation from the Hebrew of I. B. Levinson's *Éfès Dammim* (1841) and *A Dictionary of the Circassian Language* (1854). *The Damascus Affair: Diary of Dr. Louis Loewe*, edited by his grandson Herbert \*Loewe appeared in 1940. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Asiatic Society of Paris, as well as of the Numismatic Society.

ODNB; JE; EJ; *Times* (6 Nov. 1888); JC (9 Nov. 1888).

**LOEWENBERG, ALFRED** (14 May 1902–29 December 1949), musicologist and bibliographer. He received his university education in his native Berlin and in Jena, obtaining a doctorate in philology and psychology. He came to Britain as a refugee, and in 1936 joined the staff of the British Museum. His publications include *Annals of Opera 1597–1940* (1943), an attempt to list and annotate all known operas and ballets ever produced in Europe, and *Early Dutch Librettos and Music in the British Museum* (1947). In January 1947 he was

appointed Editor of the *British Union Catalogue of Periodicals*, but died of pneumonia three years later. His bibliography of British provincial theatres was published posthumously.

IBDCEE; *Music and Letters* (1950); *Grove*.

**LOEWENTHAL (or LÖWENTHAL), JOHANN JACOB** (July 1810–20 July 1876), chess player and writer. A merchant's son, he was born Janos Jakub Löwenthal in Budapest, and was educated at a gymnasium there. He became a skilled chess player and then held an appointment in the revolutionary Hungarian government headed by Lajos (Louis) Kossuth. Expelled from that country in 1849, he lived in the USA, where he played a match against the 12-year-old Paul Morphy, losing two games and drawing one. In 1851 he played in the London Match-Tournament of that year, but was knocked out in the first round. He remained in England, where Howard Staunton, the country's leading player, found him a job as Secretary of the St George's Club. His playing results were often disappointing, although he did win notable tournaments at Manchester in 1857 and Birmingham in 1858. Naturalised in 1866, he became a leading chess organiser and teacher, as well as editing *The Chess Player's Magazine* from 1863–7. His two substantial books, *The Chess Congress of 1862* (1863) and *Morphy's Games of Chess* (1860) are regarded as important works. Well liked, he served as President of the St James's Chess Club from 1857–64 and of the important City of London Chess Club from 1873 until his death, by which time he had become a Roman Catholic. When he became seriously ill in the years immediately preceding his death, a fund to assist him included contributions from Lord Randolph Churchill. Since 1922, the Loewenthal Cup has been awarded to the champion English county chess club.

ODNB; D. Hooper and K. Whyld, *The Oxford Companion to Chess* (1992).

**LOM, HERBERT** (11 September 1917–), actor. Born in Prague, with the surname Kuchachevich, he fled to London in 1939. He appeared in his first British picture *Mein Kampf—My Crimes* in 1940, and his first notable

role in 1942, when he played Napoleon in *The Young Mr. Pitt*. He also played Napoleon in *War and Peace* in 1956, and appeared in a long list of big budget Hollywood films, normally in a supporting role, such as *Spartacus* (1960) and *El Cid* (1961). He has also appeared on the West End stage. He is most famous for his portrayal of Chief Inspector Charles Dreyfus, the nemesis of Peter Sellers' Inspector Clouseau, in most of the Pink Panther films made, from *A Shot in the Dark* in 1964 to *Revenge of the Pink Panther* in 1978, and also appeared in three of the second series of Pink Panther films (1982, 1983, and 1993). He has written two historical novels, *Dr. Guillotin* (1951) and *Enter a Spy* (1971), which is about Christopher Marlowe.

EJ; online sources.

**LONDON** has always been the centre of Jewish life in Britain. In the medieval period, while the Archpresbyter of the Jews was a London Jew, the community was probably more widely dispersed throughout England than subsequently. After the \*Readmission of the Jews, Sephardi and later Ashkenazi immigrants also settled primarily in London, which, from the first, always contained the majority of synagogues and of Jewish institutions such as the \*Board of Deputies, on which only London bodies were represented until 1838. Jews also existed in some numbers in port cities and elsewhere, but London was unquestionably the centre of Anglo-Jewish life. By 1800 there was already a class divide between wealthier Jews and working-class Jews (who were often associated in the popular mind with criminality), although the places of residence of rich and poor Jews were probably much closer than was later the case. By the early twentieth century, however, London Jewry was plainly divided into strikingly different social class components, with the upper- and upper-middle class strata living in the wealthier parts of west London, such as Bayswater, and East End Jewry, which grew from perhaps 20,000 in 1880 to over 100,000 by 1914. Yiddish-speaking East End Jewry, often either socialist or Orthodox, impoverished, and visibly different in appearance from the rest of the population, often encountered hostility, although the close-knit nature of the community was also subsequently viewed with nostalgia. The \*Federation of

Synagogues, founded in 1887 by Sir Samuel Montagu as a 'right-wing' alternative to the United Synagogue, was also popular among East End Jewry. The interwar period saw the substantial growth of Jewish communities in north-east (Stamford Hill) and north-west (Golders Green) London, with a considerable expansion of the mainstream Orthodox United Synagogue among these Jews, who had often moved from the East End. The post-1945 period has been marked by the virtual end of Jewish life in the East End, and by the continuing growth of Jewish communities in north London and by new communities in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Essex. It has also been marked by the strong growth of Strictly Orthodox and Charedi communities, and by the development of newer forms of religious practice such as Masorti, at a time of greater pressures towards assimilation. The total Jewish population of London was probably about 200,000 in 1930, 280,000 in 1970, and 200,000 today, although these figures are subject to wide margins of error. In the 2001 Census, the following boroughs had more than 3000 persons who declared their religion to be Jewish (certainly an underestimate of the actual number): Barnet, 46,686; Redbridge, 14,796; Harrow, 13,112; Camden, 11,153; Hackney, 10,732; Hertsmere, Hertfordshire, 10,712; Westminster 7732; Brent, 6464; Harringey, 5724; Epping Forest, Essex, 3715; and Kensington and Chelsea, 3550. At the time, the total number of persons living in the London area who declared themselves to be Jewish was 168,957, although demographers thought that the actual number was between 190,000 and 222,000. Jews by religion constituted 15.8 per cent of the total population of Barnet and 10.4 per cent of the population of Hackney. Demographers also suggested that the actual Jewish population of Hackney, where many Charedi families live, was between 21,000 and 24,000, rather than 10,732. In contrast, the largest Jewish population outside London was in Greater Manchester, where 21,733 Jews by religion lived in 2001. The Jewish presence in London in modern times has not always mirrored that of the wider non-Jewish population. Proportionately fewer Jews have ever lived south of the Thames compared with the general London population, while distinctive 'Jewish neighbourhoods' have existed for over 125 years. Only a minority of Jews lived outside those areas. Middle-class Jews were

traditionally represented in commercial and financial trades, especially in the City of London, with pre-1880 working-class Jews often engaged in peddling, hawking, vending 'old clothes', and as small shopkeepers, and with post-1881 working-class Jews originally often in the 'rag trade'. The differences between London Jews and their non-Jewish counterparts by class have been blunted in recent years. Many middle-class Jews are today represented in the professions, especially law and medicine, while a traditional Jewish working class has greatly diminished. The Jewish community in London has known bouts of antisemitic hostility, from the medieval period to the 'Jew Bill' of 1753 to more modern forms of bigotry. The growth of a large, visible Yiddish-speaking community gave rise to considerable anti-immigrant feeling that led to the Aliens Act of 1905. In the 1930s, Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists aimed its hostility in particular against East End Jewry, most famously in the 'Battle of Cable Street' of 1936. The postwar period saw some antisemitism in the late 1940s during the time of Zionist terrorism in Palestine and from groups such as the National Front. Recently, however, fears of right-wing groups have been eclipsed by the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, often linked with the British extreme left. This linkage was particularly evident during the London mayoralty of Ken Livingstone (2000–8). Nevertheless, Jewish life in London has been relatively free of the overt or extreme antisemitism so often a part of European political life in the past. Jewish life in Britain is almost unimaginable without London at its heart, and few rival centres of Jewish life have ever emerged in modern Britain. The closest to a rival was probably Manchester during the 1900–40 period, which became a noted centre of Zionist activity. In the postwar era, the Gateshead Yeshivah has probably been the most distinguished in the country. Selig Brodetsky, a professor at the University of Leeds, was probably the last major Anglo-Jewish leader who did not live in London. All major religious movements among Anglo-Jewry were primarily founded or centred in London. The predominance of London in Anglo-Jewish life actually has few parallels elsewhere. The most obvious is with Vienna in pre-1939 Austria and with New York, but there are differences: Vienna was by no means predominant in Jewish life in the pre-1918 Hapsburg

Empire, while other American cities, like Chicago and Los Angeles, have significant and important Jewish communities. London Jewry has not often been examined by historians as a separate unit of study, given its virtual synonymous status with Anglo-Jewry as a whole. An exception is Geoffrey Alderman, *London Jewry and London Politics, 1889–1986* (1989). There have been many studies of the Jewish East End, like J. Green's *A Social History of the Jewish East End in London, 1914–1939* (1991), and occasionally of the Jewish West End, as in Gerry Black's *Living Up West: Jewish Life in London's West End* (1994). His *Jewish London: An Illustrated History* (2003) is a general history of London Jewry, and there have been works such as Paul Lindsay, *The Synagogues of London* (1993), as well as local community studies such as *The Social Demography of Redbridge Jewry* (1979) by Barry A. Kosmin, Carmen Levy, and Peter Wigodsky, and of religious groups heavily centred in London. The annual *Jewish Year Book* seemingly provides the most complete and up-to-date listing of Jewish institutions in London.

EJ; *Long-Term Planning for British Jewry: Final Report and Recommendation* (Institute for Jewish Policy Research, 2003).

**LONDON, HEINZ** (7 November 1907–3 August 1970), physicist. Born in Bonn, the son of a mathematics professor, he was educated there and in Berlin, and at the universities of Munich and Breslau (PhD, 1933). He left Germany in 1933. With his brother Fritz (7 March 1900–30 March 1954), who worked for most of his career in the USA but was also resident at the time in England, he developed new theories on superconductivity and worked on the high-frequency resistance effect. Briefly interned as an 'enemy alien', during the Second World War he was in charge of isotope separation research in Birmingham for the atomic bomb. After the war he became Senior Principal Scientific Officer (1950–8) and Deputy Chief Scientist (1958–death) at the AERE at Harwell. There he continued previous research on superconductivity at low temperature, for which he was awarded the Simon Memorial Prize (1959), and on carbon atom enrichment and neutron production. He was elected an FRS in 1961.

ODNB; *Bio. Mem. FRS*, 17. (1971); C. C. Gillespie, ed., *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (1973).

**LONDON, JACOB BEN MOSES JUDAH** (fl. 1700–45), rabbi and scholar. He is sometimes referred to as Jacob ben Moses Judah Chazan London. Often assumed to have been a native of London, he seems in fact to have been born in the Rhineland town of Wesel and moved to London in infancy when his father was appointed Cantor of the \*Great Synagogue. Following his father's death he became a cantor and educationist on the Continent. Among his works were the allegorical *Hista'arut Melekh ha-Negev im Melekh ha-Zafon* (Amsterdam, 1737) and *Shivah Einayim* (Leghorn, 1745), a collection of halakhic writings by noted authorities.

EJ; JE.

**LONDON, LAURIE** (19 January 1944–), singer. London-born, he began singing Yiddish songs from early childhood and taught himself the guitar. He attended the Davenant Foundation School. At 13 he recorded *He's Got the Whole World in His Hands*. It catapulted him to instant pop stardom, reaching number one on the British hit parade in April 1958. He was also the youngest British performer to top the American charts. Subsequently, managed by his father, he performed on stage in the USA, Austria, and Germany. But in 1961, wishing to concentrate his career on Britain, he dissolved his partnership with his father. He never had another hit.

JC (4 Oct. 1957, 14 Feb., 9, 16, 23 May, 13 June, 6 Sept., 26 Dec. 1958, 10 March 1961, 31 Oct. 1969).

**LONDON JEWISH MALE CHOIR, THE**, consisting initially of 18 members, mainly members of various synagogue choirs, was founded in 1926 by I. R. \*Berman, who led it until it disbanded owing to the war. After the war it was reassembled by baritone Martin White (d. 10 April 1966), who until 1957, when he made aliyah, was conductor and musical arranger, as Berman had been. By 1948 it

had about 45 members. Its repertoire, which had consisted largely of liturgical music and Yiddish folk songs, expanded to embrace secular compositions, including folk songs of the British Isles. Under White's baton it made its first visit to Israel, where it participated in the inaugural Zimriyah Festival. Emmanuel (Manny) \*Fisher, whose father had been an original member, succeeded White. Under his 21-year leadership the choir went from strength to strength, performing with distinguished cantors, recording, broadcasting, appearing on television, and making further visits to Israel, as well as to Germany and the USA. Based for rehearsals at Hendon Synagogue, it is one of the extant mainstays of British cantorial music.

JC (1 Nov. 1957, 15 April 1966, 24 Nov. 1978, 17 Aug. 2001, 8 Dec. 2006).

**LONDON JEWS' SOCIETY** *see* **LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS**

**LONDON SCHOOL OF JEWISH STUDIES** *see* **JEWS' COLLEGE**

**LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS, THE**, often referred to as the London Jews' Society, was a missionary society founded in 1809 with the support of both Anglicans and Nonconformists but was an exclusively Anglican initiative from 1815. Its long-serving nineteenth-century president was Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, the Tory politician famous for spearheading factory reforms. It maintained a complex in 'Palestine Place', Bethnal Green, which comprised the so-called Episcopal Jews' Chapel, schools, workshops, and a college for training converted Jews for missionary work among their co-religionists at home and abroad. It had a network of missionary agents and teachers, most of them baptised Jews, distributed among 39 stations in Europe, Asia, and Africa. It spread the Gospel through specially prepared tracts in various

languages and translated the New Testament into Hebrew. In 1825 it established a periodical, *Jewish Intelligence*. It also, over the years, introduced periodicals aimed at Jewish youth, such as the *Jewish Advocate*, the *Children's Jewish Advocate*, and, in the twentieth century, *The Beehive*. By 1861 it could boast of 70 clergy of Jewish extraction in the United Kingdom and hundreds of converts, but its overall successes were a paltry return for its tireless and extensive efforts. After 1947, when it had changed its name to Church Missions to Jews, it published *Jewish Missionary News*.

Gidney, LSPCJ; Mel Scult, 'English Missions to the Jews – Conversion in the Age of Emancipation', *Jewish Social Studies*, 35 (1973), 3–17.

**LOPES, Sir MANASSEH MASSEH, first Baronet** (27 January 1755–26 March 1831), landowner and politician. Sir Masseh Lopes (as he was generally known) was born in Jamaica, the son of a wealthy Sephardi plantation owner. He lived in England after 1798, buying land on a large scale in Devon, especially in and near Plymouth. In 1802 he was baptised as an Anglican, shortly before he was elected to Parliament as a Pittite Tory. He served as MP for New Romsey (1802–6); for Evesham from 1806–7, when his election was declared void; for Barnstaple (1812–20); and for Westbury (1820–9). In 1819 he was tried for bribery at an election at Grampond, and spent time in prison. He reputedly spent over £75,000 on 'buying' pocket boroughs. One of the most important landowners in Devon, he was given a baronetcy in 1805. He reputedly left £800,000 plus much land. His successor was his nephew, **Sir Ralph Lopes, second Baronet** (1788–26 January 1854), born Ralph Franco. He was the son of Abraham Franco, a London merchant, and Lopes's sister. An East India proprietor and a landowner in Devon, he was an extreme Tory and opposed the admission of professing Jews to Parliament. He served as Conservative MP for Westbury (1814–19, 1831–7, 1841–7), and for South Devon from 1849 until his death. He had two sons. The eldest was **Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, third Baronet** (14 June 1818–20 June 1908). Educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, he served as Conservative MP for Westbury (1857–68) and for South Devon

from 1868–85. In Parliament he was known as a staunch defender of the agricultural interest, and was Civil Lord of the Admiralty (1874–80) in \*Disraeli's government. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1885 but declined a peerage. Known for his philanthropy, he left £656,000 plus much land. His brother, **Sir Henry Charles Lopes, first Baron Ludlow** (3 October 1828–25 December 1899), politician and judge, was educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1852 (QC, 1869; Bencher, 1870; Treasurer, 1890). He served as Conservative MP for Launceston (1870–4) and for Frome (1874–6), and was a Judge of the High Court from 1876–85. He then served as a Judge of the Court of Appeal from 1885–97. He was knighted in 1876, made a Privy Councillor in 1885, and given a peerage in 1897. Sir Ralph's grandson **Sir Henry Yarde Buller Lopes, Baronet, MP** (1859–1938), was created Baron Roborough in 1938 shortly before his death. By that time most of the family had become Anglicans.

ODNB; Judd, *Members of Parliament*; Jolles; Stenton.

**LOPEZ, RODERIGO** (c1517–7 June 1594), Marrano physician and alleged conspirator. Born Ruy Lopes in Portugal, he is often referred to as Roger Lopez. His father, forcibly converted to Christianity in 1497, was physician to Portugal's king. Educated at the University of Coimbra, Roderigo settled in London in 1559. Admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians, he became physician at St Bartholomew's Hospital. About 1563 he married Sarah, the young English-born daughter of Dunstan \*Añes; they practised Judaism clandestinely. Having been physician to the Earl of Leicester, Lopez was in 1581 appointed physician to Queen Elizabeth and her household. He seems to have participated in court intrigues. In 1584 'Lopes the Iewe' was reputed in an anonymous Catholic anti-Leicester tract to be a poisoner and an abortionist. In 1586, a turncoat adherent of a claimant to the Portuguese throne, Dom António, whom Lopez supported, also damagingly linked Lopez to poisons. Lopez afterwards incurred the enmity of the Earl of Essex for telling Dom António and King Philip of Spain's former secretary of the venereal diseases for which he had treated Essex.

Subsequently, Lopez's courier and another man, arrested by Essex's agents, alleged that Lopez intended to poison Elizabeth on Philip's orders. Although he retained the queen's confidence he and two other reputed conspirators were convicted of high treason – the judge having made much of Lopez's secret Judaism – and hanged, drawn, and quartered. He appears, in fact, to have been innocent. In the furore over his apparent treachery, Marlowe's play *The Jew of Malta*, featuring a cunning wealthy Jew who betrays the island to the Turks, was restaged, and Shakespeare wrote *The Merchant of Venice*.

ODNB; EJ; J. Gwyer, 'The case of Dr. Lopez', *JHSET*, 16 (1945–51); M. Hume, 'The so-called conspiracy of Dr. Ruy Lopez', *ibid.*, 6 (1908–10), 32–55; Katz, *JHE*.

**LOPIAN, ELIJAH (ELIYAHU; ELYAH; ELIA)** (1876–1970), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born near Grajewo, Poland, he studied at Lomza and then at Kelm, Lithuania, where he was attracted to the Musar movement (of which he became the outstanding exponent) and founded a yeshivah. In 1926 he moved to London to be mashgiach (moral tutor) at the \*Yeshiva Etz Chaim. Retiring in 1950, he emigrated to Israel and during the remainder of his life taught at the Keneset Hizkiyyahu Yeshiva, Kfar Hasidim, attracting numerous pupils. A street in Jerusalem's Ramat Shlomo neighbourhood commemorates him. Three of his nine sons headed yeshivot: **Chaim Shmuel Lopian** (1909–29 November 1998), author of *Ravha de-Shemateta*, at Sunderland; **Leib Lopian** (1910–79) at Gateshead; and **Eliezer Lopian** (1911–2002) at the Toras Emes Yeshiva ('Schneider's'), in Stamford Hill, run by Rav Moses Leib Schneider, whose daughter he married. Leib \*Gurwicz was his son-in-law. Rabbi **Gershon Lopian**, rabbi emeritus of Edgware's Yeshurun Synagogue, is his grandson.

EJ; JC (14 Sept. 1979, 5 Feb. 1999).

**LORANT, STEFAN** (22 February 1901–14 November 1997), photo-journalist, magazine editor, and author. Born István Reich in Budapest, the son of a photographer, he was educated at local schools, at the city's Academy of Economics, and at Harvard

University. From 1920–5 he worked in the silent film industry in Austria and Germany. During the onset of the mass communications era he pioneered and developed the genre of picture-based journalism, editing several German pictorial magazines before arriving in England as a refugee in 1934. His *I Was Hitler's Prisoner: Leaves from a Prison Diary*, an account of his time in a Munich gaol published by Gollancz in 1935, was reissued as a Penguin Special in 1939. Shortly after arriving in England he founded the influential *Weekly Illustrated*, followed by *Lilliput* in 1937 and, the following year, the phenomenally popular *Picture Post*. He edited it and *Lilliput* until 1940 when he emigrated to the USA. There, he had a successful career as a photographic journalist and as a prolific author on aspects of modern history and politics.

ODNB; M. Hallett, *Stefan Lorant: Godfather of Photojournalism* (2005); idem, *The Real Story of Picture Post* (1994).

**LORRE, PETER** (26 June 1904–23 March 1964), actor. An unforgettable and much-parodied character actor, he was born Ladislav ('Laszlo') Löwenstein in Ruzomberk (Rosenberg), Slovakia. He was educated in Vienna, and appeared in plays and films in Berlin, most famously as the child killer in Fritz Lang's *M* (1931). During the mid-1930s he lived in England, where he appeared in such Hitchcock films as *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (1934) and *Secret Agent* (1936). He later appeared in other British films, including *Beat the Devil* (1953). Most of his career was spent in Hollywood, where he was a memorable actor in such films as *The Maltese Falcon* (1941) and *Casablanca* (1942).

D. Shipman, *The Great Movie Stars: The International Years* (1972); online sources.

**LOSS, JOSHUA ALEXANDER (JOE)** (22 June 1909–6 June 1990), bandleader. Born in London, the son of an immigrant cabinet-maker, he was educated at the JFS, the Trinity College of Music, and the London College of Music. In 1930, with himself on lead violin, he formed his first band, playing at the Astoria Ballroom. Records followed, with *Begin the*

*Beguine* (1939) and *In the Mood* (1940) becoming major hits and establishing his dance band, with its love of strong rhythm, as the favourite to play at society events, including regular engagements at Buckingham Palace and, later, at several royal wedding celebrations. During the war years the band toured Britain and following D-day played to British forces stationed on the Continent. After the war it enjoyed residences at various prestigious venues. Still making hit records in the pop era, Joe Loss and his band were familiar to radio and television audiences, especially those of the long-running TV series *Come Dancing*. In 1978 he was appointed OBE and was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal. In 1979 he was given the Freedom of the City of London and in 1984 was made a lieutenant of the RVO. Throughout life he remained a proud and observant Jew.

ODNB; JC (8, 15 June, 12, 16 Oct. 1990).

**LOTINGA, WILLIAM** (c1868–4 March 1919), sports writer and racehorse owner. Born in Sunderland, into a family involved in the shipping industry, he was educated at Leinster House School and Jesus College, Cambridge. A good all-round athlete as an undergraduate, he subsequently became Sporting Editor of, successively, the *Globe* and the *People*, contributing articles under the pseudonyms 'Larry Lynx' and 'Magpie'. Cricket and football were particular passions. Of the racehorses that he owned, the best-known were arguably 'Throne and Country' and 'Moet'. He married a granddaughter of Sir Samuel Bignold of Norwich, and appears to have loosened all practical ties with Judaism. He died in the great influenza epidemic of 1919. He was probably a cousin of the well-known music hall comic and film actor **Ernest (Ernie) Lotinga** (1876–29 October 1951), also born in Sunderland. A former baker's assistant who started his comedy career in 1898 under the stage name Dan Roe, he became immensely popular (under his own name) with cinema-goers during the early talkie era for his portrayals in a series of films of the humorous character PC Jimmy Jossier. He married a non-Jewish comedienne and seems to have had no connection with the organised Anglo-Jewish community.

*Times* (5, 6 March 1919); JC (7 March 1919, 29 Oct. 1951).

**LOUIS, ALFRED HYMAN** (1829–10 October 1915), writer and raconteur. Born in Birmingham, a merchant's son, he attended King Edward's School there. In 1850, while at Trinity College, he became the first Jewish President of the Cambridge Union, having previously been Secretary and Treasurer. As a Jew he was unable to take a degree, and having entered Lincoln's Inn in 1851 he was called to the Bar in 1855, but it is not clear whether he ever practised. Known for his wit, eccentricity, and the stories he embroidered about himself, he associated with intellectuals and reformers. Attracted to Anglicanism in his teens, he came within a Christian Socialist orbit and was baptised by the famous Rev. F. D. Maurice; years later he was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Manning. Occasionally being among George Eliot's Sunday afternoon guests at her home, he would claim to have been her inspiration for the consumptive mystic Mordecai in *Daniel Deronda*. In 1867 he published a pamphlet, *The Ministry, Reform, and the Constitution*. During the 1870s he travelled to the USA, where he haunted literary circles, and translated from the German a small collection of papers published by the JPS[A] as *Hebrew Characteristics* (1875). His own books were *England and Europe* (1861) and *The Conference and the Crisis* (1877). By 1890 he was back in New York, where he lived a precarious existence, occasionally selling poems to newspapers and magazines. He returned to London in 1903, living the remainder of his life as an impoverished anecdotist. He had ceased to identify as a Christian, and was buried as a Jew.

ODNB; *Times* (20 Oct. 1915); *JC* (23 Oct. 1953); P. Cradock et al., *Recollections of the Cambridge Union, 1815–1939* (1953).

**LOUSADA, Sir ANTHONY BARUH** (4 November 1907–24 June 1994), solicitor and arts administrator. A member of the prominent Anglo-Sephardi family, the son of Julian George Lousada, a solicitor and collector of Impressionists, he was educated at Westminster School and at New College, Oxford. From 1935 he was a solicitor in the City of London. During the Second World War he served in the Ministry of Economic Warfare and at the War Cabinet. Lousada was a prominent arts administrator. He was

Vice-Chairman of the Contemporary Arts Society from 1961–71, a trustee (1962–9) and Chairman of Trustees (1967–9) of the Tate Gallery, Chairman of the Royal College of Arts (1972–9), and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Government Arts Collection (1976–93). He was a painter who held exhibitions of his work, and was knighted in 1975. His first wife Jocelyn (née Herbert; 1917–2003), the non-Jewish daughter of the author and MP Sir A. P. Herbert, was a noted theatre and film designer.

WWW; *Times* (5 July 1994); ODNB (Jocelyn Lousada).

**LOUSADA, EMANUEL BARUH (or BARROW)** (26 December 1783–14 December 1854), West Indies merchant and developer of Sidmouth. Emanuel Baruh (Baruch; sometimes written Barrow in the sources) Lousada was a member of a prominent Sephardi family that had settled in England in the seventeenth century. A collateral ancestor, Moseh Baruh Louzada, was a founder of the London Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and served in 1663 as its first gabay (treasurer). Another branch was among the earliest to have been ennobled in Europe, with a relative created a marquess by the King of the Two Sicilies. Emanuel was the son of Isaac Baruh Lousada (1748–30 May 1831), whose branch of the family were prominent planters and merchants in Jamaica. Emanuel settled in London, where he was a successful West India merchant. He later lived at Peak House, Sidmouth, Devon, and he is credited with developing Sidmouth as a popular resort. In 1842–3 he served as High Sheriff of Devon, the first provincial Jew to hold that office. He left £100,000 in England. He was related to many other notable Sephardi families, including the Montefiores. His uncle and namesake, **Emanuel Baruh Lousada** (c1744–29 February 1832), was a member of the Mahamad of the London Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, and also resided at Sidmouth. The younger Emanuel's sister, **Abigail Lousada** (c1772–24 February 1833), was a scholar of some note, who translated the works of the Greek mathematician Diophantus into English. These were unpublished, but according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* were given to an 'eminent mathematician' for publication. She also published some papers in 'a Mathematical Miscellany',



and compiled a chronological history of the world from the Creation to the American Revolution. Another sibling, **Moses Baruh Lousada** (1780–1826), was a solicitor (Lousada and Emanuel) at Austin Friars in the City of London. His son **George Emanuel Baruch Lousada** (1821–14 October 1892), educated at H. N. \*Solomon's school, trained as an architect under David \*Mocatta. He then became a stockbroker, and was Warden of the West London Synagogue. His son **Herbert George Lousada** (1846–30 May 1918), educated at UCS, was a solicitor. He served as solicitor of the \*Anglo-Jewish Association from 1871–4, to the \*West London Synagogue, and to other communal bodies, and was Auditor to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians.

EJ; GM, 1 (1855), 220; *Daily Telegraph* (10 April 2008), on the development of Sidmouth; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1833 (i), 283, 377; JC (18 Feb. 1842, 21 Oct. 1892, 7 June 1918); *Times* (13 Nov. 1841, 4 Oct. 1845); VJ (13 Sept. 1844); L. Magnus, *The Jewish Board of Guardians* (1909).

**LOW, Sir [ALFRED] MAURICE** (1860–17 June 1929), author and journalist, and **LOW, Sir SIDNEY JAMES MARK** (22 January 1857–13 January 1932), newspaper editor, journalist, and author. Born in London and educated at King's College School, they were the sons of Maximilian Loewe, who fled Hungary in 1848 and became a merchant in the City of London; Barbara \*Low was their sister, David \*Eder their brother-in-law, and Ivy \*Litvinov their niece. Sir Maurice trained as an architect but turned instead to journalism, making the forging of close Anglo-American relations his life's mission. As Chief Washington Correspondent of the *London Morning Post* for most of his career, he was on intimate terms with leading American politicians and powerbrokers, and during the First World War strove vigorously to present the Allied cause to American public opinion, for which he was knighted in 1922. He authored several books (including a novel), most notably *The American People: a study in national psychology* (1909) and *Woodrow Wilson* (1918). Sir Sidney went up to Balliol College, Oxford (Brackenbury Scholar), and in 1892 was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. He lectured in constitutional history at KCL, and then became Deputy Editor (1883–8) and Editor (1888–97) of the *St. James Gazette*. Under

his editorship the paper became probably the most influential London evening newspaper, and printed the early works of J. M. Barrie and Kipling. Having resigned in a dispute with the owner, he became Literary Editor of the *Evening Standard* from 1904. He was later asked to edit a number of newspapers, including *The Times* in 1918. He served as Conservative Alderman on the LCC, 1901–5. He was co-editor of *The Dictionary of English History* (1884, with many later editions), and wrote well-regarded works on political history and the Empire. He was knighted in 1918.

ODNB (for Sir Sidney Low); WWW; D. Chapman-Houston, *The Lost Historian: A Memoir of Sir Sidney Low* (1932); Griffiths; *Times* (18 June 1929).

**LOW, BARBARA** (c1877–25 December 1955), psychoanalyst. The sister of Sir Maurice and Sir Stanley \*Low and aunt of Ivy \*Litvinov, she graduated from UCL, and became a teacher. Later she lectured at a teachers' training college in Fulham. Introduced to psychoanalysis by Dr M. David \*Eder, who had married her sister Edith, the divorced wife of Leslie Haden-Guest (first Baron Haden-Guest), she then explored the subject in Berlin. She was a founder member in 1919 of the British Psychoanalytical Society and was for some years its librarian. She wrote *Psycho-Analysis: A Brief Account of the Freudian Theory*; a of which revised edition appeared in 1923. She also wrote *The Unconscious in Action: Its Influence upon Education* (1928), and many scholarly papers. The originator of the 'Nirvana principle', she was praised by Freud. *Introduction to Psycho-Analysis for Teachers*, her translation from the German of a work by his daughter Anna, was published in 1931. She was an active member of the Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency and of the Fabian Society. A lecture she gave, entitled 'Psychoanalysis of Nazism', attracted wide attention.

JC (3 Feb. 1956); M. Franklin, 'Barbara Low', *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 37 (1956), 473–7; C. Yorke, 'Barbara Low' (online).

**LOW (née Löwe), ERNA** (28 July 1909–12 February 2002), tour operator. Born in

Vienna, the daughter of a businessman who established a correspondence college there, she was awarded a PhD by the University of Vienna in 1935 on the subject of the English Victorian poet Lord de Tabley. She was also the women's javelin champion of Austria and an excellent athlete. In 1932, when studying in England, she organised a summer ski tour to the Continent, costing £15 – her first professional tour group. She settled permanently in England in 1937, anglicising her surname in 1940. During the Second World War she worked as a translator for the BBC, and organised country house parties. In 1947 she established the Erna Low Travel Service, operating from South Kensington, which was one of the first to sell package skiing holidays. In 1954 it began selling package holidays on the Adriatic and Mediterranean. By the early 1970s it ran tours to 59 resorts and employed 60 staff. She sold her company in 1972, re-establishing it three years later with spa and golf holidays, and was then a consultant to the travel industry. A spectacular example of a self-made businesswoman, she was unmarried and left an estate of £4,000,000.

ODNB.

**LOWE (né Loew), ELIAS AVERY** (15 October 1879–8 August 1969), palaeographer. He was born in Moscow, the son of a silk merchant, and emigrated with his family to New York in 1892. Educated at American and German universities, he anglicised his surname in 1918. From 1914–27 he was a lecturer in palaeography at the University of Oxford, promoted to Reader in 1927–36. In 1936 he went to the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, although until 1948 he continued to lecture for a term each year at Oxford. The recipient of three honorary degrees and many academic distinctions, he was a specialist in early Latin scripts and manuscripts. His *The Beneventan Script* (1929), on manuscripts at Monte Cassino, was one of many internationally known works, and his *Codices Latini Antiquiores* (12 vols, 1934–72), a comprehensive and formidable guide to all surviving Latin manuscripts written before the ninth century, his most striking contribution to scholarship. Although loyal to the Jewish

people, in later life he was close to Roman Catholicism.

ODNB.

**LOWRY (née Delvalle), REBECCA ELIZA** (1761–14 December 1848), mineralogist, and **VARLEY (née Lowry), DELVALLE ELIZABETH REBECCA** (22 September 1800–23 December 1859), mineralogist and engraver. The former was born into a Sephardi family; her father was a well-known City tobacco and snuff merchant, and her sister Abigail was David \*Ricardo's mother. She herself left Judaism in 1796, upon her marriage in a Marylebone church to distinguished non-Jewish engraver Wilson Lowry. Described by a contemporary as 'celebrated for her acquirements in the sciences, but more especially in mineralogy', she formed an extensive and valuable collection of minerals and gave private instruction in the subject. In some sources her forename appears as Rebekah. Her daughter, baptised on 24 August 1801, who married painter John Varley (1778–1842) in 1825, learned both mineralogy and engraving. In 1822 she published the two-volume *Conversations on Mineralogy with plates engraved by Mr and Miss Lowry from original drawing* (2nd ed. 1826; rev. ed. 1837) as well as *The Engineer's Manual of Mineralogy and Geology* (1846) and *Rudimentary Mineralogy for the use of beginners; or guide to those who are in search of the valuable metals essential in practical science* (1848). During her widowhood she lived with her unmarried brother, engraver **Joseph Wilson Lowry** (1803–79), and is described in the 1851 Census as a 'Teacher of Languages'.

JC (7 Dec. 1906); *Times* (27 Dec. 1859); GM; ODNB (W. Lowry, J. Varley); ODNB (W. Lowry); P. Sraffa, ed., *The Work and Correspondence of David Ricardo*, 10 (1955); <http://www.FamilySearch.com>; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**LÖWY, ALBERT** (8 December 1816–21 May 1908), Hebrew scholar and Reform minister. He was born Abraham Löwy in Mährisch-Aussee (Usov), Moravia, the son of parents with brewery interests in Friedland, near the Silesian border, to where the family moved when he was seven. He attended schools

in Leipzig and elsewhere before graduating from the University of Vienna where, like Abraham \*Benisch, he was a founder in 1838 of a proto-Zionist society. In 1840 he arrived in England to promote the society's aims (encountering mainly indifference) and to teach languages. His students included pupils at Eton, aristocrats, and theological students. Among his associates was Thomas Chenery, the orientalist who edited (1877–84) *The Times* and published Löwy's letters on the plight of Romanian Jewry. Löwy was a minister (1842–92) of the \*West London Synagogue, and devised its prayer book. He ran the congregation's school, and was closely associated with the latter's offshoot, the High School for Jewish Girls in Chenies Street, Bloomsbury. He was a founder of the Society of Hebrew Literature (existed 1870–7), and edited its publications. A founder in 1871 of the \*Anglo-Jewish Association, and its Secretary 1875–89, he represented it at the International Jewish Conference at Paris in 1878, and undertook fact-finding missions to Russia in 1874 and to Constantinople in 1889. He stimulated Western Jewry's interest in the Bnei Israel community of India, which was first brought to his attention in 1875. In 1891 he produced a catalogue of the substantial Hebrew and Judaica holdings of the Guildhall Library. He delivered many learned papers before the Society of Biblical Archaeology and was elected FRGS. In 1893 he was awarded an honorary LLD by the University of St Andrews through the influence of the third Marquess of Bute, one of his Hebrew students. With his colleague D. W. \*Marks he authored a memoir (2 vols, 1879–82) of Sir Francis \*Goldsmid. His eldest child **Bella Löwy** (c1853–6 April 1918) taught at his congregation's Sabbath school, supported organisations dedicated to the social and educational advancement of Jewish women, and founded the Société de la Bienfaisance aux Jeunes Filles at Constantinople to counter the white slave traffic. An accomplished linguist, she translated Léo Errera's *Les Juifs Russes* from the French and edited the English translation (5 vols, 1891) of Graetz's *Geschichte der Juden*. Her brother **Ernest Daniel Löwy** (c1858–29 September 1947), educated at the City of London and Great Ealing schools, was a prominent stockbroker. A treasurer, warden, and eventual life member of the West London Synagogue, he nevertheless sympathised

with much of Anglo-Orthodoxy, and was on the Council of \*Jews' College. For some time he chaired the Sabbath Observance Employment Bureau, and was Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Children's Penny Dinners committee. He married a sister of Solomon J. \*Solomon; their sons-in-law included Sir Victor \*Gollancz, Harold F. \*Rubinstein, and Sir Redcliffe \*Salamon.

ODNB; JC (15 Feb. 1907, 22 May 1908, 12 April 1918, 3 Oct. 1947); *Times* (1 Oct. 1947).

**LUBETKIN, BERTHOLD ROMANOVICH** (14 December 1901–23 October 1990), architect. He was born in Tiflis, Georgia, the son of an engineer, yet according to some sources he was born in Warsaw in 1903. He studied art in Moscow and industrial art in post-Revolutionary Russia, becoming a convinced Marxist. From 1922 he lived in Germany, Poland, and Paris, where he was heavily influenced by Le Corbusier, and continued to design prominent buildings in Russia. He arrived in Britain in 1931. Already a well-known Modernist architect, the following year he founded and headed the important Tecton partnership, which was among the first in this country to design and build in the modern style. His best-known buildings included the Penguin Pool at London Zoo (1934) and the modern apartment block Highpoint (1935) in Highgate. He also built the Finsbury Health Centre (1938), which was the first public building in Britain in the modern style, and Dudley Zoo (1937). After the Second World War he was less prominent, although he designed Peterlee New Town near Durham (opened 1950). Tecton was dissolved in 1948, and he continued in private practice in Gloucestershire. He is regarded as one of the most important influences on modern British architecture. Biographies of him include a highly negative depiction by his daughter Louise Kehoe.

ODNB; L. Kehoe, *In This Dark House* (1995); J. Allan & M. Sternberg, *Berthold Lubetkin* (2002).

**LUBIN (né Lubinsky), JOE** (6 June 1917–8 October 2001), songwriter. He was born in London, the son of a cabinetmaker. He was

educated in Shoreditch and Stepney. During the Second World War he served in the RAF until he was invalided out in 1941. He then became a songwriter, producing *I'm Sending My Blessings* (sung by Vera Lynn) and other wartime hits. In 1947 he moved to New York, and later to Hollywood, where he became a very successful songwriter. He wrote *Teacher's Pet*, *Pillow Talk*, and *Move Over Darling* for Doris Day films, and the rock-n-roll classic *Tutti-Frutti*. He died in Los Angeles.

*Independent* (10 Oct. 2001); *JC* (2 Nov. 2001).

**LUCAS (née Montefiore), ALICE JULIA** (1851–25 March 1935), poet and translator, and **LUCAS, HENRY** (May 1842–5 November 1910), communal leader and barrister. A sister of C. G. \*Montefiore, Alice married Henry Lucas, a brother of Sir Arthur \*Lewis, in 1873. In 1900 she helped to found, and became President of, the Jewish Study Society, which afterwards merged with the Union of Jewish Literary Societies. Her first book was *Translations from the German Poets of the 18th and 19th Centuries* (1876), and her translation from the German of Dr David Cassel's *Manual of Jewish History and Literature* appeared in 1883. A fine Hebraist, she also published *The Children's Pentateuch* (1878), *Songs of Zion; by Hebrew Singers of Medieval Times* (1894), *The Jewish Year: a Collection of Devotional Poems* (1898, revised 1926), and *Talmudic Legends, Hymns & Paraphrases* (1908). Her translations of traditional Hebrew hymns were incorporated into the Liberal movement's liturgy. Specimens of her work are in the *New Jewish Machzor* edited by Herbert M. Adler, and in the *JC*. Her husband Henry, educated at UCL and called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn, practised as a barrister from 1869–91. A prominent member of the \*Bayswater Synagogue, he became Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue in 1883 and a vice-president in 1887. He was closely involved in the work of the Westminster Jews' Free School (his wife sat on its ladies' committee and also on that of the Jews' Infant School) and the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, which in 1895 became the Jewish Religious Education Board under his presidency.

*JC* (20 June 1902, 11 Nov. 1910, 29 March, 7 June 1935).

**LUCAS, Sir ARTHUR** (1845–9 January 1922), civil engineer and philanthropist. Born in Paddington, the son of the wealthy London-based West India merchant Louis \*Lucas, he was educated at UCS and at UCL, and trained as a civil engineer under Sir John Hawkshaw. He was Deputy Chairman of the Continental Union Gas Company and other gas concerns. Noted as a philanthropist, he was for many years Vice-President of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children and was Chairman of the Hospital Convalescent Home at Swanage. He was a collector of Japanese art, and was knighted in 1919.

*Times* (10 Jan. 1922); *JC* (13 Jan. 1922); *WWW*; *Jolles*.

**LUCAS, FRANCIS ALFRED** (1850–11 December 1918), politician and communal leader, and **LUCAS, SAMPSON** (1821–2 August 1879), businessman and communal leader. A great-grandson of Levi Barent \*Cohen, Sampson Lucas became head of his family's firm, Lucas, Micholls & Co., West India merchants and cotton brokers of London and Manchester. In 1862 he assumed the presidency of the JFS and in 1874 of the \*United Synagogue. He also served as Warden of the \*Bayswater Synagogue and sat on the on committees of the East London Synagogue and the Burial Society. In his will, probated at £200,000, he left legacies to the JFS, the United Synagogue, and various other Jewish institutions. His wife was first cousin to Baron Lionel \*de Rothschild. His son Francis was educated at UCL and married the daughter of Viscount \*de Stern. A partner in the family firm, and Deputy Chairman of the Alliance Assurance Company, he served as Unionist MP for Lowestoft from 1900–10, and was a JP for Suffolk. He was honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers from 1892 and commander of the Harwich Volunteer Brigade (1900–6). He was a governor of Guy's Hospital and Christ's Hospital, Treasurer of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and a member of the committee of the JIS. He died of influenza during the great pandemic of 1918–19. Louis Arthur \*Lucas was his cousin.

*Jolles*; *Stenton*; *WWW*; *JC* (8 Aug., 15 Aug., 26 Sept. 1879); I. Feinstein, 'The Lay Leadership of the United Synagogue from Lionel Cohen to Sir Robert

Waley Cohen', in *idem, Scenes and Personalities in Anglo-Jewry 1800–2000* (2002), 178–95.

**LUCAS (née Goldsmid), HELEN** (10 August 1835–3 January 1918), philanthropist and communal leader. She was the daughter of Frederick D. \*Goldsmid, MP and the granddaughter of Sir Isaac L. \*Goldsmid. In 1855 she married Lionel Lucas (1822–6 June 1862), a wealthy London-based West India merchant (Lucas, Micholls & Co.), who left £100,000. Following his premature death, she undertook many philanthropic ventures. She was President (from 1880) of the Ladies' Conjoint Visiting Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians, Treasurer of the Jewish Ladies' West End Charity, and Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society, and was connected with other Jewish charities. She was also Patron of the City of London Widows' Benevolent Society. In 1891, with Lady Louisa de Rothschild, she paid for a nurse to assist the Jewish poor, and later expanded this initiative. An active member of the \*West London Synagogue, she was on the Ladies' Committee of the JIS, and interested in Jewish girls' education.

ODNB.

**LUCAS, HORATIO JOSEPH** (27 May 1839–18 December 1873), artist and etcher, and **LUCAS, WILLIAM LOUIS** (1866–24 December 1929), architect. According to his entry in the ODNB, Horatio Lucas was the son of William Jeremiah Lucas, a West India merchant in London. The 1841 Census, however, lists a Horatio Lucas born in 1839 who, like Sir Arthur, Henry, and Philip \*Lucas, was the son of Louis \*Lucas, also a wealthy cotton merchant in London. Horatio Lucas was educated in Brighton and at UCL, and studied painting. During 1870–3 he exhibited landscapes and architectural views at the RA and in Paris, and was a noted black and white etcher. Married to Isabel (1816–96), daughter of Count \*d'Avigdor and niece of Sir Isaac L.\*Goldsmid, he was an active member of the London Jewish community. His son William was educated at Clifton and Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge (BA, 1888). He became a successful architect, and designed

the Imperial Continental Gas Building at Devonshire Square east of the City, and several country houses. His plans for a high-level road bridge at Charing Cross were adopted in part. He served as a major during the First World War and was gassed at the Battle of Loos, and never fully recovered. He was married to Beatrice (1873–1937), daughter of Sir Julian \*Goldsmid.

ODNB; Berger, *The Jewish Victorian 1871–1880*; JC (6, 13 Nov. 1896, 31 March 1911, 3 Jan. 1930); Bermant, *Cousinhood; Who's Who in Architecture 1914*; Times (28 Dec. 1929); *Dictionary of British Artists 1834–1914*, 2 (2001).

**LUCAS, LOUIS** (1791–3 July 1850), merchant, and **LUCAS, PHILIP** (1797–30 July 1865), cotton manufacturer and merchant. The sons of Sampson Lucas (d. 1820), a merchant in Jamaica and London, they were uncles of Sir \*Arthur Lucas and Henry \*Lewis. Louis was engaged in business as a cotton merchant in Manchester and London and left £400,000. A member of the \*New Synagogue, he was prominent in the struggle for Jewish parliamentary emancipation. Philip was born in Kingston, Jamaica, and arrived in Manchester in around 1834, where, with his partner Henry Micholls, he founded the successful cotton manufacturing and mercantile firm of Micholls, Lucas & Co. of Cheetham Hill Road. He was elected to Manchester City Council in 1851 and in 1858 became a member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He was also the first Jew elected to Manchester's Union Club. A leading member of the Manchester Synagogue, he left £140,000. Benjamin \*Gompertz was his father-in-law. His sister married S. L. \*Behrens, of another prominent Jewish mercantile family in Manchester. Louis Arthur \*Lewis was his son.

ODNB; GM, 1851 (2), 223; Williams, *Manchester Jewry*.

**LUCAS, LOUIS ARTHUR** (22 September 1851–20 November 1876), explorer. Born in Manchester, on turning 21 he inherited £10,000 from the estate of his late father, Philip \*Lucas, and then travelled in Switzerland, the USA, and Egypt. In 1875 he resigned from the family firm, intent on exploring Africa. From

Khartoum in 1876 he set out with General Gordon to the lake in the Nile basin known as the Albert Nyanza, and navigated its northernmost part in the first steamboat ever launched on it. Against Gordon's advice he proceeded deeper into the continent. He reached the equatorial provinces, but with insufficient escort to venture further into the interior, he returned to Khartoum, in order to reorganise his expedition and journey via Zanzibar to the Congo. Following attacks of fever and dysentery, he abandoned his plans and left for Suez, but died on a steamboat on the Red Sea and was buried at Jeddah. A Bishareen vocabulary that he had prepared to aid him in his travels was published in the *Anthropological Institute's Journal*. His will benefited Jewish and non-Jewish organisations in Manchester, as his father's had done.

ODNB; JE; JC (15, 29 Dec. 1876); *Athenaeum* (23 Dec. 1876); *Times* (26 Dec. 1876); *Illustrated London News* (13 Oct. 1865, 9 Feb. 1877).

**LUCAS, MATTHEW RICHARD (MATT)** (5 March 1974–), actor, comedian, and writer. London-born, into a family connected with the Edgware and District Reform Synagogue, Matt Lucas attended Haberdashers' Aske's School and studied drama at the University of Bristol. Starting in show business in 1992 on the London stand-up comedy circuit, he became famous for his work in television, particularly the BBC hit series *Little Britain*. Instantly recognisable owing to his alopecia, he is also a gay icon. He is Patron of the Karen Morris Memorial Trust, a charity for leukaemia patients and their families founded in memory of a personal friend.

JC (20 Feb. 2009); online sources.

**LUCAS, VICTOR** (19 May 1916–5 May 1997), communal leader. Born in Bethnal Green above his father's drapery shop, he was one of the first Jews of Eastern European parentage to penetrate the Anglo-Jewish communal leadership. Educated at Parmiter's School, he became a prominent estate agent who in 1974 was appointed inaugural President of the British Property Federation; he retired from the industry in 1983. Having married

the sister of Ronald \*Waldman in 1938, he was groomed for a communal leadership role by his father-in-law, a leading member of the South Hackney Synagogue who served on the Board of Deputies. Lucas oriented himself towards such bastions of Anglo-Jewry as the \*United Synagogue and the \*Anglo-Jewish Association, and on being elected to the \*Board of Deputies in 1952 distanced himself from the Zionists who dominated it. He served as Vice-President from 1982–8, retiring in 1991. From 1971–6 he was President of the AJA, and from 1984–7 a much-admired president of the United Synagogue, noted for his dynamism. He was on the governing council of the JFS, and was a vice-president of the Jewish Material Claims Conference. He belonged to the Conservative Friends of Israel and the National Council for Soviet Jewry. His wife Stella (1916–) has been a notable communal personality in her own right.

JC (8 Aug. 1986, 16 May 1997).

**LUDER, IAN DAVID** (13 April 1951–), accountant and Lord Mayor of London. Born in Mile End, the son of a mathematics teacher, he was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School and at UCL. He became a chartered accountant specialising in taxation law, is the author of *Taxation and Remuneration Strategies* (1994), and was President (1994–5) of the Chartered Institute of Taxation. From 1976–99 he served as a Labour member of Bedford Borough Council, and since 1998 has served on the City of London Common Council. He held the office of Sheriff of the City of London (2007–8), and, in 2008–9, served as Lord Mayor of London. Unlike most other holders of that office he was not knighted at the end of his term, reputedly because he had defended bankers' bonuses, a politically sensitive issue. In 2010 he was appointed CBE.

WW; JC (24 June 1994, 19 Dec. 2008, 14 Aug. 2009).

**LUDMER, MAURICE JULIAN** (7 August 1926–14 May 1981), political activist and journalist. He was born in Salford; his father was a hairdresser and his mother a Hebrew teacher. Apprenticed at the Austin Motor Works, he joined the Young Communist League,

remaining a member of the Communist Party until 1968. He became a determined anti-Nazi after visiting the site of Belsen concentration camp when undertaking military service with the War Graves Commission. In Britain he became a quality controller and chaired the Birmingham Trades Council for two years. He became involved in the Coordinating Committee Against Racial Discrimination, and was one of the founders in 1978 of *Searchlight*, an extreme left-wing periodical dedicated to exposing alleged neo-Nazi infiltration, serving as its first Managing Editor. He was also a founder of the Anti-Nazi League. His views were welcomed among the mainstream Jewish community, but are often opposed as too one-sided and ideologically based.

ODNB; JC (22 May 1981).

**LUPU, THOMAS** (c1571–c1627), violinist and composer. He seems to have been baptised on 7 August 1571 at St Olave's Church, near the Tower of London, but the name Lupo, akin to Lopez and Wolf, suggests a possible Jewish origin. His father was violinist Joseph Lupo (d. April 1616) and his mother was a member of the \*Bassano family. Members of both families had arrived from Italy in 1540 as musicians to the Court of Henry VIII, and in 1601 Joseph received £200 from Elizabeth I for 'long and faithful service'. Thomas became a court violinist early in 1588. During James I's reign he was involved in the composition and performance of music for several masques. In 1620 he became 'Composer for our violins, that they may be the better furnished with variety and choice for our delight and pleasure in that kind', and in that capacity produced a notable body of work, continuing into the reign of Charles I. He probably died at the end of 1627, since early in 1628 his son Theophilus (d. July 1650) replaced him as court violinist. Thomas should not be confused with a relative and exact namesake (c1577–c1647), who was also a court violinist.

ODNB.

**LUSTGARTEN, EDGAR MARCUS** (3 May 1907–15 December 1978), crime writer,

radio broadcaster, and television presenter, and **LUSTGARTEN, JOSEPH** (1878–23 October 1937), lawyer and communal leader. Romanian-born Joseph Lustgarten moved in childhood to Manchester, where his father became a draper. Educated at the Manchester Jews' School, Manchester Grammar School, the Victoria University of Manchester, and at the Southampton College of Science, Joseph qualified as a solicitor in 1903 and practised in his home city. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1917, he was regarded as a leader of the junior Bar on the Northern Circuit. He was President of the Higher Broughton Synagogue, and was connected with many other Jewish institutions in Manchester. His brothers changed their names to Lawton. His Manchester-born son Edgar was educated at Manchester Grammar School and St John's College, Oxford. A skilled debater, he in 1930 was President of the Oxford Union. Called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, he joined his father on the Northern Circuit, and while awaiting briefs wrote articles on various topics before concentrating on radio scripts. He deserted the Bar for a radio career as a writer of revues and lyrics, a deviser of programmes, and the presenter of jazz records. During the Second World War, under a non-Jewish pseudonym, he broadcast to foreign countries, countering Lord Haw-Haw's pro-Nazi propaganda. His first book, *A Case to Answer* (1947) was made into a film. He authored *Verdict in Dispute* (1949), *Defender's Triumph* (1951), and five detective novels including *Turn the Light Out As You Go* (1978). Being a gifted mimic he played all roles, male and female, in his acclaimed six-part radio series *Prisoner at the Bar* (1952). On television he achieved particular success with *Free Speech* (1955–61) and *Fair Play* (1962–5). He addressed gatherings of supporters of the Hebrew University and of the Haifa Technion, and was a patron of the Society for Animal Welfare in Israel.

ODNB (Edgar Lustgarten); JC (29 Oct. 1937); *Times* (25 Oct. 1937); M. Dobkin, *Rothschild in Manchester* (1998).

**LUTON** and **DUNSTABLE**, towns in south Bedfordshire. The so-called Luton and Dunstable & District Jewish community presently numbers about 550 people. Jews had lived in Dunstable during the Middle Ages.

Modern Jewish settlement began in the late nineteenth century. During the Second World War evacuees from densely populated areas of London formed the Dunstable United Synagogue Membership Group, and from 1948 until 1955, when there were 60 Jews in Dunstable, there was a synagogue in Luton Road. The Revs. J. H. Rockman and B. Gross were the ministers. By the outbreak of the First World War there were about half a dozen Jewish families in the considerably larger town of Luton, west of Dunstable, and by the outbreak of the Second World War there were 25. In 1923 the Luton Hebrew Congregation was constituted. It was affiliated for a time to the \*Federation of Synagogues but now operates under the \*United Synagogue's auspices regarding funeral arrangements. From 1924–9 services and religion classes took place on premises in John Street. In 1929 a house in Moor Path was converted into a synagogue and a minister, Rev. H. D. Ritvo, was appointed. In 1953, a much-needed larger synagogue in Bury Park was consecrated. Rev. Ritvo was succeeded in 1960 by Rabbi L. N. Baum, whose successors have included Rabbis Alan Plancey, Michael H. Newman, C. Menasseh, M. Schwartz, and Y. Y. Schwei. In 1967 Progressive Jews living in the area founded the Beds-Herts Liberal Jewish Synagogue, later named the Chiltern Progressive Synagogue and now known as the Bedfordshire Progressive Synagogue or congregation Rodef Shalom.

RJYB; Jolles.

**LYLE, CECIL** (1892–9 March 1955), illusionist. His real surname was Cohen. Born in London, the son of a fine art publisher from Liverpool, he was a conjuror in music hall, and invented the 'half a full house' illusion. Billed as 'The Great Lyle', he became well known for his 'magical milliner' act, involving women emerging from hatboxes, and the 'hat tear and the vanishing gramophone record', which a later illusionist updated as 'the vanishing radio'. The Magic Circle, the magician's brotherhood of which he was an early member, honoured him with its Gold Medal.

Times (10 March 1955); JC (25 March 1955); Edwin Dawes, *The Great Lyle* (2005).

**LYNN, JONATHAN** (3 April 1943–), actor, screenwriter, and director. Born in Bath, the son of a doctor and nephew of Abba \*Eban, he read Law at Cambridge, and performed with the university's Footlights Club. As a young actor he had parts in Jack \*Rosenthal's televised *The Barmitzvah Boy*, in the film *The Knowledge*, and in the original London production of *Fiddler on the Roof*. He had recurrent roles in the comedic series *Twice a Fortnight* (1967), and *The Liver Birds* and *Doctor in the House* (both 1969). During the 1970s he directed numerous plays, winning the earliest of a number of awards that would come his way during his varied career. His television writing credits included *On the Buses* (1969) and *The Life of Harry Worth* (1974), and he became famous as co-writer of the acclaimed 1980s *Yes, Minister* and *Yes, Prime Minister* series, authoring three spin-off novels. He has also scripted films including *Clue* (1985) and *Nuns on the Run* (1990). His film directing credits include *My Cousin Vinny* (1992), *Sgt. Bilko* (1996), and *The Whole Nine Yards* (2000).

JC (4 March 1966, 4 June 2004).

**LYON, BENJAMIN (BEN)** (6 February 1901–22 March 1979), entertainer. Born in Atlanta, Georgia, the son of a travelling salesman, he acted on Broadway and in films from an early age. After his Hollywood career stalled he moved to Britain in 1935 with his non-Jewish actress wife Bebe Daniels (1901–71). The couple won fame and popularity as stars of the long-running BBC radio show *Hi Gang*. They endeared themselves to the British public for remaining in England throughout the war. They subsequently starred in the radio situation comedy *Life With The Lyons*, which transferred to television and featured their real-life son and daughter. In 1954 Lyon converted to his wife and children's Roman Catholicism. He later returned to the USA.

JC (10 May 1940, 13 Aug. 1954).

**LYON, GEORGE LEWIS** (11 December 1828–14 February 1904), journalist, newspaper proprietor, and communal leader. Born in Portsmouth, the son of a tailor, he attended



a local private school, O'Reilly's, Esplanade House, and became a newspaper reporter. He also acted as Secretary of the Portsmouth Hebrew Benevolent Institution. In the early 1850s he moved to London, becoming Secretary of the \*Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution. He later worked as a financial journalist, writing the City articles for the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Morning Advertiser*, and several other newspapers. Many of Anglo-Jewry's finest intellectuals were frequent visitors to his Canonbury home. In February 1873 he launched, as an alternative voice to the JC, the *Jewish World*, which passed into other hands some years before his death. At one time Secretary of the Jews' Infant School, he was also Secretary of the \*Jews' Emigration Society. He and his twin sister Emma, an unmarried dressmaker and milliner, were noted for their unflinching charity; his reckless generosity towards the needy, many of whom proved unworthy of his kindness, materially impoverished him.

JC (8 April 1910).

**LYON, HART** (1721–1800), rabbi. Born in Rzeszow, Poland, into a rabbinical family, Hirsch Lewin, also known as Zevi Hirsch Lewin or Loebel, attended a yeshivah in Glogau, and then devoted himself to the full-time study of traditional Jewish texts and Hebrew grammar. In 1757 he arrived in London as Rabbi of the \*Great Synagogue, becoming known as Hart Lyon. His appointment heralded a period of co-operation between London's two Ashkenazi congregations, for the Hambro' Synagogue agreed to pay much of his annual salary and consulted him on matters halakhic. Similarly, the founders of the \*New Synagogue recognized his authority on those issues, and sought his approval of the man they chose to be their rabbi. Lyon thus enjoyed a status that foreshadowed the position of Chief Rabbi, the first bona fide holder of which was his son Solomon \*Hirschell. But Lyon constantly railed against the state of Jewish observance and education in London, and his relations with the Great's lay leaders grew tense. He set up a Continental-style bet medrash in his home and spent an increasing amount of his time there. In 1764 he left London for a pulpit

on the Continent, and carved out a distinguished rabbinic career.

ODNB; EJ; JE; Duschinsky, *Rabbinat*; Roth, *Great Synagogue*; 'Rabbi Zevi Ashkenazi and his family in London', *JHSET*, 3 (1896–8), 102–25.

**LYON (née Abraham?)**, **SARAH** (1703–1808), centenarian, and **TITTERMAN, ISAAC** (1731–1818), mohel and shochet. Born Sarah Abraham according to a descendant (although the name Levy was sometimes mentioned), she was apparently a native of Amsterdam who emigrated to England as a young woman when her son Isaac Titterman (by her first husband) was a babe in arms. She settled in Ipswich, becoming celebrated for her longevity. Her married name is sometimes incorrectly spelled Lyons. Two (and reputedly three) portraits depicted her in extreme old age, one by John Constable, who also painted her son. It is said that Lord George \*Gordon, before converting to Judaism, passed Rev. Titterman's house in Ipswich and was intrigued by the Hebrew inscription over the door, and began a lasting friendship with the occupant. Titterman regularly visited Gordon during his subsequent imprisonment, and may have been the mohel who circumcised him.

JC (7 June 1895, 19 June, 3 July 1896); W. Clarke, *History of Ipswich* (1830).

**LYON, SOLOMON** (1755–1820), scholar and Hebraist. He was born in Bohemia, probably at Kuttienplan (Chodová Planá). Following a traditional Jewish education he studied at the Prague Talmud University. During the 1780s he was a pedlar in Portsmouth, whose Jewish community acknowledged his learning with the honorific 'Reb'. At the end of that decade he relocated to Cambridge, setting up as a dealer and chapman in partnership with former Londoner Jonas Hart (they were declared bankrupt in 1791), and embarked on a 17-year career giving private tuition in Hebrew to undergraduates. In 1799 he published *A Compendious Hebrew Grammar*, and in 1800, while still tutoring, he established what was apparently Britain's first Jewish

boys' boarding school. In 1806, with a very large family to support and mounting financial problems, he moved to Chelsea, where he opened a short-lived school, was again a dealer and chapman, and in 1808 was committed to the Fleet debtors' prison. Following his release he resided at Southwark, where he wrote a commentary on an unearthed medal with Hebrew inscriptions. *Explanation of and Observations on an Antique Medal* (1810). Dubbed the 'Rev.' Solomon Lyon, he then seems to have become a private tutor of Hebrew to undergraduates at Oxford, where he became virtually blind from cataracts until an operation about 1815. In the latter year he published *A Theological Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon*, dedicated to the philosemitic Duke of Sussex, who with his brothers the Prince Regent and the dukes of Kent and Gloucester headed the list of more than 300 subscribers. That list, comprising more Christians than Jews, contained many prominent names, including noblemen, high-ranking clerics, academics from Oxford and Cambridge, and masters at Eton, some of whose scholars took private lessons in Hebrew with Lyon. Meanwhile, Lyon tried setting up as a private tutor of Hebrew at Cheltenham. By 1817 he had moved to Bristol, and in 1818 tried his luck as a tutor at Bath. He died in London 'rich in mind... not in pocket', to quote his grandson. Emma \*Henry was his daughter.

N. Cream, 'Revd Solomon Lyon of Cambridge, 1755–1820', *Jewish Historical Studies*: TRHSE, 36 (1999–2001), 31–70; JC (3 May 1867, 24 Nov 1871, 6 June 1879); Katz, JHE.

**LYONS (né Rabinovitch), ABRAHAM MONTAGU** (February 1894–29 November 1961), politician and barrister. He was born in Lincoln to religiously observant Russian-born parents. His father, Lyon Rabinovitch (c1860–1948), also known as 'R. Lyons', was a commission agent who later became a leader of the Nottingham Jewish community, serving as President of the local Hebrew Congregation and of the Chevra Kadisha. Abraham attended Old Clee Grammar School in Lincoln. During the First World War he served as a lieutenant, and was later, in civilian life, styled Colonel Lyons. In 1922 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple (KC, 1933). He became leader of the Midland Circuit, and was Recorder of Great Grimsby from 1936 until his death, as

well as a member of the General Council of the Bar. In 1931 he was elected Conservative MP for East Leicester, losing his seat in the 1945 General Election. A member of the \*Board of Deputies and of the Council of the AJA, he chaired the Committee of Enquiry into Kosher Meat Prices set up in 1960 by the Chief Rabbi.

JC (30 April 1948, 1, 15 Dec. 1961); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**LYONS, [ALBERT MICHAEL] NEIL** (1880–1940), novelist and short story writer. Known as A. Neil Lyons, he was born in Kimberley, South Africa, and moved to Britain in his youth. His numerous books included *Hookey* (1902); *Clara* (1912); *Kitchener Chaps* (1915); *A Kiss from France* (1916); *A London Lot* (1919), which was a novel based on his co-written play *London Pride* (1916); *Fifty-Fifty* (1923); and *Tom, Dick and Harriet* (1937).

EJ; JC (14 Nov. 1902).

**LYONS, BERNARD** (30 March 1913–12 April 2008) and **LYONS, Sir [ISIDORE] JACK** (1 February 1916–18 February 2008), businessmen and philanthropists. Born in Leeds, they were sons of Samuel Henry Lyons (d. 1959), a Polish-born clothing retailer, and both entered the family firm after leaving Leeds Grammar School. In 1954 the family's nationwide chain of Alexandre shops merged with United Drapery Stores as UDS, under Bernard as Managing Director. Following their father's death Jack took over the retail side and Bernard the manufacturing. By the 1960s the UDS Group was one of the largest retailers in Britain. Concentrating on men's clothing, it included Alders, John Collier, and many duty free shops. From 1972 until the group's sale in 1982, Bernard was Chairman and Jack his deputy. Jack was also a management consultant and property developer. He was knighted in 1973. In 1986 he and three others were named as the 'Guinness Four', accused of 'insider trading' in a celebrated case. They were convicted in 1990. Sir Jack was stripped of his knighthood and fined £3,000,000. The four continued to protest their innocence and launched numerous appeals. Jack was well-known as

a philanthropist and patron of the arts. He chaired the Leeds Musical Festival (1955–72) and the 1964 Shakespeare Exhibition, and was a life trustee of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. He built the Sir Jack Lyons Concert Hall at the University of York and a building at the Royal College of Music in London. He was Vice-President of the United Israel Appeal and a major contributor to World ORT. Bernard wrote a privately circulated memoir, *The Thread Is Strong* (1981) and a novel, *The Narrow Edge* (1985). He was President of the Leeds Jewish Representative Council (1956–68) and held other Jewish communal posts. He was on the national executive of the Council of Christians and Jews, and chaired the Yorkshire and North East Conciliation Committee of the Race Relations Board. A Conservative councillor (1951–65) and a major donor to his party, he was a JP and DL of the West Riding. The University of Leeds, a major recipient of his largesse, awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1973. His wife Lucy (née Hurst; d. 2002) was also a Conservative councillor.

JC (30 Oct. 1959, 22 Feb., 9 May 2008); WWW; Jolles.

**LYONS, DENNIS, BARON LYONS OF BRIGHTON** (11 October 1918–18 January 1978), political speechwriter and public relations consultant. Dennis Lyons was born Braham Jack Lyons in Brighton, the son of Raphael Lyons (d. 1944), a turf accountant. He was a journalist and public relations consultant, with a career stretching from Features Editor on *Everybody's Weekly* (1946) to director of Traverse, Healy, Lyons and Partners (1968–75) to independent public relations consultant. Lyons was one of Harold Wilson's main speechwriters and coined the phrases 'yesterday's men' (1970) and 'social contract' (1972). He shrouded much of his career in secrecy. He was, most unusually, given a life peerage by Wilson in December 1974.

Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.; JC (27 Jan. 1918).

**LYONS, EDWARD** (17 May 1926–), politician. Glasgow-born, educated at Roundhay School, Leeds and the University of Leeds, he served in the Royal Artillery in 1944–8 and was a Russian interpreter for the British Control

Commission in Germany, 1946–8. He qualified as a solicitor in 1951, was called to the Bar in 1952 by Lincoln's Inn (QC, 1974; Bencher, 1983), and practised on the North Eastern Circuit (1952–74) and in London from 1974. From 1972–98 he was a Recorder. He served as Labour MP for Bradford East from 1966–February 1974 and for Bradford West from February 1974 until 1981, when he joined the SDP, continuing as an SDP MP until 1983. He was junior minister during 1969–70 and a member of the National Council of the SDP from 1984–9.

Jolles; Stenton; WW; JC (7 March 1980).

**LYONS, ISRAEL** (d. 19 August 1770), Hebraist, and **LYONS, ISRAEL** (1739–1 May 1775), astronomer, botanist, and mathematician. Polish-born, the elder Israel Lyons settled in Cambridge, where he practised as a silversmith and was appointed by the university to teach Hebrew to students. He wrote *The Scholar's Instructor, or Hebrew Grammar* (1735; 2nd ed. 1757; 4th ed. 1823) and *Observations and Enquiries Relating to Various Parts of Scripture History* (1768). His relations with the organised Cambridge Jewish community were fraught, and he was buried in a local churchyard, as was his daughter Judith (d. April 1795), a fortune teller who died a pauper. His Cambridge-born son **Israel Lyons** was a scientific prodigy who published a *Treatise on Fluxions* in 1758 and a study of hitherto undiscovered Cambridge flora in 1763. These were followed by other scholarly contributions, and he was widely held in high esteem as a young man of extraordinary learning and intellectual powers. In 1773, as official astronomer to the Board of Longitude, he accompanied Captain Constantine Phipps's expedition towards the North Pole. He died of measles while preparing a complete edition of William Halley's works, sponsored by the Royal Society. He appears to have had no ties to Judaism.

ODNB.

**LYONS, Sir JOSEPH NATHANIEL** (29 December 1847–21 June 1917), restaurant chain proprietor. Born in London, the son of an itinerant salesman of jewellery and watches, he

was apprenticed to an optician after leaving the Borough Jewish School. In his youth he painted watercolours, wrote novelettes, and dabbled in the invention of gadgets. In 1887 he became the partner of members of the \*Salmon and \*Gluckstein families, to whom he was distantly related, in opening a cheap, clean tea shop at the Newcastle Exhibition held that year. The group ran similar shops at other exhibitions and, in 1894, organised J. Lyons & Co., of which he became Life Chairman. In 1894 it opened its first tea shop, in Piccadilly, and quickly became established with branches throughout London. It was arguably the first catering chain that provided cheap, reliable food and (non-alcoholic) drink in pleasant, clean restaurants. It remained a household name until the end of the twentieth century. Knighted in 1911, Lyons was also active in the TA movement, in which he was the first to introduce athletic training. In 1914 he wrote a recruiting song, *Shoulder to Shoulder*.

ODNB; JC (29 June 1917); DBB; WWW; Jolles.

**LYONS, LEWIS** (20 November 1862–7 July 1918), trade union leader. Born in Whitechapel, the son of a journeyman tailor from Germany, he was educated at the JIS in Whitechapel, leaving aged 11 to begin working as a tailor's machinist. He became a socialist and a fierce critic of 'sweating', as exhausting piecework, contracted for meagre wages, and ubiquitous among impoverished Jewish migrants in the East End, was known. From 1885 until 1912 he acted as Secretary to nine Jewish tailoring unions, and was frequently in trouble with the authorities. He wrote many articles for newspapers and headed a monthly journal, *The Anti-Sweater*, during 1886–7. In August 1889 he chaired the strike committee that secured some benefits for sweated workers. Oddly, however, he was accused of siding with employers rather than with employees, and also of misappropriating union funds. He became a tobacconist in Bristol but later returned to London as a trade union leader in the tailoring industry. His knowledge of working-class conditions in London was widely respected.

ODNB; JC (31 Oct. 1913, 26 July 1918).

**LYONS, MORRIS** (fl. mid-nineteenth century), electroplater. He came to prominence at the 1851 Exhibition, where he exhibited an electroplating apparatus that received considerable attention and a prize medal. He also exhibited at the 1862 International Exhibition, where he exhibited the process of magneto deposition of gold and silver, and 'introduced a new founded salt for commercial purposes, which he has, by a chemical combination, made into a new solution, cleaner, safer, surer, whiter, brighter, and cheaper than any solution used by electro-platers and gilders'. In 1962 he was elected a member of the Society of Arts and in 1863 a council member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Science. He resided at Suffolk Street, Birmingham. His biographical and career details are obscure, but he may have been Morris Lyons of Coventry, a dentist practising in New Street, Birmingham, and a doctor (LSA) practising in Hagley Road, Birmingham.

Berger, *The Jewish Victorian 1861–1870*, 234; Z. Josephs, *Birmingham Jewry 1749–1914*; idem, *Birmingham Jewry, More Aspects 1740–1930*.

**LYONS, Sir RUDOLPH** (5 January 1912–25 January 1991), circuit judge. Educated at Leeds Grammar School and the University of Leeds, he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1934 (QC, 1953; Bencher, 1961). He served as Recorder of Sunderland in 1955–6, of Newcastle upon Tyne from 1956–61, of Sheffield from 1961–5, and of Leeds from 1965–70. He was Leader of the North Eastern Circuit (1961–70) and Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of County Durham (1961–70). He was Recorder and Judge of the Crown Court of Liverpool from 1970–1, and a Circuit Judge from 1972–82. Lyons was President of the Council of HM Circuit Judges in 1974. He was knighted in 1976.

JC (1 Feb. 1991); WWW; Jolles.

# M

**MAAS, JOSEPH** (30 January 1847–16 January 1886), singer. Born in Deptford, Kent, the grandson of a cantor, he apparently had no attachment to Judaism. He was a chorister at Rochester Cathedral (1856–60), and afterwards worked as a clerk in Chatham Dockyard, continuing to study music in his spare time. From 1869–71, financed by a well-wisher, he trained in Milan, and made his debut at Covent Garden in 1872. From then until 1877 he toured America as a member of Clara Kellogg's English Opera Company. On his return to London he became Principal Tenor with the Carl Rosa Company. He was a virtually unrivalled performer of English ballads and Handel's oratorios. The *JC* declared that his death left a void in the music world comparable to that left by John \*Braham.

ODNB; JE; *JC* (22 Jan. 1886).

**MAAS, PAULLAZARUS** (18 November 1880–15 July 1964), classical scholar and Byzantinist. Born into a banker's family in Frankfurt, he was educated at the universities of Berlin and Munich and lost his post as Professor of Greek at Königsberg in 1934 owing to Nazi persecution. Following his arrest during the Kristallnacht pogrom, permission for him to come to England was obtained by fellow-classicist Enoch Powell (the future Conservative politician), who flew to Germany to intercede for him, and he arrived in Oxford in 1939, taking up a post as advisor on Classics created specifically for him at the Clarendon Press. In 1949 he became a member of Balliol College. The University of Oxford awarded him an honorary DLitt in 1959 and he was honoured by the German government in 1963. He published widely in his field.

ODNB; *JC* (24 July 1964).

**MACCABÆAN PILGRIMAGE** was an expedition to Palestine in 1897 organised and

led by Herbert \*Bentwich, a member of the \*Maccabæans. In 1896 Herzl's clarion call for the re-establishment of a Jewish State was made in the *JC* (whose consequent editorial was not unsympathetic) before it famously appeared in pamphlet form in German. Through Israel \*Zangwill, who had met him in Vienna, Herzl on his visit to London that year gave his first lecture in England to the Maccabæans, on 6 July. The philosemitic painter Holman \*Hunt, who had recently urged wholesale Jewish colonisation of Palestine, attended as a guest. Herzl's lecture attracted lively discussion, with some listeners expressing hostility, some scepticism, some cautionary acceptance, and others agreement. Bentwich was inspired on the spot to propose the pilgrimage, in order that members might see for themselves the land that they were being urged to reclaim; he predicted that they would be won over. Zangwill, who believed that Herzl's scheme 'deserved consideration but not premature adoption', declared that he would gladly take part. And so the pilgrimage was arranged, at a cost of £46 per person. At a crowded meeting of Zionists held in the East End on 22 January 1897 a ringing endorsement from Herzl was read. In this substantial message he observed that the 'significance' of what was to occur could not be underestimated: 'For the first time a band of modern, cultured Jews of all professions, with a distinct, leading idea, make their way to the land of our fathers in order to personally explore it. It is a national enquiry expedition singular of its kind – one calculated to raise our hopes.' Of the 20 participants, only a few were Maccabæans. Five of the 'pilgrims' were foreign Jews: a scholar from Copenhagen, three women from Philadelphia, and a young man from Alexandria who joined the party en route. One of the Britons was a Christian woman with a zeal for scriptural prophecy; she died of typhus on the return journey. The remainder were 15 English Jews, nine of them from London, including, besides Bentwich and Zangwill, journalist Samuel L. Bensusan; stockbroker Avigdor L. Birnstingl and his wife Cordelia ('favourite daughter' of diamond merchant Joseph Pyke); future dayan Asher \*Feldman, then a senior student of \*Jews' College; painter Isaac \*Snowman; and Lewis Levy of Hampstead. Three 'pilgrims' from Birmingham included the congregation's minister, Rev. G. J. \*Emanuel, and its long-serving president, Henry Davis, while

from South Shields came draper Samuel Finn, a stalwart of the Chovevei Zion movement. The pilgrims left London on 6 April. In Palestine, on horseback, they visited Rishon l'Zion; Mikveh Israel; Jerusalem, where Chief Rabbi Samuel Salant welcomed them with a solemn address; Tiberias; Nablus; and the Jewish settlements in Galilee. Following their return to London on 14 May the Maccabæans held a dinner for them, at which Zangwill proclaimed that he saw the prospect of 'a self-regenerated Israel glorying in its manhood, no longer the scum and by-word of the nations'. The impressions gained from his journey were woven into his *Dreamers of the Ghetto* (1898). Jewish press reports of the pilgrimage, which occurred just before the First Zionist Congress (Basle, 29 August 1897), gave the cause valuable publicity. In a letter, Bentwich assured Herzl that Palestine was a fertile land 'capable of reconstruction'. The pilgrimage fired Bentwich's determination to acquire land there for an Anglo-Jewish settlement, which after several setbacks he finally achieved in 1923 when land at Gezer was purchased by the Maccabæan Land Company, which he chaired.

JC (25 Dec. 1891, 23 Sept. 1892, 10 July 1896, 22 Jan., 9 April 1897, 5 Sept. 1902, 8 June 1923, 17 Aug. 1963); M. Bentwich and N. Bentwich, *Herbert Bentwich: the pilgrim father* (1940).

**MACCABÆANS, THE**, was a group of young Jewish intellectuals formed in 1891 under the presidency of the painter S. J. \*Solomon and vice-presidency of Colonel A. E. \*Goldsmid. The group's co-founder along with Solomon and Goldsmid was another young middle-class Londoner, H. J. Cohen. Its stated aims were nebulous, and it lacked dogma, with its members being of different levels of Jewish observance and possessing divergent views regarding Zionism. They included Israel \*Abrahams, Herbert \*Bentwich, Joseph \*Jacobs, C. G. \*Montefiore, Lucien \*Wolf, and Israel \*Zangwill. What linked them was their youth, or comparative youth; their intellectualism; and their cultural and philanthropic interest in matters Jewish. They held meetings on a range of relevant topics at the St James's Hall Restaurant, Piccadilly; among their early speakers were the novelist Hall Caine, who had revealed his pro-

Jewish sympathies in his work *The Scapegoat*; Dr Felix Adler of New York, founder of the Ethical Culture Movement; and Theodor Herzl. In 1897 several members went on the so-called \*Maccabæan Pilgrimage – a misnomer in view of the small number of members involved but so-called because the idea arose at one of their meetings. The group gradually assumed a Zionistic stance, although no longer with the participation of such people as Abrahams, Montefiore, Wolf, and Zangwill, who opposed the movement. It became the Order of Ancient Maccabæans, and its branches were known as Beacons. It existed until 1964. (See also *Wandering Jews*.)

**MACCOBY, HAYYIM ZUNDEL** (1858–1916), preacher, and **MACCOBY, HYAM ZOUNDELL** (20 March 1924–2004), scholar and writer. Polish-born Hayyim (Chaim) Maccoby was dubbed the 'Maggid of Kamenets', where he settled in 1873. He left that town in 1875, preaching in several locations until 1883, when he became the first regular emissary of the Chibbat Zion movement. He travelled in Russia, Lithuania, and Poland winning recruits to the cause, despite much rabbinical opposition. In 1890 he settled in Britain, where his preaching resulted in the establishment of fledging Chovevei Zion societies. However, he staunchly opposed Herzl's political Zionism on religious grounds. A saintly figure, he was a dedicated vegetarian who avoided wearing leather shoes. His Sunderland-born grandson Hyam, whose other grandfather was Sunderland's Rabbi David Rabbinowitz, learned classical Hebrew and Arabic from a tender age. Educated at Bede Grammar School, where his father taught mathematics, he served in the Royal Signals at Bletchley Park during the war, and then read English at Balliol College, Oxford. He taught English at \*Carmel College and other schools, and in 1975 was appointed librarian and tutor at \*Leo Baeck College, then situated in the \*West London Synagogue and from 1982 in the Manor House (now the Sternberg Centre), Finchley. He retired in 1995 as Emeritus Fellow, by which time the library's holdings had grown from fewer than 5000 volumes to 30,000. In 1998 he joined the Centre for Jewish Studies at the University of Leeds as Visiting Professor, and from 1999 was Research Professor there.

His many books include *The Day God Laughed* (1978, co-written with Wolf \*Mankowitz), *A Pariah People* (1996), *The Philosophy of the Talmud* (2002), and *Anti-Semitism and Modernity* (2004). His play *The Disputation* was televised in 1996, the year he received an honorary doctorate from the Open University.

EJ; ODNB (Hyam Maccoby); JC (17 April 1916, 14 May 2004).

**MACHZIKE HADATH SYNAGOGUE** had its origins in the Machzike Hadath Chevra (Society of Upholders of the Faith), established in 1893 by Orthodox immigrants in London's East End. It was formed by a fusion of the Machzike Shomrei Shabbat ('Upholders of Sabbath Observance') Shul in Booth Street and individual members of the North London Beth Hamedrash. Its inaugural minister was Abraham \*Werner. Established as an antidote to the Anglo-Jewish minhag at congregations linked to the \*United Synagogue, it purposefully rejected Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler's jurisdiction until 1905, when in return for financial assistance it ceased flouting his authority. In 1898 it had grown sufficiently to warrant a move into a former Huguenot chapel at the corner of Brick Lane and Fournier Street, and became known until 1983 as the Spitalfields Great Synagogue. Now sometimes referred to as the Machzike Adass Synagogue, it held services in the Brick Lane premises until about 1956. It then met at the Golders Green home of Rabbi Simcha Zissel Lopian, and since 1983 has been located in Highfield Road, Golders Green.

JYB; JCR-UK.

**MACK, JOHN DAVID** (1897–9 February 1957), politician. He was born Jacob David Mack in Liverpool, the son of a picture frame maker from Poland; the family resided in Wrexham at the time of the 1901 Census. He became a life insurance agent in Liverpool and a representative of the National Amalgamated Union of Life Assurance Workers, and then a lecturer on behalf of the Labour Party. He served as a member of Liverpool City Council from 1928–46 and was Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme from 1942–51. He was a member

of the Liverpool branch of Poale Zion. In 1943 he joined the Committee for a Jewish Army, and became its Vice-President; its efforts led to the formation of the Jewish Brigade the following year. In 1946 he travelled to Romania and Bulgaria to ask their leaders to ameliorate the condition of the Jews there. His wife Adèle (née Cywan; d. 8 October 1983), whom he married in 1943, traded in haute couture as 'Adele of Mayfair', and braved the U-boat menace in the Atlantic to voyage to North America with her fashions in connection with the wartime 'Earn Dollars for Britain' campaign. His Liverpool-born brother **Robert Mack** (né Ephraim Mack; 1899–61) and Leeds-born sister-in-law **Ethel Mack** (née Freeman; c1901–77), who married in 1922, left Leeds in 1932 for Portsmouth, where both became long-serving Labour councillors. In 1935 Robert stood as Labour candidate for the South Hants parliamentary division. In 1959 Ethel became a JP in Portsmouth. Their son, Captain [**Israel**] **Jack David Mack** of the Regular Army (17 May 1923–May 1991), active in the local branch of AJEX, was appointed JP in 1962.

JC (3 Dec. 1943, 15 Feb. 1957, 16 June 1961, 2 Nov. 1962, 1 July 1977, 21 Oct. 1983); <http://www.ancestry.com>; Stenton; WWW; Jolles.

**MAGNUS (née Emanuel), KATIE, Lady** (2 May 1844–2 March 1924), writer and educationist. Born in Portsmouth, the daughter of Emanuel \*Emanuel, she was educated at home, and at 17 began teaching the children of the local congregation. She wrote *Little Miriam's Holyday Stories for Little Jewish Readers* (6 vols, 1868–70). In 1870 she married (Sir) Philip \*Magnus, and continued her career as a teacher of Jewish children. She also authored *About the Jews since Bible Times* (1881), *Outlines of Jewish History* (1st ed. 1886), *Jewish Portraits* (1st ed. 1888), *Salvage* (essays, 1899), *First Makers of England* (1901), *A Book of Verse* (1905), and *Some Minor Moralities and Minor Heresies* (1908). She also contributed articles to the JC and to mainstream journals and was involved in a number of charitable endeavours, including Lily \*Montagu's West Central Girls' Club. A lecture series of the JHSE commemorates her.

ODNB; JC (7 March 1924); R. Sebag-Montefiore, 'A quest for a grandfather: Sir Philip Magnus, first

Baronet, Victorian educationist', *Jewish Historical Studies*: JHSET, 34 (1994–6), 141–59.

**MAGNUS, LAURIE** (5 August 1872–28 April 1933), journalist, author, and publisher. Born in London, to Katie (Lady) \*Magnus and Sir Philip \*Magnus, he was educated at St Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he read Classics. From 1896–1900 he was Berlin Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and subsequently became Joint Managing Director of George Routledge and Sons, the publishing company. In 1910 he unsuccessfully stood for Parliament as a Unionist. During the First World War he was a major in the Royal Defence Corps and was twice mentioned in despatches. His wrote many books, mainly on literature but also on politics and Jewish affairs, and edited several others. His works included *Aspects of the Jewish Question* (under the pseudonym 'A Quarterly Reviewer', 1902), *The Jewish Board of Guardians and the Men Who Made It* (1908), *The Third Great War in Relation to Modern History* (1914), *General Sketch of European Literature in the Centuries of Romance* (his chief work, 1918), and *The Jews in the Christian Era and Their Contribution to Civilization* (1929). He served on the councils of the Royal Society of Literature and the Girls' Public Day School Trust. Shortly before his death his long letter defending German Jewry from Nazi vilification appeared in *The Times*. His son P. M. \*Magnus succeeded to the family baronetcy later that year.

*Times* (16 March, 29 April, 5 May 1933); *JC* (5, 12, 19 May 1933).

**MAGNUS, Sir PHILIP, first Baronet** (7 October 1842–29 August 1933), educationist, and politician. Born in London, the son of a Chatham-born tailor and wine merchant who had been a shipping agent, he was educated at UCS and at UCL, where he gained a First in Arts and Sciences. He was a lecturer in applied mathematics and Organising Secretary of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and then Superintendent and Secretary of the Institute's Department of Technology (1888–1915). A Fellow of the University of London and a member of the University Senate (1898–1931), he served as Unionist MP for London University from 1906–22. He was Chairman of

the Secondary Schools Association and wrote widely on technical education and technical subjects. He was knighted in 1886 and made a baronet in 1917. Active in the \*West London Synagogue, he was its Assistant Minister from 1866–80. He was the first man who had ever served in a rabbinical capacity elected to the British Parliament. Katie \*Magnus was his wife. **Sir Philip Montefiore Magnus** (later Magnus-Allcroft), second Baronet (8 February 1906–21 December 1988), their grandson, was an author and historian. The elder son of Laurie \*Magnus and of Sir Isidore \*Spielmann's daughter, he was educated at Westminster School and Wadham College, Oxford. A civil servant for much of his career, he became a well-known author, producing a best-selling, pioneering biography of Gladstone (1954) which sold 50,000 copies, and biographies of Kitchener (1958) and of Edward VII (1964). He was active in Shropshire's local government, where he lived as a country squire. He added Allcroft to his name in 1951 after the family of his wife.

ODNB; R. Sebag-Montefiore, *A Family Patchwork* (1999); F. E. Foden, *Philip Magnus: Victorian Educational Pioneer* (1970); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**MAGONET, JONATHAN** (2 August 1942–), Reform rabbi and writer. London-born, he qualified as a physician before being ordained at \*Leo Baeck College. After gaining a PhD from the University of Heidelberg he returned to the College as a lecturer, becoming head of the Bible Department, and professor in 1996. From 1985–2005 he was Principal. He helped to found and organise the Standing Conference of Jews, Christians, Muslims. His publications include *A Rabbi's Bible* (1991) and *A Rabbi Reads the Psalms* (1994), as well as anthologies on popular Jewish wisdom. He edited *Jewish Explorations of Sexuality* (1995). *Talking to the Other* (2003) traced his interfaith work. He exerted great influence on the development of Reform Judaism through the series of prayer books he co-edited with Lionel \*Blue: *Daily, Sabbath and Occasional Prayers* (1977), *High Holy Days* (1985) and *Pilgrim Festivals* (1995).

**MAHLER, KURT** (26 July 1903–25 February 1988), mathematician. A native of Krefeld am



Rhein, Germany, where his father worked in the printing and bookbinding trade, he was educated at the universities of Frankfurt and Göttingen. He left Germany in 1933, and spent most of the ensuing 30 years in Manchester. Interned as an 'enemy alien' in 1940, the year he received an ScD from the University of Manchester, he was naturalised in 1946. At the University of Manchester he rose from assistant lecturer (1941) to professor (1952). The remainder of his active career occurred in Australia and the USA. His interest in pure mathematics prompted 'Mahler's Method', 'Mahler's Classification of Real and Complex Numbers', and 'Mahler's Compactness Theorem'. Elected FRS in 1948, he was awarded the London Mathematical Society's Senior Berwick Prize in 1950.

*Biog. Mem. FRS*, 39; WWW.

**MAIDEN LANE SYNAGOGUE** *see* **WESTERN SYNAGOGUE**

**MAIRANTS, IVOR** (18 July 1908–20 February 1998), guitarist. Born in Rybin, Poland, he arrived in London as a small child. On leaving Raine's Foundation School in Stepney he worked for a while in a woollen warehouse in Whitechapel run by his cousins. A self-taught guitarist, at 20 he became a professional musician. From the 1930s he performed with leading dance bands, and after the war enjoyed recording success with the Mantovani Orchestra and with Manuel and his *Music of the Mountains*. A record he made with Manuel, *Concert Aranjuez*, sold over one million copies. His guitar quintet featured in the 1950s BBC series *Guitar Club*. In 1950 he established in London his innovative Central School of Dance Music, which specialised in the guitar. In 1959 he and his wife Lily opened the Ivor Mairants Musiccentre, the first specialist guitar store in Britain. He wrote for several music journals. His instructional books on guitar-playing and technique, notably his flamenco guitar method, enjoyed wide sales. In 1980 he published his autobiography, *My Fifty Fretting Years*, and in 1995 *The Great Jazz Guitarists*. His final years were spent composing for guitar. In 1997 the Worshipful Society of Musicians instituted an annual guitar competition in his honour.

JC (23 Oct. 1981, 13 March 1998).

**MAITLIS, JACOB** (c1900–30 July 1984), Yiddishist, and **MAITLIS, PETER MICHAEL** (15 January 1933–), chemist. Polish-born Jacob obtained a PhD at the University of Jena. He arrived in Britain in 1936, and served in various communal roles, including Hon. Research Secretary to the YIVO Institute and Director of ORT Vocational Training (UK). From 1958–67 he was a director of the \*Zionist Federation Educational Trust. He was a leading scholar of medieval Yiddish literature and folklore, with writings including books and published articles. The books include *In gang fun Doyres* ('In the Wake of Generations'; 1975), which won the Paris-based Ganapolsky Literary Prize, and *Fun vaytn amol bizn haynt* ('From the Ancient Past to the Present Day'; 1981) which won the Argentina-based Avrom Zak Prize. Recognised more abroad than in Britain, he died in Zurich. His document archive was given to Israel's Ben Gurion University. His son Peter, educated at the universities of Birmingham and London, held research posts at Cornell and Harvard before being appointed to the academic staff of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. From 1972–97 he was Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Sheffield. He has received many visiting professorships, was elected FRS (1984), and was a council member of the Royal Society (1991–3). He edited *The Organic Chemistry of Palladium* (2 vols, 1971). The Cambridge-educated BBC television news presenter **Emily Maitlis** (6 September 1970–) is his daughter.

L. *Prager Yiddish Culture in Britain: A Guide* (1990); JC (1 Feb. 1952, 4 March 1960, 13 Aug. 1971, 14 Jan. 1976, 10 Aug. 1984, 30 Nov. 1984; WW in *World Jewry* 1965; WW.

**MAIZELS, ALFRED** (17 January 1917–10 May 2006), economist and international civil servant. Born in Whitechapel, the son of a master tailor from Poland, he was educated at Raine's Foundation School, Bethnal Green, and at the LSE (First in Statistics). He taught there, and then became a civil servant in the Board of Trade, focusing on the underdeveloped world. From 1955–66 he worked at the

National Institute for Economic and Social Research, specialising in the economics of underdevelopment. There he produced his classic work *Industrial Growth and World Trade* (1963), which argued that the industrialised world should reduce the barriers imposed upon Third World exports. From 1966–74 he was Secretary of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and from 1974–80 served as speechwriter to his successor. He later held academic posts in London and Oxford.

ODNB.

**MAIZELS, MONTAGUE** (30 September 1899–10 February 1976), haematologist. The brother of Hilda \*Lewis, he was born in London. Educated at Davenant School in Whitechapel and at UCL, he finished his medical training at Guy's Hospital (MD 1923), where he joined the Pathology Department. In 1928 he was appointed clinical pathologist at the Infant's Hospital, Westminster, and in 1931 at UCH, where he was professor from 1951–64. His early research was on acid-base balance, and he was to become the leading authority on ion transport in cells. During the war he was in charge the emergency blood transfusion depot at Maidstone. He supported the work of his brother-in-law, Samson \*Wright, in alleviating the hardship of refugees from Nazism. He was elected FRCP (1941) and FRS (1961).

*Biog. Mem. FRS*, 23; *BMJ* (3 April 1976); *Times* (25 Feb. 1976).

**MAKOWER, ALFRED JACQUES** (1876–1 February 1941), electrical engineer and communal leader. The son of a German-born silk merchant, he was born in London. He obtained a master's degree, was a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and for many years headed the Electrical Engineering Department at Chelsea Polytechnic. As Chairman of the Professional Committee of the German Jewish Aid Committee he aided a number of refugee engineers, obtaining for them placements with firms where he had contacts, and often providing financial assistance out of his own pocket. He also chaired the

Education Aid Society and the General Relief Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians, of which he was a vice-president.

*JC* (7, 14 Feb. 1941).

**MAKOWER, STANLEY VICTOR** (1872–17 September 1911), author and music critic. Born in London, the son of a silk merchant who belonged to the \*West London Synagogue, he was probably A. J. \*Makower's first cousin. He was educated at UCS and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1895 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn but never practised, becoming a writer instead. In 1904 he wrote a short history of *The Times*, a newspaper to which he contributed. His other works included *The Mirror of Music* (1895), *Cecilia* (1897), *Perdita* (1908), *Richard Savage: a Mystery in Biography* (1909; 2nd ed. 1935), *The Outward Appearance* (1912), and as co-compiler with Basil Blackwell *A Book of English Essays* (1600–1900).

*Times* (19 Sept. 1911); *JC* (9 Jan. 1920, 6 Nov. 1931).

**MALIN, JOSEPH** (fl. 1860), fish fryer. Possibly the Joseph Malinsky, aged 15, of Shoreditch, listed in the 1841 Census, in around 1860 he opened the first fish and chip shop in Britain. Sephardim had introduced their popular dish of deep-fried fish, which they called *pescado frito*, into London in the seventeenth century. American President Thomas Jefferson tasted 'fried fish in the Jewish fashion' during a visit to London in the eighteenth century. In *Oliver Twist*, written in the 1830s, Dickens mentions a 'fried fish warehouse' in the East End. Malin, from premises in Old Ford Road, Bow (evidently not Cleveland Street as sometimes stated), was according to research undertaken by the National Federation of Fish Fryers the first vendor to sell fried fish in combination with chips, a dish that became a working-class staple and national icon. In 1968 the National Federation issued a plaque commemorating the pioneering role of his business.

*Fish Trades Gazette* (12 Jan. 1907, 29 Aug. 1908); G. Priestland, *Frying Tonight* (1972); J. Walton, *Fish and Chips and the British Working Class, 1870–1940* (1992); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**MANCHESTER**, city in Lancashire, known in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for its importance in the cotton trade and industry. Its Jewish community, now the second largest in Britain, dates from about 1780 when it consisted largely of pedlars. Two brothers of Bavarian origin, Lemon and Jacob Nathan, formerly of Liverpool, took the lead in organising worship. From 1788–94 this took place in various rented premises, from 1794–1806 in a former warehouse in Garden Street, and from 1806–25 at a building in Ainsworth's Court, Long Millgate. In 1794 a Jewish burial ground was acquired, and in 1804 the Manchester Jewish Philanthropic Society was founded to provide winter relief for impoverished Jewish Mancunians; a Board of Guardians on the London model followed in 1867. The local directory of 1790 shows that Jews were engaged in such trades as brushmaker, oval turner, slopseller, tailor, and pen cutter and sealing wax manufacturer. They were soon joined by Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild, who from 1798–1805 exported cotton goods from Manchester. He was succeeded as the community's financial patron by Pyrmont-born Solomon Levi Behrens, a textile exporter who arrived in 1814. Following the Napoleonic wars the Franklin family of Portsmouth settled in Manchester, where they played a conspicuous role in communal life. Later in the nineteenth century, especially after the failure of the 1848 revolutions that had promised liberalism and political emancipation in Germany and elsewhere, middle-class Jews arrived in Manchester from Central Europe, setting up mercantile businesses. Waterproof-garment manufacturing was developed by Jews, notably Isidor \*Frankenburg and Sir [G.] Charles \*Mandleberg, and flourished until superseded by the technologically superior 'rain-proof', in the manufacture of which Jews played little part. The synagogue's earliest known Minister was Rabbi Joseph \*Crooll, who was in office by 1803. But by 1806 a Mr Barnett was officiating, and then Aaron Jacobs. On 2 September 1825 a new synagogue, in Halliwell Street, was consecrated by Liverpool's Chazan, M. S. Oppenheim. From about 1828–38 Rev. Abraham Abrahams, apparently an ordained rabbi, was Minister. A temporary schism saw the presence from 1843–51 of a breakaway congregation. A split with deeper ramifications occurred during the incumbency at Halliwell Road of Rev. Dr

Solomon \*Schiller-Szinessy, who had been appointed to the pulpit of the united congregation in 1851. This split resulted in the establishment in 1856 of a Reform congregation, the Manchester Congregation of British Jews, with him as spiritual leader, and the consecration in 1857 of its synagogue in Park Place. On 11 March 1858 the Orthodox congregation's new Great Synagogue in Cheetham Hill Road was consecrated. Manchester's first Jewish school was founded in 1842, and proved very successful in the integration of immigrant children. As the largest industrial town on the northern transmigration route between the Continent and Liverpool, which was the embarkation port for America, Manchester received a large percentage of 'the foreign element' that the *JC* (17 May 1872) observed was a marked feature of the provincial communities. Romanian Jews fleeing from the 1869 persecutions, and, in the 1870s, young men escaping forcible enlistment into the Russian army, as well as arrivals from North Africa and the Levant associated with the Manchester cotton trade, contributed to the continuing growth of Manchester Jewry. By the mid-1860s there were about 20 prosperous Sephardi families in the more salubrious parts of Cheetham Hill. They combined membership of the Great Synagogue with attendance at a private minyan where they followed their own rite. Its leading member was arguably the wealthy Paris-born Isaac David Belisha (grandfather of Leslie \*Hore-Belisha), who arrived in Manchester in 1859 from Gibraltar, having formerly lived in London and Melbourne. In 1872, to the chagrin of the Great Synagogue, the rival South Manchester Congregation was founded, holding its first services in Chorlton Town Hall and later opening a synagogue in Sidney Street. A Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Cheetham Hill Road, the first Sephardi synagogue in provincial England apart from Sir Moses \*Montefiore's private one at \*Ramsgate, was consecrated on 6 May 1874. As elsewhere, the influx that made the most impact on communal life was that from the Tsarist empire between 1881 and 1914, which founded new congregations and chevrot, added both religious and secular communal institutions, and implanted a Zionist consciousness. These Russo-Polish newcomers pursued the familiar immigrant occupations of tailoring and cap-making, and large numbers were involved in the jewellery trade as

commercial travellers, hawkers, and street vendors. Over time the Jews of Manchester spread northwards, settling in the adjacent city of Salford and in suburban districts such as Prestwich, where the Manchester and Salford Jewish Grammar School opened in 1947, and also southwards into Cheshire. The large and important community acquired its own Beth Din and shechitah board, and established a Jewish hospital, a weekly newspaper, and a plethora of communal institutions that include the King David schools, kollels, and a representative body – the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews. Manchester played a significant part in the annals of Zionism. Chaim \*Weizmann lived there from 1904–16, and the city produced a number of outstanding Zionist leaders, including Simon (Lord) \*Marks, Harry \*Sacher, Isaac and Rebecca \*Sieff, and Leon \*Simon. Manchester's Jewish population rose just before the First World War to an estimated 35,000, a figure that remained fairly constant until a discernible fall during the 1970s. In the mid-1990s, there were about 27,000 Jews in Manchester. According to the 2001 British Census, the first that included an optional question concerning religion, there were 21,733. Manchester still contains more communal institutions than any British city outside London, including a Jewish Representative Council of Greater Manchester and Region and 16 Jewish day schools, ranging from Strictly Orthodox to Liberal. There are currently more than 30 synagogues in Greater Manchester, all but three of which are Orthodox. The Orthodox community, which comprises a highly visible Strictly Orthodox segment, maintains a local Council of Synagogues, a Beth Din, and a variety of institutions. Among the Manchester Jews prominent in civic life were members of the \*Laski family, including communal leader Nathan Laski and his councillor wife Sarah. Manchester's Jewish mayors and Lord Mayors have included Philip \*Goldschmidt (1883–6), Sir Charles \*Behrens (1909–11), Abraham \*Moss (1953–4), Leslie (Lord) \*Lever (1957–8), Dr William Chadwick (1964–5), Bernard S. Langton CBE (1965–6), Nellie Beer OBE (1966–7), and Frederick James Balcombe (1974–5). Several Jews were Labour MPs for Manchester constituencies, especially after 1945, including Leslie and Harold \*Lever and Frank \*Allaun. Even in the very recent past Manchester produced

a number of communal leaders, such as Sir Sidney \*Hamburger (one of several Jews to have served as Lord Mayor of neighbouring Salford) with a power base independent of London Jewry. Jewish mayors of Prestwich have included Michael \*Fidler (1957–8), later Conservative MP for Bury. Novelist Louis \*Golding set several of his novels in his native Manchester. The Manchester Jewish Museum on Cheetham Hill Road depicts the communal story, which has been well documented by historians, especially Bill Williams.

Roth, Rise; B. Williams, *The Making of Manchester Jewry, 1740–1875* (1976) and idem, *Manchester Jewry: A Pictorial History* (1988); M. Dobkin, *Tales of Manchester Jewry and Manchester Jewry in the Thirties* (1986); M. Levine, *Cheetham to Cordova: A Manchester Man of the Thirties* (1984); R. Liedtke, *Jewish Welfare in Hamburg and Manchester, c. 1850–1914* (1998); Z. Yaakov Wise, *A Brief History of the Jewish Community in Prestwich, Whitefield and Bury* (2003); Lipman, *Social History; Gartner, Jewish Immigrant; C. Weizmann, Trial and Error* (1949); J. Fraenkel, 'The Manchester School of Zionism', *JC* (14 April 1967); JE; EJ; JYB; Jolles.

**MANCHESTER REFORM SYNAGOGUE, THE**, resulting from a schism within the Halliwell Road Congregation, was established at a meeting held on 17 February 1856 as the Manchester Congregation of British Jews. On 11 March 1857 the foundation stone of its synagogue in Park Place, near Cheetham Hill Road, was laid, and the building was consecrated on 25 March 1858. It was destroyed during German air raids in 1941. Following the use of makeshift premises a new synagogue in Jackson's Row was consecrated in 1952 and formally opened the following year. The congregation's successive spiritual leaders have been Rev. Dr S. M. \*Schiller-Szinessy (incumbent 1856–60), Rev. Dr G. \*Gottheil (1860–73), Rev. Dr Isaac Weiner (1873–7), Rev. Laurence Mark Simmons (1877–1900), Rev. Abraham Wolf (1901–7), Rev. Harry Lewis (1908–13), Rev. Jacob Phillips (1913–40), Rabbi Percy Selvin Goldberg (1940–74, assisted by many years by Rabbi Norman Zalud), Rabbi Toviah Ben Chorin (1974–7) and Rabbi Reuven Silverman (1977–). Additional Reform congregations have been established in Manchester: the South Manchester and Cheshire Congregation's synagogue, Menorah, opened in 1972, and the Sha'arei Shalom Congregation,

based in North Manchester, was founded in 1976. Rabbi Zalud became the latter's spiritual leader.

P. S. Goldberg, *The Manchester Congregation of British Jews 1857–1957* (1957); D. Hoffman, 'A Short History of Our Congregation', <http://www.mcr-reform.org.uk/history.htm>.

**MANCROFT, first BARON** *see* **SAMUEL, Sir ARTHUR MICHAEL, first BARON MANCROFT**

**MANCROFT (né Samuel), STORMONT, second BARON MANCROFT** (17 July 1914–14 September 1987), politician and businessman. The son of Sir Arthur \*Samuel, first Baron Mancroft, he changed his name to Mancroft by deed poll. Educated at Winchester College, where he apparently experienced antisemitism, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he read law, he was called to the Bar in 1938 by the Inner Temple. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery during the Second World War (MBE; Croix de Guerre; mentioned in despatches twice), and was afterwards a Conservative minister in the House of Lords. He served as a Lord-in-Waiting (government whip) December 1952–October 1954, Under-Secretary at the Home Office, October 1954–January 1957, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence, January–June 1957, and as Minister Without Portfolio, January 1957–October 1958. He then became a director of Sir Isaac \*Wolfson's Great Universal Stores, and was also Chairman of Global of London and Deputy Chairman of Cunard. Although he married out of the faith he identified publicly as a Jew. In 1963, while a member of a trade delegation to Moscow, he attended synagogue on Yom Kippur despite the wishes of the British Embassy. Later that year a storm erupted when pressure from the Arab Boycott Office forced his resignation as Chairman of Norwich Union Insurance; he donated some of the money he received in compensation to charity, including the Norwich Synagogue, with which his family was long connected. In 1964 a second 'Lord Mancroft Affair' flared, when, reportedly again owing to Arab pressure, the London Chamber of Commerce

withdrew his nomination for its presidency and, despite a furore, failed to reinstate it. He was subsequently a director of Bank Leumi (UK). He was given a Christian burial.

JC (6, 13, 20 Dec. 1963, 24, 31 July, 7, 14 Aug. 1964, 2, 16 Oct. 1987); Times (16 Sept. 1987); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**MANDELSON, PETER BENJAMIN, BARON MANDELSON** (21 October 1953–), politician. One of the best-known political figures in contemporary Britain, he is the son of George (Tony) Mandelson (1920–88), Advertising Director of the JC, whose Australian-born father Norman (1873–1956) was on the staff of that newspaper from 1925–49 and was a founder and President of the Harrow and District Hebrew Congregation. Lord Mandelson's non-Jewish mother was the daughter of Herbert Morrison, Baron Morrison of Lambeth, a former Labour Home Secretary and Foreign Minister. Educated at Hendon County Grammar School and at St Catherine's College, Oxford, Mandelson was a close associate of Tony Blair, co-authoring *The Blair Revolution* (1996). Campaign Director of the Labour Party from 1985–90, he was Labour MP for Hartlepool from 1992–2004. He was in the Cabinet from 1999–2001 and a member of the European Commission from 2004–8. In October 2008 he was awarded a life peerage and given a seat in Gordon Brown's Cabinet as Business Minister. In Brown's Cabinet reshuffle of June 2009 he was given the further positions of First Secretary of State and Lord President of the Council.

JC (30 March 1956, 6, 13 May 1988, 23 May 1997, 10 Oct. 2008); WW; Jolles.

**MANDELSTAM, JOEL** (13 November 1919–20 December 2008), biochemist. The son of a Lithuanian-born manufacturing jeweller in Johannesburg, he obtained his BSc at the University of the Witwatersrand and his PhD at Queen Elizabeth College, London. He worked at the National Institute for Medical Research, London (1952–66), and from 1966–87 was Iveagh Professor of Microbiology at the University of Oxford. His research interests included the regulation of protein synthesis,

protein turnover, and bacterial sporulation. In 1971 he was elected FRS.

*Times* (29 Jan. 2009); *WW*; *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists 1969/7*; D, Sowden, *The Jew in South Africa* (1945).

**MANDELSTAM, STANLEY** (12 December 1928–), theoretical physicist. Born in Johannesburg, he was educated at the University of the Witwatersrand (BSc), Trinity College, Cambridge (BA, 1954), and the University of Birmingham (PhD, 1956). From 1960–3 he was Professor of Mathematics at Birmingham, and then became Professor of Physics at the University of California. Elected FRS in 1962, he was awarded the Dirac Medal of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in 1991.

*WW*.

**MANDLEBERG, Sir [GOODMAN] CHARLES** (27 September 1860–14 January 1932), waterproof clothing manufacturer. Born in Manchester, the son of J. S. Mandelbergh (as the surname was spelled in the 1871 Census), a Krakow-born manufacturer of waterproof garments, he succeeded as head of the family firm, J. Mandleberg & Co, after his father's early death. He was also Chairman of Harbens (Varicose Silk Manufacturers Ltd), and was a vice-president of the Federation of British Industries. He was knighted in 1918.

*WWW*; Jolles; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**MANGER, ITZIK** (30 May 1901–21 February 1969), poet, dramatist, and novelist. A tailor's son, he was born and educated in Czernowitz, in the Hapsburg Empire, later moving with his family to Jassy. Soon recognised as a Yiddish writer of rare and sublime gifts, he was especially appreciated for his wonderful poetry. Much of his pre-war output was published in Warsaw. In 1939 he fled to France, escaping to England in 1940. Wrecked in body and spirit by the Holocaust, he published several works during his 11 years in London. These works included the already-performed three-act play

*Hotzmakhs Shpiel*, and *Der Shnaider-Gezeln Nota Manger Zingt* ('The Tailor-Lad Nota Manger Sings'), a book of poems dedicated to his dead younger brother, who had encouraged his literary career and supported him out of his tailor's earnings. In 1951 he moved to New York and eventually to Israel. In 2007 a tribute concert was held in London consisting of a number of his ballads set to music.

EJ; JC (30 July, 11 Nov. 1947, 16 Feb. 2007).

**MANKOWITZ, WOLF** (7 November 1924–20 May 1998), author, playwright, screenwriter, and librettist. Born in London's East End, the son of a market trader, he won a scholarship from East Ham Grammar School to Downing College, Cambridge, where he read English. Originally a Piccadilly antiques dealer, he wrote two authoritative books on Wedgwood ware and co-authored *A Concise Encyclopaedia of English Pottery and Porcelain* (1957). He also wrote a number of works of fiction prompted by recollections of his native East End, such as *Make Me An Offer* (1952), *A Kid for Two Farthings* (1953), and *The Boychick* (1957), as well as the Gogol-inspired *The Bespoke Overcoat* (1955). Several of these, and other works, were later dramatised by him. He wrote, among other works, biographies of Charles Dickens (1976) and Adah Isaacs Mencken (1982) and the play *The Hebrew Lesson* (1976), and co-authored *The Day God Laughed* (1978). He scripted the television series *East End, West End* (1958) and hosted the discussion show *Conflict*. His numerous screenplays included *Expresso Bongo* (1960), *Casino Royale* (1961), *Cockatrice* (1963), *Bloomfield* (1972), *The Hireling* (1973), and *Almonds and Raisins* (1984). In 1961 he won a British Film Academy Award for *The Day the Earth Caught Fire*. Following a savage review of one of his plays by Bernard Levin he famously invaded the office of the *Daily Express* in order to present a 'midget coffin to a midget critic'. He was declared bankrupt in 1981 as the result of a dispute with the Inland Revenue, and in 1982 became an adjunct professor at the University of New Mexico.

EJ; JC (5 June 1998).

**MANN, FREDERICK ALEXANDER (FRANCIS; FRITZ)** (11 August 1907–16

September 1991), solicitor and jurist. A lawyer's son, born Friedrich August Alexander Mann at Frankenthal, Rhineland, he attended the universities of Geneva, Munich, and Berlin, at the last of which he became a member of the law faculty and took a doctorate. In 1933, as newlyweds, he and his wife Eleonore (née Ehrlich; 1907–80), who became known for her law practice for poor clients in Portobello Road, took refuge in England. He obtained a PhD at the University of London and was informally known as Francis. His thesis was published in 1938 as *The Legal Aspect of Money* and would be followed by other well-received works, including two volumes on international law. He joined the Association of Jewish Lawyers soon after its establishment in 1941 and gave free legal advice to its members. He became a trustee of the Leo Baeck Charitable Trust, the financial wing of the Council of Jews from Germany, and also assisted refugees as a Board member of the United Restitution Office. In 1946 he went to Berlin with the Allied Control Commission to help in expunging Nazi measures from German law. A skilful litigating solicitor, he became known as one of the greatest legal experts of his time, whose opinions were continuously cited in court cases. In 1971 he was elected FBA and in 1980 was appointed CBE. He received honorary degrees from Oxford and elsewhere. In 1991 he became one of the first two solicitors to be made honorary QCs.

ODNB; WWW; JC (29 Nov. 1991).

**MANN, JACOB** (26 August 1888–23 October 1940), scholar. Born in Przemyśl, Poland, the son of a shochet, he moved to Britain in 1908. He graduated BA and MA at UCL, which afterwards awarded him a DLit for the first volume of his book *The Jews in Egypt and in Palestine under the Fatimid Caliphs 969–1171* (1920); the second volume appeared in 1922. In 1914 he qualified for the ministry at \*Jews' College, where he won the Singer Memorial Prize and the Adelaide Franklin Memorial Prize. He became Hebrew Secretary to Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz, and privately tutored Cecil \*Roth. His work on the Genizah fragments resulted in many scholarly articles, and his five-part series *The Responsa of the Babylonian Geonim as a Source of Jewish History* was reprinted (1917–19)

from the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. In 1920 he relocated to the USA, where he would occupy the Chair of Jewish History and Literature at HUC, Cincinnati.

EJ; JC (13 Aug. 1920, 6 Dec. 1940); WWW.

**MANN, MANFRED** (21 October 1940–), musician and bandleader. Born Manfred Lubowitz in Johannesburg, he studied piano and arrived in England to be a professional jazz and blues player. He adopted the stage name Manfred Mann, and with drummer Mike Hugg formed a group called the Mann-Hugg Blues Brothers that eventually became known as Manfred Mann. Signed by HMV Records, it had a British top ten hit early in 1964 with 5–4–3–2–1 and that summer *Do Wah Diddy Diddy* reached number one. The group enjoyed regular chart success, and in 1966 reached number one again, with *Pretty Flamingo*. In 1969 it disbanded. Manfred Mann formed a new jazz-rock group which in 1971 evolved into Manfred Mann's Earth Band, a synth-driven rock and roll band that achieved success in the American charts and went on to perform throughout Europe.

JC (12 June 1998); online sources.

**MANNHEIM, HERMANN** (26 October 1889–20 January 1974), criminologist. The son of a prominent businessman, he was born in Libau. Before his emigration to Britain in 1934 he was a judge and a law professor in Berlin. Appointed a lecturer at the LSE in 1935, he was from 1946–55 Reader in Criminology at the University of London. The foremost academic criminologist in Britain, he introduced criminology as an examination subject for undergraduates (the first such course at a British university). He was a member of many advisory committees, a vice-president of the Howard League for Penal Reform, President of the scientific commission of the International Society of Criminologists, and the author of numerous publications on criminology, penal reform and juvenile delinquency. In 1950 he became founder-editor of the *British Journal of Delinquency* (renamed the *British Journal of Criminology*). A festschrift in his honour,

*Criminology in Transition*, appeared in 1965. He was awarded the OBE (1959).

ODNB; Times (24 Jan. 1974); *WW in World Jewry* (1965); *WWW*.

**MANNHEIM, KARL** (27 February 1893–9 January 1947), sociologist. A textile merchant's son, he received his degrees from university in his native Budapest. After the installation of the Horthy regime in Hungary in 1919 he fled the country. He was Professor of Sociology at Frankfurt's Goethe University from 1930–3, and then a lecturer at the LSE. From 1946 until his death he was Professor of Education at the University of London's Institute of Education. Best known for originating the notion of the 'sociology of knowledge', which viewed cognition as conditioned by social structure, he also wrote on the rise of totalitarianism, advocating 'planning for freedom' – a third way between government control and laissez-faire that was influential during the Second World War. His most renowned work is probably *Ideology and Utopia*, published in German in 1929 and in an English translation in 1936. His other works included *Man and Society in an Age of Reconstruction* (1940) and *Diagnosis of Our Time* (1943). He founded the International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction, which published many well-known monographs, and was an important influence on the 1944 Education Act and other legislation.

ODNB; EJ; C. Loader, *The Intellectual Development of Karl Mannheim* (1985); H. E. S. Woldring, *Karl Mannheim: The Development of His Thought* (1986).

**MANNHEIM, LUCIE** (30 April 1899–28 July 1976), actress and singer. Born in Berlin, where she became a leading stage and film actress, she took refuge in Britain during the 1930s. In London she successfully reprised her Berlin role as Nora in Ibsen's *A Doll's House*. In 1941 she married the English actor Marius Goring. She had roles in *The 39 Steps* (1935), *The High Command* (1936), *The Yellow Canary* and *The True Story of Lilly Marlene* (both 1943), and the 1954 television series *The Adventures of the Scarlet Pimpernel*. Following

the war she frequently acted in Germany, where she died. Her final appearance in an English-language film was in *Bunny Lake Is Missing* (1965).

EJ; online sources.

**MANSELL, VICTOR** *see* **MOSES, VICTOR**

**MANTLE, DOREEN** (1930–), actress. Born in South Africa, she has taken many stage roles, including Jewish parts such as Helene Hanff in *84 Charing Cross Road*, and has appeared in several films, including *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1981), *Yentl* (1983), and *Suzie Gold* (2004). She has done much radio work for the BBC, and her career in television has included recurrent roles in the 1970s series *The Duchess of Duke Street* and the 1990s situation comedy *One Foot in the Grave*.

**MANVILLE (né Moseley), Sir EDWARD** (27 September 1862–18 March 1933), electrical engineer, car manufacturer, and politician. His father, a dental surgeon who had several businesses on the side, changed the family's surname to Manville in the 1870s; his mother was related to the \*Mendls, \*Halfords, and Sir Edmund \*Davis. Born in London, he was educated at UCS and received technical training in electronics. In the 1880s he became Joint Managing Director of the United Electrical Engineering Company, and was responsible for the electrification of several railway lines. In 1902 he became a director of the Daimler Motor Car Co., and later, after it bought Daimler, of Birmingham Small Arms Ltd. He was among the most prominent company directors of the Edwardian period, and was involved with many leading firms. He served as President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders from 1907–13, and of other trade bodies. Knighted in 1918, he was Unionist MP for Coventry from 1918–23. During the 1920s he was associated with John Logie Baird in attempts to develop television commercially. He had little involvement in the Jewish community, and his Jewish origins were not well known.



DBB; WWW; Stenton; Jolles.

**MAR, NORMAN DEL** *see* **DEL MAR, NORMAN RENÉ**

**MARBER, PATRICK** (19 September 1964–), actor, comedian, playwright, director, and screenwriter. Born in London, he was educated at St Paul's School, Cranleigh School, and Wadham College, Oxford, where he read English. He became a stand-up comedian on the pub and club cabaret circuit and performed in television comedy programmes with Rebecca \*Front and David \*Schneider, writing much of the material. His first play, *Dealer's Choice*, won the *Evening Standard* Award for Best Comedy in 1995. His second, *Closer*, won the same award in 1997 as well as a Critics' Circle Theatre Award and a Laurence Olivier Award, and became a Hollywood film released in 2004. His third was the Jewish-themed *Howard Katz*. He scripted *Notes on a Scandal* (2006), earning an Academy Award nomination for Best Adapted Screenplay.

JC (21 Jan. 1994, 19 May 1995, 23 June 2001); online sources.

**MARBLE ARCH SYNAGOGUE** *see* **WESTERN MARBLE ARCH SYNAGOGUE**

**MARCOVITCH, JIM** (9 March 1974–17 October 2008), musician. The London-born son of a paediatrician, he grew up in Oxford, and studied music at Goldsmith's College, London. He subsequently studied klezmer at the University of London's SOAS, taking up the accordion. In 2001 he founded *She'koyokh*, the klezmer band that in 2008 won first prize at the International Jewish Music Festival. He also moved into theatre and puppetry, and in collaboration with guitarist Ben Glasstone and cellist Hannah Marshall, his colleagues in the trio *Soup*, co-wrote the score of the off-Broadway hit musical *The Mouse Queen*. Their CD album,

*Night of the Living Spoons*, was released a week before his untimely death.

*Guardian* (22 Oct. 2008); JC (12, 26 Dec. 2008).

**MARCUS, FRANK ULRICH** (30 January 1928–5 August 1996), playwright. Born in Breslau, he arrived in Britain in 1939. He was educated at Anna \*Essinger's school and was originally an actor. His first play was produced in 1950. His works include *The Formation Dancers* (1964), *Cleo* (1965), and his best-known work, *The Killing of Sister George* (1967), which won several awards and was made into a well-known film.

EJ.

**MARCUS, MAURICE** (15 November 1844–14 September 1923), financier. London-born, the son of a City merchant, he went to South Africa in the 1870s, and became the partner of the non-Jewish 'Randlord' Sir Joseph Robinson, one of the great gold-mining magnates of the country. In the 1880s he returned to London, where he became a leading broker of the South African market and was Chairman of the British Bank of South Africa and of the East Surrey Water Company. Unmarried, he lived quietly on an estate in Redhill, Surrey, and collected rare china. He was almost unknown except to the financial cognoscenti; his estate, valued at £3,146,000, completely surprised both the public and the Treasury. He left legacies to Jewish charities.

*Times* (26 Nov. 1923).

**MARCUS, MICHAEL** (9 November 1897–November 1960), politician and barrister. The son of an immigrant pedlar, he was educated at George Heriot's School in his native Edinburgh and at the University of Edinburgh. He became a solicitor, and joined the ILP and then the Labour Party, serving from 1923–8 as election agent to William Graham, MP. He was Hon. Solicitor to the Edinburgh Trades and Labour Council from 1926–30. A member of the Town Council, he was Treasurer of the

Edinburgh Zionist Association and President of the Edinburgh Jewish Literary Society. Labour MP for Dundee during 1929–31, he was in the latter year Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary for Scotland. He was Hon. Secretary of the Palestine Parliamentary Committee and a deputy member of the Council of the Jewish Agency. From the mid-1930s he lived in London, where in 1935 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Following the Second World War he served as Chairman of the Finsbury and Shoreditch Rent Tribunal, and wrote several works on the law.

JC (16 Dec. 1960); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**MARGOLIOUTH, DAVID SAMUEL** (17 October 1858–22 March 1940), orientalist. He was born to ethnically Jewish parents in London, where his Suwałki-born father Ezekiel (1816–94), a rabbi's son who converted to Anglicanism in 1848, was a missionary to the Jews. Ezekiel was probably a relative of Moses \*Margoliouth. Raised as an Anglican, David took holy orders in 1899. Educated initially at Hackney Collegiate School, he attended Winchester College on a scholarship, proving to be perhaps the most erudite pupil in its history, and had a brilliant undergraduate career at New College, Oxford, winning numerous awards and becoming a Fellow. From 1889–1937 he was Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford. In 1915 he was elected FBA. The most generally read of his many books were *Mohammed and the Rise of Islam* (1st ed. 1905) and *Mohammedanism* (1911); he read-dressed that topic in *The Renaissance of Islam* (1937).

ODNB; G. G. A. Murray, 'David S. Margoliouth, 1858–1940', *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 26 (1940), 391–7; *Times* (23 March 1940).

**MARGOLIOUTH, MOSES** (1815–25 February 1881), Hebrew scholar and author. A merchant's son, born in Suwałki, Poland, he arrived in Liverpool in 1837 and was baptised in 1838. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, from 1840–3, and in the latter year published the first of his many books, *The Fundamental Principles of Modern Judaism*,

which was dedicated to the proselytising Dr Alexander M'Caul, Professor of Hebrew at KCL. In 1844 he was ordained an Anglican clergyman, accepted a curacy in Dublin, and in *Israel's Ordinances Examined*, took issue with C. E. \*Tonna. From 1847–8 he visited Turkey and Palestine, and published *A Pilgrimage to the Land of My Fathers* (1850). In between various curacies he produced *The History of the Jews in Great Britain* (3 vols, 1851), a new edition of the Hebrew Old Testament, and a semi-autobiographical novel – *The Curates of Riversdale* (1860). For some years he was a clergyman in an East End parish, and from 1877 until his death a country vicar. His nephew **George (Gershon) Margoliouth** (1853–1924), whom he baptised in 1878, was ordained in 1881 and from 1891–1914 was keeper of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Ethiopic manuscripts at the British Museum.

ODNB; P. Jones, *Moses: a short account of the life of Reverend Moses Margoliouth* (1999).

**MARGOLYES, MIRIAM** (18 May 1941–), actress. Born in Oxford, the daughter of a general practitioner, she was educated at Oxford High School and Newnham College, Cambridge. She acted with the Cambridge Footlights, and has worked in radio, television, stage and film. Noted for her performances in the television comedy series *Blackadder*, she won a BAFTA for her role in *The Age of Innocence* (1993) and the Los Angeles Film Critics' Award for her part in *Little Dorrit* (1988). Her film appearances include *Yentl* (1983) and *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* (2002). Appointed OBE in 2001, she is known for her sometimes controversial criticism of Israeli policy.

JYB; JC (22 Sept. 1989, 21 Aug. 1992); *Australian Jewish News* (18 May 2009); online sources.

**MARGULIES, ALEXANDER** (1 July 1902–2 May 1991), businessman, communal leader, philanthropist, and patron of the arts, and **MARGULIES, BENZION** (1890–1955), businessman and communal leader. The brothers, uncles of Salli \*Kesten and relatives of I. A. \*Margulies, were born in Skalat, Galicia, into a Chasidic family which around 1914 moved

to Mannheim, Germany. Alexander arrived in London in 1931, and Benzion in 1933. They set up as importers of foreign-assembled clock movements for British-made cases, and by 1939 were the largest such importers, with factories in China and Hong Kong. During the war Alexander set up a factory to make aircraft components; its workforce included refugees from Nazism. In 1942 he and Benzion established the Ohel Club in Gower Street as a rendezvous for Jewish artists and writers of Polish origin and Polish Jewish servicemen in London. Also during the war the brothers and two associates established, under Alexander's chairmanship, the non-profit-making Ararat Publications Society to promote Hebrew literature and Jewish learning. One of its outstanding publications was *Metzudah*, a Hebrew-language periodical devoted to international Jewish scholarship, and a worthy replacement for *Yalkut*, a pre-war Hebrew supplement published by the \*Zionist Federation. From 1965 Alexander was President of the \*Ben Uri Art Gallery in London, controversially selling its most notable item, Mark \*Gertler's *The Merry-Go-Round*, to ensure its survival. He was a generous donor to the gallery and gave paintings from his own collection to the Tate Gallery. A lifelong and active Zionist, prominent in the Mizrahi movement, Alexander was a founder of \*Carmel College. He served as Treasurer of the Institute for Jewish Studies, and financially supported the *Jewish Quarterly*. In 1983 the Alexander Margulies Youth Centre was opened in Temple Fortune, London. Jacob \*Epstein made a bust of him in 1942.

ODNB (Alexander Margulies); JC (10 May 1991); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; A. A. Greenbaum, *A History of the Ararat Publishing Society* (1998).

**MARGULIES, ISRAEL ARYE** (1893–18 January 1955), Chasidic rabbi. A descendant of the Baal Shem Tov, he was born to Chasidic parents in Premishlany (Przesmishlany), near Lwow, and became known as the Premishlaner Rebbe. He arrived in London in 1927 and established the Shtiebl Kehillat Yisrael (also known as the Premishlaner Shul) at his home in Umberston Street, Whitechapel. In 1930 he addressed a public rally in the East End protesting at the persecution of religious Jews in the USSR. In 1938 a Bet Hamedrash (with private mikveh) was consecrated at his new home, in Minster

Road, Cricklewood. Associated with the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations, it was also affiliated to the West End Great Synagogue for burial rights. In 1954 he re-established it at his final residence, in Linden Lea, Hampstead. He was associated with the Aguda movement and belonged to the Moetzet Gedolei HaTorah (Council of Jewish Sages). In 1942 he helped his son-in-law, Rabbi Samuel \*Pinter, to establish the Yesodey Hatorah School, and was a founder in 1945 of the North West London Jewish Day School.

JC (21, 28 Jan. 1955); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**MARINER, RODNEY JOHN** (29 May 1941–), Progressive rabbi. Born in Melbourne, Australia, he worked as an engineering draughtsman before graduating from Monash University and gaining a teaching diploma. Subsequently he obtained semikhah at \*Leo Baeck College. He was assistant minister of the North Western Reform Synagogue (1976–9) and associate minister of the Edgware and District Reform Synagogue (1979–82), in 1982 becoming Minister of the \*Belsize Square Synagogue. Now retired, he edited and translated the congregation's prayer books and was convenor of the RSGB's Beth Din.

JYB; online sources.

**MARKOV, MARK** (1905–83) and **TOPEL, ETTA** (1913–91), theatrical performers. Actor-producer Markov was born Mark Vegers in Riga, Latvia, and learned his craft at an early age. In his hometown he met and married Warsaw-born Etta, a versatile actress who had made her stage debut in Poland in 1931. The couple toured extensively, and when war broke out in 1939 they were in London, having been engaged to fill principal roles at the Garrick Theatre. They appeared that same year at the Grand Palais, Commercial Road. During the war they gave Yiddish concert performances in air raid shelters and sang Yiddish songs on the popular radio show *Workers' Playtime*. Before moving to South Africa they appeared at the New Yiddish Theatre, Adler Street, and the Alexandra Theatre, Stoke Newington. An attempt in 1950 to establish a Yiddish

Theatre in South Africa had to be abandoned when they were denied permanent residency. Consequently they moved to the Rhodesian town of Bulawayo, where they ran a theatre club until the mid-1970s when they emigrated to Israel.

JC (5 Aug. 1983, 8 Nov. 1991); Mazower.

**MARKOVA, Dame ALICIA** (1 December 1910–2 December 2004), prima ballerina assoluta. Generally considered the greatest ballerina in British history and arguably of all time, she was born Lilian Alicia Marks in London. Her father was a mining engineer who invented and produced Rubberine, a puncture-sealing substance. Her Irish mother was a convert to Judaism. Alicia made her professional debut at the age of ten, first performing under her stage name in 1925. Having spent some of the war years performing to spectacular acclaim in the USA, she co-founded the Festival Ballet (later the English National Ballet) in 1950 and from 1986 was its President. She was appointed CBE in 1958 and DBE in 1963, the year she retired from dancing. From then until 1969 she was Director of Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and from 1971–3 was Professor of Ballet and Performing Arts at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Following her return to London she taught and adjudicated competitions until well into old age. Awarded several honorary degrees, she was Vice-President of the Royal Academy of Dancing from 1958 until her death, and from 1981 President of the London Ballet Circle.

EJ; *Daily Telegraph*, *Independent* (3 Dec. 2004).

**MARKOVITCH, JOSEPH** (1882–25 October 1972), actor and playwright. Born near Kiev, Ukraine, the son of traders, he sang with Kiev opera companies, and after six weeks as a conscript in the Russian army deserted and arrived in London. There, he appeared in Yiddish music hall before joining the troupe at the Pavilion Theatre as an actor and playwright. A prolific dramatist and lyricist, he wrote such plays as *The Revolutionary*, *Mendel Beilis*, *The Gambler*, *The Two Chaverim*, and *The Desert*. In later years, until his retirement in

1960, he belonged to the Grand Palais company. His wife, actress **Becky Goldstein** (née Kaiser-Mirroff; 1877–1972), born in Mlava, Poland, moved to England at the age of 12. She became an actress at the Pavilion, later transferring to the Grand Palais. A specialist in archetypal ‘Yiddishe mama’ roles, she left the stage owing to ill health.

Mazower; JC (29 Oct. 1965).

**MARKS, ABRAHAM JOSEPH** (8 May 1922–28 February 1997), secretary of the \*Board of Deputies. Born in Hull, he grew up in the Rhondda Valley, trained as a radio operator and then served in the Merchant Navy. He later trained as a teacher and became Headmaster of the Selim School in Aden. His was an unusual background for appointment as Secretary (sometimes known as Executive Director) of the \*Board of Deputies, a post he held from 1964–75, in succession to Adolph \*Brotman. This was a period of crisis, which included the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. He was, on occasion, publicly critical of what he regarded as the Board’s failings, which probably led to his resignation after 11 years in the post.

JC (4 April 1997).

**MARKS, ALFRED** (28 January 1921–1 July 1996), actor and comedian. Born in London to Polish immigrant parents who worked as milliners, he became Head Boy of the JFS. For a time he sold jewellery from a stall in Petticoat Lane. Following wartime service in the RAF, when as a flight-sergeant he often arranged concerts for troops in regions not reached by ENSA, he became a resident comic at the Windmill Theatre, and appeared on BBC radio as the humorous ‘Professor Shmendrick’. In 1956 was given his own comedy show on ITV. His many television appearances, often with his wife, comedienne Paddie O’Neil, whom he married in 1952 at the \*West London Synagogue, included the slapstick series *Fire Crackers* (1964). Additionally a fine serious actor who played in a number of films, he also appeared in musicals, including *Fiddler on the Roof*, where his powerful baritone was put to good advantage, and in stage plays ranging

from *Twelfth Night* to *The Sunshine Boys*. Fluent in Yiddish, he published a collection of Jewish stories and was an unsurpassed teller of Jewish jokes, but refused to repeat any that confirmed Jewish stereotypes, and declined roles that depicted Jews derogatorily. In 1976 he was appointed OBE. His son Gareth became an actor.

JC (12 July 1996).

**MARKS, AMY FRANCES** (1879–?), educationist. A financier's daughter, she was born in Birmingham and educated there at King Edward High School for Girls. Obtaining a First from the University of London at the age of 19, she proceeded on a scholarship to the Cambridge Training College for Secondary Teachers. In 1901 she was appointed Vice-Mistress of the girls' division of the JFS, and in 1907 Headmistress. She resigned in 1913 to take up a Board of Education position as a government inspector of elementary schools, the first Jewish woman in such a role.

JC (6 Aug. 1897, 12 Aug. 1898, 1 Dec. 1899, 3 Aug. 1900, 24 Jan. 1913); Black, J.F.S.

**MARKS, BARNETT SAMUEL** (8 May 1827–6 December 1916), painter. He was born in Cardiff, the son of a watchmaker and auctioneer. When young he was commissioned by the younger brother of the Marquis of Bute to paint his portrait, which led to other commissions from distinguished people. At the age of 40 he moved to London, where he painted numerous illustrious sitters, including the future King Edward VII and both Chief Rabbis \*Adler. Mainly a portraitist, he was elected a Royal Cambrian Academician. Many canvasses by him of leading fellow Freemasons lined Freemasons' Hall. He served as Master of the Buckingham and Chandos Lodge, was a champion of free public libraries, and had been one of the earliest recruits to the Volunteer Force established in 1859. At one time President of the Cardiff Hebrew Congregation, he was Hon. Art Teacher to the JFS, its Westminster equivalent, and the Bayswater Jewish School. He married his cousin, with whom he had a gifted family. His architect son **Percy Leman Marks** (1867–March 1941) wrote *The Principles*

of *Planning Buildings* (1901), which ran to four editions and was translated into Spanish; *The Principles of Architectural Design* (1907); and other books. He served on the Editorial Board of *The Architect*, and was active in Jewish communal organisations. He wrote several songs, which were arranged by his pianist sister [**Florence Helena Marks** (1864–?), herself a published songwriter. Helena also wrote *The Sonata* (1921; reissued 1978) and related works. Their sister **Constance Isabelle Marks** (c1860–12 October 1940), a University of London graduate, was for some years Mathematics Editor of the *Educational Times*. Another sister, **Gertrude Marks** (c1862–?), wrote *The Maternity Nurse's Daily Guide*, issued in three editions between 1908 and 1918.

JE; JC (8, 22 Dec. 1916, 15 Nov. 1940, 7, 14 March 1941).

**MARKS, DAVID JOSEPH** (15 December 1952–), and **MARKS, MELVILLE** (5 March 1921–31 December 1997), originators of the London Eye project. Manchester-born Melville 'Ginger' Marks was a lifelong socialist Zionist. Under such pseudonyms as Major B. Richa (a play on the Hebrew word 'escape' that was the code name for the entire operation) and Sergeant Sh. Hapleit (symbolising She'erit Hapleita, or 'Remnants of the Exodus') he helped Holocaust survivors reach Mandate Palestine, outwitting the British authorities. Using a forged passport he entered that land early in 1948 and fought in the Israeli War of Independence with the elite unit 'Samson's Foxes'. Afterwards he was a Mossad agent in Turkey and elsewhere. He then became a correspondent for United Press in Geneva, where he helped to found (1961) the Montreux Rose d'Or television festival. He produced a film on the creation of Israel, and filmed many hours of interviews with Ben-Gurion. Following his eventual return to Britain he devised the idea of a giant ferris wheel in London to mark the Millennium, and with his Swedish-born multi-award-winning architect son David, who designed the feat of engineering with his wife and architectural partner Julia Barfield, made the idea a reality through their London Eye Company. David Marks had worked for Richard \*Rogers and Partners before co-founding Marks Barfield Architects in 1989; he was elected FRSA in 2007. That same year

he became a foundation member of the group Independent Jewish Voices.

JC (20 Feb. 1998, 10 Dec. 1999, 19 July 2002, 11 March 2005, 9 Feb. 2007); WW.

**MARKS, DAVID WOOLF** (22 November 1811–2 May 1909), Reform minister and Hebrew scholar. He was born in London, the son of a merchant, and as a small child attended a cheder in Soho. Nine when his father died, he was sent at communal expense to the \*Jews' Free School, Spitalfields, where his command of Hebrew was such that as a 13-year-old he took over for three months from the teacher and was rewarded with £100. Academically brilliant, he was afterwards sent for five years to H. N. \*Solomon's boarding school in Hammersmith and was then appointed assistant reader at the \*Western Synagogue, moving in 1833 to the Liverpool Hebrew Congregation. There, his interest in reforming Jewish liturgy and ritual to make it more intelligible to congregants and relevant to contemporary sensibilities was kindled by Abraham \*Abraham and the latter's nephew (Sir) John \*Simon. In 1840 Marks was appointed Minister of the newly founded \*West London Synagogue, the country's earliest Reform congregation, and served until 1893. Despite abolition of the second day of festivals and denial of the authenticity of the Oral Law, he stressed in his consecration sermon at its consecration in 1842 that it believed in 'the immutable Law of God' and was not 'a synagogue of ease or convenience'. His publications included the congregation's prayer books; the first part of a biography of Sir Francis \*Goldsmid (1879), the second part of which was written by his colleague Albert \*Löwy; and *Sermons Preached on Various Occasions* (4 vols, 1851–5). From 1844–98 he was Goldsmid Professor of Hebrew at UCL. For a time he was also Professor of Hebrew at Regent's Park Baptist College. A council member of the AJA (and a vice-president from 1906) he was (1873–95) President of the Western Jewish Philanthropic Society, which was associated with his old congregation, the Western Synagogue. For many years he was a Marylebone borough councillor. He received an honorary DD from HUC, Cincinnati. H. H. \*Marks was his son. Another son, **Claude Laurie Marks** (December 1863–1 April 1910),

entered the army at an early age and saw much service in Africa. During the Boer War he was captain commanding a company of the East Kent Yeomanry. Twice mentioned in despatches, he became the first Jewish recipient of the DSO.

ODNB; A. Kershen and J. Romain, *Tradition and Change: a history of Reform Judaism in Britain, 1840–1995* (1995); M. Goulston, 'The Theology of Reform Judaism in Great Britain', in D. Marmor, ed., *Reform Judaism* (1973); *Times* (2 April 1910); JC (8 April 1910).

**MARKS, HENRY HANANEL** (9 April 1855–22 December 1916), politician and newspaper proprietor. Born in London, the son of D. W. \*Marks, he was educated at UCL and in Belgium. He afterwards worked as a journalist in the USA. He satirised antisemitism in the self-published *Down with the Jews! Meeting of the Society for Suppressing the Jewish Race* (1879). Returning to Britain in 1883, he became in 1884 Founder-Editor of the *Financial News*, Britain's first daily business newspaper. From 1895–1900 he was Unionist MP for St George's, Tower Hamlets, and from 1904–January 1910 for Thanet, Kent. He was a member of the LCC (1889–98). A convinced right-winger, he supported restrictions on alien immigration and was a major in the Kent Buffs. In his role as newspaper editor he was often controversial, and was accused, apparently on good evidence, of 'fleecing investors'.

ODNB; DBB; Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**MARKS, ISAAC MEYER** (16 February 1935–) psychiatrist, and **MARKS (née Winokur), SHULA ETA** (14 October 1936–), academic. Both were born in Cape Town. Isaac Marks was educated at the University of Cape Town (MD, 1963) and at the University of London. He was Professor of Experimental Psychopathology at the Institute of Psychiatry, King's College, London, from 1978–2000. He has written widely on neuroses and on psychiatric nursing. His wife Shula was also educated at the University of Cape Town and at the University of London. From 1984–93 she was Professor of Commonwealth Studies at the University of London. She has written widely on the

social and economic history of South Africa, and has received honorary degrees from two South African universities.

WW.

**MARKS, LAWRENCE** (8 December 1948–) and **GRAN, MAURICE BERNARD** (26 October 1949–), television scriptwriters. Both Londoners, they teamed up in the early 1970s. A monologue they wrote in 1974 for comedian Frankie Howerd set them on the path to success. Their sitcom work for ITV includes *Holding the Fort Roots*, about a Jewish dentist; the hit series *Shine on Harvey Moon*; and *The New Statesman*, which won an International Emmy Award in 1988 and a BAFTA in 1991 for best comedy series. Then came, for the BBC, the long-running hit sitcom *Birds of a Feather* starring Lesley \*Joseph, their most successful series to date and the first made by their own company, Alomo Productions. Although the company often hires other writers, Marks and Gram have continued to script on their own a number of its productions, notably the Jewish-themed *So You Think You've Got Troubles* (BBC, 1991) starring Warren \*Mitchell.

JC (5 July 1991, 26 March 1996); online sources.

**MARKS, LEOPOLD SAMUEL (LEO)** (24 September 1920–15 January 2001), cryptographer, playwright, and screenwriter. Born in Hampstead, he was educated at St Paul's School. His first job was in his father's antiquarian bookshop at 84 Charing Cross Road (premises later immortalised by the American writer Helene Hanff and depicted in the resultant eponymous film). As a child he cracked the shop's book-pricing codes, and during the Second World War became head of agents' code and ciphers at the SOE. Concerned for his agents' personal safety, he devised for each one a self-contained code, based on his poems, printed on a silk handkerchief and thus easily cut out if capture threatened. For the agent Violet Szabo he provided a poem written in memory of Sir Charles \*Hambro's daughter Ruth, a 1943 air crash victim. He was awarded the MBE in 1946. Declining the opportunity to join MI6, he turned to writing plays and filmscripts. He drew on his

wartime experiences and knowledge of codes for the plays *Cloudburst* (1951), *The Best Damn Lie* (1957), and *Sebastian* (1967). With the Boulting Brothers he co-wrote the films *Peeping Tom* (1959) and *Twisted Nerve* (1968), both of which were extremely controversial psychological thrillers. His wartime memoir, *Between Silk and Cyanide*, was published in 1998.

ODNB; JC (9 Feb. 2001).

**MARKS, MICHAEL** (June 1859–31 December 1907), founder of Marks & Spencer. He was born in Slonim, in the Pale of Settlement, the son of a poor tailor. Soon after the start of the Russian pogroms of 1881–4 he settled in Leeds, where he became a stallholder at Kirkstall's open market, selling men's clothing. He moved to a covered stall near the centre of town, where he prospered by having the price of all goods clearly marked and by selling with the slogan 'Don't ask the price – it's a penny'. He opened 'penny bazaars' throughout the north of England, including, in 1894, one at Manchester, which became his headquarters. In the same year he founded Marks & Spencer as a partner with the non-Jewish cashier Thomas Spencer, who retired in 1903. In that year, the firm became a limited company, and had already opened 60 retail outlets by the time of his death at the end of 1907. Marks left about £27,000, a vast improvement on his background of poverty, but probably little dreaming of the great wealth, titles, and centrality in the British commercial economy and international Jewish affairs which would come to his family and firm. Simon \*Marks, first Baron Marks of Broughton and Rebecca Dora \*Sieff were his children.

ODNB; JC (3, 10 Jan. 1908).

**MARKS, Sir SIMON, first BARON MARKS OF BROUGHTON** (9 July 1888–8 December 1964), retailer and communal leader. The Chairman of Marks & Spencer for 48 years, Simon Marks was born in Leeds, the son of Michael \*Marks. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, he joined the family firm in 1907. He became a director in 1911, and in 1915 married Miriam Sieff, bringing in his brother-in-law, later Lord \*Sieff, as partner

and Joint Managing Director of the firm. In the First World War he served in the Royal Artillery. He was the firm's Chairman from 1916 until his death. During the interwar period he reformed Marks & Spencer, placing an emphasis on high-quality goods under the brand name St Michael, reliable suppliers working directly for the firm, and excellent staff relations. As a result, 'Marks & Sparks' became a household name, probably the best-known of all British retailers, and expanded throughout Britain, opening its vast Oxford Street branch in 1938. From about 1913 Marks was one of the leading backers of the Zionist movement in Britain, supporting Chaim Weizmann and investing in the infrastructure of the Yishuv. He was President of the Joint Palestine Appeal and Hon. Vice-President of the \*Zionist Federation. He was knighted in 1944 and made a peer in 1961.

ODNB; DBB; WWW; JC (11 Dec. 1964); Jolles; G. Rees, *St. Michael* (1969).

**MARKUS (née Scharfstein), ERIKA** *see* **GORDON (née Leist), FRIEDERIKE**

**MARMORSTEIN, ARTHUR** (20 September 1882–5 October 1946), scholar, and **BRUNO MARMORSTEIN** (14 February 1911–25 July 1990), solicitor and communal leader. Born in Miskolc, Hungary, the son of a rabbi, Arthur Marmorstein obtained a PhD at the University of Heidelberg and afterwards graduated from Dr Hildesheimer's Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin. In 1912 he succeeded S. A. \*Hirsch as lecturer in Talmud, Codes, and Bible at \*Jews' College. Noted for his monographs on rabbinical doctrines, he was also an expert in Assyriology, early Christian-Jewish Relations, Jewish folklore, Hebrew bibliography, and Jewish history. Among his numerous publications are *The Doctrine of Merits in the Old Rabbinic Literature* (1920), *The Old Rabbinic Doctrine of God* (2 vols, 1927–37), and *New Material for the Literary History of the English Jews before the Expulsion* (1931). His son Bruno was educated at St Paul's School and at Worcester College, Oxford. He served as an army captain in the Second World War, and helped to liberate Belsen. A solicitor, he served on a wide range of communal bodies. He was Chairman (1962–72) of

the Council of Jews' College and Chairman of the Society of Jewish Study. He was a member of the Council of the AJA and of the executive of the \*Federation of Synagogues, Hon. Solicitor to the London Shechita Board, and Vice-President of Hackney AJEX.

JC (2 Aug., 22 Nov. 1912, 11, 25 Oct. 1946, 22 Oct. 1982, 3 Aug. 1990); E. Marmorstein, 'My Father', in *The Arthur Marmorstein memorial volume: Studies in Jewish Theology* (1950), xv–xlvi.

**MARMOT, Sir MICHAEL GIDEON** (26 January 1945–), epidemiologist. London-born he grew up in Australia, qualifying in medicine at the University of Sydney and obtaining a PhD from the University of California at Berkeley. In 1985 he was appointed Professor of Epidemiology and Public Health at UCL, a post which in 1990 was revamped into a joint Chair at UCL and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In 1994 he became Founder-Director of UCL's International Centre for Health and Society (since renamed the International Institute for Society and Health). His interests include epidemiology and health inequalities, and he has conducted important studies relating to heart disease. Knighted in 2000, he was elected FPPHM in 1989 and honorary FBA in 2008. He has occasionally given the Shabbat sermon at the North Western Reform Synagogue in London.

JC (30 July 2004); WW; online sources.

**MARMUR, DOW** (24 February 1935–), Reform rabbi. Born in Sosnowiec, Poland, he spent the war years in the USSR, afterwards returning to Poland and in 1948 emigrating to Sweden. He arrived in London in 1957 to study for the rabbinate at \*Leo Baeck College, was Minister of the South-West Essex Reform Synagogue (1962–9) and the North Western Reform Synagogue (1969–83), and served as Chairman of the Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis. He was instrumental in the foundation in 1981 of the Akiva Primary School, a Progressive movement day school serving boys and girls aged 4–11, and in the purchase of the Sternberg Centre for Judaism, where it is located. His publications include *Beyond*



*Survival* (1982), *The Star of Return* (1991), and *Six Lives: a Memoir* (2004). He edited a collection of essays in memory of Ignaz \*Maybaum, *Genuine Search* (1982). His articles have appeared in the journal *Reform Judaism*, which he edited, and elsewhere. In 1983 he moved to Toronto. His son, London-born Oxford-educated Professor Dr **Michael Marmur** (1962–), was ordained at the Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem in 1992, and became Dean and Vice-President of Academic Affairs there.

JYB 2006; JC (30 Nov. 1984); Kersten, *150 Years*; online sources.

**MARON, ALFRED** (27 April 1912–28 September 1986), actor. Born Abraham Maron to Orthodox parents in London's East End, he took part in theatricals while at the JFS, and then opened a small shop in Hanbury Street, selling woollens. It was there that Rodney \*Ackland discovered him and gave him his first professional acting role, as a Cockney cab driver in the play *A Multitude of Sins*, which opened at Southport in 1952. Thus began a busy acting career involving character parts on stage, television, and in films. Not for want of auditioning, specifically Jewish roles eluded him until he was cast as a rabbinical ghost in the film *Fiddler on the Roof* (1971). In 1974 his memoirs, adapted by Bernard \*Kops, featured as a television docu-drama.

JC (29 Feb. 1951, 7 Sept. 1962, 19 Nov. 1971, 4 Jan., 7 June 1974, 3 Oct. 1986); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**MARRE (né Moshinsky), Sir ALAN SAMUEL** (25 February 1914–20 March 1990), civil servant and Ombudsman. Born in Bow, a tobaccoist's son, he changed his name in 1941. He won a scholarship to St Olave's and St Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, and then went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Open and John Stewart of Rannoch Scholar; First in both Classical Tripos). He entered the Ministry of Health in 1936 as Assistant Principal, rising to Under-Secretary from 1952–63. He then held senior posts in the ministries of Health and of Employment and Productivity. He was Second Permanent Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Health and Social Security (1968–71) and from 1971–6 the second Parliamentary

Commissioner for Administration (the Parliamentary Ombudsman). From 1973–6 he combined this position with that of first Health Service Commissioner, and carried out important inquiries into benefits for thalidomide victims and into teachers' pay, and subsequently held other senior administrative posts. From 1977–80 he was Chairman of Age Concern England. Created KCB in 1970, he was noted for his impartiality and thoroughness.

ODNB; WWW; EJ; Jolles.

**MARSH, ALAN** *see* **KANE, ARTHUR ('ALAN')**

**MARX, HERMANN** (1881–24 August 1947), merchant banker. Born in Elberfeld, Germany, he is listed in the 1901 Census as a nineteen-year-old bank clerk, boarding in the Paddington home of Polish-born glass merchant Samuel Funkensztein. Little is known of his subsequent career apart from the fact that he was the head of Cull & Co., a City merchant bank of Throgmorton Avenue that was taken over by Morgan Grenfell. Marx, who was a rare book collector, left £1,262,000 when he died, but was seldom in the public eye.

Times (7 Oct. 1947); JC (15 Feb. 1907); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**MARX, KARL HEINRICH** (5 May 1818–14 March 1883), founder of communism. He was born in Trier, Germany, the son of a lawyer, and descended from rabbis on both sides. His father converted to Lutheranism shortly before his birth, apparently in order to obtain official appointments as a lawyer, and Karl was baptised in 1824. He was educated at the Trier Gymnasium and at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, and, from the late 1830s became a lifelong revolutionary and radical thinker. He lived in and was expelled from Paris and Belgium, and, after the failure of the 1848 revolutions arrived in London. There, he was supported by his lifelong friend and collaborator Friedrich Engels, who, although frequently assumed to have been

Jewish, was an 'Aryan' Lutheran. Marx lived on charity from Engels and also wrote articles for newspapers, especially *The New York Daily Tribune*. Most of his time was spent, famously, researching in the British Museum, where he wrote most of his theoretical work *Das Kapital*. In his lifetime, Marx was already a very influential figure in Europe, where he was feared by the authorities, but he remained virtually unknown in Britain. He had, of course, no direct links with the Jewish community, although he was said to be very fond of reading the prophetic books of the Bible. His attitude towards the Jews was notoriously negative, as he viewed their survival over the centuries as largely due to their pariah status as tax collectors and money-lenders. This negative attitude was largely reflected in the attitude of the communist regimes which, long after his death, came to power in one-third of the world. Largely bypassed since the fall of communism as an economic or political thinker, Marx is highly regarded by many historians as an extremely sophisticated writer whose economic interpretations were far ahead of their time. His daughter [Jenny Julia] Eleanor Marx (16 January 1855–31 March 1898), known following her marriage as Marx-Aveling, was an important early feminist and one of the founders of the ILP. She produced the first English translation of Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* (1886), and other works. A depressive suffering from poor health, she committed suicide.

ODNB.

**MASCHLER, THOMAS MICHAEL (TOM)** (16 August 1933–), publisher. Born in Berlin, the son of a publisher, he moved with his parents to Vienna in 1938. After the Anschluss they took refuge in England. He was educated at a junior school in Henley-on-Thames and at Leighton Park School, a Quaker school near Reading, and spent some time in Israel on a kibbutz. Beginning his career in 1955 as a production assistant at André \*Deutsch, he was an editor (1956–8) at MacKibbon & Kee, where he edited *Declaration* (1957), an anthology of essays by John Osborne and other so-called 'Angry Young Men'. Maschler was Fiction Editor at Penguin Books from 1958–60, and then became Editorial Director at Jonathan Cape, where in 1966 he was

appointed Managing Director. Under him, the firm regained its pre-eminence as a literary imprint. The first book he published was Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*. He also published Doris Lessing, Kurt Vonnegut, Salman Rushdie, and many other modern literary greats. He was the chief founder of the Booker Prize, and wrote a memoir, *Publisher* (2005). Under the pseudonym Mark Caine he and Frederic \*Raphael wrote *The S Man* (1963), a satire about success. From 1970–87 he was married to **Fay Maschler** (née Coventry; 15 July 1945–), Restaurant Critic of the *Evening Standard*.

*Guardian* (12 March 2005).

**MASORTI MOVEMENT, THE**, was created in Israel in 1979 as an indigenous approximation of Conservative Judaism in the USA. Masorti is Hebrew for 'traditional'. The Masorti movement was spawned in Britain in the wake of a new independent Orthodox congregation that resulted from the so-called 'Jacobs Affair' of the early 1960s. In a book published in 1957 Rabbi Dr Louis \*Jacobs had stated that 'The Torah did not drop down as a package from heaven, but is an ongoing relationship with the people of Israel. It is a product of many generations of reflection on what is meant by God's word'. This view, which he regarded as compatible with Orthodoxy and Halakhah, cost him appointment as Principal of \*Jews' College and dashed his hopes of eventually becoming Chief Rabbi. On 29 August 1964 he and his followers founded an Orthodox congregation, the New London Synagogue, independent of the \*United Synagogue and the \*Chief Rabbinate. In what used to be the premises of the old St John's Wood Synagogue, it is now the flagship congregation of the Masorti movement in Britain, dedicated to the enmeshment of tradition and modernity within the bounds of Halakhah. Its services are Orthodox in style and it uses the famous Singer's prayer book. There is a professional mixed choir once a month and on festivals. The main service is led by a qualified chazan; men and women sit separately, with parallel seating downstairs and a ladies' gallery upstairs; women are counted in the minyan and encouraged to say Kaddish. Jacobs led the congregation until 2001. He was closer to modern Orthodoxy than to American

Conservatism and was not entirely comfortable with some of the more radical features of the Masorti movement that formed in Britain. The Assembly of Masorti Synagogues was established in 1985. It is an umbrella body, promoting the principles of British Masorti, acting as a coordinating centre for its constituent congregations, and administering the Masorti Beth Din and Masorti chaplaincy. Today the movement in Britain comprises the Edgware Masorti Synagogue, Hatch End Masorti, Kol Nefesh Masorti (Edgware), Leeds Masorti, Manchester Masorti, New Essex Masorti Community, the New London Synagogue, the New North London Synagogue, the New Whetstone Synagogue, the Oxford Masorti Group, and the St Alban's Masorti Synagogue.

**MASSEL, JOSEPH EZEKIEL** (1850–13 September 1912), Hebraist, printer, and communal leader. A rabbi's grandson, born near Vilna, he moved in 1895 to Manchester, and became one of the stalwarts of the Zionist movement there. Well-versed in the Talmud, he remained religiously observant. He set up a printing press, which produced works by prominent local Zionists as well as his own translations into Hebrew of certain great English-language poems. In 1903 his compilation *A Gallery of Hebrew Poets* appeared. He was foundation President of Ivriyah, a society promoting Hebrew as a living, national language. He welcomed the newly arrived Chaim \*Weizmann to Manchester in 1904, and introduced him to Charles \*Dreyfus; Weizmann remembered Massel as a 'veritable angel' and described his Friday evening visits to Massel's home as 'the highlights of my life'. His son **Symon Massel** (1887–1949) edited *The Zionist Banner* with Joseph Louis Cohen; it became *The Zionist*, under the editorship of Harry \*Sacher and Leon \*Simon. It ran from 1910–14.

JE; JC (20 Sept. 1912, 2 Sept. 1949); JYB 1910; C. Weizmann, *Trial and Error* (1949).

**MASSIL, STEPHEN WHITNEY** (21 September 1941–), librarian and editor. Born in Eynsham, Oxfordshire, he has been a librarian at the University of London (1977–96), at Cambridge (1996–2000), at the Huguenot Society

(1997–2002), at Sir John Soane's Museum (2002–6), and at other institutions. He is best known as the Editor, since 1989, of the *Jewish Year Book*. From 2004–6 he was President of the JHSE.

JYB.

**MATTUCK, ISRAEL ISIDOR** (28 December 1883–3 April 1954), Liberal rabbi. Born in Shirvint, Lithuania, he was brought up in the USA, and from an early age studied the Talmud with his father. Educated at the Classical High School in Worcester, Massachusetts, and at Harvard University, where he specialised in Semitics, he veered from his Orthodox background, and in 1910 was ordained at American Reform Judaism's rabbinic seminary, HUC, Cincinnati. He briefly served a congregation in New York, and was from 1911–48 the first minister of London's LJS. His ability as both a preacher and organiser assisted the growth of the congregation and of the Liberal movement in general. He produced much of its liturgical material, including *Services and Prayers for Jewish Homes* (1918) and the *Liberal Jewish Prayer Book* (3 vols, 1923–6). His own publications included *The Essentials of Liberal Judaism* (1947), *The Thoughts of the Prophets* (1953), and *Jewish Ethics* (1953). For many years he edited the *Liberal Jewish Monthly*. His insistence on the purely religious destiny and identity of the Jews, seen in his *What Are the Jews?* (1937), informed his attitude to Zionism. An early pioneer of dialogue with Christian clergy, he helped to found the London Society of Christians and Jews in 1927, and was on the first Executive Committee of the Council of Christians and Jews in 1942.

ODNB: J. D. Rayner, 'Rabbi Israel Mattuck: a man of the past – and of the future?', *Manna* (Winter 1993).

**MAX, GEORGE** (c1876–17 September 1954), osteopath and football club director. Born in Budapest, the son of a farmer, he emigrated to Britain in 1898. A successful pioneer in manipulative medicine, described as 'the man with magic hands', he treated such leading sportsmen as W. G. Grace, C. B. Fry, and Stanley Matthews. He was a founder of the Croydon Jewish community, which from

1928–34 he represented on the \*Board of Deputies. In 1936 he was appointed a director of Millwall Football Club, evidently becoming the first foreign-born director in English football. He was deeply involved in charity work.

JC (13 Nov. 1936, 7 July 1939, 24 Sept. 1954).

**MAXWELL, [IAN] ROBERT** (10 June 1923–5 November 1991), publishing tycoon, politician, and fraudster. Born Abraham (later Jan) Lajbi Hoch in Slatinske Doly, a Czech village in the Carpathians, Robert Maxwell was the son of a farm labourer and was educated at the famous Bratislava (Pressburg) Yeshivah. His parents and many other relatives perished in the Holocaust. In 1939 he made his way to Hungary and then to southern France, where he joined the Free Czech Army. He reached Britain in 1940 and, from 1943, served in the North Staffordshire Regiment, rising, despite his recent foreign origins, from corporal to captain. He took part in the Normandy landings and was awarded the MC in 1945. He was naturalised in 1946. After a spell in occupied Germany, he entered publishing in order to distribute German scientific periodicals, and acquired Pergamon Press in 1949. By the 1960s he had become a significant figure in British publishing, and was recognised as a largely positive force. From 1964–70 he was Labour MP for Buckingham. By the 1980s he had developed a worldwide publishing empire, which included ownership of the *Daily Mirror*, *The People*, the *New York Daily News*, and the publisher Macmillan, as well as a range of firms throughout Europe. In 1990, at the peak of his success, he was estimated to have been the tenth richest man in Britain, being worth around £1,100,000,000. His downfall came – rather oddly for a self-made tycoon – through overly generous and overly optimistic payments for the acquisition of new assets, combined with a secretive operating style in which he exercised total control over his wide-ranging holdings. Borrowing from Peter to pay Paul in the recession of the early 1990s, he raided the pension funds of his firms and engaged in a complicated web of deception to cover his losses, which by the time of his death probably amounted to over £500 million. He died in mysterious circumstances by drowning when his yacht was cruising off the Canary Islands. By this time one of the most

famous businessmen in the world, his death caused a worldwide sensation and gave rise to many conspiracy theories. He was widely regarded as a repellent man, although he gave generously and imaginatively to a range of charities and, initially at least, his publishing empire was run in a responsible way. He was buried on the Mount of Olives.

ODNB; T. Bower, *Maxwell the Outsider* (1988) and idem, *Maxwell: The Final Verdict* (1995); R. Davies, *Foreign Body: The Secret Life of Robert Maxwell* (1995); Stenton; WWW.

**MAYBAUM, IGNAZ** (2 March 1897–1976), Reform rabbi and scholar. Born in Vienna, he was ordained at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin. After holding pulpits in Bingen-on-the-Rhine and Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, he served in Berlin. In 1939 he arrived in England and occupied various teaching positions. From 1948–63 he was Minister of Edgware Reform Synagogue. He also lectured in theology and comparative religion at \*Leo Baeck College. His many books revolve around the theological consequences of the Holocaust; they include *Man and Catastrophe* (1941), *The Faith of the Jewish Diaspora* (1962), *The Face of God after Auschwitz* (1965), and *Creation and Guilt* (1969). He was also one of the first modern Jewish theologians to explore the relationship with Islam, which he did in *Dialogue between Jew, Christian and Muslim* (1973).

JC (2 April 1976); N. de Lange, *Ignaz Maybaum: A Reader* (2001).

**MAYER, Sir ROBERT** (5 June 1879–9 January 1985), patron of music and philanthropist. Born in Mannheim, Germany, the son of a hop merchant and brewer, he was educated at the local gymnasium and musical conservatory. He moved to England in 1896 and was naturalised in 1902. He worked for a stockbroker and then became a non-ferrous metal dealer. From 1917–19 he served in the army, and after the First World War became well known for his pioneering work as a patron of music, especially for the young. In 1923, with his non-Jewish wife, he initiated the Robert Mayer Concerts for Children, which spread from

London to many other cities in Britain and Ireland. In 1932 he and Sir Thomas Beecham co-founded the LPO. In 1954 he established the organisation Youth and Music, which provided concert seats for young people, and also supported needy musicians. He wrote a book on juvenile delinquency, *Young People in Trouble* (1945). He supported the Anglo-Israel Foundation and many other charities. He was knighted in 1939 and made a KCVO in 1979. In 1973 he was made CH, a rare distinction. He received many honorary degrees and other awards. In 1979 he published an autobiography, *My First Hundred Years*, and died at the age of 105.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**MAYER, SYLVAIN** (9 August 1863–13 September 1948), barrister and author. Born in Paris, he attended UCS, subsequently graduating from the University of London and obtaining a PhD at the University of Heidelberg. In 1887 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, and in 1913 became KC. As a Liberal he unsuccessfully stood for Parliament three times. Shortly after the start of the First World War he and an associate organised and bore all the expenses of a committee for supplying comforts to the Russian army; it ceased on the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. In addition to several books on aspects of the law and press articles on economic subjects, he wrote a novel, *Captured in Court* (1891), and the staged comedies *Papa's Honeymoon* and *A Gay Widower*. His *Reminiscences of a KC, Theatrical and Legal*, appeared in 1924.

JC (17 Sept. 1948); WWW; Jolles.

**MAYER-GROSS, WILLIAM** (15 January 1889–15 February 1961), psychiatrist. Born in Bingen-am-Rhein, Germany, the son of a businessman, he was educated at the Worms Gymnasium and in 1912 qualified in medicine at the University of Heidelberg. He became a leading psychiatrist, and found refuge in England in 1933, taking up a clinical fellowship at the Maudsley Hospital, London. In 1939 he was appointed Director of Research at Crichton Royal Hospital, Dumfries. Retiring as a consultant in 1955, he

became Senior Fellow in the new Department of Experimental Psychiatry at Birmingham Medical School and shortly afterwards was appointed Director. He also headed research at the Uffculme Clinic, which he helped to found. In 1951 he was elected FRCP and in 1954 became President of the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine. With Martin Roth and Eliot Slater he co-authored *Clinical Psychiatry* (1954), the first modern British postgraduate textbook of psychiatry. Despite never holding an academic post in this country, his influence on younger psychiatrists was profound.

ODNB; A. Lewis, 'William Mayer-Gross: an appreciation', *Psychological Medicine*, 7 (1977), 11–18; C. Greenland, 'At the Crichton Royal with William Mayer-Gross', *History of Psychiatry*, 13 (2002), 467–74.

**MAYEROWITSCH, HERMANN** (1882–28 November 1945), cantor. Born in Derazina, Ukraine, he studied singing at the Vienna Conservatoire. Having held teaching and cantorial posts in Vienna, he was appointed Second Reader at London's \*Great Synagogue in 1921. He lectured on chazanut at \*Jews' College, and from 1933–5 was President of the Association of Ministers-Chazanim of Great Britain. With Austrian-born Rev. Gustav Prince (March 1869–12 April 1937), Minister-Reader of St John's Wood Synagogue from 1916–35, he arranged the cantillation for the Reading of the Torah and the Haftorot in Chief Rabbi \*Hertz's *Pentateuch and Haftorahs* (1936). He published *Oneg Shabbos: Anthology of Ancient Hebrew Table Songs* (1937). He served as Chairman of the Jewish Communal Restaurant, Whitechapel Road, and of the East London branch of the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations, and as Vice-President of the Central London Young Israel Society.

JC (16 April 1937, 7 Dec. 1945).

**MAYERS, MICHAEL JOHN** (c1799–1881), writer and Anglican clergyman. His birthplace is unclear, but he was resident at \*Great Yarmouth during his youth. His *The History of the Jews, from Their Origin to Their Ultimate*

Dispersion was published in London in 1824. It was first work of its kind authored by an English Jew. He was almost certainly the Yarmouth 'Rabbi' whose baptism in Berlin at about that time received wide publicity. In 1825 there appeared a pamphlet by John Rees, *A Brief Account of Mr. Michael John Mayers, a converted Jew, who is now labouring among his own people on the Continent*. Mayers' *Brief Account of the Zoharite Jews*, published at Cambridge in 1826, contained plagiarised material from a German-language book that had appeared four years earlier. He published several other works. Having taken holy orders, he became colonial chaplain in Tasmania in 1831, and later consular chaplain in Marseilles. By 1847 he was a vicar in Norfolk. He died in Winchester, where he was Rector of St Peter Chesil. Eminent sinologist **William Frederick Mayers** (7 January 1831–24 March 1878), who was born in Tasmania and became a British interpreter and consular official in China, was his son.

Roth, *Rise*; N & Q (3 Sept. 1949); ODNB (W. F. Mayers).

#### MAYROZE, ZVIA *see* ZVIA

**MAZIN, RAPHAEL** (c1863–7 May 1938), bookseller and publisher. Born in Russia, in 1891 he established a bookshop in Whitechapel that stocked numerous Hebrew and Yiddish publications from around the world, ritual requirements, and a large selection of Jewish music, and also functioned as a lending library. He published numerous continental Yiddish songs with words and music, Yiddish fiction and drama, religious commentaries, and such works as Morris \*Myer's *Yidishe Biografyen*, the second editions of Katie \*Magnus's *Outlines of Jewish History* and of Philip \*Blackman's *Up to Date English-Hebrew Dictionary*, Mazin's *Yiddish-English Pocket Calendar 1914–15* (1914), Mazin's *English and Russian Almanac Year Book* (1915–17), and manuals of Yiddish grammar by Jacob R. Mazin. He wrote and published *Geshikte fun der Yidn in England* (1917), a booklet on Anglo-Jewish history. His son Jack (c1885–1950) took over the business.

JC (13 May 1938, 5 May 1950).

**McCARTNEY (née Eastman), LINDA LOUISE** (24 September 1941–17 April 1998), photographer and animal rights activist. American-born, brought up in Scarsdale, New York, and educated at the local high school, she was the daughter of a lawyer whose original surname was Epstein. A professional photographer, she married Beatle Sir Paul McCartney in 1969 and subsequently sang and played keyboards in his band Wings. Well known as a champion of animal rights, she brought out her own vegetarian cookery range. The fashion designer **Stella Nina McCartney** (13 September 1971–) is one of her children.

Online sources.

**McLAREN, MALCOLM** (22 January 1946–8 April 2010), impresario and pop musician. Born in London to a non-Jewish father and a Jewish mother who came from a family of diamond dealers and who later married the owner of an East End clothing factory, he attended Avigdor Primary School. Following stints at art colleges he became a fashion designer, and with Vivienne Westwood opened a boutique in King's Road, Chelsea which in 1975 changed its name from Let it Rock to SEX and offered punk-style clothing. That same year he began to manage a punk rock band, The Strand, subsequently to win fame under his management as the Sex Pistols. He later had an innovative solo musical career.

JC (25 Nov. 1983, 5 May, 25 Aug. 1995, 12 May 2000); online sources.

#### MEARS, ABRAHAM *see* GAMALIEL BEN PEDAHZUR

**MEDINA, Sir SOLOMON DE** (c1650–15 September 1720), merchant and financier. The first unconverted Jew to receive a knighthood, he was born in Bordeaux, the son of a merchant and his wife, both Marranos. In 1662 the family moved to the Netherlands and openly professed Judaism. He lived in Amsterdam before coming to London in around 1670. Beginning as a silk importer, he became factor to the Dutch army and to the

land forces of Britain and its allies in the Low Countries. He was also a court financier and grain merchant. For his services he was given a knighthood by King William III in 1700, and was specifically noted as 'a Jew' on his patent. In the early 1700s he was Commissary-General for the Duke of Marlborough's forces, paying the Duke £6000 a year in commissions. He died in The Hague. The banking firm he conducted in London failed some 20 years after his death.

ODNB; O. K. Rabinowicz, *Sir Solomon de Medina* (1974); JC (3 Oct. 1873, 28 June 1889).

**MEIDNER, LUDWIG BARUCH** (18 April 1884–14 May 1966), painter and graphic artist. Born in Bernstadt, son of a textile merchant, he studied art in Breslau and Paris. From 1907–35, a period interrupted by war service, he lived mainly in Berlin. After the First World War his style changed, and he was attracted to Jewish and Biblical topics. With the Nazis' rise to power he was forbidden to work and exhibit. From 1935–8 he taught at a Jewish high school in Cologne, and moved to London in 1939. Following the outbreak of war he was interned as an 'enemy alien'. Despite a busy output on various themes, including the Holocaust, he found little artistic recognition in Britain. The only exhibition of his work was held at the \*Ben Uri Gallery, and he made a precarious living painting portraits of deceased people from photographs for their bereaved. In 1953, without his fellow-refugee artist wife Else (née Meyer; 1901–87) and their son, he returned to Germany, where he was rediscovered and honoured as one of the most important artists of the twentieth century.

ODNB; online sources.

**MEISELS, ABISZ** (1896–1959), playwright and producer, and theatre prompter, and **MEISELS (née Friedhofer), CLARA** (1896–1960), actress. Born near Lemberg (Lwow), in Austrian-held Galicia, to Orthodox parents, Abisz was a watchmaker and amateur actor in his youth, and later a Vienna-based journalist who wrote dramas, many on Zionist themes. Just before the outbreak of war he and Lemberg-born Clara, a tailoress and amateur

actress who turned professional following their marriage, left Vienna for London. After being briefly interned as 'enemy aliens' they resumed their careers. Abisz, whose Vienna hit *Jewish Certificates for Palestine* was restaged in London, became importantly associated with the New Yiddish Theatre in Adler Street and the Alexandra Theatre, Stoke Newington. One of his key contributions was his new translation into Yiddish of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*, directed in 1946 by the well-known Robert Atkins. Clara, who appeared in the phenomenally successful *The King of Lampedusa*, was noted for her character roles, especially in the works of Sholom Aleichem. In addition to her stage work she acted in several radio and television plays.

JC (27 Feb. 1959, 8 July 1960); Mazower.

**MEISELS, ISAAC SIMCHA** (11 April 1844–August 1924), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Krakow, he was a relative of the celebrated Chief Rabbi Meisels of Warsaw. Educated at Breslau Rabbinical Seminary, he moved to Manchester with his parents. In 1868 he became Secretary to Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler, whose niece he later married. In 1873 he was appointed foundation Principal of \*Aria College, Portsea, where he remained until 1876, when he became Minister at the Maiden Lane Synagogue, Covent Garden. He returned to Aria College as Principal in 1894. From 1906 until his death he was Minister to the Finsbury Park Congregation. He preached regularly at the Great Synagogue's Sabbath afternoon services for workingmen and led services at the Jewish Workingmen's Club during the High Holidays. He served for many years as head Hebrew master at the JFS and for several years supervised the Hebrew classes at the Stepney Jewish Schools.

JC (5 July 1867, 21 Nov. 1873, 9 April 1915, 26 Sept. 1924).

**MELDOLA, DAVID** (1797–1853), Orthodox rabbi and editor. He was born in Leghorn (Livorno), the eldest son of Haham Raphael \*Meldola, and obtained semikhah there. In 1828, on his father's death, he became spiritual leader of \*Bevis Marks. From 1832, on the

death of Joseph Benguegui, he became head of the Sephardi Beth Din. Stormy in temperament, he was involved in unseemly disputes with certain of the congregation's members both before and after these appointments, to the obvious displeasure of the congregation's governing council, the Mahamad, and although a deeply learned Hebraist and Talmudist, he was never officially given the title \*Haham. With the Mahamad's permission, he became, in 1841, co-Editor of the newly-founded JC. However, in 1842 the Mahamad compelled him to relinquish that role following publication in the newspaper of an article 'containing severe strictures on the Synagogues in this City'. His works included several manuscripts on Jewish theology and prayers as well as addresses, elegies, and poems in Hebrew.

JC (11 March 1853); JE; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Cesarani, JC; S. Singer, 'The Anglo-Jewish Ministry in Early Victorian London', *Modern Judaism*, 5 (1985), 179–99.

**MELDOLA, RAPHAEL** (1754–1 June 1828), \*Haham. Born in Leghorn (Livorno), he descended from prominent rabbinical scholars and demonstrated the depth of his Jewish learning while in his teens. Following a good secular education he qualified as a rabbi, and published two notable Hebrew texts. In 1804 he became spiritual leader of London's Sephardim. As such he vigorously combated missionary attempts among the poor of his flock and forged cordial relations with his Ashkenazi counterpart, Chief Rabbi Solomon \*Hirschell, which led to the establishment of a joint board for shechitah. Although his relations with the lay leaders of \*Bevis Marks were occasionally fraught, his intellectual powers attracted a circle of admirers from within his own community, and won him the friendship of a number of Christian clerics and scholars. Having attended Nelson's funeral in 1806, he preached a commemorative sermon at Bevis Marks, as he did in 1817 following the death of Princess Charlotte, and his friendship with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Windsor led to an introduction to George III. For the re-opening of Bevis Marks in 1825 following refurbishment he composed a Hebrew hymn chanted, innovatively, by a choir. During the period 1809–16, when Dutch ports

were closed to British vessels, precluding intending proselytes – principally women for the purpose of marriage – from converting to Judaism in Amsterdam (the London Beth Din would normally convert only people with Jewish forebears, which in practice meant mainly the offspring of Jewish fathers and gentile mothers), he and his dayanim obliged. He left several unpublished Hebrew works. His daughter Rica (Rebecca) married, in 1819, David Aaron \*de Sola. Raphael \*Meldola the chemist was his grandson.

ODNB; EJ; JE; R. D. Barnett, 'Haham Medola and Hazan de Sola', *JHSET*, 21 (1962–7), 1–38; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; M. Gaster, *History of the Ancient Synagogue* (1901); Pfeffer, 'From One End of the Earth to the Other'.

**MELDOLA, RAPHAEL** (19 July 1849–16 November 1915), chemist and naturalist. Born in London, the son of a printer and grandson of his namesake, the former \*Haham, he was educated at L. \*Neumegen's Gloucester House School, A. P. \*Mendes's Northwick College, and the Royal College of Chemistry and School of Mines, at which he taught from 1872–3. In 1875 he headed the Royal Society's expedition to the Nicobar Islands to observe the solar eclipse. He soon became an eminent dyestuff chemist, having discovered, in 1878, the first acid green dye (viridine) and, in 1879, the first oxazine dye (Meldola's Blue). From 1885 he was Professor of Chemistry at Finsbury Technical College. He was appointed to the Chemical Glass Research Committee in 1914, and at the outset of war joined the Council of the Scheme for the Organisation and Development of Scientific and Industrial Research. He served on scientific committees of the British Association, published papers on natural history, and was a friend and correspondent of Darwin. In 1886 he was admitted FRS; in 1913 the Royal Society, of which he became a Vice-President, awarded him its Davy Medal. Interested in astronomy, he was also FRAS. He was elected President of the Entomological Society of London for 1895, becoming the first British Jew to preside over a Royal Charter learned society. He served terms as President of the Chemical Society, the Society of Dyers and Colourists, the Society of the Chemical Industry of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Institute of Chemistry,



which in 1921 initiated the Meldola Medal in his honour. He founded the Epping Forest and County of Essex Naturalist's Field Club, serving as its President, and furthered the cause of teaching safe swimming. His many awards included honorary doctorates from the universities of St Andrews and Oxford. From 1911 until his death he was President of the \*Maccabæans. Maurice \*Davis was his father-in-law.

JC (19 Nov. 1915, 9 Dec. 1910, 17 Dec. 1915); J. Marchant, ed., *Raphael Meldola* (1916); A. Findlay and W. H. Mills, *British Chemists* (1947); *Nature* (23 Dec. 1915).

**MELINEK, ALFRED** (15 September 1912–2005), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in London, he obtained a BA in Semitics at UCL (PhD, 1944). In 1932 he entered \*Jews' College, gaining his minister's diploma in 1939, and lectured there in Talmudics and Homiletics for 60 years. He was Minister at, successively, Stoke Newington Synagogue, at Hackney Synagogue, and at Brondesbury Synagogue, which later merged with Willesden Synagogue. He was entrusted with the task of examining and correcting the pre-publication texts of the Hebrew-English edition of the Soncino translation of the Babylonian Talmud started by the deceased Isidore \*Epstein. He wrote the booklet *Don Isaac Abrabanel* (1952).

JC (2 Feb. 1951, 10 Jan. 1969).

**MELLISH, CHARLES** (16 July 1737–29 December 1796), barrister and politician. Since he had a Jewish mother, albeit one who had converted to Christianity, he was a Jew according to Halakhah. He was possibly the first person of Jewish descent to become a barrister as well as the first to hold an official position in the British government. His father was the non-Jewish William Mellish (c1710–91), also a barrister, and from 1741–51 MP for East Retford. His mother was Catherine Rachel (née da Costa), for whom see Philip Jacob \*da Costa and Elizabeth \*Monckton Arundell, Mellish's half-sister. Catherine was baptised as an Anglican when she married William Mellish in 1735. Their son Charles,

called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1766, was Recorder of Newark, 1770–7 and 1779–94, and Commissioner of Stamps, 1793–6. He served as MP for Pontefract, 1774–80, and for Aldborough, 1780–4. He was apparently the third MP of Jewish descent, the second being his half-sister Elizabeth's son, and the first Sampson \*Gideon.

Judd, *Members of Parliament, 1734–1832*; M. J. Landa, 'Kitty Villareal, the Da Costas, and Samson Gideon', *JHSET*, 13 (1932–5), 271–91; Endelman, *Radical Assimilation*; Katz, *JHE*; Jolles.

**MELLOR, KAY** (1951–), television scriptwriter. Born in Leeds to a Jewish mother and a Roman Catholic father, she graduated from Bretton Hall College, Leeds. At Granada Television in the 1980s she wrote for *Coronation Street*, in which her actress daughter **Gaynor Faye** (16 August 1971–) later starred. She co-created the long-running *Children's Ward* and devised the early 1990s soap opera *Families*. She wrote and directed the feature film *Fanny and Elvis* (1999), and has appeared in her own adaptation of *Jane Eyre* (1997) as well as other series. In 2004 she received a Jewish Care Woman of Distinction award.

JC (30 Jan. 2004); online sources.

**MELLY, GEORGE** (17 August 1926–5 July 2007), jazz singer, author, and raconteur. Known for his colourful life, flamboyant suits, and outrageous showmanship, he was born Alan George Heywood Melly in Liverpool. The son of a Jewish mother and a Catholic father, an affluent businessman, he was educated at Stowe. He then spent three years as an able seaman in the Royal Navy. Afterwards he became a jazz singer in a band and in 1956 took on the additional job of writing captions to a *Daily Mail* strip cartoon series. In 1962 the band broke up, and he became a full-time writer. From 1965–72 he was a television and film critic for *The Observer*, and was named Critic of the Year at the 1970 National Press Awards. He also wrote film scripts. Subsequently he became a full-time jazz singer and for a time had his own television show on BBC2. He was President of the British Humanist Association from 1972–4.

As well as three volumes of autobiography he wrote a biography of Scottie \*Wilson and several other works. His sister, actress **Andrée Melly** (15 September 1932–), became familiar to radio listeners and television viewers from the 1950s onwards, and also appeared in a number of British films.

*Telegraph, Independent* (6 July 2007).

**MELNIKOFF, AVRAM** (1892–27 August 1960), sculptor and novelist. He left his native Bessarabia for Vienna to study medicine, but then trained in art in Chicago instead. During the First World War he served in the Jewish Legion in Palestine, and during the Arab unrest of 1920–1 he commanded a Jewish self-defence unit. In 1933 he settled in London, specialising in sculpting bronze busts. Among his many distinguished sitters were Sir Winston Churchill; Ernest Bevin; Lord Conway of Allington, inaugural director of the Imperial War Museum; and Dr Mordecai Eliash, Israel's first ambassador to the Court of St James's. In 1959 the ailing Melnikoff moved to Israel, where he lies buried near his famous sculpted memorial to Zionist hero Joseph Trumpeldor. His novel *Mooshka*, set in Tsarist Russia, was published in 1940.

JC (13 Sept. 1935, 16 Sept., 28 Oct., 18 Nov. 1960); *Times* (10 Jan. 1938).

**MELNIKOFF, PAMELA RITA** (1931–), poet, novelist, playwright, and film critic. Born in Stepney, she took a secretarial course upon leaving the North London Collegiate School. In 1950 she joined the staff of the JC, progressing from office clerk and library assistant to Feature Writer, and from 1970–96 became Film Critic. Married to a general practitioner, she maintained her own surname professionally. In 1960 she won the Shirley Carter Greenwood Prize, the Poetry Society's highest award, and in 1962 she won first prize in the annual Golden Pen Playwriting Contest organised by the Jewish Theatre for Children, New York, for her entry 'The Ransomed Menorah'. She authored three Jewish-themed children's books, *The Star and the Sword* (1965, based on that play), *Plots and Players* (1988), and *Prisoner of Time* (1992). Her opus magnus

is a history of Jews in films. She also wrote a cantata, *Heritage*; the music was composed by Cyril \*Ornadel.

JC (3 Aug. 1962, 4 May 1990, 4 June 1993, 23 Feb. 1996, 15 May 1998).

**MELVILLE, LEWIS** *see* **BENJAMIN, LEWIS SAUL**

**MENASSEH ben ISRAEL** (1604–20 November 1657), rabbi and campaigner for the readmission of Jews to England. Born Manoel Dias Soeiro in Madeira to Portuguese Marrano parents who had him baptised, he was brought up in Amsterdam as a Jew. He became a rabbi and supplemented his meagre income by running a Hebrew printing press. His determination to secure approval for Jewish settlement in England, where there had been no official Jewish presence since the expulsion of 1290, was kindled in 1644 when a Jewish traveller arrived in Amsterdam claiming that he had made contact in South America with Hebrew-speaking remnants of the ten lost tribes. Regarding as the necessary prelude to the messianic age the Jews' dispersion to all parts of the globe, which crucially entailed England (to medieval Jewry *Kezeh ha-Aretz*, 'the end of the earth', citing Deuteronomy 28:64), Menasseh initially broached the possibility of readmission in 1650 with a visiting English trade delegation led by Cromwell's cousin Oliver St John. That same year, in a public relations initiative, he dedicated to the English Parliament the Latin edition of his work, *The Hope of Israel*, describing the reputed presence of Jews in South America. In 1654 his son Samuel arrived in England to sound out policy-makers, and Menasseh followed in 1655. His petition for the readmission of the Jews to England was formally submitted to the Council of State on 31 October. The issue was discussed at a conference, at which Menasseh was not present, that took place over several days in December. It was opened by Cromwell and attended by theologians, politicians, and merchants. Failing to secure unequivocal backing for readmission, Cromwell dissolved the conference so that no formal rejection would be forthcoming. Coincidentally, the outbreak of war with

Spain in 1656 forced the ostensibly Catholic community of crypto-Jews in London to declare their Jewish identity: since their property was liable to confiscation on the grounds that they, as Spaniards, were enemy aliens, they discarded subterfuge and petitioned Cromwell on 24 March 1656 for readmission and toleration. Menasseh's was the first signature on that petition, and before long he completed his *Vindiciae Judaeorum*, in which he robustly refuted slanders against the Jewish people that had begun to circulate. Cromwell, however, made no response to the petition, preferring to feign obliviousness to the Jews' presence. Anglo-Jewish leaders interpreted his inaction as informal consent; moreover, they appreciated that the lack of formal sanction was to their advantage since no conditions were placed on their resettlement. They did obtain formal agreement to a subsequent petition requesting permission to establish a synagogue and acquire a burial ground, and invited Rabbi Moses \*Athias of Hamburg to lead their congregation. Menasseh, thus marginalised, sought and (at least theoretically) obtained financial assistance from the state; in 1657 he returned to the Netherlands, dying shortly afterwards.

ODNB; JE; EJ (as Manasseh ben Israel); D. S. Katz, *Philo-Semitism and the re-admission of the Jews to England, 1603–1655* (1982); idem, JHE; C. Roth, *A Life of Menasseh ben Israel* (1934); L. Wolf, *Menasseh ben Israel's Mission to Oliver Cromwell* (1901).

**MENDELOVITCH, BERNARD** (11 February 1925–8 March 2004), actor, sketchwriter, and lyricist. A tailor's son, he was born in London and brought up in Manchester, attending Manchester Grammar School. He performed in Yiddish drama from childhood, and in 1948, following military service, joined London's Grand Palais Company, Britain's last surviving professional Yiddish acting troupe. He excelled in musical comedy, and in collaboration with Yiddish actor Harry Ariel wrote plays, sketches, and lyrics for the Yiddish stage, including clever parodies of chart hits. At his suggestion Ariel borrowed the plot of a Mancunian playwright's drama called *Hobson's Choice* to produce Motl's *Honeymoon*, about a cobbler and his three rebellious daughters, which premiered in 1952 and was later staged in Buenos Aires,

New York, and Tel Aviv; other adaptations of Manchester plays ensued. Following closure of the Grand Palais in 1970 Mendelovitch worked for an insurance firm. He continued to tour the provinces with Ariel and Anna \*Tzelniker, retiring to Bournemouth.

JC (26 March 2004); *Independent* (16 March 2004); Mazower.

**MENDELSON, ERICH** (21 March 1887–15 September 1953), architect. A businessman's son, born in Allenstein (Olsztyn), Prussian Poland, he studied architecture at Berlin's Technische Hochschule and at the University of Munich. Following war service he became an innovative and influential architect in Germany. Soon after Hitler's rise to power he arrived in Britain. Until the end of 1936 he was in partnership with Serge \*Chermayeff. Their most important project was the De La Warr Pavilion at Bexhill-on-Sea, described by *The Times* as the 'most civilised thing that has been done on the south coast since the days of the Regency', and generally acknowledged as one of the most significant British buildings of the twentieth century. He was elected FRIBA and FRSA. Although naturalised British in 1938, he left for Palestine early in 1939, and in 1941 settled in the USA.

*Times* (19 Feb. 1934, 14 Dec. 1935, 18 June 1937, 17 Sept. 1953); A. Whittick, *Eric Mendelsohn* (2nd ed. 1956); W. Von Eckardt, *Eric Mendelsohn* (1960); V. Lampugnani, *20th Century Architecture* (1986).

**MENDELSON, JONATHAN (JON)** (30 December 1966–), businessman and Labour Party official. Born in London and educated at the University of Leeds, he served as President of the Union of Jewish Students in 1989. He became one of the heads of LLM, a major public relations company, and was an aide to Barnett \*Janner. He has been closely associated with many Jewish causes, and was the head of the Holocaust Education Trust. He has been active at senior levels in Labour Party affairs, as an adviser to Prime Minister Tony Blair and then as election campaign fundraiser for Prime Minister Gordon Brown. In November 2007 his activities became the focus of national interest because of allegedly

improper donations from \*David Abrahams to the Labour Party.

JC (6 Jan. 1967, 30 Nov. 2007).

**MENDELSON, LOUIS** (c1868–13 October 1948), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in London, and originally spelling his forename Lewis, he gained the Lord Mayor's and Beddington scholarships at \*Jews' College, which awarded him the associate's diploma in 1887. The following year he graduated with a First from UCL in Mathematics and English Literature. Following a period teaching Jewish children in Melbourne, Australia, he served as Minister of, successively, the Newcastle upon Tyne, Bristol, and Dublin congregations. In 1903 he became Minister of the Burial Society of the \*United Synagogue, combining that role with work as Minister at East Ham and West Ham. In 1910 he gained an MA from the University of London for his thesis 'Jewish Beliefs and Customs Connected with the Taboo', and in 1913 obtained semikhah and was made a Fellow of Jews' College. In 1914 he began his career on the London Beth Din. 1932 the West Ham District Synagogue presented him with a testimonial marking his 30 years of service to the congregation. A keen supporter of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies and a frequent speaker to Jewish audiences up and down the country, he retired from communal life in 1934 owing to poor health.

JC (5 April 1907, 21 March 1913, 22 Oct. 1948); Samuel, Bristol.

**MENDELSON, JOHN JAKOB** (1917–20 May 1978), politician. Born in Plotsk, Poland, the son of a Hebrew teacher, he was the sole Holocaust survivor in his family. Educated in Berlin and at the LSE, he served in the army from 1939–45 and was demobbed as a captain. He lectured in political science at the University of Sheffield from 1949–59, and with the WEA. Until his death he was, from 1959, Labour MP for Penistone, West Riding, and from 1973 a member of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. A former Chairman of the left-wing Tribune Group, he was active in the Labour Friends of Israel.

JC (26 May 1978); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**MENDELSSOHN IN ENGLAND.** The famous German composer [Jacob Ludwig] Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (3 February 1809–4 May 1847), who was of Jewish descent but a baptised Lutheran, had an important impact on British music. Several of his famous pieces have British themes, such as his *Overture to a Midsummer Night's Dream* (1826) and his *Hebrides Overture* ('Fingall's Cave') of 1829. He spent a considerable part of his life in Britain, which became his virtual second home. He first visited this country in April–November 1829, when he was enthusiastically received as a conductor, and formed many lasting friendships. He also toured the whole of Britain. He was here again in 1832, when several of his works were premièred, and made further visits in 1837, 1840, and 1842. In June 1842 he premièred his *Scottish Symphony* at the Palace of Holyroodhouse and had an audience with Queen Victoria, to whom the work was dedicated. He was back again in 1844 and 1846–7, when he was Chief Conductor of the Birmingham Music Festival and premièred his *Elijah* oratorio. He was planning to return to Britain at the time of his premature and sudden death in Berlin. He posthumously became a great source of inspiration to British music. The composer Walter Sterndale Bennett was his pupil, and a scholarship was established after Mendelssohn's death in his memory; its first holder was (Sir) Arthur Sullivan.

ODNB.

**MENDELSSOHN, KURT ALFRED GEORG** (7 January 1906–18 September 1980), physicist. Born in Berlin, he was a direct descendant of philosopher Moses Mendelssohn and a cousin of Sir Francis Eugene \*Simon, under whose supervision he received a doctorate in Physics from the University of Berlin. Moving to England in 1933, he worked at the Clarendon Laboratories at the University of Oxford, and from 1955–73 was Reader in Physics at Oxford. Prominent in the field of low temperature physics, he was elected FRS in 1951 and awarded the Royal Society's Hughes Medal in 1967. He was elected a vice-president of the Physical Society in 1958. From 1971–3 he

was Professorial Fellow of Wolfson College, Oxford. His books include *Cryophysics* (1960), *The Riddle of the Pyramids* (1974), and *Science and Western Domination* (1976).

*Times* (19 Sept. 1980); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 29; online sources.

**MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY** (31 December 1860–26 September 1917), author and bibliographer. He was born in Exeter, the son of Prussian-born Rev. Meyer Mendelssohn (1832–1 May 1889), who also served in Leeds and Bristol, and went to South Africa in 1878. There, Sidney became a successful diamond dealer. In 1905 he settled in London, and compiled *Mendelssohn's South African Bibliography* (2 vols, 1910), based on his personal collection, which later formed the nucleus of South Africa's National Library of Africana. His other publications include *The Jews of Africa* and *The Jews of Asia* (both 1920). A council member of the JHSE, he wrote hymns for the JLS.

*Times* (2 Aug. 1895); *JC* (5 Oct. 1917); *Jewish Affairs* (May 1965).

**MENDES, ABRAHAM PEREIRA** (9 February 1825–4 April 1893), Orthodox minister and educationist. Born in Kingston, Jamaica, he studied in London under David \*Meldola and David Aaron \*de Sola, whose daughter he subsequently married. Having been, in succession, Minister to the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation and Headmaster, until its move to Norwood, of the Jews' Hospital, Mile End, he opened, in 1863, Northwick College, a school for Jewish boys in Maida Hill. Its pupils included scientist Raphael \*Meldola and Marion \*Spielmann. Following the death of Benjamin \*Artom he was appointed Preacher at \*Bevis Marks. In 1883 he closed his school in order to serve the famous Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island. Run over in New York, he was uninjured but badly shaken, and died soon afterwards. His publications included his *Sermons* (1855), consisting of his pulpit addresses in Birmingham, a *Haggadah* (1862), and – for children – a religious text and a post-Biblical history of the Jews.

EJ; UJE; *JC* (7 April 1893); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**MENDES, FERNANDO MOSES** (1647–15 November 1724), physician and entrepreneur. Born a Marrano in Portugal, he studied medicine at Montpellier and joined his family in London in 1669. As a member of the household of Charles II's Portuguese-born queen until her return to Braganza in 1692 he attended Charles on his deathbed. In 1687 he was endenized along with his brother, a professing Jew, and admitted FRCP. He was involved in the manufacture of scientific instruments intended to encourage Portuguese cartography and was highly regarded for the quinine-based elixir that he developed. Although, to the distress of his relatives, he continued loyal to Catholicism (probably owing to the high-level contacts he enjoyed with his non-Jewish countrymen in London and Lisbon), he married a practising Jew and left the synagogue £100. Ironically, in 1689, his FRCP was revoked during a purge of 'Papists' following the 'Glorious Revolution'. He was buried in the Sephardi cemetery in London. Catherine \*da Costa was his daughter; her portrait of him was painted in 1721. Moses \*Mendez was his grandson.

ODNB; JE; EJ; 'Dr. Fernando Mendes', *JHSET*, 16 (1952), 226–7.

**MENDES, MOSES** *see* MENDEZ, MOSES

**MENDES, SAMUEL ALEXANDER (SAM)** (1 August 1965–), stage and film director. The grandson of noted Trinidadian writer Alfred H. Mendes, he was born in Reading, the son of an academic and a children's writer. He attended Magdalen College School in Oxford, and directed theatre productions while at Cambridge, where he gained a First in English. He went on to direct with the Royal Shakespeare Company and for a decade was artistic director at London's Donmar Warehouse. He won the *Evening Standard* Theatre Award for best director in 1992 for *The Rise and Fall of Little Voice* and in 1998 for *Twelfth Night* and *Uncle Vanya*. He has since made his name in Hollywood, with such Academy

Award-winning films as *American Beauty*, which also won a BAFTA and a Golden Globe award, and *Road to Perdition* (2002).

**MENDES DA COSTA, BENJAMIN** (1704–28 March 1764), communal leader, merchant, and philanthropist. Born to Marrano parents in Amsterdam, he had close relatives in London and became an endenized Englishman in 1725. From 1730–62 he was active in the leadership of the \*Bevis Marks synagogue, eventually being elected President of its Mahamad (governing council). He was one of the congregational deputies who in 1760 presented a loyal address to the new monarch, George III, a communal initiative that led to the formation of the \*Board of Deputies, of which he was the first President. A generous benefactor of Anglo-Jewry and of certain Christian poor, he promoted Jewish settlement in South Carolina and financed the erection of a new synagogue in New York. In memory of his only son Raphael, he established and endowed a communal school connected with \*Bevis Marks Synagogue; in cooperation with another benefactor he also established another educational institution for boys of London's Sephardi community.

ODNB; Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**MENDES DA COSTA, EMANUEL** (5 June 1717–22 May 1791), naturalist, conchologist, and mineralogist, and **MENDES DA COSTA, PHILIP JACOB** (24 February 1708–April/May 1780), merchant. The London-born brothers' father, John Abraham Mendes da Costa (1683–1763), a Marrano whose parents had fled the Portuguese Inquisition and settled initially in Rouen, had arrived in London in boyhood and became one of three London merchants who in 1710 financed the provisioning of British troops in Flanders. Emanuel's self-taught contribution to the study of natural history, especially his work on shells and fossils, was rewarded in 1747 with election as FRS, and in 1763 he became the Society's librarian. But he was dismissed in 1767 for misappropriating membership subscriptions, tried the following year, and imprisoned until 1772. His major works were

*A Natural History of Fossils* (1757), *Elements of Conchology* (1776), and a study of British shells (1778). His brother Philip was a not overly successful merchant in the Anglo-Indian trade with a reputation as a fortune hunter. He had hoped to marry his first cousin Catherine Rachel da Costa (1710–44), known as Kitty, who has been described in some sources as Anthony Moses \*da Costa's daughter but was apparently his niece. However, under parental pressure she reluctantly married, in 1727, the wealthy but much older Joseph Isaac Villareal (1673–1730), who was newly arrived from Portugal. Within weeks of his death she agreed to marry her former suitor. Again, her family objected, she changed her mind, and Philip fruitlessly sued her in, of all things, the Ecclesiastical Court of Arches at Doctors' Commons, in a celebrated breach of promise case. He also penned a vindictive pamphlet about her, and is believed to have been Hogarth's inspiration for a caricature of a Jew in 'Harlot's Progress' (1732). He subsequently lived abroad. In 1735 Kitty married a non-Jew: their son, Charles \*Mellish, became in 1774 the second man of Jewish extraction to enter Parliament, while their daughter Elizabeth Mellish, who wed the future second Viscount Galway in 1747, became the first person of Jewish origin to marry into the British aristocracy.

ODNB; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Endelman, *Georgian England*.

**MENDES DA COSTA, SARA** (1967–), writer and part time voice-over artist. The Brighton resident was chosen out of nearly 18,500 candidates to become, from 2006, the voice of British Telecom's iconic Speaking Clock, which begins: 'At the third stroke'. She thus became the fourth 'voice of time' since the clock's debut in 1936, and owner of one of the most recognisable voices in Britain.

**MENDEZ (or MENDES), MOSES** (c1690–4 February 1758), playwright and poet. He was the son of a stockjobber, and the grandson of Fernando Moses \*Mendes. Jael Henrietta \*Pye was his niece. He married an Anglican, the daughter of Sir Francis Head, Baronet, and was apparently an Anglican for most of

his adult life. It appears that he studied at St Mary Hall, Oxford, and was awarded an MA by Oxford in 1750. He became a stockjobber, and was a prominent Freemason. With his cousin Solomon \*Mendes (d. 1762), he became part of a literary network in London, and was a friend of David Garrick. The farce with songs he wrote in 1746, *The Double Disappointment*, is regarded as the earliest contribution to English literature by a Jew, and became a hit at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Mendez followed this with three other similar plays: *The Chaplet* (1749), which proved his most popular; *Robin Hood* (1750); and *The Shepherd's Lottery* (1751). He also wrote many poems and musical works. In 1771 his two sons took their mother's maiden name of Head. Mendez's grandsons Sir George Head (1782–1855) and Sir Francis Bond Head (1793–1875) achieved great success in the army, the latter serving as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

ODNB; JE; EJ.

**MENDL, Sir CHARLES FERDINAND** (14 December 1871–14 February 1958), embassy attaché, and **MENDL, Sir SIGISMUND FERDINAND** (2 December 1866–17 July 1945), politician and businessman. The sons of a Russian-born grain importer and ship-owner, they both attended Harrow. Sir Charles lived for much of his adult life in Paris, where he was Press Attaché of the British Embassy from 1928–40. There, he carved out an important role as an intelligence officer, working consistently in favour of Appeasement. He was knighted in 1924. From 1940 he lived in Los Angeles, where he worked in Hollywood and played the Commodore in Alfred Hitchcock's 1946 film *Notorious*. He was knighted in 1924. Sir Sigismund was educated at University College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1888, but did not practise. A grain importer, he was President of the London Corn Trade Association in 1909–12 and 1915–19, and was Chairman of the National Discount Company. He was Liberal MP for Plymouth from January 1898 until 1900, and a member of the War Office Advisory Committee on Army Contracts from 1915–18. He was knighted in 1918.

ODNB; WWW; JC (28 Sept. 1900); Jolles; Stenton.

**MENDLESON, ANNA** (1948–), radical activist and poet. The daughter of a Stockport councillor and leather goods dealer, she attended Stockport Girls' High School and spent some time on a kibbutz. As a dropout from the University of Essex she achieved notoriety in 1972 as one of four members of the Angry Brigade, an extreme leftist 'urban guerilla' group, who in one of the longest criminal trials in English history were convicted of 'conspiring to cause explosions likely to endanger life and cause serious injury to property'. Sentenced to 15 (reduced to ten) years in prison, she was paroled in 1976. She subsequently read English at Cambridge and has published poetry under the name Grace Lake.

JC (15 Dec. 1972; surname misspelled Mendelson); *Observer* (3 Feb. 2002); G. Carr et al., *The Angry Brigade: A history of Britain's first urban guerilla group* (1975); online sources.

**MENDOZA, DANIEL** (65 July 1765–3 September 1836), boxer. Born in Aldgate, London, he was educated at 'a Jew's School' and reacted to anti-Jewish insults with fisticuffs. He took up prize-fighting in his teens, with his pugilistic skills while working as a tradesman's assistant having impressed Richard Humphries, 'The Gentleman Boxer'. He won his first significant match in 1787; his swift victory led to an encounter with Humphries the following year, during which Mendoza, although defeated, showed more tactical skill than had any previous boxer. This, and two subsequent triumphs over Humphries in 1789 and 1790, inspired popular ballads, and began his cult figure status. He insisted on being billed as 'Mendoza the Jew' and was justifiably self-described as 'Father of the Science' of boxing. He was really a middleweight, but managed by skilful moves to get the better of heavier opponents. In 1788 he opened an academy in the East End teaching self-defence, and in 1790 published the *Art of Boxing*. He later became landlord of a Whitechapel public house, making his last appearance in the ring in 1820, when he was defeated in a grudge match lasting 12 rounds. His career, and that of contemporary Jewish pugilists such as Samuel \*Elias and Abraham \*Belasco, beneficially challenged the stereotypical image of Jews in the eyes

of the general public. Two of his cousins, Angel Hyams and Angel Mendoza, became boxers, as did his nephew Asher Moss. Peter \*Sellers was Mendoza's great-great grandson. Another descendent, Mendoza's exact namesake who died in 1983 aged 90, was for 16 years Headmaster of the Solomon Wolfson Jewish Primary School, West London.

ODNB; JE; EJ; D. Mendoza, *The Memoirs of the Life of Daniel Mendoza* (ed. P. Magriel), 1951; JC (1 April 1983).

**MENDOZA, JUNE YVONNE** (1927–), portrait painter. Educated at Lauriston Girls' School in her native Melbourne and at St Martin's School of Art, London, she became one of Britain's most distinguished portraitists. Her many renowned sitters include the Queen and other members of the royal family, Archbishops of Canterbury, Margaret Thatcher, Yehudi \*Menuhin, Sir George \*Solti, Corazón Aquino, and Lee Kuan Yew. Other commissions include large group paintings for the House of Commons and the Australian House of Representatives. Appointed AO in 1989 and OBE in 2004, she has received many honours.

WW; JC (30 Oct. 1987, 15 Dec. 1995, 9 June 2004).

**MENINSKY, BERNARD** (25 July 1891–12 February 1950), artist. Born near Chernigov, Ukraine, to parents surnamed Menushkin, he grew up in Liverpool from early infancy. In 1906 he entered the Liverpool School of Art, where he won the King's Medal. A scholarship took him in 1911 to the Académie Julien in Paris. During 1912–13 he studied at the Slade School of Fine Art, afterwards working briefly in Florence, and in 1914 taught life drawing at the Central School of Art and Design. During the First World War he was discharged from the Royal Fusiliers owing to a nervous breakdown, and in 1918 was an official war artist. He exhibited with the New English Art Club and the London Group, and in 1920 *Mother and Child* – a book of 28 of his best drawings – was published. The same year he was appointed teacher of life drawing at the Westminster School of Art, and from 1940–5 taught at the City of Oxford Art

School. A painter of figures and landscapes, he was sensitive and neurotic, with a lifelong tendency towards depression. He committed suicide. An Arts Council memorial exhibition was held shortly afterwards.

Ben Uri Story; JC (17 Dec. 1951).

**MENUHIN, Sir YEHUDI, BARON MENUHIN** (22 April 1916–12 March 1999), violinist and educationist. He was born in New York, the son of parents from Gomel in White Russia who had migrated to Palestine and subsequently to the USA. Much later, his father, Moshe Menuhin (1893–1982), originally a Hebrew teacher, attracted controversy through his extreme anti-Zionist writings. Yehudi Menuhin's remarkable gifts at music were recognised from the age of three and, during the 1920s, he had become probably the most famous musical prodigy of the twentieth century. By 1929 he had become world famous, with Albert Einstein, who had attended one of his concerts, allegedly stating 'I see the day of miracles is not over'. In 1932 Menuhin was the first to record Elgar's violin concerto. He lived in the USA and Switzerland until 1957, when he moved to Highgate, London, opening a music school in 1975. He became a British subject in 1985, having been awarded an honorary knighthood in 1965. In 1987 he was appointed OM and in 1993 was made a life peer, a very rare honour for a classical musician. (The composer Benjamin Britten had also been given a life peerage.) Menuhin's relations with the Jewish community were often controversial. He was not religiously observant and appeared to know little about Judaism. Just after the end of the Second World War he caused much distress by giving concerts in Germany. He also defended the conductor Wilhelm Furtwangler, a favourite of the Nazis. But Menuhin also performed for Holocaust survivors and in Israel. His sister **Hephzibah Menuhin** (20 May 1920–1 January 1981), a sublime and well-known pianist, lived in London from the late 1950s. Menuhin wrote an autobiography, *Unfinished Journey* (1976).

ODNB; WW; Jolles; H. Burton, *Menuhin* (2000).

**MERITOR, NATHAN** *see* LEVY, MATTHIAS



**MERRICK (né Miller), LEONARD WILLIAM** (21 February 1864–7 August 1939), author. His early life is obscure, and few of his later associates were aware that he was the son of Jewish parents, businessman William Miller and Esther (née Davis). Born in London, he was educated at Brighton College. After his father lost his money Leonard went to South Africa, where he was articled to a solicitor. In the 1880s for unknown reasons he changed his surname to Merrick, and, back in London, published a number of highly regarded novels, including *Mr. Bazalgette's Agent* (1888), apparently the first work about a female detective, and *Violet Moses* (1891), which satirised middle-class London Jewry. Many of his works dealt with unusual themes, such as *The Position of Peggy Harper* (1911), about miscegenation. In 1945 George Orwell wrote a (never-published) introduction to a reprint of that book. Merrick also authored several volumes of short stories. He enjoyed a very high reputation among leading writers of his time, with H. G. Wells, James Barrie, and G. K. Chesterton, among others, writing prefaces to his works. A collected edition of his writings was published in 1918–19. Despite this, Merrick remained little known to the reading public.

ODNB; EJ; JC (25 Aug. 1939); E. W. McDiarmid, *Leonard Merrick, 1864–1939* (1980).

**MERRON, GILLIAN JOANNA** (12 April 1959–), politician. Brought up in Dagenham, she was educated at Wanstead High School and at the University of Lancaster. She was a business development advisor, a local government officer, and a full-time official with the public employees' union, UNISON, 1987–97. From 1997–2010 she was Labour MP for Lincoln. She was a junior minister during 1998–2002 and a Government Whip 2002–2010. Between school and university she worked on a kibbutz, and belongs to the Labour Friends of Israel. She is a member of the Lincolnshire Jewish Community, an affiliate of \*Liberal Judaism.

JC (9 March 2007); Jolles; WW.

**MERTON FAMILY**, descended from **Abraham Lyon Moses** (1775–26 February 1854), the son

of a Henry Moses, and apparently related to the wealthy Moses/Beddington family. Born in London, he was a successful general dealer and wholesale clothier at Finsbury Circus in the City of London, specialising in selling sailors' work wear, and left £120,000. He was a major benefactor of the Jews' Orphan Asylum, the \*Great Synagogue, and the Bet Hamedrash. His sons changed their name to Merton. While his son Ralph, originally Raphael (1815–83), migrated to Frankfurt and founded a metallurgical firm there, his nephew **Henry Ralph Merton** (1848–1929) held a similar position as a metal trader in London, especially in copper mining and selling. During the First World War, owing to his firm's involvement with its German counterpart, it was reorganised into several exclusively British companies and eventually became the Amalgamated Metal Corporation Ltd. This reorganisation was spurred in part by a considerable degree of antisemitic and anti-German prejudice in the British press. **Sir Thomas Ralph Merton** (12 January 1888–10 October 1969), spectroscoper, the son of Henry Ralph's brother Emile Ralph Merton (1850–1921), a partner in the family metal business, was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford (BSc and DSc). He served as a lieutenant in the RNVR during the First World War, and was involved in catching German spies in Britain. An eminent scientist, he held the posts of Reader (1919–23) and, from 1923, Professor of Spectroscopy at Oxford. He made many significant contributions to the development of radar, and is credited with helping to win the Battle of Britain. Much of his research was conducted from his private laboratory. Knighted in 1944, he served as Treasurer of the Royal Society from 1939–56 and was awarded its Rumford Medal in 1958. In later life he developed an expert interest in Renaissance art, as well as an important art collection. Most remarkably for a scientist, he served from 1957–65 as Chairman of the National Gallery, and was on the board of other art museums.

ODNB; EJ; Simon Ball, 'The German Octopus: The British Metal Corporation and the Next War, 1914–1939', *Enterprise and Society* (2004).

**MESSAGER (née Davis), ALICE MAUD** (c1858–1938), composer. A dentist's daughter,

born in Dublin, she was educated at private school and started composing as a school-girl. Under her pseudonym, Hope Temple, she became famous for her many ballads, which included the very popular *An Old Garden*. Her light operas included *The Wooden Spoon*. In 1895 she married the non-Jewish French composer and conductor André Messager (1853–1929) who from 1901–8 was Artistic Director to the Grand Opera Syndicate at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. She had assisted him in composing the music (not the lyrics) for the romantic comic opera *Mirette*, which was produced at London's Savoy Theatre in 1894. She was buried as an Anglican. Samuel \*Lewis was married to her sister.

*Times* (25 Feb. 1925, 11 May 1938); *JC* (19 Oct. 1906).

**MESSEL, LUDWIG ERNEST WILLIAM LEONHARD** (c1847–21 July 1915), stockbroker. The son of a banker in Darmstadt, Germany, he moved to London and founded a leading firm of stockbrokers of Old Broad Street, leaving £590,000 when he died. In his lifetime he was probably best-known for purchasing the Nymans estate at Handcross, Sussex in 1890, and there originating a famous 600-acre garden which is still renowned. At some stage he left Judaism, and his children were raised as Anglicans. His daughter Ruth married the author Frederick Parker (1870–1955) and his son, soldier and stockbroker Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Charles Rudolph Messel (1872–1953), married Maud, the daughter of Edward Linley Sambourne, a famous political cartoonist for *Punch*. **Oliver Hilary Sambourne Messel** (13 January 1904–13 July 1978), the most famous British film and theatrical set designer of his day, was Leonard's son. Lord Snowdon's mother was Leonard's daughter.

ODNB (Parker); online sources.

**MESSEL, RUDOLPH** (14 January 1848–18 January 1920), industrial chemist. Born in Darmstadt, evidently the brother of Ludwig \*Messel, he was educated at a Huguenot school in Friedrichsdorf and at the universities of Zurich, Heidelberg, and Tübingen (DSc, 1869). Shortly after arriving in Britain at

the age of 22, he entered the chemical industry. In 1875 he developed a process for manufacturing sulphuric anhydride by the catalytic process. Managing Director of Spencer, Chapman, and Messel Ltd from 1878–1915, he was a vice-president of the Chemical Society of London (1906–9), and served (1911–12, 14) as President of the Society of Chemical Industry, which in 1881 he had helped to found and to which he left bequests enabling the institution of its Messel Scholarship, Medal, and Lecture. In 1912 he was elected FRS. He was a member of the governing body of Imperial College.

ODNB; *WWW*; *Times* (20 April 1920).

**MESTEL, LEON** (5 August 1927–), astrophysicist. Born in Melbourne, Australia, the son of Polish-born Rabbi Solomon Mestel (1886–1966), who served several congregations in England, and of Selig \*Brodetsky's sister, he came to Britain aged three. Educated at West Ham Secondary School and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was ICI Research Fellow in the Department of Mathematics at the University of Leeds (1951–4) and Commonwealth Fund Fellow at Princeton University Observatory (1954–5). From 1955–66 he lectured in mathematics at Cambridge (Fellow, St John's College, 1957–66), and, after a year as JFK Fellow at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, was Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Manchester (1967–73) and Professor of Astronomy at the University of Sussex (1973–92), becoming Emeritus Professor upon his retirement. In 1977 he was elected FRS, and has received the Royal Astronomical Society's Eddington Medal and Gold Medal. His publications include *Stellar Magnetism* (1999) and, with Nigel Weiss, *Magnetohydrodynamics* (1974). His son [**Andrew**] **Jonathan Mestel** (13 March 1957–), chess grandmaster, was educated at Cambridge and is Reader in Applied Mathematics at Imperial College, London. A well-known chess player, he was awarded the International Grandmaster title in 1982. He won the British Chess Championship in 1976, 1983, and 1988, and participated very successfully in many chess Olympics.

*WW*; *JC* (13 Aug. 1920, 26 Nov. 1965, 30 Sept. 1966, 6 April 1973); online sources.

**METZGER, GUSTAV** (10 April 1926–), artist and political activist. Born to Polish immigrants in Nuremberg, Germany, he arrived in Britain as a child refugee and has deliberately remained stateless since the 1940s. Based in London, he is a leading exponent of the Auto-Destructive Art Movement and the Art Strike Movements and has also been involved with the Fluxus group. He is said to have inspired the guitar-smashing antics of The Who pop group's Pete Townshend. He was an early member of the CND. He studied under David \*Bomberg and lectured at Ealing Art College. In 2004 a cleaner at Tate Britain mistakenly disposed of part of an exhibit of his, a bin bag stuffed with rubbish. In 2006 he obtained a £30,000 Paul Hamlyn Award for the Visual Arts.

*Daily Telegraph* (10 Nov. 2006); online sources.

**MEYER, Sir CARL FERDINAND, first Baronet** (23 December 1851–18 December 1922), financier, and **MEYER, Sir FRANK CECIL, second Baronet** (7 May 1886–19 October 1935), businessman and politician. Born in Hamburg, Sir Carl came to London in 1872 as a clerk in Rothschild's Bank and rose to be senior clerk in charge of the firm's relations with Cecil Rhodes and other South African businesses. He became heavily involved in South African mining and was Deputy Chairman of DeBeers Consolidated from 1888–1921. From the mid-1890s he worked closely with Sir Ernest \*Cassel, and was in charge of Cassel's interests in the National Bank of Egypt. He was also Chairman of the Peking Syndicate and a director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. He gave £70,000 to the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre in 1909 and was awarded a baronetcy the following year. He suffered from anti-German prejudice during the First World War and organised a declaration signed by thousands of naturalised Germans in Britain pledging their loyalty to this country. His French-born wife Adelaide, known as **Adele Meyer** (née Levis; c1862–17 January 1930), whom he married in 1883, was the daughter of a wealthy London merchant. She was a society beauty who, after her marriage, headed many initiatives on behalf of women. She was the first to organise cooking lessons in the home for mothers, and in 1910 established the first rural health centre in Britain at

Newport, Essex. Both initiatives were widely imitated. She was also involved in investigating the conditions of work for women in the London clothing trade, and organised Queen Mary's Hostel for Women. Her Liverpool-born sister Helen Edith (c1873–1905) married Sir Robert \*Mond. The Meyers drifted from Judaism and were buried as Christians. Their son Sir Frank, whose upbringing reflected that drift, was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar (1910) by the Inner Temple. During the First World War he served as an army captain and was mentioned in despatches. From 1924–9 he was Conservative MP for Great Yarmouth. He was Chairman of DeBeers Consolidated and a director of other mining companies. He died after a riding accident. His son **Sir Anthony John Charles Meyer, third Baronet** (27 October 1920–24 December 2004), whose mother was not Jewish, was also educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. During the Second World War he served as a lieutenant in the Scots Guards (wounded 1944), and was a career diplomat and Foreign Office official from 1947–62, and then a Lloyds underwriter. He was Conservative MP for Eton and Slough (1964–6), for Flintshire West (1970–83), and for Clwyd North-West (1983–92), and a junior minister from 1970–3. A strong pro-European and, after 1992, Policy Director of the European Movement, he challenged Margaret Thatcher for the leadership of the Conservative Party in December 1989, receiving 33 votes to Thatcher's 314. He wrote an autobiography, *Stand Up and Be Counted* (1990).

ODNB (Sir Carl and Lady Meyer); WWW; Stenton; Jolles; JC (1, 8 Dec. 1989).

**MEYER (né Monaet), LOUIS** (1870–1 February 1915), journalist, art expert, and theatrical manager. Born Louis Meyer Monaet in Birmingham, he was Art Editor and joint Managing Director of *London Opinion* and, less than five years before his death, burst upon London's theatreland as a producer. In 1910 he organised a tour of the American play *The Woman in the Case*, and, encouraged by its success, assumed the management of the Globe Theatre, where in 1911 he produced *The Glad Eye*. This long-running farce proved phenomenally popular, eventually transferring to the Strand Theatre, hitherto regarded as a jinxed

venue. Towards the end of 1913 he produced two plays that attracted enormous attention: *Mr Wu*, which ran for a year at the Strand, and *Who's The Lady?*, a farce at the Garrick for which the public's appetite had been whetted by a number of savage reviews.

*Times* (2, 5 Feb. 1915); *JC* (11 June 1915).

**MEYERSTEIN, EDWARD HARRY WILLIAM** (11 August 1889–12 September 1953), poet, author, and eccentric, and **MEYERSTEIN, Sir EDWARD WILLIAM** (17 October 1863–1 February 1942), stockbroker and philanthropist. The son of a City merchant who died in 1880 leaving £120,000, Sir Edward was educated at UCS and became a prominent stockbroker in the City. He served as High Sheriff of Kent in 1937–8 and 1941–2, and was knighted in 1938. He left £616,000 and was said to have given away at least £250,000 to charity. His son Edward, who is best-known as E. H. Meyerstein, was educated at Harrow and at University College, Oxford, of which he was later a Fellow. At Harrow he suffered much prejudice because of his German-sounding name, and also because – according to him – his part-Jewish Anglican mother had had him baptised, making his status ambiguous. He was described in one source as a ‘melancholy and eccentric bachelor’, who kept a collection of whips in a box under his bed and was interested in flagellation. His ten volumes of poetry were highly regarded, and he wrote a noted biography of Thomas Chatterton and a posthumously published autobiography, *Of My Early Life* (1957).

EJ; WWW; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Jews in Britain*; R. Watson, ed., *Some Letters of E. H. Meyerstein* (1959).

**MICHAEL, MICHAEL JOHN** (1792–4 February 1861), local politician. He was the son of Levi Michael (1754–1841), reputedly the first Jew born in Wales, whose father had founded the Swansea Jewish community, and of a non-Jewish mother. A corn factor, flour and general merchant, and general commission agent, he was in 1835 the largest single ratepayer in Swansea. A director of several local concerns, in 1848 he became Mayor of Swansea, where he was also a magistrate.

Apparently unconnected with the Jewish community in view of his mother's status, he was buried in a Unitarian graveyard.

Jolles.

**MICHAELS, EMMANUEL** (c1896–December 1958), military officer and businessman. A member of the Stepney Jewish Lads' Club, on the commencement of the First World War he enlisted aged 17 in the King's Royal Rifles. In 1916 he was awarded the DCM for conspicuous bravery, becoming one of its youngest recipients. Following several mentions in despatches he was given a commission on the field and attached to the Irish Rifles. Wounded three times in battle, he declined a staff appointment and returned to the firing line. Early in 1918 he received the French Croix de Guerre, and was promoted to captain. After the war he went into business and during the 1930s was active in the crusade for a boycott of German goods and services as well in the \*Board of Deputies' initiatives against Mosley and his fascists. Night after night Michaels made open-air speeches denouncing them while Jew-baiting hecklers gathered around him. When the Second World War broke out he enlisted in the RAF and became a squadron leader.

*JC* (19 Dec. 1958).

**MICHAEL SOBELL SINAI SCHOOL**, a modern Orthodox voluntary-aided primary day school situated in Shakespeare Drive, Kenton, north-west London. Under the auspices of the \*United Synagogue, it educates children aged 3–11 and is the largest Jewish primary school in Europe. It is the direct lineal successor to the \*Bayswater Jewish Schools, renamed in 1937 the Solomon Wolfson Jewish School. In 1954 the latter, which then had a maximum of roughly 400 pupils, ceased to admit children over primary school age, restricting itself to those aged 5–10. About 60 pupils of secondary school age thereupon transferred to LCC secondary moderns. During the mid-1960s the prospect of relocating the voluntary-aided school to another part of London was first mooted, since owing to shifting residential patterns most pupils no longer came from the original catchment area.

Moreover, its Ladbroke Grove location was at the insalubrious end of North Kensington. By 1969, when David \*Band took over the headship from Sidney \*Somper, over 10 per cent of pupils were non-Jews. Band made relocation to a Jewish district a priority, but it took years of fundraising and planning before a move was possible. Meanwhile, in 1972 Band, liaising with the United Synagogue's London Board of Jewish Education and the Jewish Agency's Torah Department, introduced a new Hebrew syllabus and teachers were brought from Israel. Eventually the Ivrit b'Ivrit ('Hebrew in Hebrew') method of instruction was adopted, along with study tours of Israel for pupils in the top year. The Wolfson school moved from the inner city to its greenbelt site in Kenton in 1981, merging with Yavneh, a small private school under the auspices of Wembley Synagogue, to form the Michael Sobell Sinai School. It was named after benefactor Sir Michael \*Sobell. In 1988 a unit for special needs and deaf children was opened. In 1996 Vivienne Orloff (née Elkan) became Headteacher in succession to Leicester-born Ian Lebens, a graduate of the Brighton College of Education, who led the school from Band's retirement in 1990 until the end of 1995.

JC (21 Nov. 1873, 2 March 1990, 21 July 1995, 5 July 1996, 12 Dec. 2003); online sources.

**MICHAELSON, ASSUR** (1870–13 February 1936), painter. Born in London, the son of a cigar merchant from Danzig, he studied at the St John's Wood Art School, to which he eventually returned as one of three co-principals, and gained a scholarship to the RA Schools. He exhibited at the RA and elsewhere. For many years a member of the Royal Society of British Artists, he eventually moved to Lossiemouth, on the Moray Firth. His paintings, which included *Lord Swaythling in Moorish Costume*, often depicted scenes of pathos that reflected his sensitive soul: among such works were *No Hope*, *The Ebb Tide*, and *The Reaper Reaped*. Sir Victor \*Gollancz was his nephew.

JC (31 March 1899, 30 Oct. 1908, 21 Feb. 1936).

**MICHAELSON, HARRY SAUL** (c1899–27 December 1948), cartoonist. He was a

'lightning artist', or cartoonist, who also did commercial art and was prominent in his field. In 1940, he entertained, along with Naomi \*Jacob and other well-known figures, 'an enthusiastic audience' at the Anglo-Palestinian Club, Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly, reading selections from literature: he read humorous writings of his own authorship. In the early hours of 26 December 1948 he was awoken by the sound of a burglar who had broken into his basement flat in a block in Marylebone. When he challenged the intruder he was hit with a metal chair, which fractured his skull and ribs. Found bleeding heavily by a night porter, he was rushed to hospital, where he died the following day. His 21-year-old assailant was convicted of murder and hanged at Pentonville.

JC (6 Sept. 1940); *Times* (28, 29 Dec. 1948; 20 Jan., 10, 14 March, 6, 22 April 1949).

**MICHAELSON, ISIDOR** (d. 1931), businessman and philanthropist. From Eastern Europe, he made his fortune in Rhodesia, and then retired to South Wales. He took no part in Jewish communal life, but became interested in the development of Eretz Israel, and willed that the bulk of his estate should go to the JNF upon the death of his widow. In the meantime, other sums were made available to the JNF, so that, by December 1936, when his trustees released £1500, another £1900 had already been given. Mrs Michaelson died in 1948, and in 1949 the JNF acquired £120,000, the largest bequest it had so far received. The couple's home near Neath was left to the Salvation Army, for a children's convalescent home to be known as 'Isidor Michaelson House'.

JC (16 Oct. 1931, 1 Jan. 1937, 9, 16 Dec. 1949).

**MICHALENSKI, ALTER NOACH** *see* KAIZER, ALTER NOACH

**MICHOLLS, HENRY** (c1814–13 May 1899), cotton merchant and communal leader. Born in Yarmouth, the son of a watchmaker, he moved to Manchester and established a

successful cotton merchandising and manufacturing business with his brother-in-law Philip \*Lucas. A founder member of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews, in later life Micholls lived in London. He left £122,000. His daughter Emmeline married the well-known barrister and communal leader Arthur \*Cohen.

Williams, *Manchester*; ODNB (Lucas and Cohen).

**MIDIAN PROJECT, THE**, was an abortive, ill-judged attempt at Jewish colonisation in the Midian region east of the Red Sea near the Gulf of Aqaba. It was led from Southampton in 1891 by Paul Friedmann (c1840–?), a German Protestant author and philanthropist of Jewish descent, who following consultation with Sir Evelyn Baring (later Lord Cromer), Britain's representative in Egypt, purchased land in the Midian region on which to establish a Jewish colony leading possibly to a Jewish State. More than 30 continental Jews, mainly refugees from Russia, and an accompanying party including Friedmann, sailed for Suez on board a steam yacht named *Israel* that he had purchased in Glasgow. They set up camp in the Sinai and prepared to cross into Midian. But owing to the intending settlers' dislike (especially after an expelled member had died in the desert) of the martinet-like Prussian officer who Friedmann put in charge of the group, as well as to the hostility of nearby Turkish troops and the Egyptian government's consequent insistence that the project be abandoned, the settlement lasted only two months. In view of Baring's involvement, the Egyptian press angrily denounced the project as a British attempt to occupy Midian, and a war of words erupted between Britain and Turkey. Friedmann was left demoralised and financially ruined.

EJ; JE; JC (25 Dec. 1891, 13 May 1892).

**MIESES, JACQUES (JACOB)** (25 February 1865–23 February 1954), chess player. Born in Leipzig, he was for many years one of Germany's leading chess players, and lived in Britain from 1938. He was famed as a brilliant attacking player, although he secured few first prizes in major tournaments. Seemingly

the strongest tournament he won was Vienna, 1907. He was also known for revising or writing several important manuals of chess. He organised the strong tournament at San Sebastian in 1911, the first at which competitors were paid for travelling and expenses, and the first European tournament in which José Capablanca, the great Cuban World Champion, competed (and won). In 1950, when the International Chess Federation (FIDE) began officially to award chess titles, Mieses was the first British player to be given the title of International Grandmaster. At his death he was apparently the oldest living major chess player, and the last survivor of the 1895 Hastings tournament, which was probably the strongest ever held until that time.

EJ; Hooper & Whyld.

**MIKARDO, IAN** (9 July 1908–6 May 1993), politician. A tailor's son, he attended \*Aria College, the Southern Secondary School, and the Municipal College, all in his native Portsmouth. His first public address was at the foundation in 1922 of the Portsmouth Zionist Society, when he spoke in Yiddish. Following a variety of unskilled jobs and a move to London he became a management consultant and was closely connected with the Supervisory Staffs' Association for many years. He was present at the 1936 \*'Battle of Cable Street'. He served as Labour MP for Reading from 1945–59, when he was defeated, and for Poplar (later Bethnal Green and Bow) from 1964–87. He was a skilful organiser, and quickly became a leading member of the Bevanite Tribune Group in Parliament, authoring part of *Keep Left* in 1950. He also developed a business dealing with the Soviet bloc. In Parliament he served on the Labour National Executive (1950–9 and 1960–78) and chaired the Parliamentary Labour Party in 1974. In those posts he spearheaded a long series of left-wing proposals aimed at extending nationalisation and forestalling trade union reform. No Labour prime minister ever appointed him to any ministerial post, although he did manage his friend Michael Foot's successful 1980 leadership campaign. Mikardo wrote an autobiography, *Back-Bencher* (1988), and, of all things, a work on gambling, *It's A Mug's Game* (1951). A lifelong member of Labour Friends of Israel, he was at loggerheads over Palestine with Ernest Bevin,

and never adopted the anti-Zionist stance of many on the far left. Knesset official Moshe Rosetti was his wife's brother.

ODNB; WWW; JC (14 May 1993); Jolles; Stenton.

**MIKES, GEORGE** (15 February 1912–30 August 1987), writer and humorist. Born into a magyarised family in Siklós, Hungary, he was startled to learn, when he reached Bar Mitzvah age, that he was Jewish, and at 17, still confused, he had himself baptised a (nominal) Roman Catholic. As a reporter for a Budapest newspaper he arrived in London in 1938 to cover reactions to the Munich Crisis, and stayed for the rest of his life. At first he remained uncomfortable about his Jewish roots, and denied them. He achieved literary recognition with his *How to Be an Alien* (1946), a satirical commentary on the British way of life and the earliest of his many humorous works. But he could also be serious: for instance, his *A Study in Infamy* (1959) examines the operations of the Hungarian Secret Police. His numerous books include *Milk and Honey: Israel Explored* (1950) and *The Prophet Motive: Israel Today and Tomorrow* (1969). His *English Humour for Beginners* (1980) contains a chapter on Jewish humour, and to him 'Jewish jokes are the best of all'. His autobiography, *How to Be Seventy*, appeared in 1982. Close to Arthur Koestler, he in 1983 published a book on their friendship.

JC (11 Sept. 1987); online sources.

**MILIBAND, RALPH** (7 January 1924–21 May 1994), academic and socialist theorist. He was born Adolphe Miliband in Brussels, the son of a Polish-born leather artisan. In Belgium he was connected with the Zionist youth movement Hashomer Hatzair. He and his father escaped to England in 1940; his mother and sister managed to survive the war in Belgium by hiding on a farm. He was educated at the LSE and served in the Royal Navy. In the 1950s he became a lecturer at the LSE and a very influential non-doctrinaire socialist theorist, associated with E.P. Thompson and others on the *New Left Review*. He became nationally known for his book *Parliamentary Socialism* (1961), which criticised the inherent conservatism of the Parliamentary Party.

With John Saville he established the annual *Socialist Review* in 1964, and was at the centre of many debates about the meaning of socialism in the contemporary age. From 1972–8 he was Professor of Politics at Leeds University, and then taught in the USA. He continued to be a socialist into his old age, with his last book, *Socialism For a Sceptical Age* (1994), arguing for the relevance of updated social democracy. Ironically, in view of his strictures about the Labour Party, his two sons achieved high office in Labour governments. His elder son, **David Wright Miliband** (15 July 1965–), was educated at Haverstock Comprehensive School; Corpus Christi College, Oxford (First in PPE) and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After working for the Institute for Public Policy Research, in 2001 he was elected as Labour MP for South Shields. Following junior office in 2002–5, he entered the Cabinet as Minister of State for Communities and Local Government. In 2006 he became Secretary of State for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, and from 2007–10 was Foreign Secretary in Gordon Brown's government. He was the first British Cabinet minister to have his own online 'blog', and was frequently mentioned as a possible future leader of the Labour Party. In May 2009 the *Daily Telegraph* named him as one of the MPs who had allegedly made improper claims for expenses. His brother **Edward Samuel Miliband** (24 December 1969–), elected Labour Party leader in 2010, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford and at the LSE. He served as a speechwriter and advisor to Gordon Brown during the 1990s, and was elected Labour MP for Doncaster North in 2005. Ed Miliband was quickly promoted to Gordon Brown's Cabinet in June 2007 as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of the Cabinet Office. The brothers were appointed to the Privy Council in, respectively, 2006 and 2007, and were the first brothers to sit together in Cabinet since Edward and Oliver Stanley in 1938. Their Polish-born mother, **Marion Kozak** (1934–), has been involved in left-wing causes and with the group Jews for Justice for Palestinians.

ODNB (Ralph Miliband); WW; EJ; *Guardian* (28 Feb. 2004); *Daily Telegraph* (25 May 2009); online sources.

**MILLEM, MAURICE H.** (1877–24 July 1935), lending library founder. He was born in

London, the son of Rev. Henry Millem, Secretary and Second Reader to the East London Synagogue, Rectory Square, who died suddenly in 1885, shortly after appearing at a \*United Synagogue Council hearing concerning an allegation of misdemeanour (from which he did not benefit) relating to marriage fees. Maurice founded, about 1930, the Ray Smith Library in Harlesden, lending books without deposit at two pennies per volume. By 1935 it contained 100,000 books, made 750,000 loans per year, had 11 branches and employed 280 staff.

*Jewish World* (5 Oct. 1877); *JC* (6 Aug. 1927, 2 Aug. 1935); *Times* (25 July 1935).

**MILLER (née Spiro), BETTY BERGSON** (1910–November 1965), writer, and **MILLER, EMANUEL** (26 August 1892–29 July 1970), psychiatrist. They were the parents of Sir Jonathan \*Miller. Born in Cork, the daughter of a businessman, and related to Michael \*Bergson, Betty was educated in London at St Paul's Girls' School, Notting Hill High School, and UCL, where she obtained a diploma in journalism. She wrote several novels, including *Farewell Leicester Square* (1941) and *On the Side of the Angels* (1945). Her biography of Robert Browning first appeared in 1952, and her edited letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning to Mary Russell Mitford followed in 1954. She was elected FRSL. Her husband Emanuel was born in London, the son of a fur dealer. Educated at Parmiter's School, the City of London School, and St John's College, Cambridge, he qualified in medicine at the London Hospital (1918), and embarked on a career in neurology and psychiatry. He practised psychotherapy at the Tavistock Clinic and was appointed neurologist to the Ministry of Pensions and at the Maudsley Hospital. In about 1927 he opened and directed the East London Child Guidance Clinic, the first such clinic in the country. His publications include *Types of Mind and Body* (1926), *The Generations* (1938), and, as editor, *Foundations of Child Psychiatry* (1967). From 1948–70 he co-edited *The British Journal of Criminology*, and in 1959 he helped to found the *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*. He was also a founder of the Association of Child Psychology and Psychiatry. He was President of the British Friends of Magen David Adom.

ODNB (Emanuel Miller); *JC* (13 Dec. 1940, 25 Dec. 1953, 3 Dec. 1965, 7 Aug. 1970); *BMJ* (8 Aug. 1970); *Lancet* (8 Aug. 1970); *Munk's Roll*, 6.

**MILLER (née Feldman), DOREEN, BARONESS MILLER OF HENDON** (13 June 1933–), businesswoman and politician. Educated at Brondesbury and Kilburn High School and the LSE, she was from 1972–88 Chairman of the Universe Beauty Club Ltd, an international mail order and marketing company. A fighter for women's rights, she repeatedly sought selection as a Conservative parliamentary candidate, but always lost out to male hopefuls and gave up after her ninth attempt. She was Chairman of Barnet Family Health (1990–4) and Chairman of the Women into Public Life Campaign (1986–92). A member of the Conservative Friends of Israel, she was a JP from 1971–90, was made an MBE in 1989 and given a life peerage in 1993. She was Chairman of the Greater London Conservatives from 1993–6. She served as a Lord-in-Waiting (Government Whip in the Lords), 1994–7, and has been an Opposition Spokesman in the Lords since 1997.

*JC* (20 Aug. 1993); *Jolles*; *WW*; *Dod*.

**MILLER, Sir ERIC** (1927–22 September 1977), property developer. Born in the East End, he began work at 16 in a West End estate agency, when he was hired by George Farrow, the owner of a small property firm called Peachey Properties. Miller became its Chairman after Farrow's death, developing it through takeovers into a major owner of upmarket West End properties. It built the Churchill Hotel in Portman Square. Miller was a confidante of Harold Wilson, Treasurer of the Socialist International, and Chairman of Labour Party Properties Ltd. He was knighted in Wilson's famous Resignation Honours List in 1976. Shortly afterwards, Miller came under investigation by the Fraud Squad and the Department of Trade for allegedly siphoning off funds from Peachey, and had just been served with seven writs for fraud, when he committed suicide at his home in Chelsea on Yom Kippur. Miller was also a director of the Fulham Football Club. He had served as



Warden of the \*Central Synagogue, and was a philanthropist of Jewish causes. He had also received publicity for withdrawing his son from Harrow School, claiming that he had met antisemitism there.

JC (30 Sept. 1977); Times (23 Sept. 1977).

**MILLER, Sir [HANS] ERIC** (12 June 1882–11 July 1958), East India merchant. Sir Eric Miller (no relation to the foregoing) was educated at Queen Elizabeth's School, Darlington and in Leipzig. He joined Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd., East India merchants, in 1899, and served as its Chairman from 1924–57. Miller was chairman of many rubber plantation companies, and was a member of the International Rubber Research and Development Board. He was also a member of the board of the Port of London Authority from 1936, and was knighted in 1952.

Jolles; WWW.

**MILLER, HARRY** (1938–93), sports writer. Born and raised in London, he began his journalistic career as sports editor of the *Stratford Express*. He later became Chief Football Correspondent for the *Daily Mirror*, and in 1986 joined the *Mail on Sunday*, rising to be Deputy Sports Editor. He authored *Arsenal: the Champion's Year* (1990). Friends and colleagues established a scholarship in his memory to help aspiring young sports writers. He was a member of Finchley Reform Synagogue.

JC (14 Jan. 1994).

**MILLER, HARVEY** (17 January 1925–2 December 2008), publisher. Born in London's East End, he grew up from the age of eight in Tel Aviv, where his parents were hoteliers. In his early teens he returned to London to attend Regent Street Polytechnic. He subsequently won an Open Scholarship to St Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he read natural sciences. In 1948, following National Service in the Royal Navy, he helped the newly founded Israeli Navy with

radar installation. Subsequently he joined the London publishing business of his father-in-law, Bela \*Horwitz. Following the latter's death in 1955 he took over the running of the East and West Library, adding leading Israeli authors to its imprint, and Phaidon Press. In 1968, with his wife, he founded Harry Miller Publishers, specialising in academic books on art and medicine. He was an active member of Chelsea Synagogue.

JC (13 Feb. 2009).

**MILLER, JOHN GORDON (JON)** (14 July 1921–30 July 2008), naturalist and television presenter. A cousin of Yehudi \*Menuhin, he was born in Southend-on-Sea. His father owned a London chain of tobacco and confectionary kiosks. Educated at Bedales School, Hampshire, he studied photography in London from 1939–41, and during the war was an RAF aerial-reconnaissance photographer. Afterwards he entered the family business, later becoming a co-presenter of *How*, Southern Television's popular science show for children that ran from 1965–81. Elected FZS, he authored *Of Fish and Men* (1958), *Mountains in the Sea* (1972), *How to Keep Unusual Pets* (1975) and *How to Fool Your Brain* (1975).

*Independent* (7 Aug. 2008).

**MILLER, Sir JONATHAN WOLFE** (21 July 1934–), satirist, writer, and opera director. Born in London, the son of Betty and Emanuel \*Miller, he was educated at St Paul's School, St John's College, Cambridge, and UCL, qualifying as a doctor in 1959. He abandoned an intended career as a neurologist following the success at Edinburgh in 1960 of the innovative revue *Beyond the Fringe*, which he co-authored, and which was subsequently staged in London and New York. In addition to his distinguished stage-related career, during which he was responsible for numerous productions, he has presented television programmes about science and medicine (notably *The Living Body* series on BBC television). He was Associate Director of the National Theatre (1973–5) and Artistic Director of the Old Vic (1988–90). He

was appointed CBE in 1983 and knighted in 2002. Estranged from Judaism, he was elected President of the Humanist Society in 2006.

P. Hartnoll & P. Found, eds., *The Concise Oxford Companion to the Theatre* (1992); *The Paris Review*, Spring 2003 (online).

**MILLER, JOSEPH** (c1882–1915), soldier. Born in Russia, he was taken during childhood to Sunderland. In 1899 at the start of the Boer War he enlisted in the Fourth Battalion, King's Royal Rifles. Wounded in action in 1902, at the close of the war he volunteered for service in Somaliland with the Mounted Infantry Company, and for bravery during Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkett's ill-fated stand in April 1903 was awarded the DCM. In 1905 he was promoted to sergeant and received a three-year appointment as instructor with the 7th battalion, King's Royal Rifles. In 1907 he received a commission as lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles. At the outbreak of the First World War he was stationed in India, transferring soon to Egypt and serving as a captain with the Australian forces at Gallipoli, where he was killed in action.

JC (22 June 1906, 22 March 1907, 4, 11 June 1915, 10 Oct. 1952).

**MILLER, MARTIN** (2 September 1899–26 August 1969), actor. Born Rudolf Muller in Krenshier, Czechoslovakia, he arrived in Britain in 1939. He had already forged a reputation as both a serious and a comedy actor. One of his earliest roles in his adopted country was the Jewish father from the Bronx in Clifford Odets' *Awake and Sing*. His successes in 27 years on the London stage included the farcical Dr Einstein in *Arsenic and Old Lace* and Mr Paravinci in *The Mousetrap*, which he played for 1000 performances. He gave several fine sympathetic portrayals of elderly Jews, as in Paddy Chayefsky's *Tenth Man*. He appeared in several films, including *The Third Man* (1949), *Exodus* (1960), *55 Days at Peking* (1963), and *The Pink Panther* (1964).

JC (3 April, 17 July 1959, 4 March 1966, 15 Sept. 1969); *Times* (27 Aug. 1969).

**MILLER, MAURICE ('SONNY')** (1900–13 September 1969), lyricist. Born to a Liverpoolian family, Sonny Miller wrote the lyrics to many popular songs, usually in collaboration with other lyricists and musicians. These included, during the 1930s and 1940s, *Got a Date with an Angel*, *So Deep Is the Night*, *Starlight Serenade*, *Russian Rose*, *Silver Wings in the Moonlight*, and *Till Stars Forget to Shine*. In the 1950s he wrote *I'd love to Fall Asleep*, *The Pavements of Paris*, and *Don't Ring-a Da Bell*. He also wrote Yiddish songs, of which his most famous, co-written with Leo Fuld, is *Vu ahin zol ikh geyn?*

JC (19 Sept. 1969); L. Lowe, *Directory of Popular Music* (1992); online sources.

**MILLER (née Haring), MILLIE** (April 1923–29 October 1977), politician. A native East Ender, she was educated at Dame Alice Owen's School, married in 1940, led the Hackney Jewish Girls' Club, and became a social worker and a member of the General and Municipal Workers' Union. She was Mayor of Stoke Newington (1957–8) and of Camden (1967–8), and from 1971–3 leader of Camden Council, apparently the first woman to head a London borough council. She was Labour MP for Ilford North from October 1974 until her death, and a junior minister in 1976–7. A member of Labour Friends of Israel, she chaired the North London Progressive Synagogue (1968–72), and was for some years on the committee of the Sara Pyke Hostel for Jewish Girls.

JC (4, 18 Nov. 1977); *Times* (31 Oct. 1977); *WWW*; Jolles; Stenton; *Times* (31 Oct. 1977).

**MILLER, [SOLOMON] MAURICE** (16 August 1920–), politician. Glasgow-born, he was educated at Shawlands Academy there and at the University of Glasgow, where he qualified as a physician and was a medical practitioner for many years. He was a member of Glasgow Town Council from 1950–74 and was Labour MP for Glasgow Kelvingrove from 1964–February 1974 and for East Kilbride from February 1974 until 1987. He served as a junior minister in 1967–8 and 1970, and was an Assistant Government Whip in 1968–9. He was Hon. Secretary of Labour Friends of

Israel. His forenames are sometimes given as Maurice Solomon.

WW; Jolles; Stenton.

**MILLETT, Sir PETER JULIAN, BARON MILLETT** (23 June 1923–), judge and communal leader. Educated at Harrow and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Sir Peter did his National Service in the RAF, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1955 and by Lincoln's Inn in 1959 (QC, 1973; Bencher, 1980). He is also a member of the Singapore and Hong Kong bars. He practised at the Chancery Bar from 1958–86, was an Examiner to the Council of Legal Education, 1962–76, and a Junior Counsel to the Department of Trade and Industry, 1967–73. From 1986–94 he served as a Judge of the High Court of Justice, from 1994–8 as a Lord Justice of Appeal, and from 1998–2004 as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. In 2000 he became a Non-Permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal of Hong Kong. Knighted in 1986, he was made a life peer in 1998, and became a member of the Privy Council in 1994. Editor-in-Chief of the *Encyclopædia of Forms and Precedents* from 1988, he served as President of the \*West London Synagogue from 1991–5.

WW; Dod; Jolles.

■ **MILLS, JOHN** (19 December 1812–18 July 1873), Llanidloes-born, London-based Welsh Calvinistic Methodist minister and writer on British Jewry. Initially an active missionary among the Jews of London, he seems to have abandoned conversionist efforts. He twice visited the Holy Land. He was on the committee, consisting of Jews including Abraham \*Benisch and Christians, of the Association for Promoting Jewish Settlement in Palestine, and supported fundraising efforts on behalf of the Jewish community there. Under his bardic name, Ieuan Glan Alarch, he wrote, in Welsh, *Iuweddion Prydain* ('The Jews of Britain', 1852). He followed this with the much longer, English-language *The British Jews: Their Religion, Ceremonies, Social Conditions, Domestic Habits, Literature, Political Statistics* (1862), a remarkably useful and objective work that drew almost exclusively on Jewish sources.

ODNB; Rubinstein, Philosemitism.

**MILSTEIN, CESAR** (8 October 1927–24 March 2002), molecular biologist. Born in Bahia Blanca, Argentina, the son of a salesman from the Ukraine, he studied at the University of Buenos Aires (PhD, 1958) and then at Cambridge on a scholarship, receiving (1961) a second doctorate. From 1981–93 he was Joint Head of the Division of Protein and Nucleic Acid Chemistry, Medical Research Council, at the University of Cambridge. He was the co-discoverer of a method for obtaining monoclonal antibodies, for which he shared the 1984 Nobel Prize in Medicine, and was involved in fundamental research about the molecular structure of antibodies. His failure to patent his method of producing monoclonal antibodies, which was thought to have great commercial potential, was directly criticised by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Elected FRS in 1975, he was awarded the Royal and Copley Medals of the Royal Society, and received many other honours. He was made CH in 1995.

ODNB; WWW; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 51 (2005).

**MILTON (né Lowenstein), Sir FRANK** (6 January 1906–8 January 1976), barrister and chief magistrate. The son of a director of S. Japhet & Co. Ltd. of London, the merchant bank, he was educated at Bembridge School and at St John's College, Oxford. Called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1930 (Bencher, 1967), he practised on the South Eastern Circuit. During the Second World War he served as a major in the Royal Artillery. A metropolitan magistrate from 1952–67 and Chief Metropolitan Magistrate from 1967–75, he was Deputy Chairman of the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions. Knighted in 1970, he wrote *In Some Authority* (1959) and *The English Magistracy* (1967).

JC (16 Jan. 1973); WWW; Jolles.

**MILTON, Sir SIMON HENRY** (2 October 1961–), businessman and London government official. Educated at Gonville & Caius College,

Cambridge, and at Cornell University, he served as Chairman and Managing Director of Apco Limited, and was a Conservative member of Westminster City Council from 1988–2008 (Leader 2000–8). He served as Chairman of the Central London Partnership, 2007–8, and has been Deputy Mayor of London for Policy and Planning since 2008. He was knighted in 2006.

WW.

**MINDEL, BARRY** (14 May 1914–11 February 2003), communal leader. Born in Rezene, Latvia, he was educated at Jewish schools in Riga and Dvinsk. Arriving in England in 1932, he studied economics at the University of Birmingham, where in 1938 he was President of the Students' Union. As Zionist Youth Organiser in Birmingham he arranged demonstrations against the 1939 White Paper. He was General Secretary of the Mizrahi Federation (1942–70), and edited the Mizrahi fortnightly *Jewish Review*, which he founded in 1946. He was a member of the \*Board of Deputies and Religious Zionist delegate to World Zionist Congresses. In 1970 he moved to Israel.

JC (28 March 2003).

**MINTZ, LOUIS JOHN** (2 June 1908–30 April 1987), businessman, communal leader, and philanthropist. He arrived in England as a five-year-old from his native Baden, and at 15 declined the chance to work for his father's business in order to be a clothing buyer for department stores. At 18 he set up his own firm. In the early 1960s he and his partners acquired the Selincourt Group of companies, which rapidly developed into a multi-million pound empire. Although Orthodox, he was amicable towards non-Orthodox streams of Judaism, and in 1964 earned a public rebuke from the \*United Synagogue authorities when he purchased fittings for the \*New London Synagogue. He was President of the Deserving Charities Organisation and of the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor, and endowed teaching laboratories at the HUI-Hadassah Medical School and a humanities complex on the HUI campus. In 1966 he was

given an Italian honour for his contribution to the establishment of industry in depressed areas of Italy, and in 1972 received an honorary doctorate from Bar Ilan University, of which he was a vice-president. He was a founder and warden of the Marble Arch Synagogue.

JC (8 May, 19 June 1987); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**MISENER, HELEN** (1907–31 July 1960), actress. Born in Greenwich, the daughter of a Polish-born father who appears in the 1901 Census as a 'general agent', she was brought up in Brondesbury. RADA-trained, she was continually cast in a variety of small, rewarding character parts. Many roles she took were Jewish ones, including an American wife in the film *A Night to Remember* (1958), a superior depiction of the Titanic disaster. But she sometimes rejected roles on the grounds that they portrayed Jews unfairly. In 1939 she produced and starred in the thriller *Night Must Fall*, staged in London for the benefit of deportees on the German-Polish border.

JC (6 Jan. 1939, 15 Aug. 1960).

**MISHCON, VICTOR, BARON MISHCON** (14 August 1915–27 January 2006), solicitor, politician, and communal leader. His father was Slonim-born Rabbi Arnold Mishcon (c1880–1 June 1935), who served, in succession, the Nottingham and Brixton congregations, wrote *Landmarks in the History of the Brixton Synagogue 1906–1931* (1931), and translated the first part of the *Avodah Zarah* tractate of the Babylonian Talmud, edited by I. \*Epstein, for the Soncino Press. Lord Mishcon was educated at the City of London School and served in the Second World War with the Royal Fusiliers. A solicitor, he founded, in 1937, and was senior partner of, Victor Mishcon & Co., which, in 1988 became Mishcon de Reya. From its modest beginnings, he built up his practice into one of the leading law firms in Britain, with a string of high-profile clients including Princess Diana, Jeffrey Archer, and – in 2000 – historian Deborah Lipstadt when she was sued for libel by David Irving. Mishcon was a member of Lambeth Borough Council from 1945–9 and from 1945–65 of the LCC, which he chaired in 1954–5. From 1964–7 he was a

member a member of the GLC and ILEA. After unsuccessfully contesting four parliamentary seats as a Labour candidate, he was given a life peerage in 1978. He served as Opposition Spokesman on Home and Legal Affairs from 1983–90 and, most remarkably for a solicitor, as Shadow Lord Chancellor from 1990–2. In 1994 he became the first solicitor appointed as an Honorary QC, and was also made an Honorary Life Member of the Law Society. He had an equally distinguished career as a communal leader, serving as Vice-President of the \*Board of Deputies (1967–73), Vice-Chairman of the Council of Christians and Jews (1976–7), and Chairman of the Institute of Jewish Studies at UCL. He was actively involved in Israeli causes and, in 1994, helped to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

JC (7 June 1935, 18 Aug. 1995); *WWW*; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**MITCHELL, JOSEPH** (d. June 1854), newspaper proprietor. His early life and the source of his wealth are unknown. He supported charities for the Jewish poor, becoming Hon. Secretary of the Asylum for Distressed Widows' of the Hebrew Nation, and admired learning and scholarship. In 1844, described as of Gravel Lane, in the City, he acquired the *JC*, which Isaac \*Vallentine had been obliged to discontinue. Under Mitchell's ownership, and with M. H. \*Bresslau as Editor, it recommenced publication on 18 October 1844 bearing an amended title that reflected Mitchell's sympathy with political radicalism: *The Jewish Chronicle (New Series) and Working Man's Friend*. Vallentine printed the initial issues, but from 15 November was superseded by John \*Wertheimer. Mitchell was active in the campaign for Anglo-Jewish parliamentary emancipation, but did not live to witness its fruition. He shot himself in Houndsditch in June 1854, apparently owing to pecuniary difficulties, and was interred 'by the wall' of the \*Great Synagogue.

A. I. Myers, 'A Sketch of the Early History of the "Jewish Chronicle"' *JC* (13 Nov. 1891); Cesarani, *JC*.

**MITCHELL, WARREN** (14 January 1926–), actor. Born in London, the son of a glass and

china dealer, he briefly studied at Oxford, and served in the RAF during the war. RADA-trained, he appeared in such television series as *Hancock's Half Hour* and *Drake's Progress*, winning fame and the TV Actor of the Year Award in 1965 for his role as cockney bigot Alf Garnett in *Till Death Do Us Part*. He won Olivier Awards for his starring stage roles in two Arthur Miller plays, *Death of a Salesman* and *The Prize*, and was acclaimed for performances as King Lear and Shylock. He has also acted in films. He has spent much of his time living and working in Australia.

*JC* (11 April 2008); online sources.

**MITCHELL, YVONNE** (7 July 1925–24 March 1979), actress and writer. Born Yvonne Joseph in London, she was one of Britain's leading actresses. In 1953 she was named the *Daily Mail* Television Actress of the Year, and she received a British Film Award for her role in *The Divided Heart* (1954). Arguably best remembered for her role in the film *Woman in a Dressing Gown* (1957), which won her a Berlin Film Festival Award, she also excelled in Shakespearean and other classic plays. Her own play *The Same Sky* won the Festival of Britain Prize in 1950, and she made her New York debut in 1960. Her novels include *A Year in Time* (1964) and *The Family* (1967). She wrote a biography of the French literary figure Colette. Her autobiography, *Actress*, appeared in 1957.

*JC* (7 Sept. 1979, 15 June 1984).

**MIZLER, HYMAN BARNETT (HARRY)** (22 January 1913–March 1990), boxer. Born in the East End, Harry Mizler became the Amateur Boxing Association champion at three different weights, winning the bantamweight title in 1930 (as well as its British Empire equivalent), the featherweight title in 1932 (the year he represented Britain in the Olympic Games), and the lightweight title in 1933. He then turned professional. He wore the Union Jack on one leg of his shorts and the Magen David on the other. In 1934 he won the British lightweight title, but later that year was knocked out by challenger Jack ('Kid') \*Berg. Mizler tried unsuccessfully to recapture the title in 1936, and lost a rematch with Berg in 1941. He

retired in 1943, and became a trainer. He won an award for services to the sport from the Boxing Writers' Club, and was known for his yiddishkeit and contributions to charity.

JC (8 June 1934, 30 March 1990).

**MOCATTA FAMILY**, bullion dealers and brokers, of Portuguese origin but long-settled in Amsterdam as diamond traders. **Moses Mocatta** (d. 1693) established himself as their representative in London by 1671. He regularly imported diamonds from India, paying for them in silver and gold. Like many of his descendants, he was active in the affairs of \*Bevis Marks Synagogue. In 1710 his son **Abraham** (d. 1751), a general merchant and stockbroker, became licensed as one of twelve \*'Jew brokers' entitled to do business on the Royal Exchange, and soon became London's leading silver broker, with important commercial links to the Bank of England, the East India Company, and the Royal Mint. So prominent was he that with the emergence of the renewed Jacobite threat in 1744 he was among a group of merchants who pledged to King George II their loyalty and support of the 'public credit'. His son-in-law, **Moses Lumbrozo de Mattos** (d. 1759), became his business partner, but failed to obtain a broker's licence. When de Mattos died the business was assumed by his son **Abraham** (1730–1800), who did, and who subsequently changed his name to Mocatta. Continuing his grandfather's role as exclusive broker in bullion to the Bank of England, he was involved in massive purchases of gold required for recoinage guineas in the mid-1770s, and was largely instrumental in the day-to-day sterling exchange rate. In the closing years of the decade he was in partnership with **Alexander Isaks Keyser** (d. 1779), who had apparently taken over Abraham's Royal Exchange licence in 1767, and not long after Keyser's death the latter's son-in-law **Asher Goldsmid** (d. 1822) became Mocatta's partner. Only one of Mocatta's three sons remained with the company, leaving Goldsmid and his sons Isaac Lyon and Aron Asher to run it. The Mocatta family was very largely represented in the foundation membership of the \*West London Synagogue.

EJ.

**MOCATTA, ABRAHAM** (1797–23 April 1880), bullion broker and stockbroker, and **MOCATTA, ABRAHAM** (1831–25 December 1900), stockbroker and communal leader. The elder Abraham was the grandson of the founder of Mocatta and Goldsmid, also named Abraham Mocatta. He became a partner in the family firm in 1826 and was its leading member until he retired in 1859. He also appears to have been a stockbroker. One of the founders of the \*West London Synagogue, he left £100,000. His son Abraham, a leading stockbroker, served as an elder of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue from 1858, and was Vice-President of its Board of Elders for many years. He represented the Sephardi community on the \*Board of Deputies and on the Council of \*Jews' College. A leading amateur chess player, he was Champion and President of the London Chess Club. He left £236,000. Frederick David \*Mocatta and Jacob \*Mocatta were his brothers.

ODNB (Abraham Mocatta senior); Berger; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; JC (28 Dec. 1900).

**MOCATTA, Sir ALAN ABRAHAM** (27 June 1907–1 November 1990), judge and communal leader. The son of a stockbroker, he was educated at Clifton College and at New College, Oxford (Exhibitioner; First in History). Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1930 (QC, 1951; Bencher, 1960; Treasurer, 1982), he practised on the Northern Circuit. During the Second World War he rose to lieutenant-colonel's rank, and served on the Army Council Secretariat at the War Office. From 1961–81 he was a Judge of the High Court (Queen's Bench Division) and a member of the Restrictive Practices Commission (President, 1970–81). He was Chairman of the Treasury Committee on Cheque Endorsements (1955–6), and edited several legal textbooks. He was Chairman of the Council of \*Jews' College (1945–61) and Vice-President (1961–7) and President (1967–82) of the Elders of London's Spanish and Portuguese Congregation.

JC (9 Nov. 1990); WWW; Jolles.

**MOCATTA, BENJAMIN ELKIN** (c1849–3 March 1914), bullion broker and communal

leader. The son of Jacob Mocatta, an East India merchant, he became one of the heads of the bullion broking firm of Mocatta & Goldsmid of Throgmorton Avenue, in the City of London, founded by his family in the eighteenth century. He left £357,000 when he died at Pau, France. He was Chairman of the Council of the West London Synagogue. His son **Owen Elkin Mocatta** (c1883–May 1957) served as that synagogue's Warden (1916–17), Treasurer (1939–45), and President (1945–57). Owen was also Chairman of the Mocatta Library at UCL, a member of the Council of the \*Anglo-Jewish Association, and Treasurer of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England.

JC (27 March 1914; 24 May 1957).

**MOCATTA, DAVID ALFRED** (17 February 1806–1 May 1882), architect. The son of Moses \*Mocatta, he studied architecture under Sir John Soane (obtaining the medal of the Society of Arts in 1825) and later in Italy. He was engaged on many important buildings, notably a number of stations for the London and Brighton Railway: Brighton station, designed 1839–40, is the only one still in use, although the original building is hidden by later extensions. He designed Sir Moses \*Montefiore's synagogue in Ramsgate (1833) and the \*West London Synagogue (1851), which like his father he had helped to found. He married a niece of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid. A vice-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects (Fellow, 1837), he was also a senior trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum. On inheriting substantial wealth from his father in 1857 he retired from architectural practice and devoted himself to philanthropic pursuits. He was active in the fight for Jewish parliamentary emancipation.

ODNB; JE; JC (5 May 1882); Cardozo & Goodman, *Think and Thank*; Edward Jamilly, 'Anglo-Jewish architects, and architecture in the 18th and 19th centuries', *JHSET*, 18 (1953–5), 127–41; David Cole, 'Mocatta's stations for the Brighton railway', *Journal of Transport History*, 3 (1957–8), 149–57.

**MOCATTA, EDGAR LIONEL DE MATTOS** (4 January 1879–30 September 1957), bullion

broker. The grandson of Abraham \*Mocatta (1797–1880) and the son of Abraham Mocatta (1853–91), a partner in the family bullion broking firm who died young, he became a partner in the family firm in 1900, serving for 57 years. He was regarded as one of the leading authorities on the bullion market and was known as the 'Silver King'. Shortly before he died he sold the family bullion firm to Hambro's Bank. His death ended his family's direct involvement with bullion broking. He was a member of the \*West London Synagogue. Alfred \*Beddington was his father-in-law.

ODNB.

**MOCATTA, FREDERICK DAVID** (16 January 1828–16 January 1905), bullion broker, communal leader, and philanthropist. One of the most highly regarded Jewish leaders of his time, he was the son of Abraham \*Mocatta (1797–1880). Following his education by private tutors he became a partner in the family firm, retiring in 1874; at his death he left an estate of £156,000. After retiring he engaged full-time in Jewish activities, and was termed the 'prince of Jewish philanthropists' by the JC at his death. In 1859 he helped to organise the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and served as its Vice-President. He was Chairman of the Jewish Workhouse and of the 1882 Mansion House Fund on behalf of Russian Jewry. He was President of the famous 1887 Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition, and helped to found the JHSE, which he served as an early president. He was Vice-President of the AJA, Chairman of the \*West London Synagogue, financed the publication or translation of several important Jewish books, and founded what became the Mocatta Library at UCL. He was also involved in a variety of non-Jewish philanthropic efforts, including the RSPCA and the Charity Organisation Society. His wife was the sister of Sir Julian \*Goldsmid. Mocatta has been criticised for opposing both large-scale Russian Jewish settlement in Britain and the growth of socialism among East End Jewry. His JC obituary occupies 13 dense columns of print, including several pages of tributes by communal figures. His brother **Jacob Mocatta** (c1820–31 March 1877) became the head of a firm dealing in cochineal, drugs, and Indian goods (Jacob Mocatta

& Co., produce brokers) at Lime Street Square and then at Mincing Lane in the City. He was a warden of the \*West London Synagogue and left £250,000.

ODNB; JC (20 Jan. 1905); A. Mocatta, *A Memoir of F. D. Mocatta* (1911).

**MOCATTA, MOSES** (February 1768–2 October 1857), bullion broker, Hebraist, and communal leader. Moses was the eldest surviving son of Abraham Mocatta (né Lumbrozo de Mattos; see Mocatta Family), and brother-in-law of Sir Moses \*Montefiore. For many years a partner in the eminent firm of Mocatta and Goldsmid, he retired in middle age with an ample fortune in order to concentrate on scholastic endeavours. The severe neuralgia that plagued him for the final five decades of his life may have influenced his decision. Largely self-taught in Hebrew, he was a serious student of the Bible and Maimonides, and of modern Biblical criticism, and was a warm supporter of the school, named Sha'arei Tikvah, of the \*Bevis Marks congregation. He wrote basic texts, including *The Wisdom of Solomon* (1834). His *The Inquisition and Judaism* (1845) was a translation from the Portuguese of the Archbishop of Cranganor's harangue to the Jewish martyrs at Lisbon in 1705 and of David \*Nieto's response. In order to equip Anglo-Jewry with arguments against conversionists and detractors of Judaism, Mocatta also translated and published, as *Faith Strengthened* (1851), Isaac ben Abraham Troki's *Chizuk Emunah*. The supposition that he financially sponsored Grace \*Aguilar's works is apparently incorrect. Like other Mocattas, he played a leading role in the foundation of London's first Reform congregation. From 1829–35 he was President of the \*Board of Deputies. He left £250,000. David Alfred \*Mocatta was his son. Another son, **Isaac Lindo Mocatta** (1818–12 November 1879), was in business in South America and later Australia, returning to England in 1857. He was associated with communal charities such as the Jewish Board of Guardians and the Jewish Model Lodging Houses. An invalid in later life, he wrote several works in the 'Sabbath Readings' series issued by the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, and also such religious works as *Moral Biblical Gleanings* (1872) and *The*

*Jewish Armoury* (1877) as well as the secular *Times and Places* (n.d.).

JC (2, 9, 30 Oct. 1857, 21 Nov. 1879); JE; EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim*, 224, seems to confuse a work by Raphael Meldola with a similarly titled one by Isaac Troki edited by Moses Mocatta.

**MODEL (née Sichel), ALICE ISABELLA** (13 November 1856–26 April 1943), social worker and philanthropist. Born in Hampstead, the daughter of an Australia merchant, she had a childless marriage and devoted herself to welfare work. In 1895 she founded the Sick Room Helps Society, the kernel of the Jewish Maternity Hospital (renamed the Bearsted Memorial Hospital). In 1897 she founded the Jewish Day Nursery (later the Alice Model Nursery) at premises in Spitalfields that it soon outgrew. In 1900, with Lady [Gertrude] \*Spielman, she was one of the first two women appointed to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians. She was involved with the Highbury Home for Friendless Children, the Babies' Hostel, and the Jewish Health Organisation; sat on committees of the LCC; and held office in the Union of Jewish Women. A tireless advocate of improvements in pre- and post-natal care, and active in numerous causes on both the local and national level, she in 1933 joined the Jewish Refugees' Committee. She was appointed MBE in 1935.

ODNB; JC (30 April 1943).

**MODLYN, MONTAGUE (MONTY)** (23 May 1921–6 May 1994), broadcaster and television personality. Born in London, the son of a tailor, he became a market stallholder, and later successfully auditioned for the BBC. He served in the RAF during the Second World War. His career took off with radio's *Cockney Capers* and the *Today* programme, and he made the transition to television in a similar vehicle, *Today*. He presented the first outside broadcast for Capital Radio and had a phone-in programme on LBC. Combining chutzpah with charm, he was not afraid to ask candid questions that were sometimes eyebrow-raising. He was a Lambeth councillor (1949–59) and President of the Pearly



Kings' and Queens' Guild. From 1981–91 he had a fortnightly column in the JC.

JC (20 May 1994).

**MOISEIWITSCH, BENNO** (22 February 1890–9 April 1963), pianist. A child prodigy, he studied the piano at the Imperial Music Academy in his native Odessa, and later in Vienna. In 1908 he made his British debut as a concert pianist, and in 1919 his American debut. Settling in Britain, he was naturalised in 1937. He recorded with the 'His Master's Voice' (HMV) label from 1916–60, and was a regular and popular soloist at Promenade concerts. During the Second World War he gave innumerable recitals to servicemen and for charities, including the Russian War Fund, and in appreciation was appointed CBE in 1946. London-born **Tanya Moiseiwitsch** (3 December 1914–19 February 2003), his daughter with his Australian non-Jewish violinist wife, attended the Central School of Arts and Crafts and became an eminent stage designer.

B. Crimp, *Benno Moiseiwitsch* (1990); M. Moiseiwitsch, *Moiseiwitsch* (1965); A. Barlow, *The Stage Is All the World: The Theatrical Designs of Tanya Moiseiwitsch* (1994).

**MOLHO (née Feldman), MIRIAM** (29 June 1909–29 December 2004), physiotherapist and sculptor. Born in the East End, she was head girl at Rayne's Foundation School. Active in the Zionist youth group Habonim as well as in Maccabi, she was Hon. Secretary of the Palestine Zebulun Seafaring Society, which aimed to establish a Jewish merchant navy for Mandate Palestine. She worked in the London office of the Haifa-based Palestine Electric Corporation, and in 1934 became secretary to its Chairman at its Haifa headquarters. In 1937 she married a Salonika-born colleague, with whom she moved to Britain after the outbreak of war. She was widowed in 1943. Having trained as a physiotherapist at UCH, she was on the staff of the London Jewish Hospital, Stepney, for 30 years. In her spare time she studied sculpture at the nearby Sir John Cass Institute. Her

busts of key figures in the history of Zionism and Israel are in institutions in that country as well as in London.

JC (14 May 1999).

**MOLNAR, LILLI** (c1905–20 October 1950), actress. She began acting in her native Czechoslovakia before moving to Germany. Having arrived in England in 1939, she appeared in the films *No Orchids for Miss Blandish* (1948), which unleashed a furore for its unprecedented level of violence; *Up for the Cup* (1950, uncredited); *The Long Dark Hall* (1951); and *Pandora and the Flying Dutchman* (1951). Not long before her death, when her name was registered as Lilly Molnar-Schlesinger and her age as 45, she appeared in *Spring Street* at the Saville Theatre; she had also acted in the stage plays *Tomorrow, the World* and *Crime and Punishment*. Her forename is sometimes seen as Lila and Lilly.

JC (27 Oct. 1950); <http://www.ancestry.com>; other online sources.

**MOMBACH, JULIUS [ISRAEL] LAZARUS** (1813–80), choirmaster and composer. Born near Darmstadt, Hesse, he arrived in London in 1828 as the musical protégé of Binom Heinich (Enoch) Eliasson, from Darmstadt, who was Assistant Reader at the Great Synagogue until 1829 and subsequently Director of Concerts at the Lyceum Theatre. In 1841, when a choir was formed at the Synagogue, Mombach, who had been assisting the cantor, was appointed Choirmaster. He held that post for 52 years, and also served as Choirmaster to the so-called \*New Synagogue; consequently, on Sabbath mornings he divided his time between the two. He taught chazanut at \*Jews' College and for several years conducted the concerts of the Jewish Workingmen's Club, Aldgate. He acquired an enduring, worldwide reputation as a composer of sacred music and arranger of choral melodies. His sacred musical compositions for the entire yearly cycle were published as *Ne'im Zemirot Yisrael* (1881).

JE; Roth, *Great Synagogue*.

**MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO DANTE** (5 September 1908–1 September 1987), historian. The son of a grain merchant in Piedmont, Italy, he was educated at the University of Turin, where from 1936–8 he was Professor of Roman History. He then settled in Oxford as a refugee scholar. He was at the University of Turin again from 1945–7 and then lectured at the University of Bristol (Reader, 1949–51). From 1951–75 he was Professor of Ancient History at UCL; he later held honorary appointments at Oxford and Cambridge. After 1975 he worked chiefly in Chicago, retiring to London. He wrote distinguished works on Hellenistic Judaism, Greek and Roman history, and historiography, based upon immense learning in Hebrew and the Classics. He remained an Italian citizen, but was made an honorary KBE in 1974.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**MONCKTON ARUNDELL (née da Costa Villareal), ELIZABETH** (10 June 1728–2 January 1792), the first Jew to marry into the British peerage. The daughter of Catherine and Joseph da Costa \*Villareal, her original forename was Sarah. Following their father's death she and her younger brother Abraham lived with their grandfather at his mansion in Totteridge, Hertfordshire, and remained with him until he was forced to relinquish them to their mother following her remarriage and conversion to Christianity. They were then baptised as Elizabeth and William. In 1747 Elizabeth married William Monckton MP, who later changed his surname to Arundell and became the second Viscount Galway in the Irish peerage. Their second son, Henry William Monckton (15 May 1749–2 March 1774), who became third Viscount, was MP for Pontefract from 1772–4. He was probably the second MP of Jewish descent, Sampson \*Gideon being the first, and Galway's half-brother Charles \*Mellish presumably the third. Elizabeth's son Robert Monckton Arundell Monckton (4 July 1758–23 July 1810) who succeeded as fourth Viscount, was MP for Pontefract, 1780–3 and 1796–1802, and for York, 1783–90. These were probably the first two peers (although in the Irish, not the United Kingdom peerage) of Jewish descent.

M. J. Landa, 'Kitty Villareal, the Da Costas, and Samson Gideon', *JHSET*, 13 (1932–5), 271–91;

Endelman, *Radical Assimilation*; Katz, *JHE*; Jolles; Judd.

**MOND, Sir ALFRED MORITZ, first Baronet, first BARON MELCHETT** (23 October 1868–27 December 1930), industrialist, politician, and communal leader. Born in Farnsworth, Lancashire, the son of Ludwig \*Mond, he was educated at Cheltenham; at St John's College, Cambridge; and at the University of Edinburgh. In 1894 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, practised on the North Wales and Cheshire circuits, and was a director of Brunner, Mond and other companies. In 1926 he became the first Chairman of the newly formed ICI. He served as Liberal MP for Cheshire (1906–January 1910), for Swansea and Swansea West (1910–23), and for Carmarthen (1924–8). He served as First Commissioner of Works (outside the Cabinet) from 1916–21, and as Minister of Health, with a seat in the Cabinet, in 1921–2. A strong supporter of the Empire and an opponent of Lloyd George's land policies, he joined the Conservative Party in 1926, an act regarded as significant in the decline of the Liberal Party. He received many honorary degrees and was made FRS in 1930. He was awarded a baronetcy in 1910, made a Privy Councillor in 1913, and given a peerage in 1928. He left an estate of £1,044,000. He wrote works on industry and the Empire. He had only loose connections with Judaism in his early life, but became an enthusiastic Zionist after the \*Balfour Declaration. He was elected President of the English \*Zionist Federation in 1926 and was Chairman of the New Economic Council for Palestine. His wife, London-born **Dame Violet Florence Mabel Mond (née Goetze), Lady Melchett** (c1868–26 September 1945), sister of S. C. H. \*Goetze, was in 1920 made a DBE, the first Jewish woman to receive this honour. She organised charitable activities in both world wars, and had a notable art collection. Henry Ludwig \*Mond, second Baron Melchett, was their son; Eva, Marchioness of \*Reading was their daughter.

ODNB; DBB; WWW, *JC* (2 Jan. 1931); Jolles; Stenton; *Times* (26 Sept. 1945).

**MOND, HENRY LUDWIG, second BARON MELCHETT** (10 May 1898–22 January 1949),

politician, businessman, and communal leader. The son of Sir Alfred \*Mond, first Baron Melchett, he was educated at Winchester College and served in the First World War in 1915–18. He became a director of ICI, Barclay's Bank, and several other firms, and was Chairman of the Mond Nickel Company. He served as Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely in 1923–4 and then, having joined the Conservative Party in 1926, as Conservative MP for East Toxteth from March 1929 until he succeeded to the peerage in December 1930. As Lord Melchett, he served as Deputy-Chairman of ICI from 1940–7. Raised an Anglican, he formally embraced Judaism in direct response to the rise of Hitler. A notable champion of Zionism, he advocated the creation of a Jewish State within the British Commonwealth, wrote *Thy Neighbour* (1937) on Jewish-Arab relations, and was Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. He died in Miami.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**MOND, LUDWIG** (7 March 1839–11 December 1909), chemical manufacturer and chemist. The founder of the important Mond business dynasty in Britain, he was born in Cassel, Germany, the son of a merchant. Educated at German polytechnics and trained as a chemist at the universities of Marburg and Heidelberg, he came to England in 1862, opening a major alkali manufacturing plant at Winnington, Cheshire, with the non-Jewish John Tomlinson Brunner. Owing to new chemical extraction methods chiefly pioneered by Mond, Brunner Mond Ltd became the largest alkali manufacturing firm in the world. After his death it became the main component of the chemical giant ICI. He served as Vice-President of the Royal Institution in 1896–7 and received five honorary degrees, including one from Oxford. He endowed the Faraday Research Laboratory at the Royal Institution, gave considerable sums to Jewish charities, including the Russian Jewish Relief Fund, and was a member of the \*Maccabæans. He left £1,422,000. Sir Robert \*Mond and Sir Alfred \*Mond, first Baron Melchett, were his sons.

ODNB; DBB; JC (17 Dec. 1909).

**MOND, Sir ROBERT LUDWIG** (9 September 1867–22 October 1938), chemist, archaeologist, and philanthropist. The brother of Sir Alfred \*Mond, first Baron Melchett, he was born near Widnes, Lancashire. He was educated at Cheltenham College; Peterhouse, Cambridge; the Zurich Polytechnicum; and the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Deeply interested in many branches of science, including colour photography, he also specialised in Egyptian archaeology. He was elected FRSE, FCS, FGS, FPhS, and FZS. In 1936 he was awarded the Messel Gold Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry. He was President of the Faraday Society and of the Egypt Exploration Society, Hon. Secretary of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution, a member of the Iron and Steel Institute, and Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Society. Following the rise of Nazism he was President of the World Jewish Economic Federation and of the Jewish Representative Council for the Boycott of German Goods and Services. In memory of his first wife (d. 1905), the sister of Adele, Lady Meyer, he founded the Infants' Hospital, Westminster. In the years immediately preceding his death his gifts to hospitals exceeded £800,000. In 1932, the year he was knighted, he gave a new dome and four cameras to the Norman Lockyer Observatory, Sidmouth. He died in Paris.

JC (28 Oct., 9 Dec. 1938); *Nature* (12 Nov. 1938); *Obit. Notices FRS*, 2 (1939).

**MONTAGU (né Ehrenberg), ASHLEY** (28 June 1905–26 November 1999), anthropologist and author. A tailor's son, born Israel Ehrenberg in London's East End, he was educated at the Central Foundation School and at UCL, where, hoping to be seen as upper class, he changed his name to Montague Francis Ashley-Montague; throughout the rest of his life he was known as Ashley Montagu (*sic*). He worked as a research associate at the Natural History Museum (1926–7) and as Curator of Anthropology at the Wellcome Historical Museum (1929–30). From 1931 he lived in the USA, where he was an academic. In 1955, during the McCarthy era, he was forced to leave his teaching position at Rutgers University owing to his left-wing views and to a perceived inability to work with colleagues.

Nevertheless, he gained lasting fame through his publications. His most important works in the field of anthropology concerned race, especially *Man's Most Dangerous Myth* (1942), *Man in Process* (1961), and *The Idea of Race* (1965), which attacked the viability of the concept of racial differences. In *The Natural Superiority of Women* (1953) he argued for complete gender equality. Possibly his best-known work, *The Elephant Man* (1971), about the hideously deformed Joseph Merrick, was made into a famous film. In later life Montagu frequently appeared on the Johnny Carson Show, and was certainly one of the best-known anthropologists in America. He also wrote *The Anatomy of Swearing* (1967), and other works.

ODNB; EJ.

**MONTAGU, EDWIN SAMUEL** (6 February 1879–15 November 1924), politician. The younger son of Sir Samuel \*Montagu, first Baron Swaythling, and the cousin of Herbert \*Samuel, he was educated at Clifton College, the City of London School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was President of the Union. Independently wealthy, he was Liberal MP for West Cambridgeshire from 1906–18 and for Cambridgeshire from 1918–November 1922, when he was defeated. He served as H. H. Asquith's Parliamentary Private Secretary from 1906–10, and then held office as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India (1910–14), Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1914–February 1915 and May 1915–July 1916), Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (February–May 1915 and January–July 1916), Minister of Munitions (July–December 1916), and then as Secretary of State for India (1917–March 1922, when he resigned). He sat in Cabinet in February–May 1915, January–July 1916, and from July 1917–March 1922. He was a highly controversial and, to many, unpopular minister, who is known for his fierce opposition, as an anti-Zionist, to the promulgation of the \*Balfour Declaration in 1917. As Secretary for India he was chiefly responsible for the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the Amritsar Riots and for the Government of India Act, 1919, which were denounced, in a way often tinged with antisemitism, by many Tories. In 1915 he married [Beatrice] Venetia Stanley (22 August 1887–3 August 1948), the daughter of Lord Sheffield, who had been Prime Minister

Asquith's (apparently platonic) confidante. She converted to Judaism upon her marriage, in order for her husband to continue to receive Lord Swaythling's legacy. Their union was unhappy, and marked by Venetia's numerous affairs. Montagu was made a Privy Councillor in 1914. After leaving politics he became Vice-Chairman of DeBeers.

ODNB; EJ; S. D. Waley, *Edwin Montagu* (1964); N. B. Levine, *Politics, Religion, and Love* (1991); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**MONTAGU, EWEN EDWARD SAMUEL** (29 March 1901–19 July 1985), judge, intelligence officer, and communal leader. The son of L. S. \*Montagu, second Baron Swaythling, and grandson of Colonel A. E. \*Goldsmid, he was born in London. After leaving Westminster School he spent a year at Harvard before entering Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read economics and law. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1924, he became KC in 1939, and on the outbreak of war that year joined the RNVR. In 1941 he joined Naval Intelligence, and devised and oversaw the now celebrated 'Operation Mincemeat' of 1943, intended to dupe the Germans into believing that the Allies were about to land at Sardinia rather than Sicily. The deception entailed planting forged papers on a corpse dressed in Royal Marine officer's uniform, and placed where it was sure to be found. His account of this episode, *The Man Who Never Was* (1953), was made into an eponymous film (1955). His war memoir *Beyond Top Secret U* (1977) contained further details. He was made OBE in 1944 and CBE in 1950. Recorder of Devises (1944–51) and of Southampton (1951–60), he was Judge-Advocate of the Fleet (1945–73). He was President of the AJA at the time of Israel's foundation, with his inaugural presidential speech reflecting grudging acceptance of the fait-accompli of a Jewish State, and served as President of the United Synagogue, 1954–62. S. J. \*Solomon was his father-in-law, and I. G. S. \*Montagu his brother.

ODNB; EJ; JC (26 July, 6 Dec. 1985).

**MONTAGU (né Moses), HYMAN** (2 April 1844–18 February 1895), numismatist,

solicitor, and communal leader. The son of a successful merchant who was Treasurer of the Jews' Orphan Asylum, he was educated at the City of London School. Admitted a solicitor in 1867, he built up a large City practice. One of the leading coin collectors of his day, he was Vice-President of the Numismatic Society and the author of several important monographs on early coins. His collection, which was sold after his death for £21,000, was said to have been the finest ever acquired by one man. Before his death he donated part of his collection to the British Museum. Married to the daughter of Edward \*Beddington, he was connected with many communal bodies and was Hon. Secretary of \*Jews' College. Sir Benjamin \*Hansford and S. J. \*Solomon were his sons-in-law.

Boase; JC (22 Feb. 1895); Times (1 Oct. 1895, 17 Nov. 1896, 31 May 1897).

**MONTAGU, IVOR GOLDSMID SAMUEL** (23 April 1904–5 November 1984), film producer, communist activist, and table tennis organiser. The brother of \*Ewen Montagu, he was educated at Westminster School; the Royal College of Science, London; and King's College, Cambridge. He had an extremely varied and controversial career. At Cambridge he was Film Critic for *Granta*, and co-founded the Film Society, chairing it until 1939. Its members included H. G. Wells, G. B. Shaw, and other notables, and they did much to raise appreciation for serious films in England as well as campaigning against film censorship. He was a film critic for the Fleet Street press and scripted Hitchcock's *The Lodger* (1926) and other early films. In 1939 he briefly went to Hollywood, where he secured a contract for the great Soviet film producer Sergei Eisenstein. A founder of the Association of Cine Technicians (1933), Montagu was Associate Producer to Michael \*Balcon for five of Hitchcock's films, including *The 39 Steps* (1935). In 1948 he scripted the famous documentary *Scott of the Antarctic*. Despite his wealthy background he was a committed leftist who visited the USSR in the mid-1920s and joined the British Communist Party, remaining a loyal communist until his death. He played an important role in bringing Soviet and foreign left-wing films to Britain. During the Second World War he was on the

editorial staff of the *Daily Worker*. A member of the World Peace Council and other communist front groups, he was awarded a Lenin Prize in 1959. He later supported the PLO. His other compelling interest was table tennis. He wrote *Table Tennis Today* (1924), founded the English Table Tennis Association and, from 1926–67, headed the International Table Tennis Federation. He competed in several major tournaments. The Swaythling Challenge Cup in table tennis was for many years presented by his mother. He wrote an autobiography, *The Youngest Son* (1970).

ODNB; Jolles; JC (16 Nov. 1984).

**MONTAGU, LILIAN HELEN (LILY)** (22 December 1873–22 January 1963), social worker and communal leader. Born in London, the daughter of the Sir Samuel \*Montagu, first Baron Swaythling, and sister of Edwin \*Montagu, she was educated privately. A JP from 1920, she was for some time Chairman of the Bench at the Westminster and Chelsea juvenile courts. In 1899 her article 'The Spiritual Possibilities of Judaism Today' appeared in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, and in 1902, she founded, with C. G. \*Montefiore, the Jewish Religious Union, forerunner of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue. From 1915, when she gave her first sermon, Lily occupied the LJS's pulpit regularly. In 1928 she founded the West Central Liberal Jewish Synagogue in connection with the girls' club in Soho she had established in 1893 with her sister Marian, and in 1944 was formally ordained as lay minister. She founded the WUPJ in 1926, succeeding Leo \*Baeck as President in 1954. In reprisal for their involvement in the Liberal movement their father deprived Lily and Marian of three-quarters of their inheritance. In 1937 she was appointed OBE and in 1955 CBE. The HUC in Cincinnati made her an honorary DHL. Her publications included a memoir of her father, as well as works relating to Judaism. She always adhered to some aspects of Orthodoxy, such as the dietary laws, and was buried beside her parents at the Edmonton cemetery of the \*Federation of Synagogues. Her sister-in-law, **Florence (Firenza) Montagu** (née Castello; c1889–1961), the daughter of a Sephardi stockbroker, was involved in the club movement. Usually known as the Hon. Mrs. Gerald S. Montagu, she had two plays, *Mother*

Eve and Yetta Polowski, produced in London in the 1920s. A keen Zionist, she became prominent in the Mizrahi Women's Organisation, and edited the Women's Supplement of the *Mizrachist Jewish Review*.

ODNB; JC (3 March 1961, 25 Jan. 1963); E. Umansky, *Lily Montagu and the Advancement of Liberal Judaism* (1983).

**MONTAGU, LOUIS SAMUEL, second BARON SWAYTHLING** (10 December 1869–11 June 1927), merchant banker and communal leader. The eldest son of Sir Samuel \*Montagu, first Baron Swaythling and the brother of Edwin S. \*Montagu, he was educated at Oxford and eventually headed the family's merchant bank in the City of London. In 1911 he became the first professing Jew to inherit a peerage and a seat in the House of Lords. Associated with many Jewish causes, he was President of the Federation of Synagogues, as his father, its founder, had been; he was also President of the Jewish Workingmen's Club and of the Sabbath Observation Employment Society, and was a Vice-President of the AJA. Like his brother he was an outspoken anti-Zionist, and was one of the signatories to the so-called 'Letter of Ten' in the *Morning Post* newspaper in 1919 attacking the \*Balfour Declaration. He was frequently in conflict with many groups within the community. His son **Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, third Baron Swaythling** (19 December 1898–5 January 1990), educated at Clifton and Westminster and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, served in the Guards during the First World War and was President of the Association of British Dairy Farmers in 1972–3. He was best known for his interest in road safety and was responsible for making rear lights compulsory on motor cycles. His son **David Charles Samuel, fourth Baron Swaythling** (6 August 1928–1 July 1998), educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered the family merchant bank, becoming its head, but left after its takeover by the Midland Bank in 1970. He headed the Orion merchant bank from 1970–9, and was afterwards Managing Director of Rothmans International. An influential force in taking British merchant banks into the Euromarket, he is regarded as an important recent merchant banker.

ODNB; WWW; JC (17 June 1927); *Times* (6 Jan. 1990).

**MONTAGU (né Samuel), Sir SAMUEL, first Baronet, first BARON SWAYTHLING** (21 December 1832–12 January 1911), merchant banker, communal leader, and politician. Born Montagu Samuel in Liverpool, the son of a watchmaker and silversmith, he was educated at Liverpool Mechanics' Institute and changed his name to Samuel Montagu after leaving; this was officially confirmed by deed poll in 1894. In 1853, with his brother, he established Samuel Montagu & Co., foreign bankers and exchange merchants, of Old Broad Street, London, on a gift of £3000 from his father. It became one of the leading arbitrage and foreign exchange banking firms in the City, and he became very wealthy. In 1862 he married the daughter of wealthy stockbroker Louis \*Cohen. He served as the 'advanced Liberal' MP for Whitechapel from November 1885 until 1900, and was thus the local member for much of East End Jewry when most arrived in Britain. He had to deal with rising demands for restrictions on immigration and with such events as the \*Jack the Ripper murders in 1888. A deeply religious Orthodox Jew, he was probably the main driving force behind the creation of the \*Federation of Synagogues. He was a member of the \*Board of Deputies, President (until 1909) of the Shechita Board, and prominent in many Jewish charities, especially in the East End. He was also President of the Mansion House Fund, which assisted Russian Jewry, from 1896–1909. He was the father of Edwin S. \*Montagu, Lily \*Montagu, and Henrietta \*Franklin, and the uncle of Herbert \*Samuel. He was made a baronet in 1894, given a peerage in 1907, and left £1,146,000.

ODNB; Alderman, *Federation*; Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**MONTAGUE, LEE** (16 October 1927–), actor. A tailor's son, born with the surname Goldberg in London's East End, he received his secondary education at the Coopers' Company School. He was a member of the Brady Boys' Club's drama group and trained for the stage at the Toynbee Hall theatre and, on a scholarship, at the Old Vic School. He appeared in several films, including *Enigma* (2001), and *Madame Sousatzka* (1988), and in numerous television dramas. Voted Best TV Actor of the Year 1960, he was a storyteller at the start of

the popular recurrent children's television programme *Jackanory*. He married actress Ruth Goring (née Ruth Gorb) from Porthcawl, Glamorgan.

JC (1 April 1955, 6 April 1956); *Who's Who on Television* (1970); JYB.

**MONTAGUE, MICHAEL JACOB, BARON MONTAGUE OF OXFORD** (10 March 1932–5 November 1999), businessman and life peer. He was educated at High Wycombe Royal Grammar School and Magdalen College, Oxford. He owned two hotels in Cyprus, and in the 1950s wished to establish a hotel in Eilat, Israel, but differences with the local mayor prevented him from doing so. He founded and headed the firm Valor, selling kerosene cookers and oil heaters. From 1969–72 he chaired the Asia Committee of the British National Export Council, and in 1970 was appointed CBE. In 1979 he succeeded Sir Mark \*Henig as Chairman of the English Tourist Board.

JC (3 Aug. 1979); *Independent* (8 Nov. 1999).

**MONTEFIORE, ABRAHAM JOSEPH ELIAS** (1788–25 August 1824), stockbroker. The lesser-known brother of the celebrated Sir Moses \*Montefiore, he became rich as a silk merchant in London and joined his brother as a successful stockbroker. His first wife was the daughter of London stockbroker George Hall; their daughter married a Mocatta. In 1815 he married, as his second wife, **Henrietta (Jettchen) Montefiore** (née Rothschild, 1789–19 February 1866), daughter of Mayer Amschel Rothschild and sister of Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild, and acted as the Rothschilds' stockbroker. He left £500,000, an enormous sum, when he died of consumption at Lyons at the age of 36. Henrietta had inherited a fortune in her own right, one of the few women in Britain to do so at the time. She left £400,000. Popular opinion, that she was worth £1.5 million, was an exaggeration. Joseph Mayer \*Montefiore and Nathaniel \*Montefiore were the couple's sons, Charlotte \*Montefiore their daughter, and Sir Anthony de \*Rothschild their son-in-law.

GM 1824 (2), 564; 1866 (1), 601; JE; EJ; JC (30 March 1883); Bermant, Cousinhood.

**MONTEFIORE** (née **Montefiore**), **CHARLOTTE** (1818–2 July 1854), writer. London-born, the daughter of Abraham \*Montefiore, she married, as his second wife, her cousin, Horatio Joseph Montefiore (26 October 1798–11 August 1867). She was an active supporter of London's Jewish schools, and a champion of worthy social causes such as the abolition of slavery. She authored *Caleb Asher* (1845), which satirised Christian missionary efforts among the Jewish poor, for the welfare of whom she worked tirelessly for many years through the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan and Visiting Society as well as the Jewish Emigration Society, which she helped to found. She attempted to educate the Jewish poor through a series of didactic stories in the *The Cheap Jewish Library* (2 vols, 1841), published at her expense. Through her polemic *A Few Words to the Jews by One of Themselves* (1851) she aimed to increase spirituality among her co-religionists of all classes.

JE; JC (14 July 1854, 23 Sept 1864); Galchinsky.

**MONTEFIORE, CLAUDE GOLDSMID** (6 June 1858–9 July 1938), scholar, author, and communal leader. Born in London, the son of Nathaniel \*Montefiore, he substituted his mother's maiden name for his original middle name, Joseph. He was educated by private tutors, including Philip \*Magnus, and at Balliol College, Oxford (First in Classics, 1881). Intending to enter the Jewish ministry, from 1881–2 he studied in Berlin, returning to England with Solomon \*Schechter, his tutor in rabbinic literature. At Oxford he had begun to move from moderate Anglo-Jewish Orthodoxy towards the Reform position espoused by his grandfather Sir I. L. \*Goldsmid, and subsequently lived the life of an independent scholar. His attitude, much more radical than that of the \*West London Synagogue to which he belonged, was expressed in his *Liberal Judaism*, published in 1903, the year following his establishment, with Lily \*Montagu, of the Jewish Religious Union. Although rejecting the divinity and immutability of the Torah, he acknowledged

the particularity of the Jewish people and its mission. He was President of the LJS until shortly before his death, and from 1926, foundation President of the WUPJ. From 1896–1921 he was President of the AJA. With Board of Deputies' president D. L. \*Alexander, he wrote, in the name of the Conjoint Foreign Committee of the AJA and the Board, a highly controversial letter published in *The Times* on 24 May 1917 when negotiations culminating in the \*Balfour Declaration were proceeding, vehemently attacking political Zionism. He became a vice-president of the anti-Zionist League of British Jews, founded in 1919, and was one of its ten signatories to a notorious letter regarding Jews and Bolshevism that appeared in the *Morning Post* on 23 April 1919. But although he remained an implacable anti-Zionist he was devoted to Jewish continuity and causes. He was President of the Jews' Infant School and the Westminster Jews' Free School, and a generous benefactor of the West Central Jewish Lads' Club; the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women, and Children; and of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians. His publications included *Aspects of Judaism* written jointly with Israel \*Abrahams (1895); *Outlines of Liberal Judaism* (1912); *Liberal Judaism and Hellenism* (1918); *Rabbinic Literature and Gospel Teaching* (1930); and, with Herbert \*Loewe, *A Rabbinic Anthology* (1938). With Abrahams he founded and co-edited (1888–1908) the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. For a time he was on the Council of Jews' College, and contributed to Simeon \*Singer's edition of the prayer book, which his mother had endowed. Instrumental in the establishment of the Froebel Educational Institute, he was President (1913–34) of University College, Southampton. In 1921 he received an honorary DD from the University of Manchester, and in 1926 an honorary DLitt from Oxford. In 1930 he was awarded the British Academy Medal for Bible Studies.

ODNB; JC (15 July 1938); L. Cohen, *Some Recollections of Claude Goldsmid Montefiore* (1940); W. R. Matthews, *Claude Goldsmid Montefiore* (1956); J. B. Stein, *Claude Goldsmid Montefiore on the Ancient Rabbis* (1977); D. R. Langton, *Claude Montefiore* (2002); E. Kessler, ed., *An English Jew* (2nd ed. 2002).

**MONTEFIORE, Sir FRANCIS ABRAHAM, first Baronet** (10 October 1860–1 July 1935),

communal leader, and **MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH MAYER** (16 May 1816–9 October 1880), stockbroker and communal leader. The son of Abraham \*Montefiore, Joseph was a wealthy stockbroker who left £600, 000. He was also a director of Alliance Insurance and of several banks. He owned an estate at Worth Park, Sussex, and was a JP and DL for Sussex and the county's High Sheriff in 1870. He played an important role in communal affairs, serving for many years as a delegate to the \*Board of Deputies, as its Vice-President from 1858–74, and then – in succession to his uncle Sir Moses \*Montefiore – its President from 1874 until his death. He was also Treasurer of the Sephardi Synagogue. His son Francis was educated at Wellington and Christ Church, Oxford. In February 1886 the baronetcy held by the childless Sir Moses was revived and given to Francis, then aged 25, as the most senior male member of the family. He served before the First World War as Chairman of the Chovevei Zion Association and President of the \*Zionist Federation, and after the war was President of the Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. He wrote *The Princesse de Lamballe* (1896), a biography of Marie Antoinette's friend and housekeeper. In 1895 he was appointed High Sheriff of Sussex. He married the daughter of Baron Wilhelm von Guttman of Vienna, but had no children.

JE; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; JC (15 Oct. 1880, 5 July 1935); *Times* (16 March 1891, 2 July 1935).

**MONTEFIORE (né Sebag-Montefiore), HUGH WILLIAM** (12 May 1920–13 May 2005), Anglican bishop. The son of Charles Sebag-Montefiore, OBE, and the great-grandson of the sister of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, he was educated at Rugby and at St John's College, Cambridge, and served in the Royal Artillery during the Second World War. He was a professing Jew until, as a 16-year-old schoolboy at Rugby, he had a revelation of the apparent truth of Christianity and was baptised. He was ordained an Anglican clergyman in 1949 and, despite his very controversial views, became Suffragan Bishop of Kingston-upon-Thames from 1970–8 and Bishop of Birmingham from 1978–87. He argued that the unmarried Jesus might have been a homosexual, was Chairman



of the Friends of the Earth (1992–8), and had an interest in the paranormal. He wrote many books on Christian theology, but always remained aware of his Jewish origins. He authored *On Being a Christian Jew* (1999) and an autobiography, *Oh God, What Next?* (1995).

WWW; *Guardian* (15 May 2005); *JC* (3 June 2005).

**MONTEFIORE, JOSHUA** (10 August 1762–26 June 1843), notary, soldier, and author. Born in London, the uncle of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, he was a notary public who wrote *The Law of Copyright* (1802), *Commercial Dictionary* (1803), *The Trader's and Manufacturer's Compendium* (1804), and other works of similar vein. In 1791 he led a colonising expedition to the island of Bolama, off West Africa, on behalf of a trading syndicate headed by Sir Morris \*Ximenes, and in 1794 published an account of his adventures. There is no evidence for the claim that he was an Oxford graduate, but he does seem to have been admitted an attorney-at-law by the Court of the King's Bench in 1784, possibly substituting his own version of the requisite Christian oath; however, when, in 1787, he applied to be an attorney in Jamaica, he was refused on the grounds of religion and withdrew his request. He subsequently received a commission in the York Light Infantry, presumably having passed as an Anglican, and was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1809. Afterwards he lived in the USA.

*JE*; *JC* (26 Oct. 1883, 15 Sept. 1898, 29 Aug. 1890, 6 Nov., 4 Dec. 1908); E. R. Samuel, 'Jewish Notaries and Scriveners', *JHSET*, 17 (1953), 143–4; Emden; Hamson.

**MONTEFIORE, LEONARD NATHANIEL GOLDSMID** (2 June 1889–23 December 1961), philanthropist and communal leader. The son of C. G. \*Montefiore, he was educated at Clifton College and at Balliol College, Oxford. During the First World War he saw active service abroad, and in 1918 was appointed OBE. He supported the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, the Bernhard Baron Settlement, the Jews' Temporary Shelter, and the Board of Guardians. He was President of the AJA (1926–39) and the JCA

(1940–7). During the 1930s he strove to help Jewish refugees, working through the Central British Fund for German Jewry. He wrote *The Jews in Germany: Facts and Figures* (1934) and *Exiles from Germany* (1937). Active in the cause of Reform Judaism, he was (1946–51) inaugural President of its link organisation. He was particularly committed to the \*West London Synagogue and to \*Leo Baeck College, serving both in a variety of posts. He chaired the \*Wiener Library, which to mark his seventieth birthday issued a festschrift, *On the Track of Tyranny* (1960), edited by Max \*Beloff. He was Chairman of the Froebel Educational Institute. Sir Adolph \*Tuck was his father-in-law.

*JC* (25 Feb. 1955, 29 Dec. 1961); *Times* (27 Dec. 1961); Bermant, *Cousinhood*; L. Stein and C. C. Aronsfeld, eds., *Leonard G. Montefiore: In Memoriam* (1964).

**MONTEFIORE, Sir MOSES HAIM, first Baronet** (24 October 1784–28 July 1885), communal leader and businessman. Unquestionably the most famous of all Anglo-Jewish communal leaders, he was born in Leghorn (Livorno), Italy, where his parents were visiting. He was the son of Joseph Elias Montefiore (1759–11 January 1804), a London merchant trading in Italian goods such as straw hats and marble, and Rachel Mocatta (1762–1844). Both parents were Sephardim. Educated privately, he became a member of the London Stock Exchange, and became wealthy as stockbroker to the Rothschilds, a piece of good fortune which followed upon his marriage, in 1812, to the sister-in-law of Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild. For the rest of his long life he was at the very centre of the \*'Cousinhood' of wealthy Anglo-Jewish families, and in many ways came to personify it. He was also a founder of Alliance Assurance and a director of other companies. His position as leader of the Anglo-Jewish community was apparently sparked by a visit to Eretz Israel in 1827. For most of the period 1835–74 he was President of the \*Board of Deputies and its predecessor bodies. He resolutely opposed moves towards establishing a Reform movement in Britain, and was one of the most stalwart leaders of mainstream Anglo-Orthodoxy. He played only a minor role in the so-called \*Emancipation of Anglo-Jewry down to 1858, and has been criticised by some for his autocracy and inefficiency.

He was, however, in many ways the prototype of the wealthy lay leader of a Diaspora community, and was one of the first Jews to attempt to use his influence with a powerful liberal government on behalf of oppressed Jewries overseas, an archetype that has reappeared many times. Most of his activities as Anglo-Jewry's acknowledged lay leader were on behalf of Jews abroad, for instance over the Damascus Blood Libel of 1840 and the Mortara Kidnapping Case of 1858–9. He was also a renowned proto-Zionist who visited Eretz Israel seven times. He served as Sheriff of London (1837–8), was knighted in November 1837, and was made a baronet in 1846, the second professing Jew to be awarded this title. He was a hero not merely to Anglo-Jewry but in much wider circles, and his hundredth birthday in 1884 was the occasion for remarkable celebrations in Ramsgate, where he lived, and elsewhere. He died at the age of nearly 101, leaving £374,000. His wife **Judith Montefiore** (née Cohen, 1784–1 October 1862), the daughter of Levi Barent \*Cohen, accompanied him on all his foreign expeditions until 1859, organising those trips. She wrote *Notes from a Private Diary* (1844) about her 1838 visit to Palestine, and apparently wrote the first Anglo-Jewish \*cookery book. Sir Moses established the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College in her honour. The couple were childless. Sir Joseph \*Sebag-Montefiore, Sir Moses's nephew and chief heir, burned most of the latter's papers, with the result that no full-scale biography was written before the one by Dr Abigail Green.

ODNB; EJ; JE; A. Green, *Moses Montefiore: Jewish Liberator, Imperial Hero* (2009); S. and V. D. Lipman, eds., *The Century of Moses Montefiore* (1985); L. Loewe, ed., *The Diaries of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore* (1890; repr. 1983); M. Samet, *Moses Montefiore: Man and Myth* (1989); G. Collard, *Moses, The Victorian Jew* (1990).

**MONTEFIORE, NATHANIEL** (23 September 1819–28 March 1883), physician and communal leader. The second son of Abraham \*Montefiore, he studied at Guy's Hospital and qualified as a physician (MRCS, 1842; FRCS, 1858), but did not practise for long, devoting his medical knowledge to the welfare of inmates of the Sephardi Beth Holim Hospital,

Mile End, of which he was Treasurer for over 25 years. He inherited substantial sums from his relatives, and left £456,000 when he died. His principal communal legacies of £1000 each were to the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue and the Jews' Infant School. He had held every congregational office in the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, which he represented on the \*Board of Deputies, and at the time of his death was President of its Mahamad. He left £500 to the Jewish Emigration Society, of which he had been President for 30 years. He was the final President of the \*Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institute. The father of C. G. \*Montefiore, he served as a JP for Hertfordshire, where he owned a small estate. Some sources list his date of birth as 20 May 1820. His wife **Emma Montefiore** (née Goldsmid; 22 August 1819–13 April 1902), whom he married in 1850, was a daughter of Sir I. L. \*Goldsmid, and acted as Secretary to her father during the campaign for Jewish parliamentary emancipation. Engaged in a wide variety of charitable and communal activities, and at the heart of the wealthy \*'Cousinhood', she left £828,000 in her own right. Like her birth family, she belonged to London's Reform congregation.

JC (30 March 1883, 18 April 1902); ODNB for relatives.

**MOODY, RON** (8 January 1924–), actor and author. Born Ronald Moodnick in Tottenham, London, the son of a grocer-turned-plasterer, he attended grammar school, and following war service in the RAF studied psychology and sociology at the LSE. His first stage appearance was as Groucho Marx in a university review. He starred as what many consider the definitive Fagin in the musical *Oliver!* (1960) and again in the 1968 film of the same name, which earned him an Oscar nomination. Other film appearances include *Summer Holiday* (1963). He has had many leading stage parts and appeared in many popular television series. He has published the novels *The Devil You Don't* (1980) and *Very, Very Slightly Imperfect* (1983), and has written and illustrated a book on public speaking as well as a children's book on rainforests. A bachelor until the age of 60, he subsequently fathered six children. The well-known television director **Laurence Moody** (28 January 1948–), who has worked

on Coronation Street, *The Bill*, and many other successful series, is a relative.

JC (22 Nov. 1968, 22 Oct. 1982, 18 Nov. 2005); online sources.

**MOONMAN, ERIC** (29 April 1929–), politician and communal leader. Born in Liverpool, he was educated at the University of Manchester and became a university lecturer on management and an author on management, technology, and government. From 1961–5 he was a member of Stepney Borough Council, which he led in 1964–5, and a member of Tower Hamlets Borough Council from 1964–7. He served as Labour MP for Billericay (1966–70) and for Basildon (February 1974–9), and was a parliamentary secretary in 1967. In the Jewish community he has held a variety of senior positions. From 1994–2000 he was Vice-President of the Board of Deputies, and from 1975–80 was Chairman of the \*Zionist Federation, becoming its President in 2001. He has also held posts in the broadcasting industry, and was chairman of the ERG Group of Radio Stations from 1991–2002.

Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**MORDECAI, JOSEPH** (1851–31 December 1940), painter. Born and brought up in London's Aldgate district, he worked in his father's fruit-selling business while a student at Heatherley's School of Art and the RA Schools. His big break arrived in 1873 when he was awarded two silver medals by the RA for the best copy of a particular painting owned by the Queen and for the best painting from life of a nude. He enjoyed a successful career, mainly as a portraitist. He frequently exhibited at Burlington House, the Paris Salon, and elsewhere. His sitters included many celebrated figures, including Edward VII, George V, and Lord Kitchener.

Times (3 Jan. 1941); JC (19 Dec. 1873, 9 May 1890, 8 May 1891, 11 May 1900, 10 Jan. 1936, 10 Jan. 1941).

**MORDELL, LOUIS JOEL** (28 January 1888–12 March 1972), mathematician. Born and raised

in Philadelphia, the son of a Lithuanian Hebrew scholar, he remained in Britain after studying at St John's College Cambridge (3rd Wrangler, 1909), and was naturalised. During the First World he was a statistician at the Ministry of Munitions. Having lectured at Birkbeck College, London, and at Manchester College of Technology, he held chairs at the universities of Manchester (1923–45) and Cambridge (1945–53). In 1924 he was elected FRS, having discovered his 'Finite Basis Theorem', and was awarded the Royal Society's Sylvester Medal in 1949. He was President of the London Mathematical Society (1943–5), and assisted refugee mathematicians. He received honorary doctorates and other distinctions.

ODNB; Biog. Mem. FRS, 19 (1973), WWW; Times (14 March 1972).

**MORDKOVITCH, LYDIA** (30 April 1944–), violinist. Born in Saratov, Russia, she studied at the Odessa Conservatory, and at the Moscow Conservatory under David Oistrakh. In 1974 she emigrated to Israel, and later settled in London. Her British debut was in 1979 and she first performed at a Promenade concert in 1985. She has appeared as a soloist with major international orchestras. Her recordings, which include the works of British composers, have been exceptionally well received; her performance of the two Shostakovich violin concertos brought her the Gramophone Best Concerto Recording Award (1990). She is a professor at the RAM.

**MOREIRA, JACOB RODRIGUES** (fl. mid-late eighteenth century), Hebraist. He compiled an important work, *Kehilath Jaacob: Siendo un Vocabulario de las palabras de la lengua Hebraea* (London, 1773), which had the approval of Haham Moses \*Cohen d'Azeveda who granted Moreira a ten-year copyright on it. Consisting of a column in Hebrew, another in Spanish, and a third (by his son Hayyim, a notary public) in English, it was a painstaking and notable work that gave many Sephardim in Britain their introduction to the English language and encouraged the use of English among them. It was published by Alexander

\*Alexander. Little seems to be known about its author.

JE; JC (2 Jan. 1874, 19 Dec. 1884); Katz, JHE; C. Roth, 'The Marrano Typography in England', *The Library*, 15 (1960), 122.

**MORGENSTERN, SHLOMO DAVID** (1904–62), Chasidic rabbi. A rabbi's son, born in Vengrov, Poland, he arrived in London in 1932 and established the Shtiebl Beth David in Whitechapel. He brought a libel suit against the *Jewish Daily Post*, a London Yiddish newspaper, and journalist Leon \*Creditor, for casting doubt on his rabbinic qualifications. To avoid the public spotlight the case was arbitrated by Neville \*Laski, who was at the time President of the Board of Deputies. He decided in Morgenstern's favour, and the paper went into voluntary liquidation. In 1940 the rebbe's shtiebl was damaged in the Blitz. He opened a new shtiebl in Brentmead Place, Hendon, and afterwards settled in Chicago.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**MORITZ, SIEGMUND** (c1855–1932), physician and medical lecturer. Berlin-born, he settled in Manchester when young, qualifying MD (1877) and LRCP (1878). For some years he was Assistant Medical Officer to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and then, after its establishment in 1885, Medical Officer to the Manchester Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat and Chest. Largely owing to his efforts a sanatorium in Delamere Forest was endowed. He lectured at the University of Manchester on diseases of the nose and throat, and published research papers on medical topics.

JC (19 Aug. 1932); *Manchester Guardian* (4 Dec. 1934).

**MORLEY, Sir ALEXANDER FRANCIS** (6 January 1908–19 September 1971), diplomat and civil servant. Born in London, the son of a surgeon, he was educated at Rugby and at Queen's College, Oxford. Appointed to the India Office in 1930, he served as Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under-

Secretary of State for India, R. A. Butler, from 1933–6. He served in the Burma Office (1938–40 and 1945–7), and in the Ministry of Aircraft Production (1940–2). From 1947–9 he served as Economic Advisor to the Lord Privy Seal, and from 1947–65 he served in the Commonwealth Relations Office as a diplomat. Knighted in 1959, he was Britain's Deputy High Commissioner in New Zealand (1950–2) and in Calcutta (1956–7), and British High Commissioner in Ceylon (1957–62) and Jamaica (1962–5). From 1965–7 he was Ambassador to Hungary. He appears to have played no part in Jewish life.

WWW; *Times* (24 Sept. 1971); Jolles.

**MORLEY, EDITH JULIA** (13 September 1875–18 January 1964), literary scholar and feminist. The first woman to be appointed professor at any British university, she was the daughter of a London dental surgeon. Raised in an Orthodox family, she ceased to be a professing Jew at 21. She lived in Hanover for three years, and then studied at KCL, but being a woman was not allowed to take a degree. She taught English Literature at Reading College, and when, in preparation for university status, the college awarded professorships to its departmental heads, she alone was passed over. She fought this overt gender discrimination, and in 1908 was grudgingly given a chair, from which she retired in 1940. A Fabian Society member and suffragette, she founded the Reading and District Refugee Committee in 1938 and was its Hon. Secretary. In 1950 she was appointed OBE.

ODNB.

**MORRIS, ALFRED** (c1904–25 October 1991), hairdresser. The son of Polish immigrants, he opened, when aged 20, a salon in Westminster where his clientele included MPs. Entering his first hairdressing competition in 1925, he won numerous awards during his career, including the International Challenge Trophy (1928, 1929, 1930). In 1935 he opened the Morris School of Hairdressing, soon followed by the Morris School of Beauty Culture in Portman Square, which became the diploma-awarding London Institute of Hairdressing

and Beauty Culture. President of the London-based International Hairdressers' Society from 1930–4, he wrote several works on hair styling.

JC (5 June 1964, 29 Nov. 1991).

**MORRIS, AUBREY** (1926–) and **MORRIS, WOLFE** (5 January 1925–21 July 1996), actors. Both RADA-trained, they were born with the surname Steinberg in Portsmouth, the sons of a greengrocer. Well-known to television and cinema audiences, Aubrey has taken a wide variety of roles on stage and screen. His film appearances include *A Clockwork Orange* (1971) – his part apparently made him a cult figure among many cinema-goers – and *Love and Death* (1975), as well as many popular television series. He portrayed Isaac \*D'Israeli in two episodes of *Disraeli* (1978), and was seen in *Colombo: Ashes to Ashes* (1998). Wolfe, who joined the Royal Shakespeare Company after wartime service in the RAF, appeared in numerous television plays and drama series, making a memorable Thomas Cromwell in *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* (1971). He also had film parts. One of his final roles on television was in 1987 as a rabbi in an episode of *Emmerdale Farm*. He was sometimes cast in villainous roles, including one based on Peter \*Rachman in the stage play *Outlaw* (1983). His daughter Shona became an actress.

JC (4 May 1973, 1 July 1977, 25 Nov., 1983, 27 Nov. 1987, 16 Aug. 1996); online sources.

**MORRIS, HARRY, first BARON MORRIS OF KENWOOD** (7 October 1893–1 July 1954), politician. Born in Sheffield and educated at Tivoli House School, Gravesend, he practised as a solicitor from 1920–36 and then became a barrister (Gray's Inn, 1936). He served in the army in both World Wars. A member of Sheffield City Council (1920–6 and 1929–37), he was Labour MP for Sheffield Central from 1945–February 1950 and for Sheffield Neepsend from February until March 1950; in June that year he was given a peerage to strengthen Labour's numbers in the House of Lords. A keen Zionist, whose maiden speech (March 1946) attacked Labour's volte-face on Palestine, he was President of AJEX and

on the \*Board of Deputies for several years. His brother Samuel was Mayor of Doncaster (1920, 1937) and his brother Hyman Lord Mayor of Leeds (1942). His son Philip Geoffrey (1928–2004), a pilot in the RAF, succeeded to the title.

JC (8 Dec. 1950, 9, 16 July 1954); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**MORRIS, HENRY** (5 March 1921–), historian and museum curator. Born in London, to a family originally surnamed Isbitsky, he was educated at Westminster Jews' Free School and at Lyulph Stanley Central School. In 1942 he joined the Royal Navy, and as a petty officer in the Fleet Air Arm went on active service overseas as an aircraft electrician on fighter planes. Demobilised in 1946, he resumed his occupation as a tailor. He chaired the \*Board of Deputies' Defence Committee (1980–6) and became National Chairman of AJEX in 1979. The author of *We will remember them: A Record of the Jews Who Died in the Armed Forces of the Crown 1939–1945* (1989), *An Addendum* (1994), and *The AJEX Chronicles* (1999), he established the Military Museum at AJEX House, Stamford Hill, in 1996. This moved to Hendon in 2004.

**MORRIS, JEREMY NOAH** (6 May 1910–28 October 2009), social medicine specialist. A native Liverpoolian, he was educated at Hutcheson's Grammar School, Glasgow, and at the University of Glasgow (MA, 1930), qualifying in medicine at London's UCH in 1934. After war service he was Director of the MRC Social Medicine Unit (1948–75), Professor of Social Medicine at the London Hospital (1959–67), and Professor of Public Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (1967–78; Hon. Fellow, 1979; DSc London, 1961). He was the first to identify, in a landmark study published in the *Lancet* in 1953, the important role of exercise as a major factor in the prevention of cardiovascular disease. Instrumental in shaping public health policy to prevent chronic illness, he served on or advised numerous academic, national or government committees and wrote extensively on social medicine, epidemiology, diet, coronary disease, and exercise. The recipient of several honorary degrees and many

international awards, he was appointed CBE in 1972. His brother **Max Morris** was President of the National Union of Teachers (1973–4).

*Lancet* (13 Jan. 1951, 21, 28 Nov. 1953).

**MORRIS, LIBBY** (c1930–), actress, singer, and comedienne. Educated at the University of Manitoba, she began her professional career in her native Canada. She came to England in 1955 with her Toronto-born husband, actor and disc jockey Murray Kash, who carved out his own show business niche here. Her comic routines, often displaying her gift for mimicry, featured on many television variety shows, especially during the 1960s. She appeared regularly on a charades-based game show, and also featured on radio, stage, and in films. In 1963 she starred in the West End comedy *Come Blow Your Horn* with David Kossoff. A trained classical singer, she made several single records. She later became a theatrical agent and a partner in a booking agency.

*Who's Who on Television* (1970); *JC* (23 Jan. 1959, 11 Jan. 1963, 10 Dec. 1965, 7 July 1967, 16 Jan. 1973, 2 Oct. 1981, 25 June 1993, 28 April 1995).

**MORRIS, NATHAN** (15 April 1890–27 October 1970), educationist. Russian-born, he arrived in Britain in 1909 and taught at the Liverpool Hebrew Higher Grade School (Headmaster, 1912–20). He then established his own school in Glasgow, and was Headmaster of the Glasgow Talmud Torah (1922–9). From 1929–40 he was Education Officer of the Jewish Religious Education Board of London, and wrote a series of Hebrew textbooks as well as *The Jewish School* (1937). He founded and ran the Joint Emergency Committee for Jewish Religious Education (1940–5). Involved from 1945–8 in the work of both the Central Council for Jewish Religious Education and the London Board for Jewish Religious Education, he was from 1949–56 based in Israel as Director of the Jewish Agency's Department of Education and Culture. Returning to London, he authored a magisterial general history of Jewish education, *Toledot ha-Chinnukh shel Am Yisrael* (3 vols, 1960–4).

*EJ*; *JC* (3 Sept. 1965, 30 Oct., 6, 20 Nov. 1970).

**MORRIS, NOAH** (4 October 1893–1 June 1947), physician and biochemist. Born in Glasgow, the son of a general dealer (later a jeweller) from Riga originally surnamed Sachs, he qualified in medicine at the University of Glasgow (1913; MD, Gold Medal, 1921; DSc, 1934) and received a Diploma in Public Health from the University of Liverpool. In 1920 he was appointed Professor of Physiology at Anderson College, and from 1936–47 was Regius Professor of Materia Medica & Therapeutics at the University of Glasgow. Co-author of the classic text *Acidosis and Alkalosis* (1933), he was an international authority on calcium and phosphorus metabolism, and published papers on glandular diseases. At the outset of the Second World War he directed the blood transfusion service for West Scotland. He established the first diabetic clinic in Glasgow, was closely connected with the development of Stobhill Hospital, and was a pioneer in the hospital treatment of geriatric conditions. He was a founder of the Glasgow Hebrew College and the International University Jewish Federation, both of which he served as President, and assisted many refugees from Germany.

ODNB; Munk's Roll, 5; *JC* (6 June 1947); *BMJ* (14 June 1947); *Lancet* (14 June 1947); *WWW*.

**MORRISON, JACK** (12 September 1901–29 August 1977), businessman, philanthropist, and communal leader. Born in Manchester, he lived for many years in Glasgow; he was violinist in a trio with his two brothers that regularly performed at the Athenæum there, and later he was first violin with the Civil Service Orchestra in London. The founder and Chairman of Amalgamated Securities Ltd, he contributed to worthy causes in Britain and Israel. A stalwart of the B'nai B'rith movement, from 1952–9 he was Grand President, District Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland, and then became its first Hon. President. He was also Hon. President of the Hillel Foundation.

*JC* (12 Sept. 1977).

**MORTON (né Moses), EDWARD ARTHUR** (d. 6 July 1922), playwright and journalist.

His father, Moses Moses, was father-in-law to Lucien \*Wolf. Morton, who changed his surname early in life, edited *The Boys' Newspaper* (1880–2). With Israel \*Zangwill he collaborated on a humorous periodical, *Ariel, or the London Puck* (1890–2), to which he contributed many comedic parodies of London newspapers. Subsequently he joined the *Referee* as drama critic 'Carados', and also wrote for the *Daily News*. His most successful play was *San Toy, or the Emperor's Own*, performed at Daly's Theatre in 1899. He also wrote *Travellers' Tales* (1892), *Man and Beast* (1893, with Zangwill), and the one-act comedy *Miss Impudence*, produced at Terry's Theatre in 1892. Under the pseudonym Stanley Jones he authored *The Actor and His Art* (1899).

JC (11 Aug. 1899, 14 July 1922); *WWW*.

**MOSCHELES, FELIX STONE** (8 February 1833–22 December 1917), painter, peace activist, and author. Born in London to baptised Jewish parents, he was christened with Felix \*Mendelssohn as his godfather. His father was Prague-born composer, pianist, and conductor Ignaz (Isaac) Moscheles, who was based in England from 1825–46 and conducted the Philharmonic Society (1832–41). Educated at KCL and Leipzig, Felix studied art in Paris and Antwerp, becoming a London-based portraitist. His sitters included many prominent people, both British and non-British. He was President of the London Esperanto Club and of the International Arbitration and Peace Association. In 'Jews and the Peace Movement' in the latter's organ, *Concord* (May 1907), he argued that Jews should join the Association for the express purpose of establishing a subcommittee along with non-Jews that would lobby governments for the removal of Jewish disabilities, and to the March 1911 issue he contributed 'In and Out of Jewry'. His books included *Patriotism as an Incentive to Warfare* (1970), *In Bohemia with Du Maurier* (1896), and *Fragments of an Autobiography* (1899).

*Times* (24 Dec. 1917); JC (20 May 1881, 19 May 1899, 3 May, 6 Sept. 1907).

**MOSCO (née Gottlieb; formerly Liston), MAISIE** (1925–), novelist and playwright.

Born in Oldham, she was at one time News Editor on Manchester's *Jewish Gazette*. During the 1960s she wrote plays, mainly for radio. The cult horror film *Mumsy, Nanny, Sonny and Girlie* (1969) was adapted from her stage play *Happy Family*. Her popular trilogy of novels concerning Jewish families in Manchester during the early twentieth century, starting with *Almonds and Raisins* (1979), was followed by further novels.

JC (7 Sept. 1979, 25 Nov. 1988, 28 May 1993, 25 March 1994).

**MOSCOVITCH, MAURICE** (23 November 1871–18 June 1940), actor-manager. Born in Odessa to restaurateurs, he was apprenticed to a watchmaker and spent his spare time in amateur stage productions. Later he worked in a New York button factory and eventually joined Jacob P. \*Adler's company. In America and Europe he introduced Yiddish-speaking audiences to the repertoire of prominent non-Jewish European writers. In 1919, to great acclaim, he played Shylock at London's Royal Court Theatre, having in 1916 appeared in that role at the Whitechapel Pavilion in the first Yiddish-language production of the *Merchant of Venice* to be staged in Britain. He spent the rest of his career acting character parts here and in Hollywood. Shortly before his death in Los Angeles he appeared in the film *The Great Dictator* (1940).

EJ; Mazower; JC (11 Feb. 1916, 26 Dec. 1919).

**MOSELEY, SYDNEY ALEXANDER** (March 1888–5 December 1961), journalist and broadcaster. An orphan from London's East End, he became a *Daily Express* journalist in 1910, and in 1913 was appointed Editor of the first English daily newspaper in Egypt, the Cairo-based *Egyptian Mail*. An official correspondent of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces, he covered the Dardanelles campaign (1915), and then joined the RNVF. He worked on many Fleet Street newspapers, including the *Daily Herald*, which he briefly edited. In 1924 he stood unsuccessfully for Parliament as an ILP candidate. An early radio critic, he was the inaugural President of the Broadcast Critics' Circle, Vice-President of the Newspaper Press

Fund, and Chairman and Managing Director of Television Press Ltd. In 1930 he was apparently the first person to appear in a demonstration of British television. His numerous books, many on the subject of radio and television, include the Jewish-themed novels *A Singular People* (1921) and *The Much Chosen Race* (1922), autobiographical reminiscences entitled *The Truth about a Journalist* (1935), a biography of John Logie Baird (1952), and *Personal Diaries* (1960). He was elected FRGS.

JC (15, 22 Oct. 1909, 29 Sept. 1916, 16 June 1922, 5 Oct. 1956, 7 Oct. 1960, 8 Dec. 1961); *Times* (1 April, 29 July 1930, 6 Dec. 1961); Griffiths.

**MOSENTHAL, ADOLPH** (1812–21 July 1882), merchant in South Africa and London. The sons of a grain merchant at Cassel, Germany, he and his two brothers moved to South Africa, becoming pioneers of the mohair and woollen industry near Cape Town. They also became large-scale retail merchants. Adolph later moved to London, where he became a successful South African merchant in the City, leaving an estate of £350,000 in England when he died. The Mosenthal firm later became closely involved in the diamond trade, with the family firm owning 15 per cent of the Diamond Trust when it originated in the 1880s. His son **William Mosenthal** (c1860–17 February 1933) headed the firm in the City of London, leaving £525,000 in England. Another son, **Harry Mosenthal** (c1850–12 January 1915), an associate of Cecil Rhodes, was a director of DeBeers Consolidated and Chairman of the South African Merchants Committee, and left £502,000 in England. He was also responsible for introducing Angora goats into South Africa. He lived much of his later life in Mayfair, where he died.

D. Fleischer and A. Caccia, *Merchant Princes: The House of Mosenthal* (1983); Wheatcroft, *Randlords*; *Times* (13 Jan. 1915, 18 Feb. and 21 April 1933); JC (19 March 1915).

**MOSER, Sir CLAUS ADOLF, BARON MOSER** (24 November 1922–), academic, statistician, and businessman. Born in Berlin, he

was educated at Frensham Heights School in Surrey, and at the LSE. From 1943–6 he served in the RAF. An academic at the LSE from 1946–70, he served there as Professor of Social Statistics from 1961–70. He headed the Government Statistical Service from 1967–78, was Vice-Chairman of N. M. Rothschild & Co. from 1978–84, and Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, from 1984–93. He was Chancellor of Keele University from 1986–2002 and Chancellor of the Open University of Israel from 1994–2002. Chairman of the Basic Skills Agency from 1997–2002, he served as Chairman of the Royal Opera House from 1974–87, as a Trustee of the British Museum, 1988–2001, and in many other honorary posts. Elected FBA in 1969, he has received 16 honorary degrees. He has written many works on statistics and the social sciences, including *British Towns* (1961). He was made a CBE in 1965, knighted in 1973, and made a life peer in 2001. Like Ruth \*Deech, he has expressed concern in the Lords at a ‘rising tide of antisemitism’ on British campuses.

Dod; WW; JC (15, 22 June 2007).

**MOSER, JACOB** (28 November 1839–18 July 1922), businessman, local politician, and philanthropist. Born to the sole Jewish family in Kappeln, Schleswig, he received a Jewish education in Hamburg, and after working in his father’s business he moved in 1863 to Bradford, where he became a wealthy woollen manufacturer and exporter. He served as a magistrate, councillor, and alderman, and during 1910–11 was Bradford’s Lord Mayor. His philanthropy was extensive. In an era bereft of old age pensions he gave £10,000 in order that elderly townspeople, irrespective of creed, would have a weekly income, and he generously supported all Bradford’s main institutions. With his Eccles-born wife Florence (née Cohen; 1856–1921), who was foundation President the local branch of the National Union of Women Workers, he founded the City Guild of Help and a day nursery called The Nest. He helped to establish the local Reform congregation, to which he belonged, but also aided its Orthodox counterpart and made possible the erection in 1909 of a synagogue in Durham. He founded the social and educational Herzl-Moser Institute



and the Jewish (Herzl-Moser) Hospital, both in Leeds, and supported the Manchester Jewish Hospital. He received the honorary freedom of Bradford in 1908. A member of the Zionist General Council, he contributed to various projects in Eretz Israel, which he twice visited. He gave what was, before the First World War, the largest contribution by one individual ever received by the Zionist Organisation, in order to build the Herzlia Gymnasium in Jaffa.

EJ; JC (26 Nov. 1909, 21, 28 July, 22 Aug. 1922); *Bradford Weekly Telegraph* (11 Nov. 1910); *Yorkshire Observer* (19 July 1922); A. R. Rollin, 'The Jewish Contribution to the British Textile Industry', *JHSET*, 17 (1953), 49.

**MOSES, ABRAHAM LYON** *see* **MERTON FAMILY**

**MOSES, ASSUR HENRY** (1830–29 March 1918), promoter of deaf education. Born in London, he worked as a stockbroker for many years. He was Secretary of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb from 1870–1915, and was largely responsible for bringing the pioneer deaf educationist William \*Van Praagh to Britain. Married to the daughter of Louis \*Cohen, he was active in the \*United Synagogue. Using the stage name **Alice Mandeville** his daughter Alice Moses (1872–1952) was a singer.

JC (5 April, 14 June 1918, 12 Sept. 1952); *Times* (6 April 1918).

**MOSES, JACOB HENRY** (c1805–10 August 1875), merchant and philanthropist. Apparently the eldest son of Abraham Lyon Moses, patriarch of the \*Merton family, J. H. Moses was an Australia merchant in the City, leaving £120,000 when he died. He was a well-known philanthropist, and in memory of his wife Marianne (d. 1859; née Keyser), built almshouses in Mile End for poor widows. He was a member of the Council of the \*United Synagogue. After his death over 100 volumes from his personal library were presented to

\*Jews' College. His sons donated £50 to the Jews' Infant School in his memory. Henry \*Behrend, Lionel Louis \*Cohen, and Elias \*de Pass were his sons-in-law. His son **Assur Moses** (1830–29 March 1918) was a prominent member of the Committee of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, which opened on 30 December 1866. He was for 45 years Hon. Secretary of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb established in 1870, and was Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue.

JC (13 March 1846, 13 Aug., 5 Nov. 1875); *Times* (28 Feb. 1855, 28 Jan. 1869, 8 Nov. 1875, 1 July 1880, 13 Jan. 1905, 8 April 1918).

**MOSES, MARCUS** (c1660–1735), gem dealer and communal leader, also known, from his Hebrew name and birthplace, as Mordecai Hamburger. The son of a rabbi, and son-in-law of the now famous diarist Glueckel von Hameln, he settled in London. Early in 1705, with two others, he attempted to set up a Bet Hamedrash, but the existing congregational authorities, aghast at the prospect of a rival London synagogue, blocked the move in the Court of Aldermen. In 1706 Moses publicly questioned Rabbi Aaron \*Hart's issuance of a conditional divorce to a congregant going overseas to escape creditors, and was excommunicated. When distinguished continental rabbis denied the validity of this move, Hart indicated he might reconsider. Meanwhile Moses, ostracised and facing economic ruin, offered to retract his criticism and pay a fine of £500. But Hart's forceful and vengeful associate Reb Aberle made sure the excommunication remained. Consequently, Moses established a prayer group (the genesis of the \*Hambro' Synagogue) at his home in Magpie Alley, with Jochanan \*Holleschau as rabbi. Subsequently finding himself in financial difficulties, he moved overseas. According to one source he spent 1714–21 in the West Indies, and according to another in India, where he was involved in purchasing for Thomas Pitt, Governor of Madras, the famous Pitt diamond later sold to the regent of France. Certainly, it was to India that Moses went in 1731, having funded the building of the Hambro' Synagogue, and where he died. His son **Moses Marcus** (1701–?) converted to Christianity in 1723 and the following year

published a justification for having done so, simultaneously sending his parents a letter explaining that he was born and would die a Jew but had converted in view of the parliamentary provision that parents must keep their Protestant offspring. This son later made a precarious living peddling and authoring Jewish and Biblical tracts and teaching Hebrew.

JE; EJ; Roth, *Great Synagogue*; Katz, JHE; G. W. Busse, 'The Herem of Rebenu Tam in Queen Anne's London', *JHSET*, 21 (1968), 138–47.

**MOSES, MIRIAM** (13 November 1884–24 June 1965), local politician, communal leader, and feminist. She was born in the East End; her father Mark Moses (1855–20 May 1921), an immigrant tailor, was a councillor, magistrate, and Treasurer of the \*Federation of Synagogues. Educated at a local elementary school, Miriam succeeded on his death to his seat on Stepney Borough Council. Over the next ten years she was returned five times at the head of the poll. Deeply concerned with social welfare issues, she became, in about 1922, the first female JP in Whitechapel, and in 1931 was elected the first female Mayor of Stepney. Her popularity probably accounted for Labour's failure to take control in her ward, Spitalfields East, until 1934, when she decided not to stand for re-election. She held office in the Whitechapel and St George's Liberal Association, which her father had chaired for 25 years, and, like him, was a member of the Whitechapel and Stepney Board of Guardians. Also in 1931 she became the first woman to represent a constituent (the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill) of the \*United Synagogue on the \*Board of Deputies, but had to wait until 1954 for the success of her campaign for the right of female seat-holders to vote in elections for the United Synagogue's Council. She was a founder member and later President of the League of Jewish Women, sat on the executive of the Jewish Board of Guardians, and was a vice-president of the Association of Jewish Youth. In 1925, she and Elsie Cohen (1905–94), the future wife of Barnett, Lord \*Janner, established the Brady Girls' Club at Buxton Street School in imitation of the Brady Boys' Club founded in 1896. Miriam, appointed OBE in 1945, led the club until 1958.

ODNB; JC (27 May 1921, 2 July 1965).

**MOSES, VICTOR** (1873–12 October 1915), journalist and sports official. Born in London, where his father was a butcher, he became a journalist, writing as Victor Mansell. For 20 years he was on the editorial staff of *The Sportsman*, where his pen concentrated on rowing, swimming, and billiards. He was one of the first official timekeepers at the Oxford and Cambridge Boat race, and also officiated at the Henley Regatta and the Olympics. He was Secretary of the Southern Counties Amateur Swimming Association, and urged the incorporation of swimming into the compulsory curriculum of primary schools. A popular Fleet Street figure, he died of pneumonia.

JC (22 Oct. 1915).

**MOSHKOWITZ, SARA** (fl. 1920–50), barrister. She was the first Jewish woman called to the Bar in England. Born in Kishinev, she arrived in Britain in 1920. Following three years of assiduous preparatory study she was accepted by Lincoln's Inn. Graduating near the top of her class in her final law examinations, she was called to the Bar in November 1925. A hobby painter, she exhibited at the RA in 1930 and was commissioned to paint the portrait of well-known London magistrate J. A. R. Cairns. She often addressed meetings of Zionist societies in this country, and served as Hon. Secretary of the Anglo-Palestinian Club before settling in Palestine, where by 1939 she was one of three women barristers. Her speciality was commercial law. She ultimately practised at the Israeli Bar, under her married surname of Moshkowitz-Varkonyi.

JC (2 March 1928, 9 May 1930, 5 June, 23 Oct. 1931, 11 Aug. 1939, 6 Jan. 1950); *Times* (29 Oct. 1925); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**MOSKOWITZ, SHULIM** (1878–1958), Chasidic rabbi. Born near Lwow, he was a distant cousin of Rabbi Israel Arye \*Margulies. He studied under several respected authorities, including two of his uncles. In 1929, having

lived in Tarnow and then Cologne, he settled in London. Known as the Rebbe of Shatz, he founded the Bet Hamedrash Brit Shalom in Chicksand Street, Whitechapel, and in 1937 participated in the Shemirat Shabbat (Sabbath Observance) Conference at London's Stern Hotel. During the war he lived successively in Leeds and Gateshead, then settling from 1945 in Stamford Hill. Very erudite, a dyed-in-the-wool traditionalist who championed Yiddish as a living language and upheld Halakhah to its very letter, he was contemptuous of \*Jews' College, urging its closure, and robustly opposed the establishment of day schools by the \*Zionist Federation.

Rabinowitz, *A World Apart*.

**MOSS, ABRAHAM** (c1899–20 June 1964), communal leader and local politician. Born in Romania, he arrived in England as a child. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, and by occupation a textile importer, he became the youngest member of Manchester City Council in 1929. He began as a Liberal, but in 1945 joined Labour. Becoming an alderman in 1947, he served (1953–4) as Lord Mayor of Manchester. He received an honorary MA from the University of Manchester in 1952 for his devotion to a variety of civic causes, both general and Jewish. A governor of several local schools and colleges, as well as of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, he was Chairman of the Manchester Blind Welfare Committee and President of the Manchester branch of the Jewish Blind Society. A member of the \*Board of Deputies for some 40 years, he served on its Foreign Affairs Committee for about 20 and on its Executive Committee from 1939. In 1964 he was elected President of the Board, but died after only six days in office.

JC (26 June 1964).

**MOSS, ALFRED ETHELBERT** (30 May 1896–23 April 1972), dentist and motor racing driver. Born in Kensington, London, he qualified and practised as a dentist, but was also a pioneer racing driver. He raced at Brooklands and in 1924, driving a Fronty Ford, came either fourteenth or sixteenth (sources differ) at the Indianapolis 500. During the Second

World War he invented the Morrison Shelter. He and his non-Jewish wife were the parents of legendary racing car driver **Sir Stirling Crauford Moss**, OBE (17 September 1929–).

*Journal of the History of Dentistry*, 53 (2005), 3–9; online sources.

**MOSS, HARRY NEVILLE** (25 October 1895–11 May 1982), businessman. London-born, he left school at 13 and entered the family men's outfitting business, started by his grandfather; it was run by his uncle, with whom his tailor father (d. 1906) had traded in partnership. During the First World War, the firm that he would make a household name as Moss Bros, with numerous branches throughout Britain and two in Paris, enhanced its reputation for making military uniforms and afterwards also sold formal diplomatic and court wear. While continuing to make high-quality, hand-finished ready-to-wear suits, the company turned away from retailing second-hand and misfit clothing and offered morning and evening dress for hire, a service for which it became famous. From 1934–76 Harry was Managing Director. Following the Second World War women's bridal and evening wear joined the range. Moss Bros, a private limited company since 1914, became a public company in 1947, but most of its shares still remained under family control. At the time of his death six Mosses were in the business including his son Monty as head. A member of the \*West London Synagogue, Harry was involved with the Jewish boys' club movement, and was Treasurer of \*Park House School.

ODNB; JC (21 May 1982); W. S. Tute, *The Grey Top Hat: the Story of Moss Bros of Covent Garden* (1961).

**MOSS, JONATHAN AUBREY (JON)** (11 September 1957–), pop musician. Born in London, the son of a men's outfitter, he carved out a successful career as a drummer with a succession of pop bands, notably The Clash, Adam and the Ants, Culture Club, and Fassbender. Culture Club's flamboyant lead singer Boy George, with whom Moss was in an intimate relationship, sometimes wore a tee-shirt bearing the club's name in Hebrew as well as a shtrielmel that Moss bought him.

Moss played drums on the charity single *People I Don't Know Are Trying to Kill Me*, released to help the families of the 7 July 2005 terrorist bombings in London.

JC (14 Sept. 1984); online sources.

**MOSS, RALPH SLAZENGER** (1845–24 October 1910), manufacturer of sporting goods. Known after 1885 as Ralph Slazenger, he was born in Lymm, Cheshire, the son of Joseph Slazenger Moss (1810–April 1872), a founder of the Manchester Old Congregation and a mohel who had established a tailoring business that had four branches at the time of his death. Ralph was educated at Manchester Grammar School and entered the family firm. With two brothers he expanded the firm to include manufacturing and importing. From 1885 he moved to London, where he established an India rubber firm in the City. He left Judaism, and discarded the name Moss. The firm grew into one of Britain's leading manufacturers of golf and tennis balls, and became internationally known, remaining so today. In 1909–10 he served as Sheriff of London and held many other civic and livery posts in the City. Isidor \*Frankenburg was his brother-in-law.

ODNB; Jolles.

■ **MOULT, THOMAS** (1893–19 November 1974), journalist, author, and philosemite. Derbyshire-born and Manchester-educated, he settled in London, becoming part of a largely Jewish literary and intellectual circle that included well-known names. He wrote a number of books on literary figures, produced the annual anthology *Best Poems*, and was President of the Poetry Society. His literary magazine *Voices* ran from 1919–22; among the young authors associated with it were many Jews. His Jewish wife Bessie (née Boltiansky; d. Chicago, June 1974), from Manchester, was its Assistant Editor; their daughter Joy Sylvia married, in 1947, Oliver \*Zangwill. On Moulton's death Joseph \*Leftwich paid tribute to him in the JC, Stephen \*Winsten in *The Times*.

*Times* (20, 22, 23 Nov. 1974); JC (6 Dec. 1974).

**MOVEMENT FOR REFORM JUDAISM**, the umbrella body of Britain's Reform congregations, was founded in 1940 as Associated British Synagogues, which was later renamed Reform Synagogues of Great Britain. Its present name dates from 2005. Rabbi Tony \*Bayfield has been its head since 1994. As well as its flagship congregation, the \*West London Synagogue of British Jews, the movement has at least 15 other constituent synagogues or congregations in the London area: at Bromley, Edgware, Finchley and district (two), Hampstead, Harlow, Harrow, Hatch End, Hendon, Newbury Park, Radlett, Wanstead, Weybridge, Whetstone, and Wimbledon. Its headquarters is the Sternberg Centre for Judaism in Finchley, London, the largest Jewish cultural centre in Europe. Named in honour of Sir Sigmund \*Sternberg, the centre was opened in 1981 by the Manor House Trust. It hosts \*Leo Baeck College and the Akiva School (the Reform movement's first day school), as well as the offices of Netzer, the Reform movement's Zionist youth organisation. The \*Jewish Museum, Finchley, has also occupied its premises.

JYB; online sources.

**MOWSHOWITCH, DAVID** (1887–23 June 1957), communal leader. Born in Minsk, he studied law at the University of St Petersburg, gaining a doctorate. While a student he was involved in the Russian revolutionary movement, and in 1915 was asked by representatives of Russian Jewry to go to Britain to liaise with Anglo-Jewry. He thus began a close association with Lucien \*Wolf. He contributed, without attribution, to the memoir of Wolf in *Essays in Jewish History* (1934). For a time he lived in Sweden, and he directed the Zionist Organisation's Department of Trade and Industry, which was abolished in 1920 as a cost-cutting measure. He subsequently joined the staff of the \*Board of Deputies, initially on a part-time basis, eventually becoming Secretary of its Foreign Affairs Department, a position he held until his death. His extraordinary knowledge of European languages enhanced his effectiveness. He prepared many of the documents used in negotiations with the post-war German and Austrian governments relating to Jewish claims for restitution.

and indemnification and worked tirelessly for the relief of Jews who fled Hungary and Egypt in 1956. His very important archival collection became the property of the YIVO Institute in New York.

JC (30 March 1928, 28 June 1957, 8, 15 May 1959, 3 April 1981, 20 Oct. 1989).

**MOZES, ARTHUR** (1920–88), travel agent. Romanian-born, he attended yeshivot and arrived in England before the Second World War. During the war he worked for the Chief Rabbi's Emergency Council, and after the liberation of the concentration camps arranged for the transport of former inmates to Palestine and elsewhere. For three years he headed Anglo-Jewry's relief operations in Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary. In 1948 he founded a London-based travel company, Goodmos Tours, which he ran with his wife and eventually his two sons. The company pioneered affordable kosher package tours to the Continent and to Israel, and did much to promote Netanya as a holiday destination.

JC (20 Dec. 1968, 27 May 1988).

**MOZLEY, CHARLES** (1797–25 May 1881), banker and local politician, and **MOZLEY, LEWIN** (1793–31 January 1858), banker and communal leader. They were natives of Liverpool, where their father, Morris Lewin Mozley (1760–1845), a campaigner for Jewish political emancipation, was Consul for Turkey. They joined the bank Barned & Co, owned by Israel \*Barned, who in 1811 had married their sister. Lewin served as Senior Warden of the Liverpool Hebrew Congregation during 1833–4 and in other communal posts there. He left £200,000. On Barned's death in 1858, Charles took over control of the bank, which in 1865, as Barned's Banking Co., became a limited company. However, owing to a misfortune beyond its control, it ceased operating the following year. A director of several companies, he was active in Jewish communal affairs. Elected a local councillor in 1857 and a magistrate in 1860, he was Mayor of Liverpool (1863–4).

JC (21 Jan. 1859, 1 Aug. 1862, 30 June 1865, 3 June 1881); *Times* (21 March, 30 June 1865).

**MULLER, ROBERT** (1 September 1925–27 May 1998), journalist and author. Born in Germany, the son of a journalist, he came to England on a Kindertransport in 1938. Educated at a technical school, he entered journalism, rising from being an office boy at *Time-Life* to working for *Picture Post*, and then to being Theatre Critic of the *Daily Mail*, with he and Bernard \*Levin becoming known as the 'kosher butchers of Fleet Street'. Muller was a successful novelist, frequently writing about Nazi Germany, as in *The World That Summer* (1959), about the Berlin Olympics; *The Shores of Night* (1961); and *The Diaries of Albert Smith* (1965), about fascism in modern Britain. He later wrote prolifically for British television, especially science fiction and historical dramas, and also wrote for German television.

JC (17 July 1998); *Guardian* (28 May 1998).

**MUNDY, ABRAHAM** (1873–19 May 1950), teacher and communal leader. Born in Kalisz, Poland, he arrived in Britain in 1892 to be a shochet and teacher. In 1895 he was elected a council member of the Chovevei Zion branch in the East End and in 1897 married a daughter of Rabbi H. Z. \*Maccoby. For 20 years he taught Hebrew at Beaufort College, St Leonard's on Sea, later becoming Senior Teacher in the Hebrew and religion classes at the Dalston Synagogue and assisting, for over 45 years, the Rev. J. K. Goldbloom at the Redmans Road Talmud Torah, Stepney. From 1906–40 he was Hon. Secretary of the Poor \*Jews' Temporary Shelter, and when his successor was called up for war service resumed duties until 1946. He was Hon. Secretary of the Talmud Torah Trust, a forerunner of the London Board of Jewish Religious Education; of the Advisory Committee for the Admission [from overseas] of Jewish Ecclesiastical Officers, founded in 1932; and of the German Jewish Aid Committee. He was a founder of the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, which he served as Treasurer, and ultimately Vice-President, as well as Vice-Chairman of

its Education Committee. Lesley \*Joseph is his granddaughter.

JC (10 March 1922, 26 May 1950).

**MUNK, ELI (ELIYAHU)** (1900–March 1978), Orthodox rabbi and educator. He was born in Königsberg, where his father was rabbi of a schismatic congregation before heading the Adath Yisroel Synagogue in Berlin. Eli, who held semikhah and a the University of Marburg doctorate on ‘The Religion of William Wordsworth’, moved to England in 1930 and temporarily replaced the deceased Victor \*Schonfeld as rabbinical head of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. In 1934 he founded the Golders Green Beth Hamedrash, consisting almost entirely of strictly Orthodox refugees from Nazi Germany, based on the theological approach of the famed Samson Raphael Hirsch, and far more stringent than the Anglo-Orthodoxy of the \*United Synagogue. Commonly known as ‘Munk’s Synagogue’, it was situated initially in Broadwalk Lane and subsequently in The Ridings. Dr Louis \*Jacobs’ first rabbinical appointment was as Munk’s assistant. Munk, who retired in 1968, was also Principal, from 1944, of the Menorah Primary School, Golders Green. He died in Jerusalem. He should not be confused with Rabbi Dr Élie Munk (1900–81) of Paris, father-in-law of Lord \*Jakobovits.

JC (17 March 1978); Miri J. Freud-Kandel, *Orthodox Judaism in Britain since 1913*.

**MUSCHEL, ABRAHAM** (d. 1965), Chasidic rabbi and bookseller. Born in Bragel, Galicia, he arrived in England during the 1930s. Reputed to know by heart a complicated eighteenth-century commentary, he was authorised by the London Beth Din to resolve ritual questions regarding the kashrut of poultry, and served as spiritual leader, until its closure at the end of 1957, of the Beth Hamedrash Kehal Chasidim Estreich Polin (‘the Austrian shtiebl’) in Whitechapel. Situated in Fieldgate Street, whence it had moved from Whitechapel Road, it was the first Chasidic prayer group to join (in 1927) the Adath Yisrael Burial Society, whose cemetery in Enfield opened in 1925. Muschel also owned a bookshop in Old

Montague Street. Part of his library was eventually donated to the Bobow Beth Hamedrash in Stamford Hill.

JC (19 Sept. 1952, 19 June 1953, 27 March 1964); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**MUSHIN, WILLIAM WOOLF** (29 September 1910–22 January 1993), anaesthetist. London-born, the son of Moses Mushin, Headmaster of the Garden Street Talmud Torah, Stepney, he was educated at Davenant Foundation School. He qualified in medicine at the London Hospital Medical School, and specialised in anaesthesia. In 1947 he was appointed Director of the Anaesthetic Department at the Welsh National School of Medicine, University of Wales (Hon. DSc, 1982). There he became Vice-Provost (1958–60) and Professor of Anaesthesia (1953–75), thus occupying the first funded university Chair of Anaesthetics in the UK. He substantially improved the standard and provision of anaesthetics service in Wales. He was Vice-President of the Association of Anaesthetists (1953–6) and Dean of the Faculty of Anaesthetists (1961–4), and was an expert advisor to many medical institutions in Britain and overseas. His publications included *Automatic Ventilation of the Lungs* (1959), which was influential in reducing mortality in intensive care. He was appointed CBE in 1971.

*Anaesthesia*, 48 (1993), 461–2; *BMJ* (27 March 1993).

**MYER, HORATIO** (1850–1 January 1916), politician. Born in Hereford, he was the son of Abraham Myer (9 September 1796–1 October 1872), a watchmaker, jeweller, and pawnbroker from Bornheim, Germany, who sat on the Town Council from 1850–68. Educated at Rev. R. I. Cohen’s Sussex House School, Dover, Horatio was the head of Myer & Co., bedstead manufacturers and iron founders of Lambeth. He served as Liberal MP for North Lambeth from 1906–January 1910, and was a member of the LCC from 1889–1904. Involved in Jewish communal affairs, he served as Warden of the \*Bayswater Synagogue, and following his death was the subject of a pulpit tribute from Dr Hermann \*Gollancz. One of his

brothers married Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler's granddaughter. One of his nephews, **George Valentine Myer** FRIBA (1883–1959), was the architect of Broadcasting House in Langham Place, and another, Major **Henry Dennis Myer** (1892–1989), wrote an account that includes his experiences in the 40th (Jewish) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

JC (14 Jan. 1916, 7 April 1989); WWW; Jolles; Stenton; E. Myer, *Myer's First Century 1876–1976* (1976); H. Myer, 'Soldiering of Sorts', Anglo-Jewish Archives, MSS 116/8 and 116/60, Hartley Library, Southampton University.

**MYER, MORRIS** (1876–25 October 1944), journalist and communal leader. Born in Darmanesti, near Bacau, Romania, he worked as a blacksmith in Bucharest as a very young man, and contributed to socialist periodicals. From 1899–1901 he edited a Zionist weekly. In 1902 he settled in London's East End, where he participated in the Jewish labour movement and wrote for Yiddish journals. In 1913 he founded the newspaper *Die Zayt* ('The Times') and edited it until his death. Originally socialist, it reflected his support of Zionism, not necessarily a majority position among England's Yiddish-speaking Jews at the time. It also published religious articles and attempted to be a general newspaper for Yiddish-speakers. An active member of Poale Zion, Myer was on the Executive of the \*Zionist Federation and attended several Zionist congresses. From 1919 he sat on the \*Board of Deputies and on its Foreign Affairs Committee. He was a Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations, which he helped to found, and of the British section of the WJC, as well as Chairman of the Association of Jewish Writers and Journalists. Through his writings and lectures he played a large role in fostering Yiddish literature and culture in Britain. His books, in Yiddish, include *A Yidishe Utopie* (1918), *Yidish Theatre in London 1902–1942* (1943), *Dos Organizirte Yidntum in England* (1943), and works on Moses, the Baal Shem Tov, and George Eliot. After his death his son **Harry Myer** (1903–74) continued *Die Zayt*, but was forced to close it in November 1950 owing to rising costs and a declining readership, an indication of the acculturation of most East End Jewish immigrants.

EJ; JC (27 Oct. 1944, 24 Nov. 1950, 4 Jan. 1974).

**MYERS, ALBERT ISAAC** (c1865–27 November 1944), bookseller, publisher, and communal worker. Born in London, he was the proprietor of Myers & Co., New Bond Street, specialists in rare books, fine prints, and choice early maps, and Vice-President of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association. He published a number of books of Jewish interest, including the 1931 edition of Katie \*Magnus's *Outlines of Jewish History* with additional chapters by Cecil \*Roth. During 1938 and 1939 he was instrumental in bringing to England a number of refugee booksellers from the Reich. He was on the committees of the JHSE, of the Jewish Free Reading Room, and of the Home for Jewish Incurables. He served on the Board of Management of the Dalston Synagogue, and for 15 years was Chairman of the Bronsdesbury Synagogue's Hebrew and religion classes. Frequent customer Harold \*Laski praised him as 'one of the most learned and helpful of booksellers', known by collectors worldwide for his 'integrity and judgment'.

JC (29 Dec. 1944).

**MYERS, ASHER ISAAC** (1848–11 May 1902), journalist. London-born, the son of a synagogue official and bookseller, he received a good private and commercial education, beginning work with a firm of wholesale clothiers. In 1868 he became joint proprietor of the *Jewish Record* but severed his ties after a year to assist Michael \*Henry with the JC. During part of 1870 he administered the \*Jewish Board of Guardians. He returned to the JC as Business Manager under its new Editor, Abraham \*Benisch, and branched out into the journalistic field. From Benisch's death in 1878 until his own he edited the paper. In 1872 he helped to found the Jewish Workingmen's Club. He compiled and published *The Jewish Directory for 1874*, which anticipated the launch of the comparable *Jewish Year Book* series by over 20 years. He was one of the organisers of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition (1887). For some years he served as Treasurer of the \*Maccabæans. It was at one of their dinners that he met Herzl, resulting in a scoop for the

JC (17 January 1896), namely Herzl's long article headed 'Solution of the Jewish Question'. It predated publication of *Der Judenstaat* and was the first time that Herzl has elaborated his ideas in print.

EJ; JE; JC (16 May 1902); Cesarani, JC.

**MYERS, BERNARD EHRENFRIED** (1872–9 May 1957), physician. Born in Auckland, New Zealand, he qualified in medicine in Britain in 1898, and settled here. He held only one substantial permanent post, as physician to the Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, in London, but was held in high esteem, particularly as a paediatrician. He wrote *A Practical Handbook on the Diseases of Children* (1922), *Modern Infant Feeding* (1930), and numerous booklets on childcare, home nursing and infant feeding. From 1932–4 he was President of the Clinical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. He retained strong links with New Zealand, directing the medical services of its Expeditionary Forces during the First World War, acting as commissioner for its Red Cross in the UK, and as physician to its representatives in London. He was awarded the CMG in 1917. New Zealand Cabinet minister Sir Arthur Mielziner Myers was his brother.

*Times* (13 Nov. 1953, 11 May 1957, 21 April 1933); *BMJ* (18 May 1957); *Lancet* (18 May 1957).

**MYERS, CHARLES SAMUEL** (13 March 1873–12 October 1946), psychologist. Born in London, the son of a merchant, he was educated at the City of London School and Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge (First in Natural Sciences; Fellow, 1919; Hon. Fellow, 1935), and then qualified in medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital. From 1902–22 he was on the staff of the University of Cambridge, becoming Reader in Experimental Psychology in 1921. He was also, in about 1906–9, Professor in Experimental Psychology at KCL. He was instrumental in establishing, at Cambridge in 1912, the country's first experimental laboratory designed specifically for psychology. His experience with shell-shocked troops during First World War, when he was an officer in the RAMC, led to his book *Shell Shock in France 1914–18* (1940).

In 1921 he co-founded the National Institute of Industrial Psychology and was the inaugural President of the reconstituted British Psychological Society. London-based from 1922, he was twice President of the Psychology Section of the British Association, and in 1923 was President of the International Congress of Psychology. From 1911–24 he edited the *British Journal of Psychology*. His publications included *Text-Book of Experimental Psychology* (1909), *Industrial Psychology in Great Britain* (1926), and *In the Realm of Mind* (1937). Elected FRS in 1915, he was appointed CBE in 1919. He was President of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies (1921–3). Samuel \*Moses was his maternal grandfather, Isaac \*Seligman his father-in-law.

ODNB; JC (18 Oct. 1946).

**MYERS, EDMUND CHARLES WOLF** (12 October 1906–6 December 1997), intelligence officer and engineer. Born in London, the son of C. S. \*Myers, he was educated at Haileybury College and the RMA, Woolwich. Having been commissioned into the Royal Engineers he read mechanical science at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. In 1935 he was sent to Palestine, and was twice mentioned in dispatches. In 1942, while an acting brigadier, he led a demolition team that parachuted into occupied Greece on behalf of the SOE, cutting Rommel's supply line during his retreat from El Alamein. For this Myers was awarded the DSO, and in 1944, after coordinating Greek guerrilla efforts against the Germans, was appointed CBE. He then worked for the SOE in London training Allied officers and wireless operators for special missions, afterwards seeing service in the Balkans and Norway. After the war he became Deputy Director of Intelligence in the Far East, and later Senior Military Representative to the Joint Intelligence Bureau in London. During the Korean War he commanded a division of the Royal Engineers, and was again mentioned in dispatches. He taught at the RAF Staff College, Bracknell (1952–5), and was Deputy Director of Personnel Administration at the War Office from 1957–9, afterwards becoming a civil engineer.

ODNB.



**MYERS, JOSEPH HART** (1758–1 June 1823), physician. Born in New York, the son of Naphtali Hart Myers (d. 1788), Warden of the \*Great Synagogue and a member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce (later the RSA), he arrived in London from America with his family during his youth. In 1775 he became a medical student at the University of Edinburgh, graduating in 1779; his thesis was on diabetes. He was the first Jew to graduate from a British university following a regular period of undergraduate study. He then visited the Continent, broadening his medical knowledge. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1787, and was appointed Physician to the Portuguese Hospital and to the Aldersgate Street Dispensary. He was a Fellow of the Medical Society of London, served as its honorary librarian, and appears in a group painting of its members. Owing to ill health, he resigned in 1814 from the presidency of the Great Synagogue's Talmud Torah and in 1815 from that of the JFS. The dedicatee of H. V. \*Bolaffey's *An Easy Grammar of... Hebrew* (1820), he was among the Jewish subscribers to Isaac Delgado's *A New English Translation of the Pentateuch* (1789), and encouraged material support for David \*Levi's literary ventures. His daughter Rebecca married a brother of Judith, Lady \*Montefiore.

Munk's Roll, 2; JHSET, 19 (1955–9), 97, 111; JHSET, 27 (1978–80), 112; JHSET, 29 (1982–6), 87; JHSET, 42 (2009), 53–62; Roth, *Great Synagogue*; Picciotto.

**MYERS, MOSES** (c1759–25 April 1804), rabbi. Born Moses ben Meir Polak in Holland, he settled in England as a young man, and was appointed rabbi of the \*New Synagogue. From 1794–1802, when Solomon \*Hirschell became rabbi of the Great Synagogue, he also officiated there when required, since owing to the wartime situation the Great found recruitment from the Continent difficult and was in any case glad to economise. Myers does not seem to have taken a large part in the internal affairs of the latter, and in matters religious had to defer to the head of its Beth Din, Rabbi

Zalman Ansell (father of Moses Ansell, later the Great Synagogue's Secretary).

Roth, *Great Synagogue*.

**MYERS, WALTER** (1871–21 January 1901), physician and toxicologist. Born in Birmingham, he was educated at King Edward's School there; at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, where he gained the Walker Scholarship for original pathologic research; and at St Thomas' Hospital, London. After obtaining his medical degree in 1897, he pursued specialist studies in Germany. He translated from the German Paul Ehrlich's work on the blood and its diseases. In 1900, under the auspices of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, he and a colleague travelled to Brazil to study the causes of yellow fever. In mid-July they visited the Cuban researcher Dr Carlos J. Finlay and the Yellow Fever Commission in Havana to discuss Finlay's findings regarding incubation of the disease. Both Englishmen contracted the disease; his colleague survived, but Myers died at Para, Brazil. The Chair of Parasitology at the University of Liverpool was named after him.

JE; JC (25 Jan. 1901); BMJ (8 Sept. 1900); JAMA (30 March 1900).

**MYERS, WOLF** (c1842–3 December 1908), wholesale clothier and communal leader. Born in Chelmsford, he was educated at Jewish schools in Brighton and Edmonton. He joined the Ludgate Hill firm of his mother's brother, wholesale clothier and communal leader Charles \*Samuel, becoming a director. The firm was a large-scale contractor for men's clothing, and Myers became a wealthy man, leaving £343,000. Very active in the Jewish community, he served as Auditor of \*Jews' College. He was a member of the Council of the \*United Synagogue and of the Board of Guardians, and served as Warden of the \*Bayswater Synagogue.

JC (11 Dec. 1908).

# N

**NABARRO, DAVID NUNES** (27 February 1874–3 October 1958), tropical medicine researcher, pathologist, and venereologist. The London-born son of a merchant, he was educated at Owen's School and UCS. He qualified in medicine in 1898, becoming FRCP in 1917. He was Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at UCH (1899–1910). He and (Sir) David Bruce constituted the Royal Society's Commission on Sleeping Sickness in Uganda, where, in 1903, they confirmed and greatly extended Aldo Castellani's important investigations of the previous year regarding the disease. As Clinical Pathologist to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street (1912–39) Nabarro became the leading expert on congenital and childhood syphilis. He initiated the first children's venereal disease clinic in England (1917), published the classic text *Congenital Syphilis* (1954), and was a founder member and later President of the Medical Society for the Study of Venereal Diseases. He was also President of the Association of Clinical Pathologists, and President of the London Jewish Hospital Medical Society. He was a member of London's Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. His son by his non-Jewish wife was **Sir John David Nunes Nabarro** (1915–28 April 1998), a senior vice-president of the RCP (1977–9), who persuaded the government to give free prescriptions for disposable syringes and blood glucose test strips for diabetic patients.

BMJ (17 Oct., 21 Nov. 1903, 15 Sept., 6 Oct., 15 Dec. 1917); Munk's Roll (1968); A. Castellani, *A Manual of Tropical Medicine* (1910); JC (10, 17 Oct. 1958); idem, *Microbes, Men and Monarchs* (1968).

**NABARRO, FRANK REGINALD NUNES** (7 March 1916–20 July 2006), physicist. Born in Stamford Hill, he was educated at Nottingham High School and New College, Oxford (MA, BSc). Following war service (MBE 1946), he was Royal Society Warren Research Fellow at the University of Bristol

(1945–9), and lectured in metallurgy at the University of Birmingham (1949–3; DSc). In 1953 he became Professor of Physics at the University of Witwatersrand, where he was Deputy Vice-Chancellor (1978–80). He became a leading authority on solid state physics and was elected FRS in 1971.

WW; JYB; JC (23 Jan. 1914, 10 March 1916).

**NABARRO, Sir GERALD DAVID NUNES** (29 June 1913–18 November 1973), politician. One of the most colourful MPs, nationally known for his handlebar moustache, interest in vintage cars, and booming opinions, he came from a surprisingly meagre background: the son of a failed shopkeeper in Willesden, he was educated only at LCC schools, joining the army at 17, and leaving in 1937 as a sergeant. He was then (1938–46) a factory manager, and subsequently developed a successful saw milling business. He served as Conservative MP for Kidderminster from 1950–64 and for South Worcestershire from 1966 until his death. He was a controversial right-wing broadcaster and journalist, and his early death was hastened by his involvement in a series of trials following claims that he had driven the wrong way along a roundabout. Knighted in 1963, he authored two autobiographies, *NAB1: Portrait of a Politician* (1969) and *Exploits of a Politician* (1973).

ODNB; Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**NABARRO, JOSEPH NUNES** (1884–22 June 1948), solicitor and communal leader. Born in Islington, the son of a gold and diamond broker who had been born in Holland, he qualified as a solicitor in 1909, and established a firm of solicitors which had many members of the Sephardi community as clients. It later merged with the practice of Leslie \*Nathanson, becoming known as Nabarro Nathanson, and developing into one of the largest practices in London. Nabarro was an Elder of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and a strong Zionist. His firm was later managed by his two sons, Felix Nabarro (1912–13 October 1971), who was educated at Clifton and was an Elder of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and a member of the

Councils of the AJA and the JHSE, and Alan Nabarro (1914–).

Cooper, *Pride Versus Prejudice*; JC (25 June 1948, 22 Oct. 1971).

**NADEL, SIEGFRIED FERDINAND STEPHAN (FREDERICK)** (24 April 1903–14 July 1956), anthropologist. Born in Lemberg, Galicia, the son of a lawyer, Frederick Nadel was educated at Vienna and studied psychology and musicology at the University of Vienna, and was awarded a doctorate in 1925. In Vienna he developed an interest, at the time very unusual, in African musicology, and in 1932 was awarded a Rockefeller Fellowship to study at the LSE, where he worked closely with Bronislaw Malinowski and other eminent anthropologists. His study of music in Nigeria was awarded a doctorate in 1935. For most of the 1930s he did field work with the Nuba people in Nigeria and in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. He served as an officer during the Second World War, and as a lieutenant-colonel in the British Military Administration in Germany in 1945–6. He was appointed to a lectureship at the LSE in 1946, to a readership at the University of Durham at Newcastle in 1948, and from 1950 until his premature death was Professor of Anthropology at the ANU, and Dean of the School of Pacific Studies. He was known for his two very ambitious works on the conceptual bases of social anthropology, *The Foundations of Social Anthropology* (1951), and *The Theory of Social Structure* (1957).

ODNB; EJ; J. Salat, *Reasoning as Enterprise: The Anthropology of S. F. Nadel* (1983).

**NAGLER, NEVILLE ANTHONY** (2 January 1945–), Director General of the Board of Deputies and civil servant. London-born, he was educated at Christ's College in Finchley and at Jesus College, Cambridge. He then worked in the Treasury, where he was Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1970–1), and in the Home Office, becoming Assistant Secretary to the Race Relations and Equal Opportunities Board (1980–3), and UK Representative to the UN Narcotics Commission (1983–8). From 1991 until 2004 he served as Chief Executive (later Director

General) of the \*Board of Deputies. Since 2007 he has been Executive Director of the Taxation Disciplinary Board and a Director of the Sternberg Foundation.

WW; JYB.

**NAHUM, BARON STERLING HENRY** (29 November 1906–5 September 1956), photographer, known professionally as 'Baron'. A native Mancunian, a twin son of a Trieste-born cereal and esparto grass importer and cotton exporter, he was educated at North Manchester Grammar School, Clifton College, and the University of Manchester. Before the Second World War he reported for *Life* magazine. He was wounded during wartime army service and awarded the MBE. Earning Mountbatten's confidence, he was invited to make portrait studies of almost every member of the Royal Family, photographed the 1948 royal wedding, and was official photographer for the Coronation (1953). He made studies of many prominent Britons, and also of Sir Edmund Hillary, Sherpa Tenzing, King Haakon of Norway, and Marilyn Monroe. He illustrated a book on horses and three on ballet: *Baron at the Ballet* (1950), *Baron Encore* (1952), and *Baron's Ballet Finale* (1958), and broadcast on photographic subjects. His twin brother was **Jack Messoud Eric Di Victor Nahum QC** (1906–59). Neville \*Blond was his brother-in-law.

*Times* (6 Sept. 1956); L. Collins, *The Sephardim of Manchester* (2007); B. Nahum, *Baron on Baron* (1957).

**NAMIER, Sir LEWIS BERNSTEIN** (17 June 1888–19 August 1960), historian and Zionist. He was born in Wol-Okrzejska in Russian Poland, the son of a landowner who retained his Jewish identity although he was nominally a Roman Catholic. From 1907 Namier lived in England and, from the following year, attended Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated with a First but was denied a fellowship at All Souls, either – according to differing accounts – owing to antisemitism or to his gaucheness. He then lived in New York but returned to London in 1914, working as an advisor to the Foreign Office. After 1918 he represented a Lancashire cotton firm

in Central Europe, and lectured at Balliol. From 1929–53 he was Professor of Modern History at the University of Manchester. His great reputation as an historian stems from his microscopic analysis of British politics and of the members of England's political elite in the eighteenth century, a mode of historical research which became widely known as 'namierisation' and extremely influential. From 1953 he headed the *History of Parliament* project in London. His right-wing, conservative defence of Britain's aristocracy is often seen as being rooted in his experience of Europe's destructive ideological politics. From about 1920 he became a convinced and influential Zionist and in the early 1920s was briefly Political Secretary of the WZO. During the Second World War he acted as Liaison Officer between the Jewish Agency and the British government. Like so many expatriate Central European Jews, he had multiple identities and, although a leading Zionist, converted to Anglicanism. There has always been a rumour that he was about to be appointed Israel's first Foreign Minister in 1948 when it was discovered that he had become a Christian! He was knighted in 1952 and received many other honours; many found him notoriously difficult, which might also have diminished his influence.

ODNB; L. Colley, *Namier* (1989).

**NANZIG, ABRAHAM** (fl. late eighteenth century), rabbi and medical ethicist. Also known as Abraham ben Solomon Hamburger, he came from Nancy, in the Duchy of Lorraine, which became a French province in 1766. In London he was attached to the \*Hambro' Synagogue and was a friend of Samuel \*Falk, who left him 50 guineas. Having lost two children to smallpox, Nanzig wrote *Aleh Terufah* (1785). From the perspective of Halakhah, that work passionately championed variolation, the method of preventing smallpox then in use (before Jenner's more effective vaccine became available in 1796). Mindful that one of George III's sons had died as a result of variolation, Nanzig argued that 'the death of one in a thousand' was no reason to reject 'so great a benefit' generally. His treatise has been described as 'a remarkably early and concise expression of the discipline of medical ethics'.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*; Rabbi Joseph H. Prouser, 'Compulsory Immunization in Jewish Day Schools' (online).

**NAPLEY (né Naphtali), Sir DAVID** (25 July 1915–24 September 1994), solicitor and author. Born in Hackney, the son of an insurance broker, he was educated at Burlington College and admitted a solicitor in 1937, anglicising his name at about that time. During the war he served as a captain in the Indian Army. He became Senior Partner in Kingsley, Napley & Co., one of the leading firms of solicitors dealing with criminal law, and handled many high-profile cases, including that of Jeremy Thorpe on a conspiracy to murder, and that of four Israelis and a Nigerian diplomat found drugged in a crate at Stansted Airport in 1984. He was President of the Law Society (1976–7), Chairman of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences (1960–74), and President of the London (Criminal Courts) Solicitors' Association (1960–3). His publications included *Murder at Villa Madeira* (1988) and an autobiography, *Not Without Prejudice* (1982). He was the Chairman of Mario & Franco Restaurants and a director of other companies. Knighted in 1977, he belonged to the LJS. A Conservative, he twice unsuccessfully stood for Parliament.

ODNB; JC (28 Oct. 1994); WWW; Jolles.

**NARODITZKY, ISRAEL** (c1869–1943), printer. Ukrainian-born, he studied at the Volozhin Yeshivah, learned the skills of printing in Zhimotir, and joined the South African gold rush in the hope of aiding the Zionist dream of buying Palestine from the Sultan. He later set up a printing press in Whitechapel, specialising in Hebrew and Yiddish. Called the Narod Press, it opened for business on 1 January 1890. It printed posters, pamphlets, stickers on kosher wine and medicine bottles, periodicals (including \**Ha-Me'orer*), prayer books, and Haggadot. Unwittingly, it once printed leaflets, in Italian, calling for the assassination of King Victor Emmanuel. Naroditzky was a founder-member of the \*Ben Uri Gallery. Always ready to oblige Jewish talent, he printed *Night and Day* (1912), the first book of poems by Isaac \*Rosenberg. It failed to sell a

single copy. Following his death (at the age of 74 according to one source) the printing business was run by his three sons, each of whom took the surname Narod. Among its output was the organ of the \*Zionist Federation. In 1980 the last surviving son, **Carmel Narod** (26 December 1914–21 March 2005) sold the press, and an Anglo-Jewish institution thereby ended.

JC (29 Oct. 1943, 8 July 1955, 6 June 1975, 9 Oct. 1987, 1 June 1990, 8 July 2005).

**NASSAUER, [HANS] RUDOLF** (8 November 1924–5 December 1996), novelist. Rudolf Nassauer was born in Frankfurt, the son of a successful wine merchant. Following Kristallnacht the family fled to London, where he attended St Paul's School. He spent much of his adult life as a wine merchant in the family firm and as the director of another. Beginning in 1960 he wrote a series of memorable novels about the concentration camps and European society – *The Hooligan* (1960), *The Cuckoo* (1962), and *Kramer's Goats* (1986) – and also published *Poems* (1947). From 1947–67 he was married to Bernice \*Rubens.

EJ; *Independent* (15 Jan. 1999).

**NATHAN, ABRAHAM** *see* **ABRAHAM OF HAMBURG**

**NATHAN, ALEC** (24 September 1872–18 October 1954), businessman. Born into a prosperous New Zealand mercantile family, he attended school in his native Wellington and then an agricultural college before becoming a dairy farmer. In 1907 he moved to England, where he vigorously promoted Glaxo, the dried milk powder produced by his family as one facet of its varied business interests. By clever marketing he helped to expand sales internationally. He diversified into vitamin foods and pharmaceuticals, and from its establishment in 1935 until his retirement in 1946 he chaired Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., the first British company to produce penicillin. From 1940–51 he was Chairman of the Trades Advisory Council, which had been established

under the aegis of the \*Board of Deputies to counter anti-Jewish discrimination in employment. He held office in the WJC, and was a member of the Council of the AJA.

ODNB; JC (22 Oct. 1954).

**NATHAN, BENJAMIN (BEN)** (c1858–9 May 1919), actor. A bootmaker's son, born in Glasgow and brought up in Birmingham, where he attended the King Edward's School, he was a talented violinist who took part in amateur dramatics, sometimes with a local Jewish youth group. He often sang comic songs and gave impressive recitations. His reading of Dickens's *A Christmas Carol* before the Birmingham Sunday Lecture Society at the Town Hall proved so popular that he repeated the performance at Yuletide for 30 years. He represented a local jewellery firm before making his professional stage debut in 1889 at London's Gaiety Theatre in the burlesque *Ruy Blas*. His greatest triumph was as a shadchan (matchmaker) in Bertram \*Jacobs's play *The Little Brother*. He later became a theatrical agent. Had he not avoided stereotyping in specifically Jewish roles he would have been, averred an obituarist, 'the Jewish actor *par excellence*'.

JC (16 May 1919).

**NATHAN, Sir FREDERICK LEWIS** (10 February 1861–10 December 1933), army officer and explosives engineer. The son of a paper goods manufacturer, and brother of Sir Matthew \*Nathan and Sir Robert \*Nathan, he was educated at the RMA, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1879, attaining brevet-colonel's rank in 1908. From 1900–9 he superintended the Royal Gunpowder Factory, and from 1909–14 was Works Manager at Nobel's Explosives Factory near Glasgow. During the First World War he helped to establish the Royal Naval Cordite Factory at Holton Heath, Dorset, and was Director of Propellant Supplies to the Ministry of Munitions. In 1920 he was appointed Power Action Investigation Officer by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), and in 1925 became Intelligence Officer of the DSIR's Fuel Research Organisation. In 1926 he chaired

the Explosives in Mines Research Committee and in 1930 was a member of the British National Committee of the World Power Conference. From 1925–7 he was President of the Institution of Chemical Engineers, and in 1931 became Chairman of its Education Committee. He also chaired the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB). From 1905–26 he was Commandant of the JLB. Elected FCS, he was knighted in 1906 and appointed KBE in 1918.

*Times* (1 May 1908, 30 Dec. 1916, 17 Jan. 1920, 11, 13 Dec. 1933); *WWW*; *JC* (15 Dec. 1944); F. L. Nathan, 'The Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey', in *The Rise and Progress of the British Explosives Industry* (1909); *Trans. Inst. Chem. Engineers*, 3 (1925).

**NATHAN, Sir GUSTAVUS** (1835–12 June 1902), businessman and consul-general. Born in Vienna, the son of a successful cloth merchant, he resided for much of his life in Manchester, where he was a textile exporter (N. P. & H. Nathan) and a prominent supporter of Jewish charities. In or about 1872 he returned to Vienna, where he served as British Consul (from 1877) and Consul-General (from 1891, when he was knighted).

*JC* (20 June 1902); *Jolles*; *WWW*.

**NATHAN, HARRY LOUIS, first BARON NATHAN** (2 February 1889–23 October 1963), politician and communal leader. Born in North Kensington, the son of a fine arts publisher who was a keen Liberal Party supporter, he was educated at St Paul's School – where he served in the Cadet Corps alongside Bernard Montgomery – and then became a solicitor in London, specialising in commercial law. One of his firm's clients was Sir Alfred \*Mond, through whom Nathan became an enthusiastic Zionist. He served as legal advisor to the Zionist Organisation and was closely connected with the Palestine Potash Company, which supplied half of the minerals needed by Britain in the Second World War, and with other Jewish developments in Palestine. He served as Liberal MP for North-East Bethnal Green from 1929–34, when he joined the Labour Party. Defeated at the 1935 General Election, he was voted

Labour MP for Central Wandsworth at a by-election in April 1937 and became a specialist in military affairs. In June 1940 he was given a peerage to represent Labour in the Lords, and, in the post-war Attlee government, served as Under-Secretary for War and Vice-President of the Army Council (1945–6), and as Minister of Civil Aviation (1946–8). He then returned to legal practice and served as Chairman of the Wolfson Foundation and on a wide variety of Jewish bodies, including the \*Board of Deputies. He wrote two books on the law and became a Privy Councillor in 1946. His wife **Eleanor Joan Clara Nathan** (née Stettauer; 1892–6 June 1972), the daughter of Carl \*Stettauer, was a graduate of Girton College, Cambridge, and from 1947–8 was Chairman of the LCC. She played a prominent role on many committees concerned with welfare and education, and was Chairman of the West London Synagogue. Their daughter Joyce married Sir Bernard Nathaniel \*Waley-Cohen, Lord Mayor of London.

*ODNB*; *WWW*; H. Montgomery Hyde, *Strong for Service* (1968); *Times* (7 June 1972); *Jolles*.

**NATHAN, HENRY** (1817–18 August 1895), merchant and communal leader. Born in Baden, Germany, he came to Britain in 1839. For 40 years he lived in Birmingham, where he was a leading export merchant, dealing chiefly in jewellery and watches. In particular he established, with Sigmund Hoffnung, an export firm (Henry Nathan & Co.) with extensive branches in Sydney and Brisbane, where it employed several hundred staff. A leader of Birmingham Jewry, Nathan served as Treasurer of the synagogue and as a member of the Board of Guardians and of the local branch of the AJA. From about 1880 he lived chiefly in London, where, among other communal positions, he was a member of the Board of Management of the \*New West End Synagogue from 1892–5 and a delegate to the \*Board of Deputies. He left £154,000.

*JC* (23 Aug. 1895).

**NATHAN, ISAAC** (1790–15 January 1864), musician. Born in Canterbury, the son of a cantor, Menahem Mona, who fancied

himself to be the son of Poland's last king, Stanislaus II, he was intended for the ministry and from 1805 studied under Solomon \*Lyon in Cambridge. However, he proved so gifted musically that in 1809 he was apprenticed to the London-based maestro Domenico Corri. Afterwards he concentrated on composing and was music tutor to Princess Charlotte. In 1814 he set to music, under the name *Hebrew Melodies*, a number of Byron's poems. Published in 1815, they were dedicated to her. He also composed comic operas and burlettas. Byron's flight abroad in 1816 and Charlotte's death in 1817 deprived him of valuable patronage and income. To help support his non-Jewish wife and children through increasing monetary woes he reputedly acted as a secret agent for George IV, to whom he was music librarian and to whom he dedicated his *An Essay on the History and Theory of Music* (1823). In 1837 Queen Victoria's first Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, whose wife Lady Caroline Lamb had been one of Nathan's early patrons, refused to pay him the £2000 he insisted he was owed for services to William IV, the nature of which are unknown, earlier that year. Financially ruined, he took his family to Sydney, Australia, where a distinguished musical career awaited him. He died in a tram accident and was buried as a Christian.

ODNB; ADB; JE; EJ.

**NATHAN, Sir MATTHEW** (3 January 1862–18 April 1939), civil servant and colonial governor. Born in Paddington, the brother of Sir Frederick \*Nathan and Sir Robert \*Nathan, he was educated by private tutors and at the RMA, Woolwich, where he graduated first in his class in 1880, and then at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham. He became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, preparing defences in Sierre Leone (1883) and the Sudan (1884–5). He was promoted to captain and (1898) major, and from 1895 was Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee. In 1900 he was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, an extraordinary appointment for a 38-year-old Jewish major with no influential connections, and held the office until 1904. In that year he was made Governor of Hong Kong, another remarkable appointment, and remained in that post until 1907, when

he became Governor of Natal for two years. He was then Secretary to the GPO (1909–11) and Chairman of the Board of the Inland Revenue (1911–14). In July 1914 Asquith chose him to become Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, one of the most difficult of all Civil Service posts at the best of times. Although fairly successful during the first two years of the war, Nathan, along with the incompetent Cabinet Minister for Ireland, Augustine Birrell MP, had to resign in April 1916 for failing to foresee the Dublin Easter Uprising. Nathan did, however, remain in senior posts as Permanent Under-Secretary for Pensions (1916–19) and then as Governor of Queensland (1920–5). He was also (1922–6) Chancellor of the University of Queensland. In retirement he served on a variety of government committees, and was High Sheriff of Somerset (where he settled) in 1934, writing local history. He was appointed KCMG in 1902 and GCMG in 1908. His remarkable career is evidence of how few barriers existed to Jewish advancement in Britain at that time.

ODNB; ADB; WWW; Jolles; L. O'Broin, *Dublin Castle and the 1916 Rising: The Story of Sir Matthew Nathan* (1966); A. P. Haydon, *British Colonial Governor and Civil Servant: Sir Matthew Nathan* (1972).

**NATHAN, Sir ROBERT** (c1867–26 June 1921), Indian civil servant. The brother of Sir Frederick \*Nathan and Sir Matthew \*Nathan, he was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1888, retiring in 1915. He served as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial and Commercial Department (1895–7), and to the Home Department (1897–1900). He was appointed Magistrate and Collector in 1900 and Deputy Secretary of the Home Department in 1903, and was Private Secretary to the Viceroy in 1905. He served as Secretary to the Indian Universities Commission in 1902 and was (1912–13) President of the Dacca and Patna Universities Committee. He was Officiating Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam from 1910, and was made a KCSI in 1919. He wrote a number of works on Indian affairs.

WWW; Jolles.

**NATHANSON, LESLIE MORTIMER** (20 May 1915–August 1982), solicitor. London-born, he practised largely on behalf of his cousins, the property developers Basil \*Samuel and Harold \*Samuel (later Baron Samuel of Wych Cross). During the Second World War he was a POW in Italy, and escaped owing to a raid by partisans. In 1958 he became a partner with the solicitor \*Nabarro brothers in a firm known as Nabarro Nathanson. This grew into one of the largest law firms in Britain, which had 134 partners and over one thousand staff by the 1990s. It specialised in commercial law, property development, mergers, and similar activities.

Cooper, *Pride Versus Prejudice*.

**NATHANSON, VIVIENNE HILARY** (9 March 1955–), physician and medical spokesperson. A general practitioner's daughter, she was educated at Birkenhead High School and qualified in medicine at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1984 she joined the BMA as a management trainee. She has since headed several of its divisions, including Medical Ethics and International Affairs (1987–90) and, more recently, Science and Ethics, frequently appearing in current affairs broadcasts. In 2004 she was appointed Professor at the School for Health at the University of Durham.

**NATIONS, DAVID** (c1918–14 October 1981), water skiing champion. The British water skiing champion in 1955 and 1956, he helped to found the British Water Ski Federation (1955), becoming its first secretary (1956) and later a vice-chairman. He was the national coach, training several champions (including world champion Mike Hazelwood). He headed the Water Recreation Division of the CCPR, and was a governor of Sports Aid Foundation. Co-author of the *Guinness Book of Water Skiing*, he encouraged water skiing on Lake Tiberias (1973), was a member of the Israel Water Ski Association, and coached many leading Israeli water skiers. He was appointed OBE in 1975.

*Times* (15 Oct. 1981); *JC* (30 Oct. 1981).

**NATOFF, NATHAN** (pseud.) see **ISAACOVITCH, NATHAN**

**NAVARRO, ABRAHAM** (d. c1692), translator and envoy for the East India Company. Nothing is known of his early life, but his family appears to have had some connections with the West Indies. He was evidently a member of the London Sephardic community and was commissioned, in 1682, as a translator and linguist to accompany its ship *Delight* to the Far East. Jews had been employed as linguists by the East India Company since 1601. He was in Siam during 1683–4, apparently the first Jew to set foot in that country, and in China on behalf of the Company during 1684–5. In 1689 he was sent to the Moghul ruler Aurangzeb to negotiate a treaty for the Company, and obtained a firman (royal decree) allowing British trade. His application to be appointed to the Bombay Council of the East India Company was specifically rejected because he was a professing Jew, such an appointment being contrary to English law at the time. He was, however, appointed to a lesser office by the Company, which acknowledged his important work. He died in India, probably in late 1692.

EJ; W. J. Fischel, 'Abraham Navarro – Jewish Interpreter and Diplomat in the Service of the English East India Company (1682–1692)', *Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research*, 25 (1956), 39–62 and 26 (1957), 25–39.

**NAVIASKY, PHILIP** (1894–1983), painter. Born in Leeds, he studied at the Leeds School and the RA Schools. A painter of landscapes and portraits in oils, watercolour, and pastels, he had a one-man exhibition at an art gallery in Preston (1932–3) and exhibited regularly at the RA, the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, and the Royal Scottish Academy. He became well known for his evocative, atmospheric depictions of the Yorkshire Moors, and for oil portraits of women and children. Ramsey MacDonald, Philip Snowden, and Lord Nuffield were also among his sitters. His career was curtailed in the late 1960s owing to failing eyesight.

Ben Uri Story.



**NEAMAN, YFRAH** (13 February 1923–4 January 2003), violinist. He was born in Sidon, Lebanon, where his father, an academic from the Ukraine ordinarily resident in Tel Aviv, was lecturing in Biblical studies. At the age of nine he moved with his parents to Paris, where he studied at the Conservatoire, and at 14 was the youngest student to win the Premier Prix. In 1937 his father returned to Palestine, and in 1940 he and his mother fled to London, where he had briefly studied under Carl Flesch. He studied with Max \*Rostal, played in air raid shelters and Tube stations under the auspices of CEMA, and at Myra \*Hess's National Gallery concerts, and subsequently performed as a chamber work instrumentalist and as soloist, giving many premières in this country and overseas, and was associated with a number of international music competitions. He championed contemporary music, especially by British composers, some of whom dedicated works to him. From 1968–90 he was Artistic Director of the Carl Flesch International Violin Competition and for about 25 years of the Wells Cathedral Summer School. An outstanding teacher, he taught from 1958–88 at the Guildhall School of Music. His violin summer school in Suffolk, founded in 1975, was always oversubscribed. In 1983 he was appointed OBE.

JC 24 Jan., 20 June 2003; *Independent* (7 Jan. 2003); *Grove*.

**NEILSON, JULIA EMILIE** (12 June 1868–27 May 1957), actress and theatre manager. Born in London to a non-Jewish father, a silversmith and jeweller, and a Jewish mother, a member of the theatrical Davis family, she appeared in many Shakespearean and other roles on the London stage. She had no connection with Judaism following her marriage in 1891 to the non-Jewish Fred Terry (d. 1933), with whom she established an important acting and managerial partnership. The couple staged lavish costume dramas and comedies that proved very popular. Among the most notable were *Sweet Nell of Old Drury*, *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, and *Henry of Navarre*. She wrote a memoir, *This for Remembrance* (1940). Her children **Dennis Neilson-Terry** (1895–1932) and **Phyllis Neilson-Terry** (1892–1977) were distinguished actors. Lily \*Hanbury was her cousin.

ODNB; JC (31 May 1957).

**NELKE, PAUL** (5 September 1860–22 December 1925), stockbroker. Born in Berlin, the son of a banker, he became a prominent stockbroker in London as Senior Partner in Nelke, Phillips, and Bendix of Throgmorton Street. He joined the firm in 1887 and retired in 1919. He contributed to major Jewish communal appeals, for instance those on behalf of the Jewish Religious Education Board and the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, but was buried as an Anglican. His daughter married the brother of the ninth Duke of Bedford.

*Times* (23 Dec. 1925, 24 Dec. 1925, 3 Feb. 1926); JC (23 March 1894, 13 Jan. 1905, 23 Dec. 1906, 2 June 1911, 15 June 1923); *Daily Telegraph* (10 March 2004): obituary of his grandson Martin Russell.

**NELSOVA, ZARA** (24 December 1917–10 October 2002), cellist. Born in Winnipeg, the daughter of a Russian-born flautist originally surnamed Katznelson, she was a prodigy who formed a youthful musical trio with her two sisters. In 1929 the family moved to London for her sake, and she took lessons from the Principal of the London Violincello School. In 1931 she broadcast on the BBC, and, in 1932, as Sara Nelson, performed Lalo's cello concerto under Sir Malcolm Sargent to critical acclaim, and her career as a concert artist soon became established. In 1939 she returned to Canada, but came back to Britain several times from 1949, giving the national premières of several important works for cello. She acquired American citizenship in 1955, and later taught at the Julliard School in New York.

ODNB; *Times* (10 Dec. 1932); *Grove*.

**NEMON, OSCAR** (13 March 1906–13 April 1985), sculptor. Born in Osijek, Croatia, son of a pharmaceutical manufacturer, he studied at the Académie Royale des Beaux-Arts in Brussels, where he won a gold medal. He achieved early success as a portrait sculptor, and was summoned to Vienna to make a large bronze seated figure of Sigmund \*Freud in

honour of the latter's seventy-fifth birthday. He fled to England in 1939, settling in Oxford. Among the many bronze busts he modelled were those of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, Second World War military heroes, Lord Beaverbrook, Harold Macmillan, and Margaret Thatcher. His many monumental likenesses of Sir Winston Churchill, with whom he became close friends and who once sculpted him in return, were considered his masterpieces.

ODNB; JC (19 April 1985).

**NESTOR-SCHNURMANN, IVAN** *see*  
**SCHNURMANN, [IVAN] NESTOR**

**NEUBAUER, ADOLPH** (7 March 1832–6 April 1907), scholar, author, librarian, and bibliographer. Born near Kottoso, Hungary, the son of a merchant and Talmudist, he studied languages at the universities of Prague and Munich. In 1868 he was appointed sub-librarian in charge of Hebrew manuscripts at the Bodleian, Oxford, and in 1884 became, also, foundation Reader in Rabbinic Hebrew at Oxford. Awarded an MA (Oxon) in 1873 and elected Hon. Fellow of Exeter College in 1890, he produced catalogues of the Hebrew manuscripts held by the Bodleian and by \*Jews' College. His many learned and important works include *La Géographie du Talmud* (1868), the *Fifty-Third Chapter of Isaiah According to the Jewish Interpreters* (2 vols, 1876–7), and *Seder ha-Hakhamim ve-Korot ha-Yamim* (2 vols, 1887–95). He wrote *Notes on the Jews in Oxford* (1890). A bachelor who resigned his library post in 1899 and his academic post in 1900 owing to failing eyesight, he lived for a few years in Vienna with his nephew Adolph \*Büchler, moving to London in 1906 when Büchler was appointed to the staff of Jews' College.

ODNB; EJ; JE (which gives his birthdate as 11 March 1831); JC (10 Oct. 1902, 8 April 1907); H. J. M. Loewe, *Adolf Neubauer* (1931).

**NEUBERG, JOSEPH** (21 May 1806–23 March 1867), manufacturer, scholar, and collaborator of Thomas Carlyle. Born in Würzburg,

Bavaria, he went into business in Hamburg and subsequently in Nottingham, where he was for some years President of the People's College and of the Literary Department of the Mechanics' Institute. Naturalised in 1845, he made Carlyle's acquaintance in 1848 and first acted as his 'voluntary secretary' in 1849. From 1850–3 he studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1852 guided Carlyle over the battlefields of Frederick the Great. On returning to England in 1853 he translated Carlyle's *On Heroes and Hero-Worship* into German. In 1858 he again toured Frederick's battlefields with Carlyle, who dedicated the final volume of his life of the Emperor, published in 1865, to Neuberger, 'my faithful attendant and helper in this work'. Neuberger translated several volumes of the biography into German, dying before he could complete the task.

JE; T. Scudder, ed., *Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle to Joseph Neuberger, 1848–1862* (1931).

**NEUBERGER, ALBERT** (15 April 1908–14 August 1996), biochemist. Born in Hassfurt, Germany, the son of a cloth merchant, he received a good classical and Jewish education and qualified in medicine at the University of Würzburg. He moved to England in 1933, researched at the University of London (PhD, 1936), won the Beit Memorial Fellowship at UCH, and afterwards researched at Cambridge. In 1950 he joined the Mill Hill National Institute for Medical Research, and from 1955–73 was Professor at St Mary's Hospital Medical School. For many years Editor of the *Biochemical Journal*, he was Chairman of the Lister Institute's governing body (1971–88) and of the Academic Committee of the Board of Governors of the H.U.J. He was elected FRS in 1951 and appointed CBE in 1964. Sir David Edmond \*Neuberger is his son; Julia \*Neuberger is his daughter-in-law.

ODNB; Biog. Mem. FRS, 47 (2001); WWW.

**NEUBERGER, Sir DAVID EDMOND, BARON NEUBERGER OF ABBOTSBURY** (10 January 1948–), judge. One of the four prominent sons of Albert \*Neuberger, he was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he studied chemistry. From

1970–3 he worked at N.M. Rothschild & Sons. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1974 (QC, 1987; Bencher, 1993). A Recorder from 1990–6, he was Supervisory Chancery Judge of the Midlands, Wales, Chester, and Western Circuits (2001–4). He served as a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, from 1996–2004, and as a Lord Justice of Appeal from 2004–7. From 2007–9 he was a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. In July 2009 it was announced that he would become the next Master of the Rolls. Knighted in 1996, he was made a Privy Councillor in 2004, and a life peer in 2007. Since 1997 he has been Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Spoilation of Art during the Holocaust. Three brothers are professors: **James Max Neuberger** (4 November 1940–) is Professor of Medicine at the University of Birmingham; **Michael Samuel Neuberger** (2 November 1953–) is Professor of Molecular Immunology at Cambridge (FRS, 1993) and has won many awards for his work, including the Biochemical Society's Novartis Medal in 2001 and the Royal Society's GlaxoSmithKline Prize in 2003; **Anthony J. Neuberger** (1951–) is Professor of Finance at the University of Warwick and the husband of Baroness \*Neuberger.

WW; online sources.

**NEUBERGER (née Schwab), Dame JULIA BABETTE SARAH, BARONESS NEUBERGER** (27 February 1950–), rabbi, broadcaster, and communal leader. The daughter of a civil servant and daughter-in-law of Albert \*Neuberger, she was educated at South Hampstead High School; Newnham College, Cambridge; and \*Leo Baeck College. A lecturer and associate fellow of Leo Baeck College (1979–97), she was from 1977–89 Minister of the South London Liberal Synagogue (the second female rabbi in Britain), and from 1983–5 Chairman of the Rabbinical Conference of the ULPS. From 1993–2000 she was Chancellor of the University of Ulster. She was Chief Executive of the King's Fund (1997–2004), and was a Civil Service Commissioner from 2001–2. She served on the National Committee of the SDP from 1982–8 and contested Tooting as a Liberal Democrat at the 1983 General Election. She was made a DBE in 2004 and

received a life peerage, as a Liberal Democrat peer, in the same year. In the Lords she is a party spokesperson on health matters. The recipient of many honorary degrees, she has authored many books on Judaism, ethics, and related matters, including *On Being Jewish* (1996) and *The Moral State We're In* (2005). She has served on numerous committees on health, citizenship, and ethics, and is particularly well known as a broadcaster.

Dod; WW.

**NEUMANN, BERNHARD HERMANN** (15 October 1909–21 October 2002), mathematician. Born in Charlottenburg, which was incorporated into Berlin in 1920, he was educated at the universities of Freiburg and Berlin. On emigration to Britain in 1933 assisted by the SPSL, he attended the University of Cambridge (PhD, 1936). He held academic posts at Cardiff (1937–40), Hull (1946–8), and Manchester (Reader, 1948–61; DSc 1954). Vice-President of the London Mathematical Association from 1957–9, he was elected FRS in 1959. He subsequently had a distinguished academic career in Australia.

IBDCEE; WWW.

**NEUMANN, Sir SIGMUND, first Baronet** (25 May 1857–13 September 1916), merchant banker and financier. Born in Fürth, Bavaria, he emigrated in the 1870s to Kimberley, South Africa, and worked as a diamond merchant. He later became a major gold financier on the Rand. In London he was the sole partner in S. Neumann & Co., merchant bankers, and a partner in Neumann, Lubbock & Co., bankers, and was a director of the African Banking Company and of the London Joint Stock Bank. He lived in a mansion in Pall Mall and had a country estate in Newmarket. A friend of King Edward VII, with whom he hunted deer in Scotland, he belonged to the \*West London Synagogue. He was given a baronetcy in 1910. Although not as well-known as other 'Randlords' he was enormously wealthy, and left £2.2 million.

JC (15 Sept. 1916); WWW; Wheatcroft, *Randlords*; Jolles.

**NEUMEGEN, LEOPOLD** (1787–8 April 1875), schoolmaster and Hebraist. Born in Posen, he became a maskil. Having taught in Göttingen, he moved to London, becoming in 1816 Principal of the Jewish boys' boarding school in Highgate established by Hyman \*Hurwitz. Many future distinguished figures were among his pupils there. Following his retirement financial difficulties resulting from ill-fated investments obliged him in 1842 to open a new school for Jewish boys, Gloucester House Academy in Kew, which like his previous establishment taught Hebrew language and literature in addition to general subjects. A notable pupil was Lucien \*Wolf. In 1856 a separate facility for girls was established, headed by Neumegen's wife Belinda (née Lee; January 1811–3 April 1900), from Yarmouth. Neumegen was one of the groups of Hebraists who founded the Society for the Cultivation of the Hebrew Language and Literature (existed 1830–1). In 1876 Sir Benjamin S. \*Phillips presented his widow with Madras railway stock, purchased as a gift by a number of friends and former pupils of her late husband. Neumegen closed the boys' school just before his death; the girls' school continued to function. Following Mrs Neumegen's death it was run by her daughter Ada.

JE; VJ (27 May 1842); JC (20 June 1856, 16 April 1875, 26 March 1876; 6 April 1900).

**NEURATH, WALTER** (1 October 1903–26 September 1967) and **NEURATH (née Itzig), EVA URVASI** (22 August 1908–27 December 1999), publishers. The son of a tea and food importer, Walter graduated from university in his native Vienna, where he worked for an art book publisher and in 1929 established his own firm. Since it issued anti-Nazi works it was immediately closed down following the Anschluss in 1938 and he fled to England, becoming production manager for Adprint, which designed and printed the famous King Penguin books. He was chiefly responsible for producing the well-known 'Britain in Pictures' series, which eventually totalled more than 100 titles. In 1949 he co-founded Thames & Hudson, which under his leadership became one of the world's most important and respected publishers of art books. Eva, his third wife, was the daughter of a Viennese clothier. Her first husband was

Wilhelm Feuchtwang, a patent broker and the son of the Chief Rabbi of Vienna. After the Anschluss the couple escaped to England, where Eva eventually joined Adprint. She married Neurath in 1953, and was a major influence on Thames & Hudson thereafter. In her widowhood, and until her death, she served as Chairman of Thames & Hudson.

ODNB.

**NEUSTADT, ILYA** (21 November 1915–16 February 1993), sociologist. Born in Odessa, the son of a prosperous grain and seed merchant who fled to Bucharest after the Russian Revolution, he was educated at the University of Liège in Belgium, where he gained a doctorate. In 1940 he moved to Britain, where he took a doctorate at the LSE on the social structure of Belgium. From 1949 he lectured in sociology at the University of Leicester, becoming a senior lecturer in 1954 and Professor of Sociology from 1962–81. He headed one of the largest and most distinguished sociology departments in Britain. Owing to his teaching and administrative duties he wrote comparatively little, with his most important book being on the social structure of Ghana. His importance as a force in British sociology was acknowledged in a festschrift in his honour, edited by Anthony Giddens and Gavin Mackenzie, *Social Class and the Division of Labour* (1982).

ODNB; JC (5 March 1993).

#### **NEW LONDON SYNAGOGUE** *see* **MASORTI MOVEMENT**

**NEW SYNAGOGUE, THE**, was founded in 1761, to the chagrin of the \*Great Synagogue, as the third Ashkenazi congregation in the City of London. There were about 65 foundation members of the congregation, known initially as the Society of Bricklayers' Hall. From 1762–1837 its New Synagogue was located at Bricklayers' Hall in Leadenhall Street. It appointed [Eleazar] Lipman Speyer of Halberstadt as rabbi, but pledged ultimate fealty to the Great Synagogue's Hart \*Lyon.

In 1838 the New Synagogue moved to Great St Helen's. From 1863–70 the \*Bayswater Synagogue operated as a joint branch of the New and \*Great synagogues. When the \*United Synagogue organisation was founded in 1870, all three were among the original five constituents. At that time the New had 283 male seat holders. Since 1915 it has been situated in Egerton Road, Stamford Hill. Spiritual leaders have included Revs. Moses Myers, Abraham Barnett, Isaac \*Meisels, Isaac Cohen, Solomon \*Levy (d. 1957), and Rabbi Simon \*Lehrman.

Katz, JHE; Jolles.

**NEW WEST END SYNAGOGUE, THE**, in St Petersburg Place, Bayswater, was founded in 1878 largely through the efforts of (Sir) Samuel \*Montagu. Consecrated in 1879, it was from the outset a constituent of the \*United Synagogue. Montagu always sat in the front row near the Ark, and being generously proportioned had the arm rest between two seats removed; the evidence remains today. Situated in an affluent district, the synagogue had distinguished congregants. Membership peaked during the 1950s but subsequently fell with the opening of the Marble Arch Synagogue and during the so-called Jacobs Affair, as well as owing to demographic factors. The inaugural minister was Rev. Simeon \*Singer, who served until his death in 1906. His successor was the controversial Rabbi Joseph \*Hockman, who resigned in 1915. Subsequent ministers have been Rabbis Ephraim \*Levine (served 1916–54); Louis \*Jacobs (1954–60); C. Pearl (1960–3); and M. Nemeth (1965–80); Rev. Raphael \*Levy (1980–4), who had been Reader since 1946; and Rabbis Morris \*Turetsky (1984–91); Y. Roll; J. Butler; and G. Shisler.

Elkan Levy, 'The New West End Synagogue, 1879–2004' (lecture, 11 July 2004; abridged version online).

**NEWBOLT, Sir HENRY JOHN** (6 June 1862–19 April 1938), barrister, poet, and writer. An Anglican clergyman's son, born in Bilston, Staffordshire, he was a Jew according to Halakhah, through his maternal descent from Liverpool quack Samuel \*Solomon

and his wife Elizabeth (née Aaron). Oxford-educated, Newbolt was called to the Bar in 1887 by Lincoln's Inn and practised for 12 years, contributing to the *Law Digest*, before making literature his full-time career. While Editor of the *Monthly Review* he carried several articles deploring Tsarist persecution of Jews. Celebrated as a poet and author, not least of naval history, he was knighted in 1915 and made CH in 1922.

ODNB; JC (12 Feb. 1904, 25 Nov. 1932, 29 April 1938); H. Newbolt, *My World as in My Time* (1932); A. E. Franklin, comp., *Records of the Franklin Family and Collaterals* (1932); Z. Josephs, ed., *Birmingham Jewry: More Aspects 1740–1930* (1984).

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**, historically important in the Northumberland coal-trade, had a small medieval Jewry banished by the townspeople. The first recorded Jewish resident in modern times was a David Henriques (d. 1775). In 1830 the fledgling community acquired a burial ground, in Westgate. At Rosh Hashanah 1831, on what was also William IV's Coronation Day, members gathered at the home of immigrant optician David Cohen: a suitable sermon, duly printed, was given by Polish-born Martin Valentine. A year later a congregation was formally established under Cohen's presidency. In 1838 the first real synagogue was constructed, in Temple Street. By 1868 it was too small to accommodate the increased community. A second congregation was duly formed, under the presidency of Amsterdam-born merchant Jacques de Hart (1823–4 March 1880), and acquired a place of worship in Charlotte Square. Subsequently the two congregations amalgamated, moving into a new synagogue in Leazes Park Road, which was consecrated in August 1880. Early ministers were the Revs. S. H. Harris, S. Friedeberg (\*Frampton), and Morris Rosenbaum. By 1900, owing largely to newcomers from Eastern Europe, there were about 2000 Jews in Newcastle. They had a Benevolent Loan Association, a Workingmen's Club, and a Zionist Association. The Bet Hamedrash was headed by Rabbi Y. M. Sandelson, and several new synagogues sprang up, notably the Jesmond Synagogue, which existed 1914–86. In the 1990s there were about 1230 Jews in the city, and in 2001 about 960. There are two synagogues, the United

Hebrew Congregation, established in 1973, and the Reform Synagogue, established some ten years earlier, which is closely associated with the Darlington Hebrew Congregation. The Representative Council of North-East Jewry is situated in Newcastle, and there is a range of communal organisations. Sir Israel \*Brodie was a native of Newcastle. The nearby Gosforth and Kenton Hebrew Congregation existed 1947–84, and that at Whitley Bay from the early 1930s to about 2000.

JE; EJ; Roth, Rise; L. Olsover, *The Jewish Communities of North-East England, 1755–1980* (Gateshead, 1980); JYB; JCR-UK.

**NEWMAN, ALFRED ALVAREZ** (1851–21 January 1887), metal craftsman, art collector, and antiquary. London-born, he founded the picturesque Old English Smithy in Archer Street, Haymarket, which became a popular venue. He was interested in Anglo-Jewish history and archaeology, and many items from his relevant collection of Jewish prints and tracts were exhibited at the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition held in 1887 after his death. He authored several papers for the Society of Architects and similar bodies. With H. \*Guedalla, Lucien \*Wolf, L. J. \*Greenberg, and Abraham Anidjar Romain, he formed 'The Bevis Marks Anti-Demolition League', which presented a petition to the Sephardic Elders early in 1886 emphasising the building's historic significance. The petition cut little ice, but the eventual defeat of the demolition proposal was largely owing to Newman's persistence.

JE; Times (27 Jan. 1887); JC (28 Jan. 1887); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**NEWMAN, AUBREY NORRIS** (14 December 1927–), historian and academic. Born in London, he was educated at Glasgow's Queen's Park Secondary School, the University of Glasgow, and Wadham College, Oxford. For most of his career he was an academic and then Professor of History at the University of Leicester, where an annual lecture in Jewish history is named in his honour. He is the author of the standard history of *The United Synagogue, 1870–1970* (1977) and of *The*

*History of the Board of Deputies* (1985), and has edited works on Jewish migration, the Jewish East End, and provincial Jewry. He has also written works on British history, such as *The Stanhopes of Chevening* (1970). During 1977–9 and in 1992–3 he was President of the JHSE. He played a key part in the foundation, in 1990, of what in 1993 became known as the Stanley Burton Centre for Holocaust Studies at the University of Leicester. Active in communal affairs, he served as President of the Leicester Hebrew Congregation.

JC (15 April 1977); JYB; EJ.

**NEWMAN, LOTTE THERESE** (22 January 1929–), physician. Born in Frankfurt, she arrived in Britain in 1937, qualified in medicine in 1957, and entered general practice in 1958. London-based, she participated in many medical, medico-political, and charity organisations, advising the government, WHO, and international organisations. She was President of the Medical Women's Federation (1987–8) and became the first woman and the first Briton to serve as President of the International Society of General Practice (1988–90). From 1994–7 she was President of the Royal College of General Practitioners, one of her predecessors (held office 1976–9) being Dr Ekkehard von Kuenssberg CBE (17 December 1913–27 December 2001), whose mother was Jewish. Appointed CBE in 1998, Dr Newman was (1998–9) President of the London Jewish Medical Society.

Times (4 Jan. 2001); *WW* (re Dr von Kuenssberg).

**NEWMAN (né Neumann), MAXWELL HERMAN ALEXANDER** (7 February 1897–22 February 1984), mathematician. He was born in Chelsea, London, the son of a German-born company secretary and a non-Jewish mother; his surname was anglicised in 1916. Educated at the City of London School and at St John's College, Cambridge, he held (1927–45) a university lectureship at Cambridge and from 1945–64 was Fielden Professor of Pure Mathematics at the University of Manchester. The first British mathematician to work in combinatorial topology, he wrote *Elements of the Topology of the Plane Set of Points* (1939). From

1942–5 he worked at Bletchley Park, helping to decode German messages and collaborating on the Colossus machine, the world's first large-scale electronic computer. He was elected FRS (1939), was a member of the Royal Society's Council (1946–7), and was awarded its Sylvester Medal (1959). He was President of the London Mathematical Society (1949–51; De Morgan Award, 1962) and President of the Mathematical Association (1959).

ODNB; *Times* 5 March 1984; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 31 (1985); WWW.

**NEWMAN, SELIG** (1788–20 February 1871), Hebraist and author. Born in Posen, Prussian Poland, and educated there, he moved to England in 1814, becoming Minister of the Plymouth Hebrew Congregation. He also taught Hebrew at the University of Oxford. In 1827 at a meeting of the Philo-Judaean Society in London, he debated the apostate Rev. Joseph \*Woolf, who was loudly heckled by the mainly Jewish audience for deriding Judaism. In 1830 he was one of the founders of the Society for the Cultivation of the Hebrew Language and Literature. Styling himself 'Professor of the Hebrew Language', he resided during the 1840s in Whitechapel, offering a discount to Jewish purchasers of all or any of his popular textbooks: *Grammar of the Hebrew Language* (1827), *An English and Hebrew Lexicon* (1832), *A Hebrew and English Lexicon* (1834), and *Emendations of the Authorized Version of the Old Testament* (1839). His *The Challenge Accepted. A Dialogue between a Jew and a Christian* (1852) was published in New York following his move to the USA, where he died.

JE; VJ (7 Jan., 18 Feb. 1842); JC (10 Jan., 14 Feb. 1851, 23 July 1852, 20 Dec. 1867); Endelman, *Georgian England*.

**NEWMAN, SYDNEY CECIL** (1 April 1917–30 October 1997), television producer. Born and educated in Toronto, the son of a Russian-born shoe salesman, he joined the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In 1958 he arrived in Britain to become Head of Drama at ABC, the North and Midlands contractor that produced ITV's 'Armchair Theatre' each Sunday evening. Influenced by the success of John

Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*, which he had seen during a visit to Britain in 1956, he introduced plays of gritty contemporary realism to that slot, many with controversial themes. He also devised *The Avengers* for ITV. In 1963 he became the BBC's Head of Drama, radically restructuring his department. He devised the *Doctor Who* series, which commenced in the same year. To the 'Wednesday Play' slot that commenced in 1965 he brought the kinds of often controversial plays he had produced for 'Armchair Theatre'. He left the BBC in 1967 to become an executive producer at ABC's parent company, the Associated British Picture Corporation, but its takeover by EMI prevented him from making any films. He left in 1969 and soon returned to Canada, where he became Chairman of the National Film Board.

ODNB; JC (25 Aug., 24 Nov. 1967, 29 Aug. 1975, 21 Aug. 1981).

**NEWMARK, BROOKS PHILLIP VICTOR** (8 May 1958–), politician. Educated at Bedford School, Harvard University (BA, 1980), Worcester College, Oxford, and Harvard Business School (MBA, 1984), he followed a career in corporate finance. As a Conservative candidate he unsuccessfully contested Newcastle upon Tyne Central in 1997 and Braintree in 2001, but won the latter seat in May 2005. He has served as a member of the House select committees on science and technology (2005–7) and the Treasury (2006–7).

JC (15 April 2005, 13 May 2005, 22 Dec. 2006); Dod.

**NIETO, DAVID** (18 January 1654–10 January 1728), and **NIETO, ISAAC** (1687–1773), Hahams. Venice-born David, a rabbinical scholar with an interest in astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy, qualified in medicine at Padua. A dayan, preacher, and physician in Leghorn (Livorno), his already brilliant reputation commended him to the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation in London, which in 1701, the year that its newly built \*Bevis Marks Synagogue was consecrated, appointed him Haham. In 1703 he founded an orphan asylum, Shaar Or ve-Avi Hayettomim ('Gate of Light and Father of Orphans') and

in 1709 a Bikur Holim ('Society for Visiting the Sick'). With his intellectual breadth he engaged in discussions of the relationship of science and religion prompted by Newtonian physics. As the result of a sermon preached on 20 November 1703 on 'Divine Providence' he was accused by a congregant of heresy. A furore ensued, involving even the Attorney-General, and culminating in Nieto's exoneration in 1705. He authored many learned works, perhaps the most notable being *Matteh Dan veKuzari helek sheni* ('Rod of Dan and the second Kuzari', London, 1714). In 1732, after a four-year interlude, his Leghorn-born son Isaac became Haham. But Isaac encountered difficulties, and relinquished the post in 1741, proceeding overseas. Following his return to London in 1747 he became a public notary. In 1751, on the death of Moses \*Gomes de Mesquita, his successor in rabbinical office, he was appointed Av Beth Din (head of the Jewish religious court). His sermon delivered at Bevis Marks on 6 February 1756, published in London that same year in both Spanish and English, was the first Jewish sermon to appear in print in the latter language. However, apparently owing to professional jealousy, he resigned from the Beth Din in 1757 in protest at Moses \*Cohen d'Azevedo's appointment to it. To compound Nieto's woes the governing body (Mahamad) of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation voided the rulings he had made on matters of Jewish law. During a controversy over shechitah that began in 1761 when, to Nieto's dismay, Cohen d'Azevedo had become Haham, Nieto vociferously attacked the Beth Din. His lasting legacy was his scholarly output, including much-praised translations into Spanish from Hebrew of the liturgy for the High Holydays (London, 1740) and of the daily prayers (London, 1771). Like his father he published a series of calendars. His son **Phinehas Nieto** (1739–1812) published a calendar in London in 1791. *Nieto's Jewish Almanac for One Hundred Years*, published by a descendant in 1902, carried on the family tradition.

ODNB (David Nieto); EJ; JE; JC (26 Dec. 1913); Hyamson, *Sephardim.*; Katz, JHE; Gaster, *History of the Ancient Synagogue*.

**NISSEL, SIEGMUND WALTER (SIGI)** (3 January 1922–21 May 2008), violinist. Born

in Munich, where his father headed a cutlery company, he was brought up in his parents' native Vienna after his mother's death in 1931. In 1939 he arrived in England and was soon reunited with his father, who had been sent to Dachau; in 1940 they were interned with other 'enemy aliens' at Hampden Park near Eastbourne, at Huyton, and on the Isle of Man, where Sigi met Norbert \*Brainin and Peter \*Schidlof. These three, with the non-Jewish Martin Lovett, constituted Britain's most outstanding post-war string quartet, the renowned Amadeus Quartet. In 1982 it performed at Dachau. A revered teacher, he taught in Cologne and at London's RAM, and in 1973 was appointed OBE. His non-Jewish wife Muriel, a noted statistician, wrote *Married to the Amadeus* (1998).

D. Snowman, *The Amadeus Quartet* (1981); *Times* (23 May 2008); *JC* (20 June, 28 Aug. 2008).

**NISSEN (né Nissenthall), JACK MAURICE** (9 October 1919–8 November 1997), radar technician and war hero. A tailor's son, born and educated in the East End, he took an advanced electronics course at the Regent Street Polytechnic. During the Second World War, when he was a flight-sergeant in the RAF with experience of radar, he volunteered to examine a German radar installation for information about Nazi early-warning systems during the (ill-fated) raid on Dieppe in August 1942. Stubbornly continuing to wear his RAF Jewish identification disc, and under continuous fire from German machine-gunners, he dashed for a communications mast behind the installation, climbed it, and cut the wires. In so doing he lost his treasured small avometer, a Bar Mitzvah present from his father. His heroism forced the Germans to send messages by morse code, thereby betraying valuable information. Lord Mountbatten believed that Nissen (who did not anglicise his name until after the war) should have received the VC, but no British Second World War medals were issued after 1949, and belated efforts to obtain the medal for him proved abortive. In 1948 he moved to South Africa, and later to Canada. He wrote *Winning the Radar War* (1989).

*JC* (30 June 1989, 5 Jan. 1990, 11 Oct. 1991); Ron Goldstein. 'Jack Nissenthall – the VC who never



was', <http://www.bbc.co.uk/ww2peopleswar/stories/44/a2665244.shtml> (online).

**NISSIM, JOSEPH NISSIM BEN SALEH EZRA** (c1882–24 July 1972), barrister and Indian administrator. A nephew of Sir Jacob \*Sassoon, he graduated from the University of Bombay (Mumbai) before going to St John's College, Cambridge (MA, LLB). Called to the Bar by Middle Temple, he had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service before practising as a barrister in London. Before and during the First World War he occupied legal posts, including a judgeship, in Bombay, and early in the conflict pleaded successfully on behalf of resident Baghdadi Jews with Turkish nationality who were facing detention as 'enemy aliens'. The historic declaration in Parliament (August 1917) by Edwin \*Montagu, Secretary of State for India, that Britain recognised 'the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire', was made following his advice. This key pronouncement was enshrined in the ensuing Government of India Act and provided the precedent for statements regarding the constitutional development of other countries under British rule. In 1933 Nissim established a fund benefiting Jews of Iraqi origin in India, the Far East, Eretz Israel, and Britain. He died at home in Kensington.

*Times* (29 July, 5, 26 Aug. 1972); *JC* (11 Aug. 1972); *The Scribe: Journal of Babylonian Jewry*, 2 (1972), 7.

**NORDEN, DENIS** (6 February 1922–), television presenter and comedy writer. Born in Hackney, the son of a bridal gown manufacturer active in the Jewish Blind Society, he was educated at Craven Park School, Stamford Hill, and the City of London School. On leaving he trained as a manager for the cinema-owning Phil \*Hyams and brothers. During the Second World War, when he served in the RAF, he took part in troop entertainments, and after the war worked for the Hyman Zahl Variety Agency. With Frank Muir he co-wrote the scripts of the long-running 1950s radio

show *Take It from Here* and the popular 1960s comedy series *Whack-O!* Norden was a regular panellist on *My Word!* and *My Music!* He hosted the television nostalgia quiz show *Looks Familiar* and the series featuring presenters' bloopers, *It'll Be Alright on the Night*, as well as Denis Norden's *Laughter File*. He was appointed CBE in 1980. In 2008 he released the autobiographical *Clips from a Life*.

*JC* (3 Oct. 2008); online sources.

**NORMAN, MONTY** (4 April 1928–), singer and musical composer. Born in the East End, the son of a cabinetmaker, and educated at elementary school, he began his working life as a trainee barber. He started singing during national service in the RAF in the late 1940s, afterwards appearing with well-known bands and in variety shows. He later turned to composing for popular singers such as Cliff Richard and Tommy Steele, and wrote the lyrics for musicals and films. These included *Make Me an Offer*, *Irma La Douce*, *Expresso Bongo*, and *Songbook*. He won two libel suits against newspapers which claimed he did not write 'The James Bond Theme', sometimes attributed to John Barry.

*JC* (22 Feb. 1991, 23 March 2001).

**NORSA, HANNAH** (d. c1783), actress. She was the daughter of the publican of the Punchbowl tavern, Drury Lane, who came from an Italian Jewish family. In 1732 she played Polly Peachum in a revival of *The Beggar's Opera* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Her sister Laura had an illegitimate daughter, Maria, by Sir Edward Walpole. In 1759 Maria married James, Earl Waldegrave, and in 1766, as her second husband, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III. The latter union is wrongly claimed to have prompted the Royal Marriage Act (1772) prohibiting the marriage of a member of the Royal Family without the sovereign's permission. In fact, the marriage in 1771 of another royal duke, Cumberland, was the cause, with Gloucester confessing a few days after the passage of the Act to his secret marriage to Maria.

Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**NORTHAMPTON**, in the East Midlands, had a medieval Jewish community and an archa. In the 1880s Jews from Eastern Europe settled in what had become a flourishing shoe manufacturing centre, and in 1890 a synagogue in Overstone Road was consecrated. Pre-war ministers to the modern congregation included Revs. H. Bialestozhi, M. Bregman, L. Lubetzki, E. M. Kreugel, H. Jonas, H. Abrahams, P. Stroud, S. Hertzberg, J. Bachrach, Schachtel, M. Woolf, S. Wolfe, W. Jacobs, M. Chilkowsky, and Dr S. Auerbach. Since then, they have included M. Cohen (1941–5), R. Restan (1949–52), M. Yare (1955–66), D. Lipsidge (1966–9), N. H. Rockman (1969–70), and H. Silman (1970–93). The 2001 Census showed 322 declared Jews in Northampton.

*JE; EJ; Roth, HJE; M. Jolles, A Short History of the Jews of Northampton, 1159–1996 (1996); idem, The Northampton Jewish Cemetery (1994).*

**NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS**, like other ports in the north-east, attracted Jewish emigrants. Some were shipbrokers, others humble tradesmen. A congregation was founded in North Shields in the 1840s on the initiative of Isaac Jacobs, later of South Shields, a man known for his charity. In 1868 a rare instance of intolerance occurred at the South Shields Police Court when a Jewish pawnbroker, who was giving evidence against a seaman, was, despite his repeated protestations, bullied by the court into signing his name on the Sabbath contrary to his conscience and Jewish law. He held out despite continuous requests until threatened with up to a fortnight's imprisonment for contempt. Following an appeal for funds to Anglo-Jewry as a whole, a small synagogue in Linskill Street, North Shields, capable of accommodating 70 worshippers and containing a schoolroom was consecrated on 22 March 1876 to serve what had become North and South Shields United Hebrew Congregation. From 1854–61 Rev. Isaac Bernstein was minister. In 1857 a burial ground was purchased with the aid of donations from the Duke of Northumberland, who later also generously contributed to the synagogue building fund, and the local MP. In 1862 a congregational school was established. By the end of the nineteenth century the community had branches of the AJA and Chovevei Zion. Ministers included Revs. A. I. Scheff,

P. Phillipstein, N. Blaser, H. Ehrenberg. D. Lyons, and I. H. Cannon. Following the First World War, unusually for an Orthodox congregation, a woman (Esther Schectman, wife of a local cinema proprietor) was Hon. Secretary. By 1924 only six Jewish families remained in North Shields. Most Jews in the once flourishing community joined the independent South Shields congregation, which had been formed in 1875 as a separate entity, and in 1899 had acquired part of Harton cemetery for burials. Its ministers included Revs. B. Lipkin, D. Rabinovitch, I. J. Goldston, M. Isaacs, M. Landau, D. L. Landy, and M. I. Fabritz. During the 1930s David Summerfield (d. 1950) established in Tynemouth a hostel for 30 refugee girls; in the 1940s it moved to Windermere. Owing to diminished numbers, the Liskill Street synagogue had become disused by 1953. The South Shields synagogue, in Beach Road, closed in 2000, when there were only about 25 Jewish people left in town, although services continued for some time afterwards in members' homes. There are very few Jews there today.

*JC (14 Feb. 1868; 24 March 1876; 29 Oct. 1920; 19 May 1924; 24 July 1953); JYB; JCR-UK; Jolles.*

**NORTH-WEST SURREY REFORM CONGREGATION**, Weybridge, was formally founded at a public meeting at Finnart House School on 25 January 1968, convened by headmaster Harry \*Cohen. Regular services, led by Cohen, along with educational and cultural activities, had been taking place for some time. Cohen was elected Chairman of the congregation; the inaugural committee included Robert \*Jankel as Secretary. Services were held at the homes of the handful of families initially forming the congregation, and student rabbi Tony \*Bayfield helped out. A synagogue was built in Horvath Close, Rosslyn Park, Weybridge. The congregation presently has a membership of some 300 families, drawn from a wide area, and its minister is Rabbi Jacqueline \*Tabick.

*JC (19 Jan. 1968, 14 July 2000, 8 July 2005).*

**NORTON, MARTIN SOLOMON** (26 May 1911–30 August 2005), antiques dealer. Born in

London, he was educated at St Paul's School, and with his brother Richard was one of the earliest students at the Courtauld Institute. In 1934 the brothers inherited the family business, S. J. Phillips, which their grandfather had established in Bond Street in 1869. It had been hard hit by the Great Depression, but they restored its fortunes after the war, during which Martin served in the Royal Artillery. In 1943, when he was invalided out, he obliged Ewen \*Montagu by providing a fictitious invoice for an engagement ring ostensibly sold to 'The Man Who Never Was' whose corpse, carrying false identity clues and fake war plans deliberately intended to deceive the enemy, was found by the Germans in the Bay of Biscay. Soon afterwards, Norton travelled to the USA to sell antiques on behalf of the British war effort, and narrowly survived a torpedo attack in the Atlantic. His firm's clientele included Queen Mary, with whom he shared a birthday; they exchanged cards every year and she left him a book in her will. Under his control, the family business came to dominate the international market in antique silver and related items, making an immense contribution to the pre-eminence of the London art trade. The business passed to his two sons.

*Daily Telegraph* (19 Sept. 2005).

**NORTON-KYSHE, JAMES WILLIAM** (1855–1 March 1920), colonial official and legal writer. He was probably born in Mauritius, where his father, Henry Kyshe, was an administrator; his mother's name was Esther Norton. He described himself as 'one of the Jewish race, closely connected to the Jews of the best birth and highest standing in England'. Perhaps he was related to the \*Kisch family. When aged 16 he became a clerk in the colonial Civil Service. He was evidently the J. B. Kyshe who in 1873, when Receiver-General of Mauritius, edited *The Mauritius Almanac*. Subsequently he studied at Downing College, Cambridge, and was then stationed in Penang, where he held several posts including, being a Malay speaker, Acting Senior Magistrate. He was appointed Collector of Stamps in Malacca in 1885, was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1888, and served as Acting Second Magistrate in Penang before becoming Sheriff of Singapore in 1892. He wrote *Cases Heard and Determined in*

*the supreme court of the Straits Settlements* (4 vols, 1890) and an index to the laws of the Straits Settlements. He became Registrar of Hong Kong's Supreme Court in 1896, and wrote *The History of the Laws and Courts of Hong Kong* (2 vols, 1898). He also wrote other books on legal topics. He left Hong Kong in 1903, spent some time in Cairo, and died in Southsea.

ODNB; *Malaya Law Review* (July 1969); *Hong Kong Law Journal* (Sept 1972), 278, 379.

**NORWICH**, which had an important medieval Jewish community and an archa and was the scene in 1144 of the first ritual murder charge in Europe, was resettled by Jews during the eighteenth century. In 1754 a dispute within the little congregation attracted attention in the press. The community appears to have been depleted through internal migration, and was in continuous existence only from 1813 when a new burial ground was acquired in the names of dentist Barnett Crawcour (d. 1835) and three others. Crawcour, who in 1828 was responsible for the acquisition of a synagogue, situated near St George's Tombland Church, is regarded as the community's founder. Its first minister was Judah Leib ben Mordecai (1784–1844), generally known as Lyon Mordecai, who was licensed by the Chief Rabbi in 1823 as shochet in Norwich. A new synagogue, in what was known as St Faith Lane, opened in 1848 when Posen-born Rev. Simon Caro (c1814–September 1870) was minister. Educated in Berlin and Hanover, he had tutored at Cambridge, and served in Norwich for 30 years, resigning in 1869. Prominent communal families were those of Samuel, forebears of the Barons \*Mancroft, \*Haldinstein, and \*Soman. Antique-dealing and shoe manufacture were notable trades, while the Somans founded and ran the local newspaper. The synagogue was destroyed during a German air raid in 1942, and a temporary successor opened in 1948. The present building, in Earlham Road, was consecrated in 1969 by Chief Rabbi \*Jakobovits. Some members live as far afield as Cromer, Great Yarmouth, Ipswich, and Lowestoft. The Progressive Jewish Community of East Anglia, which holds services in the Old Meeting House, Colegate, began in 1989 and is a constituent of \*Liberal Judaism. In 1895 there were about 50 Jewish residents of

Norwich. By 1945 there were about 150, and by 1965 about 170. The 2001 Census showed 239 declared Jews in Norwich. A branch of the Council of Christians and Jews was founded in 1991.

EJ; JE; Roth, *Rise*; JYB; JCR-UK; Jolles.

**NOTTINGHAM**, in the East Midlands, known for lace making in modern times, had a medieval Jewish community and an archa. The apparent pioneer of modern Jewish settlement arrived in the early 1760s. Abraham Osorio, a Sephardi artist, lived there in 1788. It is possible that an organised community existed by 1805, when Joseph \*Crool, who may have been its minister, published in Nottingham his *The Importance and Necessity of a more general Knowledge of the Hebrew language*. There were at least 14 male Jews there by 1822, including watchmakers and lace and silk merchants, as well as Moses Levi, who when a burial ground in Sherwood Street (used until 1869) was rented in 1828, was apparently minister. In 1825 a shochet, Jacob Kisch, was licensed by Chief Rabbi \*Hirschell. By 1839 there were seven Jewish families. A private house in Park Street served at around that time as a synagogue, and the minister and shochet was Mordecai Marshall (served 1835–41). Michael Solomon \*Alexander was chazan, 1821–3. By 1880 there were about 50 Jewish residents, although a purpose-built synagogue, in Chaucer Street, did not exist until 1890; it has been situated in Shakespeare Street since 1954. By 1939, the community numbered 180, but during the Second World War increased sharply. The closure of Derby's synagogue in 1986 increased membership of Nottingham's. Ministers have included Revs. L. Goldberg (1850–8), S. Brown (c1876–85), S. (Alexander) Schloss (1888–1919), H. Cohen (1891–1903), H. Jerevitch (1904–12), A. Levene (1923–36), Dr S. Goldman (1937–50), Jacob Posen (1951–67), Rabbi P. Greenberg (1968–72), Rev. C. Braslavsky (1972–80), Rev. M. Atkins (1980–7), and Rabbi M. Perez. The Nottingham Progressive Jewish Congregation, under Liberal auspices, was founded in 1959. Its synagogue is in Lloyd Street, Sherwood. In 1969 there were about 1500 Jews in Nottingham. In 1999 membership of the Orthodox congregation numbered

about 410 and of the Progressive about 170. The 2001 Census found 627 declared Jews. Secular communal institutions have included a Zionist Association and a University Jewish Society. There is a Nottingham Representative Council. Lewis \*Heymann, who founded Nottingham's lace curtain industry and became mayor in 1857, was Jewish by birth but not religion. Brewer and silk merchant Edward Goldschmidt, another Jewish-born Unitarian, was mayor, 1881–2 and 1889–90. Lace merchant James Alfred Jacoby was Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, 1877. John M. Carter MBE, JP, a founder of the Progressive congregation, became DL in 1987.

EJ; Roth, *Rise*; J. Spungin, *A Short History of the Jews of Nottingham* (1951); N. Fisher, ed., *Eight Hundred Years: the Story of Nottingham's Jews* (1998); JYB; JCR-UK; Jolles; JC (16 Oct. 1987).

**NOVE (né NOVAKOVSKY) ALEC (ALEXANDER)** (24 December 1915–15 May 1994), economist and historian. He was born in Petrograd (now St Petersburg), Russia. His mother was a physician, and his father a merchant and Menshevik who, having fallen foul of the Bolshevik government, moved to Britain in 1922, changing the family name. Alec Nove was educated at King Alfred School, London, and at the LSE. During the Second World War he served in the Signal Corps, and was demobbed as a major. He then worked as a civil servant, specialising in Soviet affairs in a number of departments. He had already established a reputation as an expert on the Soviet economy when, in 1958, he was appointed to a readership at the LSE – his first full-time academic job. From 1963–78 he was Professor of Economics at the University of Glasgow and Director of its Institute of Soviet and East European Studies. His major works include *The Soviet Economy* (1961), *The Soviet Economic System* (1977), and *The Economic History of the USSR* (1969), as well as publications on economic theory. Elected FRSE and FBA, he was known for his realistic view of the Soviet system in practice. While he welcomed Gorbachev's reforms, he was not optimistic about their success. He was also a champion of British nationalised industry.

ODNB.

**NUNES, HECTOR (HEITOR)** (c1520–91), physician and merchant. Born in Evora, Portugal, to parents who had been forcibly baptised in 1497, he received a BA degree from the University of Coimbra in 1543 and his MB in 1543. He settled in England in or about 1546 to avoid the Inquisition. His uncle, Henrique Nunes, lived from 1546–55 in Bristol, where he traded as a merchant, exporting baize to Portugal, and with his wife kept a kosher and observant home, helped by Hector who notified them of the dates of Jewish festivals; they afterwards moved to Rouen. In 1554 Hector was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1563 he served as a censor of the College with responsibility for vetting candidates for admission. He built up a fashionable medical practice. Lord Burleigh, a patient, became his friend and patron. In 1566 Hector married an Antwerp woman of Sephardic background. While ostensibly Anglican the pair probably followed Judaism covertly. As well as practising medicine Nunes traded with Spain and Portugal. In 1573 Queen Elizabeth granted him a 15-year monopoly of the importation of all kinds of Spanish wool for making felt hats; in 1577 this was extended for 20 years. Enderized in 1579, he was in 1589 employed by Secretary of State Walsingham to attempt peace with Spain through correspondence with a former Portuguese ambassador in London. The war with Spain led to the seizure of some of Nunes's cargoes, impeding his commercial activity, and ran him into debt, but the government protected him from his creditors. He sent Burleigh information about the preparation of the Spanish Armada in Lisbon.

ODNB; C. Meyers, 'Dr Hector Nunez: Elizabethan merchant', *Miscellanies of the Jewish Historical Society of England*, 13 (1981–2), 129–31; idem, 'Debt in Elizabethan England: the adventures of Dr Hector Nunez, physician and merchant', *JHSET: Jewish Historical Studies*, 34 (1994–6), 125–40.

**NUNEZ DE ALMEIDA FAMILY**, was a cultured family of Spanish origin in early

eighteenth-century London. Its members formed part of a literary circle surrounding the intellectually sophisticated Haham David \*Nieto. Manuela Nunez de Almeida was a gifted poet, like her son Mordecai (a noted patron of art and literature) and her married daughters Benvenida Cohen Belmonte and Sara de Fonseca Pina y Pimental. Examples of the work of each of them are among the many laudatory sonnets that preface a notable illustrated Spanish translation of the Psalms by Daniel Israel Lopez Laguna, a Marrano who, having settled in London, identified himself openly as a Jew. Manuel bore the cost of publication (1720). Benvenida's other poems include tributes to Samuel Nassi, founder of the seventeenth-century Jewish colony in Surinam, and to Captain Isaac Pinto, both of whom at separate times bravely led Surinam's defence against French naval attack.

UJE; JE; JC (26 Dec. 1913, 2 Dec. 1938); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**NUSBACHER, LYNETTE** (17 December 1966–), military historian. Known before her gender change in 2007 as Aryeh Judah Schoen Nusbacher, she was born into an Orthodox American physician's family now resident in Israel, and grew up in Rochester, New York. Educated at the University of Toronto, the Royal Military College of Canada (MA on 'The German Roots of Israeli Armoured Doctrine'), and the University of Oxford (DPhil), she became Senior Lecturer in War Studies at Sandhurst in 1999, a captain in the Territorial Army, and Baal Koreh at the Guildford Synagogue. A frequent participant in television shows pertaining to military history, Dr Nusbacher has recently headed the Strategic Horizons Unit at the Cabinet Office on secondment from Sandhurst.

JC (7 April, 30 June, 10 Nov. 2006, 19 Oct. 2007, 28 March 2008, 13 Feb. 2009); online sources.

# O

**OBERMAN, TRACY-ANN** (15 August 1966–), actress. Born in London, she was educated at Heathfield School for Girls and the University of Manchester and trained at London's Central School of Speech and Drama. She has had acting roles on the stage and on television and radio. In 2004 she was runner-up in a celebrity edition of *Mastermind*, and she has written a regular column for the *Guardian*. Early in 2009 she was one of the Jewish theatrical personalities who signed a letter to the press criticising the Royal Court Theatre's staging of the ostensibly antisemitic play *Seven Jewish Children*.

JC (13 Oct. 2006, 18 Jan. 2008); *Daily Telegraph* (19 Feb. 2009); online sources.

**O'BRIEN, SOPHIE** *see* **RAFFALOVICH, MARC-ANDRÉ** and **O'BRIEN (née Raffalovich), SOPHIE**

**OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE, ANGLO-JEWISH.** In the two centuries after the \*Readmission, Anglo-Jewry consisted of a small financial and commercial elite, with a larger number of small tradesmen, dealers, and hawkers, and a lower penumbra group of criminals and semi-criminals. The occupations pursued by Jews were surprisingly wide and varied, ranging from the luxury trades to entertainment, and also included substantial numbers of skilled craftsmen such as jewelers and watchmakers. Heavily centred in \*London, the Jewish occupational structure even before the arrival of the post-1881 immigrants differed markedly from that of the general population, most notably in the absence of an agricultural sector or of a large factory or heavy industry proletariat, and underrepresentation in the professions. While legal bars to the participation of professing Jews in professional activities were gradually removed, with the first Jewish solicitor, Joseph \*Abrahams, admitted in 1770 and the first

Jewish barrister, Francis Henry \*Goldsmid, called in 1833, there were few Jews in the professions until much later. For many non-Jews, members of the Jewish community were best-known either as wealthy financiers or as hawkers, pedlars, and 'old clothes' men. One classification of the socio-economic structure of London Jewry in around 1880, by Joseph \*Jacobs, stated that it consisted of 46,100 persons, of whom 6600 (14.3 per cent) were in the 'upper classes' of rich merchants and professionals and their families; 16,900 (36.7 per cent) were in the 'middle classes' of substantial merchants and shopkeepers; 11,500 (24.9 per cent) were in the 'lower class' of petty tradesmen and servants; and 11,100 (24.1 per cent) were classified as paupers or recent refugees. If accurate, this shows that the middle classes of the Jewish community were already relatively larger than the corresponding classes among the general population (where they numbered 20–5 per cent), and that, as noted, there was no industrial proletariat of significance. In addition, only 500 persons were classified by Jacobs as 'profession[al]s and retired'. Of course, the great wave of East European immigrants who arrived between 1881 and 1914 transformed this occupational structure, with a vast enlargement in the numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the 'sweated' industries of east London and their equivalents in large industrial cities such as \*Leeds and \*Manchester, especially in the clothing industry. Other trades, such as cigar-making, shop-keeping, and jewellery manufacturing and dealing, also grew, as did the number of teachers and synagogue officials in the Jewish educational network. There was also an apparent growth in an underclass of criminals, prostitutes, and the destitute. Many immigrants who began as workers in sweatshops quickly went on to found their own businesses, and probably relatively fewer Jews were members of \*trade unions than among the general population. Despite the class barriers that existed in Britain, and the lack of universal educational opportunities such as were found in the United States, intergenerational upward social mobility was remarkably rapid among these immigrant Jews, as many of the extraordinary biographies found in this book attest. In part this was because the Jewish community created its own educational and welfare network, and in part because Jews generally eschewed working in large-scale industrial

occupations where upward mobility was difficult and where an ethos of working-class solidarity existed. By the interwar period there had been a perceptible reduction in the number of Jews living in the East End, and a sharp growth of Jewish residency in middle-class areas. Henrietta Adler's *New Survey of London Life and Labour* found that by 1929–30, of 112,000 Jews resident in north London or the East End, 37.5 per cent 'ranked middle class' – a remarkable rate of upward social mobility. Even among East End Jewish males, 23.7 per cent were business owners or professionals, compared with 60–5 per cent still in the working classes. Jews also certainly comprised a disproportionate percentage of university undergraduates by the 1930s, probably around 6 per cent of the total number. The post-1945 period has plainly accentuated all of these trends. By 1959, to take one indicator, 86 per cent of JC readers owned a refrigerator, compared with less than half of the general population, while a 1977–8 study of the Jewish community in Redbridge found that 93.5 per cent of households owned or were buying their own homes, compared with 55 per cent of the British population. Only 12 per cent of Redbridge Jews were employed in a working-class trade. Two recent studies, one (published in 2002) of Jews in London and the south-east, and the other (based on the 2001 Census) of Jews in Leeds, confirmed these trends. Among the former, 34 per cent were classified as 'employers in large organisations' and 'higher managerial and professionals', 33 per cent as 'lower professional and managerial' and 'higher technical and supervisory', 14 per cent as 'small employers and own account workers', and only 5 per cent in 'routine' or 'semi-routine' occupations. In Leeds, 56 per cent were classified as managers or professionals, and 25 per cent as administrative or sales personnel, but not a single respondent was employed in a working-class trade, despite the previous history of working-class Leeds Jewry. Nevertheless, despite these impressive statistics, a needy Jewry, especially among the elderly, handicapped, and some recent immigrants also obviously existed. A Jewish economic elite emerged in Britain in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, originally Sephardi but subsequently with a major admixture of German Ashkenazim. Its families were often intermarried, and were seen, down to 1914 or even later, as 'running' the Anglo-

Jewish community. Generally known as the 'Cousinhood', this network consisted of Rothschilds, Montefiores, Mocattas, Cohens, Samuels, Sterns, and other wealthy families. Nearly all were successful bankers, financiers, stockbrokers, or merchants in the City of London, where the Rothschilds, above all, constituted near-royalty. Nevertheless, it was occasionally deeply divided among itself, for instance over religious issues and Zionism. Nor should its actual wealth and influence be exaggerated. No more than 3–4 per cent of Britain's top wealth-holders (those leaving £100,000 or more before 1914) were Jews, and Jews were almost entirely absent from the economic elites of great cities such as Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Glasgow. Even in the City of London, the great rivals of the Rothschilds, the Barings, were non-Jews, while none of the high street clearing banks was founded or owned by Jews. The situation in Britain was thus significantly different from that in many continental countries, where the Jewish component of the economic elite was certainly far higher, and a potent source of antisemitism. The Anglo-Jewish 'Cousinhood' was at its peak in the period 1870–1914, but declined in influence after the First World War. It was largely replaced or augmented by new families from Eastern Europe in such fields as multiple retailing, cinema and entertainment, newer forms of finance, and property development, of whom the best-known were the Marks and Sieff families of Marks & Spencer, Sir Montague Burton, Sir Charles Clore, and Sir Isaac Wolfson. By the start of the twenty-first century these were joined by newer entrepreneurs and dynasties, some of whom were recent immigrants from Russia or Israel. The Anglo-Jewish community, now more pluralistic and sophisticated than before, was unlikely to be led again by a small 'Cousinhood', while its leading representatives were more likely to be professional men and women than wealthy businessmen.

Harold Pollins, *Economic History of the Jews in England* (1982); W. D. Rubinstein, *A History of the Jews in the English-Speaking World: Great Britain* (1996); Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Harriet Becher et al., *A Portrait of Jews in London and the South-East: A Community Study* (Institute for Jewish Policy Research, 2002); Stanley Waterman, *The Jews of Leeds in 2001: Portrait of a Community* (Institute for Jewish Policy Research, 2003).

**OELSNER, HERMANN** (1871–26 April 1923), Romance philologist. Born in Berlin, the son of a stockbroker who took British nationality, he was educated at Dulwich College, Caius College, Cambridge, and the University of Berlin (PhD). He began his academic career as Intercollegiate Lecturer in Romance at Cambridge, and during 1903–4 was Professor of French Language and Literature at the University College of North Wales, Bangor. From 1905–9 he was Taylorian Lecturer in Old French and Romance Philology at Oxford, and from 1909–13 Taylorian Professor of Romance Languages there. He specialised in Dante, having won, at Cambridge in 1894, the Le Bas Prize for his *The Influence of Dante on Modern Thought* (published 1895). His publications included editions of several of Dante's works and a translation of Gaspari's *History of Italian Literature to the Death of Dante* (1901). He was Romance Editor of *Modern Language Review* (1910–13) and a leading member of the Philological Society.

*Times* (17 March 1896, 26 Jan. 1901, 27 April 1923, 26 Oct. 1914); *JC* (9 July 1909, 9 Jan. 1914, 4 May 1923); *WWV*.

**OKONEDO, SOPHIE** (1 January 1969–), actress. Born in London to a Jewish mother and a Nigerian father, she trained at the Royal Court Theatre and at RADA on a scholarship. She began acting on television in the early 1990s, has won acclaim for Shakespearean roles on stage especially in *Troilus and Cressida*, and has appeared in a number of films including *Ace Ventura: When Nature Calls* (1995); *Dirty Pretty Things* (2002); *Hotel Rwanda* (2004), which gained her an Oscar nomination for best supporting actress; *Æon Flux* (2005); and *Stormbreaker* (2006).

Online sources.

**OLDHAM, ANDREW LOOG** (29 January 1944–), music producer and impresario. He was born in Paddington to an unmarried Jewish mother from New South Wales who had lived in Britain from early childhood. After leaving Wellingborough School he worked as a general helper in fashion designer Mary Quant's

Chelsea salon, and later became a publicist in the pop music industry. From 1963–7 he was co-manager of The Rolling Stones, and helped to create the group's image. In 1964 he discovered Marianne Faithfull, and co-wrote and produced her first hit, *As Tears Go By*. In 1965 he founded Immediate Records, which produced records by such major stars as Rod Stewart and Eric Clapton. In 1983 he settled in Bogotá, Colombia. He has written several volumes of autobiography: *Stoned*, *2Stoned*, and *On Hustling*.

*JC* (23 June 2000); online sources.

**OLIVESTONE, HANOCH DAVID** (1882–1952), Orthodox minister. A Chasid of Ger, he served from 1914 onwards as shochet and minister at, successively, the Adath Yisroel Synagogue, Green Lanes, London; the congregations at Ebbw Vale, Tredegar, Blackpool, and Portsmouth; and, finally, the Walthamstow and Leyton Synagogue, London. The eldest of his seven children, **Abraham Bernard Olivestone** (21 October 1903–March 1995), was founder (in 1946) and Life President of the Yeshurun Synagogue, Edgware, and an elder of the Federation of Synagogues. Another member of the deeply traditional family was **Israel Dov Olivestone** (d. 1928), who was an officiant at the Agudath Achim Kehal Chabad in Old Castle Street, London. That shtiebl was, in 1887, one of the foundation constituents of the Federation of Synagogues, and closed during the late 1960s.

*JC* (24 March 1995); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**OPPÉ, ADOLPH PAUL** (22 September 1878–29 March 1957), art historian and collector. Born in London, the son of a silk merchant, he was educated at Charterhouse, the University of St Andrews, and New College Oxford (First in Classics and Lit. Hum.) From 1902–5 he taught Greek and ancient history at the universities of St Andrews and Edinburgh, and from 1905–38 worked as a civil servant in the Board of Education. He also served (1906–7 and 1910–13) as Deputy Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum. His works included *Raphael* (1907), *Botticelli* (1911), and



Rowlandson (1923). A pioneer of the scholarly study of British drawings, he authored *English Drawings at Windsor Castle* (1950). His valuable collection of 3000 British drawings and watercolours was eventually acquired by the Tate Gallery, and he also owned a notable collection of Old Masters. He received many academic honours.

ODNB.

**OPPENHEIM, EDWARD PHILLIPS** (22 October 1866–3 February 1946), writer. One of the most popular writers of spy novels, ‘thrillers’, and other works of fiction of his time, he was born in Tottenham, London. His mother was not Jewish; his father, a Leicester leather merchant, was of Jewish descent. Educated at Wyggeston Grammar School in Leicester, E. Phillips Oppenheim worked for 20 years in the family leather business. In 1898 he published his first novel, *Expatriation*, and by 1906 had written a total of 30 novels. During the First World War he worked in the Ministry of Information, and afterwards his novels, including *The Great Impersonation* (1920), dealt mainly with espionage. Enormously popular in the interwar period, they in some respect prefigure those of Ian Fleming, and Oppenheim was known as ‘The Prince of Storytellers’. Although he had no obvious connection with the Jewish community, he was widely perceived as Jewish, and was termed ‘the greatest Jewish writer since Isaiah’ by John Buchan. Despite Oppenheim’s genuine fame, his novels are apparently little read today. He died in Guernsey, where he had lived during the 1930s.

ODNB; LeRoy Panek, *The Special Branch: The British Spy Novel* (1981).

**OPPENHEIM, HENRY MAURICE WILLIAM** (c1833–4 May 1912), merchant banker. Born in Frankfurt, the son of Solomon Oppenheim (d. 1867), who established the merchant bank of S. Oppenheim and Sons at Austin Friars in London around 1850, he became a large-scale merchant banker at Paris and then at Austin Friars. Particularly involved in Egyptian finance, he was partly responsible

for convincing the British government to purchase the shares in the Suez Canal in 1876. He was also the owner of *The Statist* and, for some years, of the *Daily News*. He became a notable art collector and was well known in literary circles. In 1868 he became an Anglican, marrying the 13th Lord Dunboyne’s granddaughter. He was DL for Kent, and left £518,000.

JC (10 May 1912); *Times* (6 May 1912).

**OPPENHEIM, LASSA FRANCIS LAWRENCE** (30 March 1858–7 October 1919), jurist and academic. Born near Frankfurt, he received a doctorate from the University of Göttingen on an aspect of German commercial law. In 1895 he moved to England for health reasons, and turned to international law. From 1898–1908 he lectured at the LSE. His magisterial two-volume *International Law: a Treatise* (1905–6) was the fullest study of the topic hitherto published, and established his eminence as an international jurist. Naturalised in 1900, he married Phineas Cowan’s daughter, and from 1908 until his death occupied the Whewell Chair of International Law at Cambridge. He co-authored the official *Manual of Military Law* (1912), frequently briefed the Foreign Office and other government departments on issues of international law, and prepared manuals for the use of British delegates to the Versailles Peace Conference. He strongly advocated the establishment of a League of Nations and was instrumental in founding the *British Yearbook of International Law*; its first article was his obituary.

ODNB; JC (17 Oct. 1919).

**OPPENHEIM, MICHAEL MORRIS** (26 June 1853–27 April 1927), naval historian. London-born, and seemingly of Jewish origin, he trained at UCL’s Medical School, spent a year on the staff of the Middlesex Hospital, and was licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons in 1879. During the 1880s he was a ship’s surgeon with the Royal Mail Line and the P&O Line, but was later able to exist on private means as an independent scholar researching and writing on British naval and maritime history, notably *A History of the Administration*

of the Royal Navy...to 1660 (1896). He was a foundation member of the Navy Records Society, for which he edited volumes in its ongoing series. He also contributed to volumes of the *Victoria County History of England*, but later lived in Italy, where he died.

Online sources; his surname at birth appears to have been registered as Oppenheim.

**OPPENHEIM, MORRIS SIMEON** (c1825–3 January 1883), barrister and communal leader. The son of a London merchant who was Secretary of the \*Great Synagogue for nearly 25 years and foundation President of the \*Jews' Free School, he was Secretary of the \*Jews' and General Scientific and Literary Institution before entering Middle Temple, where he was called to the Bar in 1858. He became a special pleader, a member of the Home Circuit and afterwards of the South Eastern Circuit. He was a member of the \*Board of Deputies, of the Council of the \*United Synagogue, and of the leadership of the Jews' Hospital, and appeared in 1875 before the Factory Commission to explain the impact of factory legislation on the Jewish community. A bachelor who lived with his widowed mother, he became depressed and delusional during the early 1880s, eventually shooting himself in the head in his chambers at 5 Pump Court, Temple. The JC attributed his suicide to professional worries and thwarted ambition (he had recently unsuccessfully applied for a government appointment at Surrey Sessions).

*The Times* (30 Oct. 1874, 4, 9 Jan. 1883); JC (16 June 1875, 5 Jan. 1883, 5 April 1889).

**OPPENHEIM, (Hon.) PHILIP ANTHONY CHARLES LAWRENCE** (20 March 1956–), politician and businessman. The son of businessman Henry Oppenheim (d. 1980), Chairman of City Wall Properties Ltd, and of Baroness \*Oppenheim-Barnes, he was educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford. From 1983–97 he was Conservative MP for Amber Valley, serving as Parliamentary Private Secretary (1988–94), as Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Department of Employment (1994–5), in the Department of Trade and Industry (1995–6), and as Exchequer Secretary

to the Treasury (1996–7). He has written on business and technology and is Managing Director of Cubana Ltd.

Jolles; WW.

**OPPENHEIM (née Viner), SALLY, BARONESS OPPENHEIM-BARNES** (26 July 1930–), politician. The daughter of a Sheffield diamond cutter and merchant, she was born in Dublin and educated at Sheffield High School and Lowther College, North Wales, becoming a social worker and then Executive Director of Industrial and Investment Services Ltd., and a company director. She was Conservative MP for Gloucester (1970–87), sat in the Tory Shadow Cabinet (1975–9), and was Minister of State for Consumer Affairs at the Department of Trade (1979–82). She was a member of the BBC Advisory Council (1971–9). She received a life peerage in 1989.

Jolles; Stenton; WW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**OPPENHEIMER, Sir BERNARD, first Baronet** (18 February 1866–3 June 1921), diamond magnate and financier. Born in Friedberg near Frankfurt, the son of a diamond merchant, he went with his brother Louis in 1886 to the Rand, South Africa. There he acted as representative of his cousin, Anton Dunkelsbuhler, the famous diamond merchant whose firm became known as Dunkels. Oppenheimer later lived in London, where he was Chairman of the South African Diamond Corporation and of other diamond and financial firms. Naturalised in 1901, he established, in 1917, a highly regarded scheme to establish diamond cutting factories to provide employment for disabled war veterans, and opened plants in four different British cities. He received a baronetcy shortly before his death.

WWW; *Times* (14 June 1921); Wheatcroft, *Randlords*; Jolles.

**OPPENHEIMER, Sir CHARLES** (1836–21 June 1900), businessman and consul-general, and **OPPENHEIMER, Sir FRANCIS CHARLES** (17 December 1870–25 June 1961), barrister and

consul-general, Born in Frankfurt, Charles arrived in London at the age of 18, becoming a general merchant and importer, and heading his successful firm for 17 years. In 1880 he returned to Frankfurt as the unpaid British Consul there, and from 1882 was Consul-General for that district and several surrounding grand duchies. Knighted in 1892, he was an active contributor to Jewish charities. His London-born son Francis, educated at the Frankfurt Gymnasium and at Balliol College, Oxford, was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1895. He succeeded his father as Consul-General and was noted for the high quality of his reports. He gave much useful advice to the British government on German military preparations. Knighted in 1907, he became British Consul-General in The Hague in 1914. Later, as wartime jingoism increased, he was the victim of a press campaign, orchestrated by Lord Rothermere and others, which (with an underlying element of antisemitism) attacked his German links. He was recalled in September 1918, and resigned from government office the following year. He became an Anglican, but played a notable role during the 1930s in assisting German Jewish refugees. He wrote an interesting autobiography, *Stranger Within* (1960), which was published when he was nearly 90.

ODNB; Jolles; JC (29 June 1900).

**OPPENHEIMER, HEINRICH** (1870–31 January 1933), physician and barrister. A remarkable polymath, he was born in Würzburg, Bavaria, and graduated MD from the University of Heidelberg in 1892. Moving to Britain, he worked at St Bartholomew's Hospital as well as at the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars. He published (1903) a monograph on the treatment of gonorrhoea in the male, and chaired the Hampstead Division of the BMA. In his spare time he studied law, with no intention of practising. In 1906 he obtained the LLB degree from the University of London and received the Certificate of Honour (First Class) from the Council of Legal Education, as well as the Campbell Foster Prize of the Middle Temple, which called him to the Bar in 1907. He remained a physician with a thirst for scholarship. The University of London awarded him an LLD in 1908 for his thesis 'The Criminal Responsibility of Lunatics: a

study in comparative law', a DLit in 1912 for his thesis on 'The Rationale of Punishment', and a PhD in 1924 for his manuscript 'The Constitution of the German Republic'. All these works were published. His book *Medical and Allied Topics in Latin Poetry* appeared in 1928. He died in Nice.

JC (29 Oct. 1897, 5 May 1905, 4 May 1906, 27 Nov. 1908, 6 June 1924); BMJ (4 March 1933).

**OPPENHEIMER, HENRY** (1859–23 March 1932), financier, art collector and philanthropist. Born in Washington, DC, he was educated in Frankfurt, where he joined Lazard, Speyer and Ellissen, bankers. In London from 1882, he worked at Speyer Brothers, bankers, becoming a partner in 1903, and participating in the financial arrangements of the London Underground railway and other enterprises. He retired in 1916, thereafter devoting himself to charitable causes, notably the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, and artistic interests. He built up a large and important collection of art works comprising majolica, glass, ivory, medals, coins, intaglios, bronzes, enamels, Greek and Roman art objects, paintings, prints, and Old Master drawings. He became an executive member of the National Art Collections Fund (1906–29; Treasurer 1929–32), and lent art treasures liberally to loan exhibitions. An active member of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, he was elected FSA.

*Time* (27 July 1936); *Times* (24 March 1932, 9 April 1936); JC (1 April, 27 May 1932).

**OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH** (1875–1967), artist. Born in Würzburg, Bavaria, he trained at the Munich Academy. He was at first known for his landscapes, but it was as a portraitist that his reputation solidified. He lived and worked in England from 1898–1908, later settling here after Hitler's rise to power. An impressionist, he exhibited regularly, and in about 1937 completed a portrait of Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz. In 1938 he helped to raise funds for the Palestine Exhibition and Fair held in central London. In November 1955, to mark his eightieth birthday, he held an exhibition of his work in various media, with his portraits

of the Jewish artists Hermann Struck and Leonid Pasternak taking pride of place. He subsequently lived in Canada. He was presumably related to Hermann \*Oppenheimer.

JE; JC (9 Nov. 1906, 1 April 1938, 28 Sept. 1945, 18 Nov. 1955).

**ORBACH, MAURICE** (13 July 1902–24 April 1979), politician. Born in Cardiff, he was educated at Cardiff High School and New York University, becoming an engineer. He was a lifelong member of Poale Zion, and to counter discrimination against Jews in industry and trade he co-founded in 1940 the Trades Advisory Council, of which he became General Secretary. A member of the LCC from 1937–45, he served as Labour MP for Willesden East (1945–59) and for Stockport (1964–79), and was regarded as a maverick leftist. He served on the \*Board of Deputies, on the national executive of AJEX, and on the international executive of the WJC. In 1954, on the WJC's behalf, he travelled to Egypt in an unsuccessful attempt to save the lives of Jews convicted of spying for Israel, also acting as an intermediary between Churchill and Nasser, and later finding it hard to live down reports that he had called Nasser 'my brother', something he vigorously denied. He chaired the National Council against Racial and Religious Discrimination, and resigned from the Anti-Nazi League owing to its leadership's anti-Zionist stance. His American-born wife Ruth (d. 1983) was a former chairman of Pioneer Women (renamed British Na'amat).

JC (4 May, 13, 20 July, 21 Dec. 1979, 8 July 1983); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**ORGEL, LESLIE ELEAZER** (12 January 1927–27 October 2007), pre-biotic biochemist. He attended Dame Alice Owen's School in his native London, and in 1951 obtained his DPhil at Oxford. As an inorganic chemist he advanced ligand field theory (concerning chemical bonding). His *An Introduction to Transition-Metal Chemistry: Ligand Field Theory* appeared in 1960, and he was elected FRS in 1962. A Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge (1957–64), and Reader at the University of Cambridge Chemical Laboratories (1963–4),

he was subsequently a professor at the Salk Institute, La Jolla, California. He wrote *The Origins of Life: Molecules and Natural Selection* (1973) and co-authored *The Origins of Life on the Earth* (1974).

WWW.

**ORNADEL, CYRIL** (1924–), composer and conductor. Born in London, he studied at the Royal College of Music. He became Musical Director of the popular radio comedy series *Take It From Here* and ultimately of many West End productions including *Kiss Me Kate* and *My Fair Lady*, as well as of the London Palladium. He composed the scores to the musicals *Great Expectations*, *Treasure Island*, and *Pickwick* (the latter includes the well-known song *If I Ruled the World*), and the music for numerous films, including *Subterfuge* (1968), *Brief Encounter* (1974), and *Tiffany Jones* (1975). He later resided in Israel.

Online sources.

**ORNSTIEN (sic), ABRAHAM FREDERICK** (1836–6 December 1895) and **ORNSTIEN (sic), PHINEAS** (c1821–4 July 1885), Orthodox ministers. Born in Whitechapel, Phineas was for many years honorary Reader of the Borough Synagogue, St George's Road, Southwark. He played a prominent role in the foundation of the Borough New Synagogue (becoming Reader on its opening in 1862) and Borough New Schools (which he served as Secretary) in Walworth, and was a constant visitor to the Jewish poor and sick in the district. He resigned his offices very shortly before his death. S. H. \*Valentine was his son-in-law. His son Abraham taught at the JFS before, aged 18, becoming Minister to the Portsea (\*Portsmouth) Congregation. From 1860–6 he was Principal of the \*Birmingham National Schools, and after several years as minister to the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation, returned to Portsea as Principal of \*Aria College, 1876–82. He was subsequently Minister in Cape Town, where he died. His brother **Philip Ornstien** (1855–4 January 1920), educated privately and briefly at the JFS, became clerk to the \*United Synagogue in 1873, and in 1889 succeeded Asher \*Asher as

Secretary. He was assistant Hon. Secretary to the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition (1887), Hon. Secretary of the \*Hayes Industrial School for Jewish Boys, and at the forefront of communal efforts on behalf of the Jewish poor. He left in manuscript form a history of his Masonic lodge and of the United Synagogue's Burial Society and cemeteries.

*JE; JC* (10 July 1885, 3 Jan. 1896, 9 Jan. 1920).

**OROWAN, EGON** (2 August 1902–3 August 1989), physicist. Born Orován Egon, the son of a mechanical engineer, he was educated in his native Budapest, studied at the University of Vienna, and also researched in Berlin. He apparently assisted Imre Brody, the inventor of the krypton-filled light bulb, with some practical and scientific matters relating to krypton. He engaged in further research in Birmingham (1937–9) and at Cambridge (1939–50), and then settled in the USA, where he was Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the MIT. With G. I. Taylor and Michael \*Polanyi he introduced crystal dislocation into physics as the essential mediator of plastic deformation. In addition to his scientific work he commented on history and economics and invented the word 'socioeconomy' to denote the interrelationship between sociology and economics. Elected FRS in 1947, he received many awards, mainly non-British.

*Biog. Mem. FRS.*, 41 (1995); *WWW*.

**ORTHODOXY IN ANGLO-JEWRY.** The religious strand of Anglo-Orthodoxy emerged in the eighteenth century, when the concept of a \*Chief Rabbinate began, although the synagogues under the Chief Rabbi's authority were not fully clarified for several generations. Anglo-Orthodoxy was, for many years, 'centrist' on the Jewish spectrum, with few if any representatives of what would later be termed Strict Orthodoxy of the East European kind. It would be a very long time before yeshivot were opened in Britain, and most Anglo-Orthodox Jews always spoke English, dressed in the manner of other English people, and did not unduly separate themselves from non-Jews. On the other hand, 'centrist' Anglo-Jewry always rejected the assumptions of

Reform and Liberal Judaism, and, indeed, any basic innovations in Orthodox practice, as the great controversy over the beginnings of the \*Masorti movement in the 1960s shows. The main institutions of centrist Anglo-Orthodoxy include the Chief Rabbinate, \*Jews College, and the network of the \*United Synagogue. The right-of-centre position belongs to the \*Federation of Synagogues, originally catering to Orthodox newcomers in the East End and only loosely recognising the authority of the Chief Rabbi, and a to variety of Strictly Orthodox groups established in the twentieth century, which do not recognise the authority of the Chief Rabbi and are represented by the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. At the other end of the spectrum, Reform (represented by the \*Movement for Reform Judaism) and \*Liberal Judaism, which reject the tenets of Anglo-Orthodoxy, have grown, as has the Masorti (Conservative) movement since the 1960s, which also does not recognise the Chief Rabbi or the United Synagogue Beth Din. The Sephardi synagogues have had their own chief rabbi, the \*Haham. Nevertheless, the mainstream Anglo-Orthodox United Synagogue headed by the Chief Rabbi is still regarded as the 'norm' in Anglo-Jewry, with the Chief Rabbi invariably regarded as the leading religious figure and spokesman in the British Jewish community. About 55 per cent of Anglo-Jewry is believed to belong to the United Synagogue. However, the zenith of the membership and influence of the United Synagogue arguably came in the period c1925–65, when it appears to have included a plurality of post-1881 immigrants from Eastern Europe, and has probably waned since then, losing ground to both the religious 'right' (in particular) and 'left'.

Based on material supplied by Dr John Cooper.

**OSBORNE VERDICT (Rex versus Osborne, 1732)**, a ruling by the Court of the King's Bench that confirmed group defamation as an offence in law. A printer in the Minories named Osborne, possibly the journalist George Osborne (c1690–c1762), issued a paper claiming that in February that year a number of Jews newly arrived in London from Portugal had murdered (apparently by burning to death) a Jewish woman's child on discovering that the latter's father was

a Christian; he added that Jews often acted similarly. This new twist on an old theme, that of ritual murder, led to separate incidents of mob violence in which several Jews from Portugal living, like the alleged culprits, near Broad Street by the City, were 'barbarously treated, and threatened with death' if they ventured forth again. The court ruled that by stating that 'the Jews have frequently done' what the Portuguese men were said to have done Osborne had published an inflammatory libel on the Jewish community – 'the whole community of the Jews are struck at' – and ordered his paper to be withdrawn from circulation. It observed that 'the publication of this paper is deservedly punishable in an information for a misdemeanour (apparently inciting to a breach of the peace), and that of the highest kind; such sorts of advertisements necessarily tending to raise tumults of disorders among the people and inflame them with a universal spirit of barbarity against a whole body of men, as if guilty of crimes scarce practicable and totally incredible'.

H. S. Q. Henriques, 'Jews and the English Law', *Jewish Quarterly Review*, 12 (1900), 670–1.

**OSPOVAT, HENRY** (1877–2 January 1909), artist and illustrator. Born in Dvinsk, Russia, to Orthodox parents with whom he moved to Britain as a boy, he attended the Manchester Jews' School. He trained at Manchester's Municipal School of Art and was apprenticed to a lithographer, but a scholarship took him in 1897 to the South Kensington School of Art, which he left in 1900 after receiving many commissions for bookplates and book illustrations. He illustrated editions of Shakespeare's *Sonnets* and Matthew Arnold's *Poems*, as well as other works including Francis Coutts's version of *The Song of Songs*. He hoped to specialise in portrait painting, and exhibited at the 1905 exhibition of the International Society of Gravers, Painters and Sculptors, but lacked a patron. In 1908 his caricatures of such people as Caruso and Harry Lauder, hanging in a London exhibition of caricatures and portraits alongside the work of several better-known artists, received most of the attention and acclaim. Few observers realised that the 'young Russian' was a Jew, though Ospovat was a man of deep Jewish feeling with a love of Yiddish literature; he intended to depict

scenes of Jewish life in London's East End, but a cruel illness cut short his life.

JC (8 Jan. 1909); *Times* (23 Dec. 1899); *The New Age* (29 Feb. 1908); Oliver Onions, *The Work of Henry Ospovat* (1911).

**OSTRER, ISIDORE** (17 June 1889–3 September 1975), financier and film producer. He was born in the East End, the son of a jeweller's salesman who had left the Ukraine in the 1870s. He began as a stockbroker's clerk, and in 1919 founded the Lothbury Investments Corporation and Ostrer Brothers Merchant Bank. They floated loans for early British film companies, leading to the important involvement of Ostrer and his brothers in the film industry. From the 1920s until 1942 he was head of Gaumont-British Films, which owned 250 cinemas and employed Sir Michael \*Balcon as producer. The firm experienced sharp competition from rivals, and in 1941 was sold to J. Arthur Rank. Ostrer then lived in South Africa before returning to Britain. From 1901–38 he owned the *Sunday Referee* newspaper, and from 1920 headed Amalgamated Textiles, an important textile manufacturing company. He wrote several works on currency reform that anticipated much of Keynesianism, and believed that, through fasting and drinking water, he would live to be 130. The Ostrers were more assimilated than many East End Jewish families, with Isidore marrying three non-Jewish wives, the first being the granddaughter of the High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire. His daughter **Pamela Mason** (10 March 1916–29 June 1996), whose second husband was the famous actor James Mason, was an actress and screenwriter. She began her acting career under her maiden name, and then appeared, successively, under her two married surnames, the first, until 1941, being Kellino. As Pamela Ostrer she played Naomi Oppenheimer in *Jew Süss* (1934). Her earliest major film was *Charade* (1953). Isadore's brother **Mark Ostrer** (4 November 1892–5 November 1958) represented Gaumont-British Films in its dealings with the public and other cinema firms. A third brother, **Maurice Ostrer** (1896–December 1975), film producer, ran Gainsborough Studios from 1937–46, when it produced a number of well-known British films, including *Fanny By Gaslight* and *The Wicked Lady*.

Previously a director, with his brothers, of Gaumont-British Films, he died in Cannes.

ODNB; JC (19 Sept. 1975, 12 Dec. 1975); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**OSTROGORSKI, MOISEI YAKELOVICH** (3 March 1854–1919), political analyst and author. He was born in Grodno, in what is now Belarus. His father is described in the *Jewish Encyclopedia* as a ‘Jewish teacher’, and in the ODNB as a ‘landowner’. It is possible that his family deserted Judaism, as he took a law degree at the University of St Petersburg, and then worked in the Russian Ministry of Justice. According to the ODNB, he rose to be head of his department, which was unlikely for a practising Jew. The *Jewish Encyclopedia* states that he held only a minor position. Whatever the case, in 1884 he left for France, where he was associated with a private university in Paris and published works on public law; he was also a prominent supporter of Alfred Dreyfus. As a result of his research in Britain and the USA, he published the work that made him famous, *Democracy and the Organisation of Political Parties* (2 vols, 1902). This was among the first to study British and American parties realistically. He believed that British parties were evolving into machines like the corrupt parties in the USA. He proposed replacing existing parties with single-issue associations. He returned to Russia in 1903, where, in 1906–7, he was a member of the Russian Duma. He was a frequent visitor in London until 1916, when he took up a readership at the University of St Petersburg. He died in Petrograd (as the city was then known) at an unknown date in 1919, during the chaos that followed the Bolshevik Revolution.

ODNB; JE.

**OTTERBOURG (née Cohen), THÉRÈSE** (c1830–27 October 1909), educator and philanthropist. The elder daughter of Dover minister and schoolmaster Rev. Raphael Isaac Cohen, she was born in Hamburg. Following their mother’s early death she and her sister Bertha (1832–4 August 1896) were sent to Hamburg to be brought up by relatives. Subsequently, Bertha married wealthy

Liverpool businessman David \*Lewis and Thérèse ran a girls’ school at Marine House, Dover, which was attended by, among others, the future wives of Sir Samuel \*Montagu, the first Lord Swaythling (Ellen Cohen), and Sir Israel \*Hart (Lottie Moses). Thérèse became engaged to Samuel \*Isaac’s son Harry, but while on a business trip for the family firm during the American Civil War he died in Nassau of yellow fever. In 1871 she married prominent German-born Paris-based physician Dr Jonas Salomon Otterbourg, and on his death presented his large library of Hebrew and religious books to the Paris rabbinical seminary. She and Bertha were stalwart champions of Orthodox Judaism. In 1891 they held a London reception for France’s Grand Rabbin Zadoc Kahn. Bertha often took up her pen against what she saw as antisemitism, causing the Editor of the humour magazine *Punch* to modify the mockery of Jews contained in its pages. In 1897 the two sisters, with a female friend of similar age and no male escort, made a pilgrimage to Palestine, exploring the country on horseback. Thérèse was one of the first women admitted to the Council of the AJA. When almost 80 she travelled to Constantinople to survey conditions at the Haskeui School for Jewish girls, which was her pet project.

JC (16 Sept. 1881, 14 Aug. 1896, 29 Oct., 5 Nov. 1909).

**OXFORD** had a Jewish community during the Middle Ages, when it was an important commercial centre. A Regius Professorship in Hebrew, filled by Christian scholars, was founded in 1546, and in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries several converted Jews arrived to catalogue Hebrew volumes at the Bodleian and to tutor in Hebrew at the university. Philip \*Ferdinand had taught there during Elizabeth’s reign before moving to \*Cambridge. During James I’s reign more Jewish converts were connected with the university, although one, who had taught with the promise of converting, skipped town before the scheduled christening, leaving the clergyman due to baptise him at the font to rail about the ‘Perfidy of the Jews’ instead. Isaac \*Abendana, who arrived there after the Restoration, was the first professing Jew to reside and teach in Oxford. During the Interregnum the first coffee house in England

was opened there; its proprietor was allegedly a Jew. During the eighteenth century other converted Jews taught at the university, and there was a nucleus of mercantile Jewish families in town. By the early nineteenth century, when the Bodleian acquired the important Hebrew collection once belonging to Austrian rabbi David Oppenheim, Hebrew teachers at Oxford were less inclined to convert; they included H. V. \*Bolaffey and Solomon \*Lyon. With the University Test Act of 1871 professing Jews were able to take degrees from the university and to participate on equal terms in academic life. In the 1880s Samuel \*Alexander became a Fellow of Lincoln College and J. J. \*Sylvester was appointed Professor of Geometry. Jewish heads of Oxford colleges have included Sir Isaiah \*Berlin, former Australian Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowen, Dame Ruth \*Deech, A. L. \*Goodhart, Lord \*Goodman, and H. L. A. \*Hart, while among Jewish presidents of the Oxford Union were Philip \*Guedalla, Leslie \*Hore-Belisha, Jeremy \*Isaacs, and Leonard \*Stein. By the 1840s there were about 20 Jews in Oxford, comprising mainly clothing sellers and their families; one of them, Aaron Jacob (d. 1844), was apparently a qualified rabbi. They were joined over the ensuing decade by hawkers, jeweller-silversmiths, and tobacconists, as well as people in a smattering of other trades, including two dentists. The congregation was founded in 1842, and by the High Holydays in 1849 had a small synagogue in Paradise Square. It occasionally employed ministers, but owing to its small size could not afford a competitive salary, and few remained for long. Until the 1890s, when a marriage celebrant was appointed, weddings were conducted by the minister of Cheltenham or some other community. In the 1890s, too, the congregation's President, Joel Zacharias Jessel (c1857–1 August 1905) – a waterproof manufacturer, Conservative councillor, and prominent Freemason – helped to secure a Jewish burial plot within the municipal cemetery. In about 1900 a synagogue was acquired in Richmond Road. Several Jewish refugee scholars arrived in the 1930s, and during the Second World War the community was considerably augmented by evacuees from London. A new shul, the Oxford Synagogue and Jewish Centre, was erected on the Richmond Road site in 1974. From 1981–3 the President was Freda Silver (née Silverstone; later Silver-Jackson; 1915–August 1992), sister of Sir Arnold \*Silverstone

(Lord Ashdown) and Lord \*Stone. Services are Orthodox by default, although, in accordance with its ecumenical principles, the Oxford Masorti Group and the Oxford Progressive (Liberal) Congregation have equal rights to use the Centre, and also hold services there. In 2009 there were about 500 Jewish residents of Oxford, with a roughly equal number of Jewish undergraduates.

JE; EJ; Lewis, *Oxford*; JC (10 Oct. 1902, 4 Aug. 1905); Jolles; JYB; JCR-UK.

**OXFORD CENTRE FOR HEBREW AND JEWISH STUDIES** was founded in 1972 as the Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies, with the assistance of the Charles Wolfson Charitable Trust. The Centre changed its name in 1993 to reflect its activities more accurately. Initially based in a single room in the Oriental Institute at the University of Oxford, it has been headquartered since 1974 in a Georgian house in the city. Its main campus, however, is in the outlying village of Yarnton, where it occupies a seventeenth-century manor house and surroundings, purchased in 1993. The Centre's foundation President was Professor David \*Patterson, who played a pivotal role in its establishment. Its President from 1996–2000 was Professor Bernard \*Wasserstein, who was succeeded by Professor Peter Oppenheimer (16 April 1938–), a distinguished economist who in 2001 became Chairman of the JC. Since its inception the Centre, which has its own resident Fellows and other staff, has hosted numerous international conferences and hundreds of major scholars, and an ever-increasing body of scholarly research leading to publication has been undertaken under its auspices.

David Patterson, 'The Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies', *JYB* (2001), 41–7.

■ **OXLEE, JOHN** (25 September 1779–30 January 1854), controversial philosemitic Anglican clergyman, Rector of Molesworth in Huntingdonshire. A keen student of Hebrew and of rabbinical literature, he frequently reached conclusions at odds with both Judaism and Christianity. He contributed



articles to the *\*Voice of Israel* and the *JC*, and for many years corresponded about theology with an overseas Jewish scholar. In his most important work, *The Christian Doctrine of the Trinity and Incarnation considered and maintained on the principles of Judaism* (3 vols, 1815–50), he argued that the concept of the

Trinity occurred in the Talmud. He shunned the conversionist *\*London Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews*, a stance which was praised by his Jewish contemporaries.

ODNB; *JC* (15 Sept. 1854, 28 July 1876).

## P

**PACHT, OTTO ERNST** (7 September 1902–17 April 1988), art historian. Born in Vienna, the son of a businessman, he was educated at the University of Vienna. In 1933 he was appointed to a post at the University of Hamburg, but was unable to take it up after Hitler's rise to power. In 1938 he arrived in London, where he was invited to produce a catalogue of the illuminated manuscripts held by the British Museum – a project he continued from 1941 at Oxford. He became a renowned expert on this subject. His three-volume catalogue was published in 1967–73. He was also a noted expert on medieval and early Renaissance art. He was Lecturer (later Reader) in the History of Medieval Art at the University of Oxford from 1945–63, and received many scholarly honours. In 1963 he took up an academic post in Vienna, where he died.

ODNB.

**PACIFICO, DAVID** (c1784–12 April 1854), merchant and consul-general, known to history as Don Pacifico. A Sephardi Jew of Italian descent, whose parents were married at \*Bevis Marks Synagogue in 1761, he was probably born in Gibraltar. His early life is obscure. He lived in Portugal, where in 1835 he was naturalised as a Portuguese citizen, and was Portuguese Consul-General in Athens from 1837–42. He continued to live there as a merchant and member of the small local Jewish community. In April 1847, anxious not to offend a visiting French Rothschild, authorities in Athens banned the traditional Greek Orthodox Easter celebration rite of burning Judas Iscariot in effigy. In retaliation mobs burned Pacifico's house. He was still a British subject, and the British legation supported his claim for £32,000 in damages from the Greek government. In January 1850, when Greece declined to pay, the British government sent a fleet to Athens to secure British claims in this and a number of other cases; Piraeus, the

seaport gateway to Athens, was blockaded for two months. France and Russia supported Greece, and a war nearly ensued. The incident became celebrated in Britain when, on 25 June 1850, Lord Palmerston, the forceful Foreign Secretary, made a renowned speech in Parliament observing that any British subject anywhere should be able to echo the cry of citizens of ancient Rome, *Civis Romanus Sum* ('I am a citizen of Rome'), in the certain knowledge that the strong hand of Britain would protect him. Palmerston, a philosemite, also condemned Greece's antisemitism. His speech was one of the most famous ever made in Victorian England. Pacifico moved to London, and lies buried in the Sephardi cemetery in Mile End Road.

ODNB; EJ; A. M. Hyamson, 'Don Pacifico', *JHSET*, 18 (1953–5), 1–39.

**PADWA, CHANOCH DOV** (17 August 1908–16 August 2000), Chasidic rabbi and scholar. A Talmudic prodigy and a devotee of the Belzer Rebbe, he was born in Busk, Galicia (now in the Ukraine), son of Rabbi Eliezer Ze'ev of Padwa. The family moved during the First World War to Vienna, where, having studied in Hungary and Krakow, he became rabbi of a traditional synagogue. Arrested and interned following the Anschluss, he was released in 1940 and reached Jerusalem, where he was appointed Rabbi of the Broder Synagogue and a dayan of the Eda Charedit Beth Din. He moved to London in 1955 to head the Beth Din of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations (UOHC). A celebrated halakhic authority who made a profound impact on the Charedi community in Britain, his influence extended overseas, and although he effectively retired from communal leadership two years before his death he continued to officiate at weddings and acted as sandek (godfather) at a circumcision the day preceding his death. He was buried in Jerusalem. He published a three-volume work of responsa, *Cheshev Ha-Ephod*. His son Rabbi [**Moshe Chaim**] **Ephraim Padwa** succeeded him as Principal Rabbinical Authority of the UOHC.

JC (1 Sept., 24 Nov. 2000); *Jewish Tribune* (17 Aug. 2000); *Times* (22 Aug. 2000); *Guardian* (25 Aug. 2000);

*Independent* (9 Sept. 2000); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**PAGEL, WALTER TRAUOGOTT ULRICH** (12 November 1898–25 March 1983), medical historian and pathologist. Walter Pagel was born in Berlin, the son of Julius Pagel (1851–1912), a distinguished medical historian and physician, he graduated in medicine at the University of Berlin in 1922 and gained a higher doctorate from the University of Heidelberg in 1930, specialising in the pathology of tuberculosis. He came to England in 1933 and was a founder of the ‘Cambridge History of Sciences’ lecture series. From 1939–56 he was Consultant Pathologist at the Central Middlesex Hospital, Park Royal, and from 1956–67 at the Clare Hall Hospital, Barnet, Hertfordshire. A prolific and influential historian of medicine, he argued that medical ideas should always be placed in the context of their time. He was an expert on Paracelsus and on William Harvey, about whom he wrote *William Harvey’s Biological Ideas* (1967) and other works. He received many distinctions, including four honorary degrees. A two-volume festschrift in his honour, edited by Allen Debus, appeared in 1972. His son **Bernard Ephraim Julius Pagel** (4 January 1930–14 July 2007), was an astronomer. Educated at Merchant Taylors’ School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (MA, PhD; Research Fellow 1953–6), he worked for the Royal Greenwich Observatory and later as Professor of Astrophysics in Copenhagen. Awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Society in 1990 and elected FRS in 1992, he wrote *Nucleosynthesis and the Chemical Evolution of Galaxies* (1997).

ODNB; *Lancet* (16 April 1983); *BMJ* (23 April 1983); *Medical History*, 27 (1983), 310; *Independent* (22 Aug. 2007); *WW*.

**PAISNER, LESLIE LAZARUS** (11 February 1909–28 March 1979), solicitor and communal leader. Born in London, the son of a wholesale confectioner, he was educated at the Whitechapel Foundation School. Having become a solicitor, in 1932 he established Paisner & Co. in Bloomsbury, which developed a significant clientele in property and

taxation law, and among many leading businessmen, including Sir Isaac Wolfson and Sir Charles Forte. In 1974 he acted for the estate of the deceased Labour politician Richard Crossman in successful efforts to publish the latter’s diaries, which led to major changes in freedom of publication. His firm also acted for many Jewish charitable bodies. He was Vice-Chairman of the Hillel Foundation, an initiator of the Oxford Centre for Post-Graduate Hebrew Studies, and closely connected with Yesodey Hatorah School. He was on the Board of Governors of the Central Synagogue and a member of the Council of the United Synagogue. His solicitor son **Harold Michael Paisner** (4 June 1939–) is senior partner at Berwin Leighton Paisner and a governor of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

JC (6 April 1979; *WW*; Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*).

**PALGRAVE (né Cohen), Sir FRANCIS** (July 1788–6 July 1861), archivist and historian. Born Ephraim Cohen in Kentish Town, the son of a wealthy stockbroker who subsequently fell on hard times, he was well educated at home, and worked as a solicitor’s clerk from 1808–22. In 1827 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, and began to specialise in cases relating to peerage claims. He had, meanwhile, established a formidable reputation as an antiquary and archival researcher: his writings appeared in major literary journals and in 1821 he was elected FRS. In 1823 he married the daughter of a prominent non-Jewish antiquary, having converted to Anglicanism and adopted his bride’s mother’s maiden surname. Knighted in 1832, he was a sub-commissioner of the Record Commission, which published his *Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons* (2 vols, 1827–34) and his *Rotuli Curiae Regis* (1831), and in 1838 he became Deputy Keeper and Executive Head of the newly established Public Record Office, doing enormously valuable work in centralising and conserving England’s national archives. His *The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth* (1832) is seen as the earliest important study of English constitutional history derived from public documents. Also noteworthy is his *A History of Normandy and England* (4 vols, 1851–63). His four sons, who until adulthood

appear to have been ignorant of their father's Jewish background, were all distinguished. **Francis Turner Palgrave** (28 September 1824–24 September 1897) compiled *The Golden Treasury* (1861), which was long regarded as the standard anthology of the best short English poems, and was Professor of Poetry at Oxford. **William Gifford Palgrave** (24 January 1826–30 September 1888), an explorer, linguist, and diplomat, died in Uruguay as Minister-Resident. **Sir [Robert Harry] Inglis Palgrave** (11 June 1827–25 January 1919), a banker and economist, edited *The Economist* from 1877–83 (jointly from 1877–81) and compiled the well-known multi-volume *Dictionary of Political Economy* (1894–1908). In 1908 he became the first economist to be knighted. **Sir Reginald Francis Douce Palgrave** (28 June 1829–13 July 1904) was Clerk of the House of Commons from 1886–1900 and author of *The Chairman's Handbook* (1877). He was knighted in 1892.

ODNB; JE; EJ; Emden; L. Edwards, 'A Remarkable Family: the Palgraves', in J. M. Shaftesley, ed., *Remember the Days: essays on Anglo-Jewish history presented to Cecil Roth* (1966); B. Braude, 'The Heine-Disraeli Syndrome among the Palgraves of Victorian England', in T. M. Endelman, ed., *Jewish Apostasy in the Modern World* (1987).

**PALME, S.** (pseud.) *see* **SOWIASKI, B.**

**PALMER, LILLI** (24 May 1914–27 January 1986), actress. Born Lillie Marie Peiser in Posen, Prussia (Poznan, Poland), the daughter of a surgeon and an actress, she studied drama in Berlin. Following the Nazi rise to power in 1933 she moved first to Paris, where she appeared in cabaret, and then to England, having been given a film contract by Gaumont-British. Making her film debut in *Crime Unlimited* (1935), she went on to appear in Hitchcock's *Secret Agent* (1936) and other films. From 1943–57 she was married to British actor Rex Harrison, with whom she went to Hollywood, where she made films for Warner Brothers. She and Harrison, who had a son, appeared together in the Broadway hit *Bell, Book and Candle*. Her autobiography, *Change Lobsters and Dance* (1975), was a best seller. She continued acting, in Britain, the USA, and on the Continent, until shortly before her death.

D. Quinlan, *Quinlan's Illustrated Dictionary of Film Stars* (1996).

**PANETH, FRIEDRICH ADOLF** (31 August 1887–17 September 1958), chemist. Of Jewish parentage but raised as a Christian in his native Vienna, where his father was a prominent physiologist, he was educated at the universities of Vienna, Munich, and Glasgow, and held professorial posts in Prague, Hamburg, Berlin, and Königsberg. In 1933 he emigrated to Britain. Having worked at the University of London, he was (1939–53) Professor of Chemistry at the University of Durham, but was engaged on research into atomic energy in Montreal during the war. Elected FRS in 1947, he became Director of the Max Planck Institute of Chemistry in Mainz in 1953. An important contributor to chemistry, he conducted the first recorded measurement of a microscopic product in a nuclear reaction involving neutrons. He received many honours.

ODNB; Biog. Mem. FRS, 6 (1960); Hutchinson's *Dictionary of Scientific Biographical* (1994); WWW; ICDGEE; *Times* (19, 25 Sept. 1958).

**PANNICK, DAVID PHILIP, BARON PANNICK OF RADLETT** (7 March 1956–), barrister. Educated at Bancroft's School, Woodford Green, and at Hertford College, Oxford (MA, BCL; Hon Fellow, 2004), he was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1979 (QC, 1992, the youngest QC in the country; Bencher 1998). A leading barrister in the field of human rights and civil liberties, he has also distinguished himself as an expert in other areas of the law. He has served on the editorial board of *Public Law* and been a regular columnist on *The Times*. Recorder from 1995–2005, he was a deputy High Court judge from 1998–2005. He acted in the 'Spycatcher' and other prominent cases, and has appeared in numerous cases involving the European Courts of Justice and Human Rights. In 1978 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. In 2008 he was given a life peerage, sitting as a cross-bencher. The author of *Judicial Review of the Death Penalty* (1982), *Sex Discrimination in Sport* (1983), *Sex Discrimination Law* (1985), *Judges* (1987), and *Advocates* (1992), he co-edited and contributed to *Human Rights Law and Practice*

(2nd ed. 2004) and edited *Administrative Court: Practice and Procedure* (2006).

JC (10 Oct. 2008).

**PAPPWORTH (né Papperovitch), MAURICE HENRY** (9 January 1910–12 October 1984), medical educator and ethicist. A tailor's son, born in Liverpool, he was educated at the Birkenhead Institute and at the University of Liverpool (MD, 1936). He served in junior appointments in Liverpool hospitals and reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the RAMC, in which he served from 1941–6. He became a freelance consultant physician and medical tutor. He campaigned against the Royal College of Physicians' inadequate teaching methods and absurdly low pass rates, and on a freelance basis gave tutorials for the membership examination, greatly increasing the pass rates of candidates. Over the years 1600 prospective doctors attended his lectures including, it is said, 75 per cent of those who emigrated to Australia and New Zealand. He also campaigned against experimentation on humans without their informed consent, a practice that was rife in Britain and elsewhere. His book on this subject, *Human Guinea Pigs* (1967), caused a sensation, and helped to produce much stricter codes of medical ethics. After denying him the honour for many years, the Royal College of Physicians elected him a Fellow in 1993, and he was regarded as a heroic figure by many younger physicians.

ODNB; BMJ (10 Dec. 1994); Munk's Roll, 10, 373; JC (16 Sept. 1960, 2 June 1967, 26 Nov. 1971, 25 Feb. 1972, 6 June 1975).

**PARISER, Sir MAURICE** (4 December 1906–3 February 1968), local politician. Born in Manchester and educated at university there, he was a prominent local solicitor and served as a major during the Second World War. He was a Labour member of Manchester City Council from 1946 until his death and was the Council's leader from 1962–5. He served on many local committees and was Chairman of the Manchester Education Committee from 1950–4. He was a noted book collector, and was knighted in 1965. At one stage he was a member of the Council of Manchester

and Salford Jews and a vice-president of the Institute of Jewish Studies.

JC (25 June 1965, 9 Feb., 26 April 1968); WWW; Jolles.

**PARK HOUSE SCHOOL** was founded as an approved school for delinquent Jewish boys aged 14 to 19, older than the young adolescents at \*Hayes Industrial School for Jewish Boys and at the latter's replacement, Finnart House School. Its central purpose was to equip the boys with a trade and prevent them from re-offending, and it was managed by a board chaired until his death by Sir Meyer \*Spielman. Consecrated by Sir Basil \*Henriques, one of the managers, it opened in 1923 at Hayes End, Middlesex, with facilities for about 40 pupils. In 1950 it relocated to a former stately home set in 53 acres at Peper Harow, near Godalming, Surrey. From its commencement until 1955 it had a Jewish headmaster, Albert \*Gould, whose wife was Matron. The regime was enlightened. In 1934, when the school's enrolment dropped below the agreed intake, the Home Office asked it to accept some non-Jews as a temporary measure. This arrangement became permanent, and after the war the average number of Jewish boys steadily declined to single figures. In 1965, for instance, there were eight Jewish boys there, and 98 others. Following the Goulds' retirement, and despite the fact that non-Jews now comprised the majority of pupils, Jews predominated on its management board, which was chaired by Godfrey Isaacs (c1891–1980). There was still a Jewish staff member, Warden Mr Popeck, who taught tailoring and led the Jewish boys in religious services at the school synagogue, which had once been a private chapel. The percentage of boys who stayed out of trouble and in a job for at least two years after leaving was far higher than the national average for Home Office approved schools. The school eventually closed following a fire.

JC (6 July 1923, 20 Jan. 1928, 5 May 1950, 31 May 1963, 29 June 1969).

**PARKER, JOHN** (28 July 1875–18 November 1952), editor of reference works on the

theatre and businessman. He was born Jacob Solomons in New York. His father, a cashier from Warsaw, drowned in 1881, and his Cardiff-born mother moved to London, working as a caretaker in the City. Educated at the Whitechapel Foundation School, he began work as a commercial clerk, taking the name John Parker on his mother's advice and legally adopting it in 1917. He became a journalist, and from 1903–21 was the London manager of the *New York Dramatic News*, as well as a successful shipping agent. In 1912 he initiated the publication that made him well known, *Who's Who in the Theatre* (which had been preceded by a similar work that he had edited from 1908, *The Green Room Book*.) Parker compiled and single-handedly edited this reference work through 11 editions over the next 40 years. He never knowingly falsified an actor's age or biography; his letterhead bore a Latin motto meaning 'Without fear or favour'. He was also a talented illustrator. The publication continued after his death, edited by his son.

ODNB; *Times* (20 Nov. 1952).

■ **PARKES, JAMES WILLIAM** (22 December 1896–6 August 1981), Anglican clergyman and philosemite. One of the most important twentieth-century champions of the Jewish people, Rev. James Parkes was born in Guernsey, the son of an English civil engineer who became a fruit grower there. Educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and at Hertford College, Oxford, he served in the First World War. In 1934 he received a doctorate from Exeter College, Oxford, for a thesis later published as *The Conflict of the Church and Synagogue*. He was ordained in 1934 and worked for the League of Nations and other international bodies. From the 1930s he became one of the foremost opponents of antisemitism in the English-speaking world, advancing the view that Christianity had misrepresented Jewish teaching and was responsible for much of the legacy of antisemitism. He was a vigorous opponent of Nazism and a supporter of Zionism. From 1949–51 he served as President of the JHSE, a remarkable honour for a Christian clergyman. He wrote prolifically on Jewish history and affairs in such works as *Antisemitism* (1963). His library became the basis of the Parkes Library at the

University of Southampton. Under his occasional pseudonym John Hadham he wrote an autobiography, *Voyages of Discovery* (1969).

ODNB; EJ; C. Richmond, *Campaigner Against Antisemitism: The Reverend James Parkes, 1896–1981* (2005).

**PARNES, LAURENCE MAURICE (LARRY)** (1930–4 August 1989), impresario. Born in Willesden, London, he worked briefly in his family's clothing business before establishing his own ladieswear shop in Romford. During the mid-1950s he began his managerial career in show business, and for about a decade was one of the most powerful influences on the British pop scene, launching the careers of stars such as Tommy Steele, Billy Fury, Marty Wilde, and Georgie Fame. Described as a 'beat Svengali', he was dubbed 'Mr Parnes, shillings, and pence'. He rejected Cliff Richard after an audition and twice turned down the chance to manage the group that became the Beatles. During the 1970s, having abandoned the pop world, he produced the musicals *Charlie Girl* and *Chicago* at the Cambridge Theatre, London, and was Olympic ice skater John Curry's business manager. Ill health forced his retirement in 1981. He obtained a substantial out-of-court settlement from the BBC for an alleged libel by Paul McCartney on the radio programme *Desert Island Discs*.

JC (15 March 1963, 3 Nov. 1972, 11 Aug. 1989); *Times* (25 Aug. 1964); *Daily Telegraph* (7 Aug. 1989).

**PASCAL, JULIA** (15 November 1949–), theatrical director and playwright. Born in Manchester, she was initially an actress. In 1978 she became the first woman to direct a play at the National Theatre. Having formed the Pascal Theatre Company in 1985, she staged plays with hard-edged rather than stereotypically feminine themes, with many of them exploring the issue of cultural identity and exile. She began her writing career with *Special Category* (1984) and *Far Above Rubies* (1985). Her 'Holocaust Trilogy' comprises *Theresa* (1990), *A Dead Woman on Holiday* (1991), and *The Dybbuk* (1992). Subsequent plays have included *The Yiddish Queen Lear*, *King David Hotel*, and *Crossing Jerusalem*. In 2007 she became

Writer-in-Residence at the \*Wiener Library. Natalie and Lucinda \*Clein are her cousins.

JYB; JC (24 Nov. 1995, 9 March 2001, 9 Dec. 2005); G. Abramson, ed., *The Encyclopedia of Modern Jewish Culture* (2005); online sources.

**PATNICK, Sir [CYRIL] IRVINE** (October 1929–), politician. Sir Irvine Patnick was educated at Sheffield Polytechnic. He was a member of Sheffield City Council and the Metropolitan District Council from 1967–88. He was Conservative MP for Sheffield Hallam (1987–97), an Assistant Whip and Whip (1989–94), and a member of the Council of Europe (1995–7). He was knighted in 1994. A building contractor, he is Chairman of Watt Solutions Ltd. He has served as President of the Sheffield Jewish Representative Council, Chairman of Maccabi in Sheffield, and Vice-Chairman of Maccabi Union.

JC (14 April 1974, 11 Oct. 1987); Jolles; WW.

**PATTERSON, DAVID** (10 June 1922–10 December 2005), Hebrew scholar and founder of the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies. He was born in Liverpool. His Polish-born father ran a clothing store and later worked as a hairdresser. Educated at the Oulton High School and the University of Manchester, he was Chairman of the Habonim Institute in Manchester. He and his wife José lived in Israel from 1951–3. Returning to England, he was a lecturer (1953–6) in Modern Hebrew at the University of Manchester and then (1956–89) Cowley Lecturer in Post-Biblical Hebrew at Oxford. In 1972, through his own initiative, he established the Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies at Yarnton Manor, just outside Oxford, which later became the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies. The Centre, with the University of Oxford, has emerged as one of the leading institutions for Jewish studies in Europe. Paterson served as its President from 1972–91. He also wrote a number of notable works on modern Hebrew literature, including *The Hebrew Novel in Czarist Russia* (1964), and edited the 'East West Library' series 'Studies in Modern Hebrew Literature'. He was appointed CBE in 2003,

the first person thus honoured for 'services to Jewish studies'.

JC (16 Dec. 2005); *Independent* (14 Dec. 2005); *Times* (16 Dec. 2005); JYB 1993, 2005; *Who's Who in World Jewry* 1965.

**PAUK, GYÖRGY** (26 October 1936–), violinist. Educated at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music in his native Budapest, he settled in Britain in 1961. He formed a piano trio with Peter \*Frankl and Ralph \*Kirshbaum in 1972. His appointments have included professorships at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama and at the RAM. The dedicatee of an István Láng concerto, he has premiered works by many leading contemporary composers, including Penderecki, Lutoslawski, Maxwell Davies, Schnittke, and Tippett, and has recorded extensively.

WW; Grove; *Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians* (2001); online sources.

**PAUL (né Goldstein), GEOFFREY DAVID** (26 March 1929–), journalist and editor. Born in Liverpool, he was educated there, in Belfast, and in Kendal, where he studied for his wartime Bar Mitzvah at the Talmud Torah run by Dr Martin Norden. From 1957–62 he was Assistant Editor of the *Jewish Observer*, and from 1962–96 worked at the JC, which he edited from 1977–90. A director of the Anglo-Israel Association (2001–3), he is the author of *Living in Jerusalem* (1981).

WW; JC (20, 27 March 1942); Cesarani, JC.

**PEARL, LAURENCE H.** (18 June 1956–), protein crystallographer. Born in Manchester, he researched at Birkbeck College, London, and at UCL, where he was Professor of Structural Biology from 1996–9. Since then he has been Professor of Protein Crystallography at the Institute of Cancer Research. His pioneering work on protein Hsp90 has implications for cancer treatments. In 2008 he was elected FRS.

Online sources.

**PEARLMAN, MOSHE** (1911–86), journalist and author. Born in London, he served as an army gunner during the war, was mentioned in despatches, and achieved the rank of major. Afterwards he worked as a roving correspondent in the Balkans for the *New Statesman* and the New York evening paper *FM*. For a time he edited the *Zionist Review*. He helped to further the ‘illegal’ migration of Jews to Palestine during the 1940s, and, having settled in Israel, was appointed Chief Public Relations officer of the Israeli Defence Forces with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was a prolific author whose works included *The Capture and Trial of Adolf Eichmann* (1963); *Ben-Gurion Looks Back* (1965); and, with Teddy Kollek, the city’s mayor, a history of Jerusalem (1968).

JC (11 April 1986).

**PEARLMAN, NORMAN** (30 March 1927–15 November 2007), actor and singer. Born in Hull, he began his lengthy semi-professional stage career in 1948 as an entertainer at a camp in Israel for British olim. After two years on a kibbutz he settled in Manchester, where he worked for 33 years as Circulation Manager of the *Daily Mirror* and founded the Jewish Theatre Group (subsequently known as the Jewish Theatre Company). A versatile player who was known for his fine voice and gift for parody, he took many roles including Fagin in *Oliver* and Tevye in *Fiddler on the Roof*. He appeared regularly in Julius \*Emanuel’s ‘haimishe pantomimes’ and on *The Sonny Warner Show*, was an enthusiastic fundraiser for Jewish causes, and played several parts in the musical *You Don’t Have to Be Jewish*, which was featured at the 2006 Leeds Jewish Film Festival.

JC (28 Dec. 2007).

**PEARLSON, ELIAS** (c1852–27 January 1914), Orthodox minister. From a rabbinical family, he was born in Zgerz, Poland, the son of a dayan. A brilliant scholar in both Jewish and secular studies, he became an authority on the history of ancient Egypt. At the age of 21 he was commissioned by Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler to organise a congregation in \*Oxford. During his time there he gave lessons in Hebrew, one of his pupils being Prince

Hassan of Egypt. On the amalgamation of the two congregations in Newcastle upon Tyne he was elected chazan and teacher. Afterwards he was for 18 years the sole chazan, shochet, and mohel to the Hull Hebrew Congregation at Robinson Row. In about 1900 he resigned as chazan in order to concentrate on teaching at the Talmud Torah, and until his sudden death was Headmaster of the Linnaeus Street Boys’ School. Uncompromisingly Orthodox, he was in lifelong contact with traditional Polish rabbis. His son **Gustav Pearlman** (1877–4 December 1937, who began his career as a commercial traveller in wines and spirits, was a music teacher who composed *Mazurka de Salon* for piano (1907). Described by his widow and son as a ‘Jewish poet and idealist’, he authored *Twelve Centuries of Jewish Persecution: A Brief Account of the Sufferings of the Hebrew Race in Christian Lands* (1927), which inspired a full-page review in the JC.

JC (6 Feb. 1914, 15 Dec. 1916, 4 March 1927, 2 Dec. 1938).

**PEARS, TREVOR** (1964–), businessman and philanthropist. Voted the third most influential British Jew in a poll in the JC in 2008, he has given £25 million to charity, including the Holocaust Educational Trust, and heads the Pears Foundation. With his brothers, he is a leading property developer. His family firm, William Pears Family Holdings, headed by his brother Mark Pears, is said to own 15,000 properties, while the family was claimed in the 2008 *Sunday Times* ‘Rich List’ to be worth £1.5 billion. Pears is also known for his backing of the Conservative Party.

**PEARSALL, PHYLLIS ISOBEL** *see* **GROSS, ALEXANDER**

**PECKAR, NAHUM** (c1867–16 November 1947), cantor. He received a music diploma at the Warsaw Conservatoire. After serving as Choirmaster at London’s \*Great Synagogue under Marcus \*Hast, he was (1905–32) Reader at the Brondesbury Synagogue (1905–32). He was also a teacher of music and chazunot at \*Jews’ College from 1910–40.



JC (21 Nov. 1947); P. Renton, *The Lost Synagogues of London* (2000).

**PEKAREWITCH, MOISHE (MOSES)** (1867–December 1948), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Lithuania, he was in 1920 appointed Head of the Kovno Yeshivah, where he had qualified. Shortly after taking office he visited Anglo-Jewry to solicit funds for his institution. While on this mission he was invited to become Rav of the Bethnal Green Great Synagogue (a constituent of the \*Federation of Synagogues) and remained, serving the congregation for 28 years. Rabbi A. J. \*Singer was his son-in-law.

JC (13 Dec. 1948).

**PELTEN, SAMUEL** (1902–89), handbag designer and Yiddishist. Born in Warsaw, he studied graphic and commercial design in Brussels and became a handbag maker. When the Second World War broke out he and his wife Paula managed to reach England. They became caretakers of the Netherhall Gardens Refugee Centre in Hampstead, where they established a Jewish Cultural Centre that staged concerts on behalf of the Friends of Yiddish. They subsequently moved to Hendon, and for 20 years Samuel was Chief Designer for a company that made handbags for the Royal Family. Later paralysed on his right side by a stroke, he taught himself to paint with his left hand, and exhibited his Holocaust-themed watercolours. He compiled an English-Yiddish dictionary and left an unpublished memoir, 'My First 80 Years'.

JC (5 Jan. 1990).

**PENZANCE**, the seaport in south-west Cornwall, had five Jewish households at the dawn of the nineteenth century. In 1807 a synagogue was built in New Street, under the auspices of the merchant and distiller Lemon \*Hart. Pedlars working the neighbouring countryside during the week and staying in town on Shabbat helped to form a minyan. The most notable person in the tiny community's

intellectual life was plumber and silversmith Solomon Ezekiel (\*Ezekiel Family). An early chazan and shochet was Rav Feivel (also known as Philip Samuel), who decamped to set up as a jeweller in St Austell and later helped to found the modern Jewish community in Lisbon. A rather unlikely sojourner in Penzance, which was a week from London by stagecoach, was the Italian Elhanan Joseph Mortara, probably the son of Verona's rabbi; he was minister there 1813–14. During the 1840s and 1850s the minister was Rev. Barnett Asher Simmons (1784–1860). Between his departure in 1854 and 1868 there was a rapid succession of ministers. The officiant from 1868–87 was Rev. Isaac Bischofswerder (1822–99), but the community dwindled and the synagogue was sold in 1906, becoming a Plymouth Brethren Meeting House. Bischofswerder's son Morris Bishop, the last remaining Jew in Penzance, left in 1913. Often interpreted as 'Market Jew' and seen as proof of a Jewish presence long ago, the name of the nearby fishing village of Marazion is in fact derived from the Cornish for 'little market'.

Roth, Rise; JC (Supplements of May & June 1833; 18, 25 Aug. 1933); I. Solomons, *Records of My Family* (1887); Jolles; G. Simmons et al., eds., *The Lost Jews of Cornwall from Roman times to the 20th century* (2000); P. Hanks et al., *The Oxford Names Companion* (2002).

**PEPPER, Sir MICHAEL** (10 August 1942–), physicist. Educated at St Marylebone Grammar School, and the universities of Reading and Cambridge, he worked for the Plessey Company in solid state physics and, from 1973, at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, and has headed Toshiba Research Europe Ltd. From 1987 until 2008 he was Professorial Fellow in Physics at the University of Cambridge and since 2009 has been Professor of Nanotechnology at UCL. An internationally known expert on semiconductor research and tetrahertz radiation, he was elected FRS in 1983 and knighted in 2006.

JYB; WW.

**PEPYS, JACOB (JACK)** (15 May 1914–9 September 1996), immunologist. Born in

Johannesburg to Yiddish-speaking parents, Jack Pepys studied medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, graduating when he was 21. He moved to England in 1948. For most of his career he worked at the Brompton Hospital, London, where he established its Allergy Clinic and served as Reader in (1965–7) and Professor of (1967–79) Clinical Immunology. An internationally known specialist in clinical immunology and allergies, he made many discoveries in the nature and treatment of allergic bronchial diseases. In 1971 he became the first editor of the journal *Clinical Allergy* (later *Clinical and Experimental Allergy*). He published more than 200 scientific papers and was President of the British Society for Allergic and Clinical Immunology.

JC (17 April 1981, 8 Nov. 1996); *Clinical and Experimental Allergy*, 27 (1997), 1–3; Munk's Roll, 10; BMJ, 313 (1996), 1077.

**PERAHIA, MURRAY** (19 April 1947–), pianist and conductor. This distinguished musician was born in New York to Sephardi parents and educated at Mannes College of Music. He won the Chopin Piano Prize in 1965 and the Leeds International Piano Festival in 1972. From 1981–9 he was Co-Director of the Aldeburgh Festival. His many recordings are internationally known. An American citizen, he was awarded an honorary KBE in 2004.

WW; JC (17 March 1995, 8 Feb. 2008, 6 March 2009).

**PEREIRA, ISAAC** (c1658–8 June 1718), army contractor. He was born in Holland, the son of a jeweller who in 1674 became agent at The Hague of Antonio (Moses) Alvares Machado, general provisioner to William of Orange's army. Isaac and his two brothers acted as assistants to Machado, who accompanied William to England in 1688 and organised the sustenance of Dutch troops, and afterwards returned to the Netherlands. During the Irish Campaign, on Machado's recommendation, Isaac received lucrative contracts to supply the expeditionary force with bread, biscuits, bread wagons, axle grease, horses,

horseshoes, and horse fodder. He contributed £36,000 to the success of the Boyne campaign, in which several other Dutch Jews played their parts. He died in The Hague.

ODNB; Katz, JH.

**PEREIRA-MENDOZA, JOSEPH** (1892–29 May 1941), Orthodox minister. He was born in Whitechapel to Dutch-born parents; his father was a shochet. The only Sephardi student in his class at \*Jews' College, he graduated BA in Hebrew and Aramaic from the University of London in 1915. That same year he was appointed Assistant Minister to the Withington Congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Manchester, of which he eventually became Minister. In 1940 the University of Manchester awarded him an MA for his subsequently published thesis 'Rashi as Philologist'. The Manchester Union of Jewish Literary Societies established a prize in his memory.

JC (3 Dec. 1915, 6, 13, 21 June, 11 July 1941).

**PERI, PETER LASZLO** (13 June 1899–19 January 1967), sculptor and etcher. Born Ladislav Weisz in Budapest, the son of a tailor and railway porter who changed the family name, he was initially articulated as a legal clerk but studied art in evening classes and became a stonemason's apprentice. He settled in Berlin in 1920. In 1932 he married a non-Jewish British music student who shared his communist sympathies and moved to London. He became a co-founder in 1933 of the Artists International Association and exhibited with it regularly. In 1938, having completed a commission for the Cement and Concrete Association, he held a major exhibition of his work, *London Life in Concrete*. Naturalised in 1939, he took up etching in the 1940s and produced two of his finest series of prints, 'Gulliver's Travels' and 'Pilgrim's Progress'. He did work on the south Lambeth estate for the LCC, and after the war developed a mixture of concrete and polyester resin branded Panicrete. For the 1951 Festival of Britain he produced a sculptural mural, *The Sunbathers*, which led to many commissions.

Although his artwork is represented in major galleries most of his output failed to sell. Suffused with a sense of exile, he found solace in Quakerism.

ODNB.

**PERLZWEIG, ASHER** (c1870–11 July 1942), cantor, and **PERLZWEIG, MAURICE LOUIS** (3 November 1895–16 January 1985), Reform rabbi and international Jewish leader. A cantor's son, born in Kamenetz-Podolsk, Asher studied at the Cantorenschule in Vienna, at the Vienna Conservatoire, and at the Guildhall School of Music, London. By 1896 he was Reader at the Vine Court Synagogue in the East End, where he introduced instrumental music accompaniment for selected services. From 1903–31 he was First Reader at Finsbury Park Synagogue. His compositions comprised much liturgical music, including *A Manual of Neginoth* (1912) and, with Rev. W. Stoloff, *Songs and Prayers of Israel* (1914). His settings included Nina \*Salaman's English translation of *Hatikvah*. Born in Jaroslaw, Poland, his son Maurice was educated at Owen's School, Islington; at UCL; at Christ's College, Cambridge (reading Rabbinics and Oriental Languages); and at the LSE. He founded the University of London Labour Party and was President of the World Union of Jewish Students. From 1921–38 he was Minister of the North London Progressive Synagogue and then Minister of the North Western Reform Synagogue, which had been founded in 1933. A renowned orator and a leading Zionist – one of the few at that time associated with the Progressive movement – he was Editor of the *Zionist Review*, Hon. Secretary of the \*Zionist Federation, and an executive member of the Jewish Agency. From 1936–42 he served as inaugural Chairman of the British Section of the WJC. From 1942 he lived in the USA, where he was also a prominent Jewish leader in the WJC, and an active supporter of refugees from Nazism and of human rights.

M. J. Perlzweig, 'A Cantor in Anglo-Jewry', *Folk Research Center Studies* [Hebrew University, Jerusalem], 5; 'Studies in the Cultural Life of the Jews in England', 227–43; *JC* (17 July 1942, 8 Feb. 1985); *Times* (7 Feb. 1985); *EJ*.

**PERUTZ, MAX FERDINAND** (19 May 1914–6 February 2002), molecular biologist and chemist. Born in Vienna, the son of a textile manufacturer, he was brought up as a Roman Catholic, although he was later critical of the Church's stance on contraceptives. He was educated at the University of Vienna and in 1936 went to Cambridge, where he studied X-ray crystallography under J. D. Bernal. During the war's early phases he was interned as an 'enemy alien', and later in the conflict served as an advisor on aircraft carriers. From 1947–79 he was Director of the MRC's unit on molecular biology at Cambridge, where he did fundamental work on protein and haemoglobin structures. Working with John Kendrew, he completed, in 1962, an extraordinarily difficult modelling of the haemoglobin molecule. Both men were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1962 for their work. Perutz was also an important researcher on sickle-cell anaemia. Appointed CBE in 1963 and CH in 1975, he was awarded an OM in 1988, and received many other distinctions.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 50, 227–9; M. F. Perutz, *I Wish I'd Made You Angry Earlier: Essays on Science, Scientists, and Humanity* (1998).

**PESTON, MAURICE HARRY, BARON PESTON** (19 March 1931–), economist and academic. Born in Whitechapel, the son of a dressmaker, he was educated at Belle Vue School, Bradford; at Hackney Downs School; at the LSE (First in Economics, 1952), and at Princeton University. From 1954–7 he was Senior Scientific Officer, Army Operations Research Group, and then a lecturer and subsequently Reader in Economics at the LSE, and Professor of Economics at Queen Mary College, London, from 1965–88. He was an advisor to the Treasury (1962–4) and a prominent economic consultant to the Labour government during 1964–5 and 1974–9. He edited *Applied Economics* and wrote *The Theory of Macroeconomic Policy* (1974) and other works on economics, and is a member of the British Humanist Association. He was given a life peerage in 1987. His son, financial journalist **Robert Peston** (25 April 1960–), educated at a comprehensive school and at Balliol College, Oxford, became the BBC's Business Editor in

2006 having previously been City Editor of the *Sunday Telegraph*.

JC (27 Feb. 1987, 8, 22 Feb., 26 Sept. 2008); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WW.

**PETERS, MICHAEL** (c1940–), design consultant. Born in Luton, he trained at the London School of Printing, and then obtained a Master of Fine Arts degree at Yale University's School of Art and Architecture. After working in an advertising agency he went into partnership with Lou Klein before setting up his own company. It was floated on the London Stock Exchange in 1983, and in 1992 he founded Identica. Besides the Conservative Party under Margaret Thatcher, his varied clients have included the BBC, Birds Eye, British Airways, Johnnie Walker, Winsor & Newton, and many equally renowned international brands. In 1990 he was appointed OBE.

JC (8 Oct. 1976, 22 June 1990, 23 Nov. 2001, 8 Oct. 2008, 6 Feb. 2009); S. Owens, *Yes Logo: 40 Years of Branding and Design by Michael Peters* (2009); online sources.

**PEVSNER, Sir NIKOLAUS BERNHARD LEON** (30 January 1902–18 August 1983), architectural historian. Born in Leipzig, the son of a Russian-born fur trader, he studied at a number of German universities before working as an assistant keeper at the Dresden Art Gallery (1924–8) and lecturer in art history and architecture at the University of Göttingen (1929–33). Leaving Germany when Hitler came to power, he became a lecturer and later Professor of History of Art at Birkbeck College, London. He also served as Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge (1949–55) and Professor of Fine Art at Oxford (1968–9). He was well known as the author of *An Outline of European Architecture* (1942) and, after the Second World War, became celebrated for his *Buildings of England* series on the architecture of each county, compiled with the help of his German-born wife and several refugee assistants, and published between 1958 and 1973. Virtually iconic through his broadcasts on BBC radio and television, including the 1955 Reith Lectures, he refashioned the way in which the British people view

their architectural history. He was knighted in 1969.

ODNB; WWW.

**PHILIPP, ELLIOT ELIAS** (20 July 1915–27 September 2010), gynaecologist and author. He was born in Stoke Newington to Orthodox parents. Educated at St Paul's School and St John's College, Cambridge, he qualified as a physician in 1939. His father, a successful German-born metal dealer, was the first cousin of Sigmund Freud's wife. Philipp met Freud on a visit to Vienna in 1935 and, after Freud's arrival in London, used him as a consultant in a pioneering sex manual that Philipp was writing under the pseudonym of Anthony Havel, *The Technique of Sex* (1939). The work, one of the first of its kind in Britain, sold almost a million copies. During the Second World War he served as a medical officer in the RAF. After the war he became a leading gynaecologist, and developed many IVF techniques. He wrote seven works on gynaecology, and served as President of the London Society of Medicine. An associate governor of the HUU, he was connected with a range of Jewish charities and educational bodies.

*Daily Telegraph* (8 Oct. 2010).

**PHILLIPS, ARLENE** (22 May 1943–), choreographer. A barber's daughter, she studied ballet and tap dance from the age of three. In her mid-teens she moved from her native Manchester to London, where she became a dance teacher. In 1974 she formed some of her pupils into the exuberant dance troupe *Hot Gossip*, which was destined for television fame. She has choreographed the dance routines for a number of West End and Broadway productions and major films, is a multiple Olivier Award winner, a recipient of the Carl Alan Award for services to dance, and a Tony Award nominee. Her removal in 2009 as a judge on the popular BBC television series *Strictly Come Dancing* was widely cited as proof of sexist ageism within the television industry. In 2001 she was appointed OBE.

JC (24 June 1983, 11 May 2001); *Independent* (17 Nov. 2004); online sources.

**PHILLIPS, BARNET (or BARNETT) SAMUEL** (c1825–22 August 1876), discount broker. Born in Paddington, he was a successful discount broker (B.S. & J. Phillips) at Birch Lane in the City, who left £300,000. A member of the Upper Berkeley Street Synagogue, he had no communal involvement but was an unobtrusive dispenser of charity. He died unexpectedly, perhaps even in his prime. It is unclear whether he was related to the other leading families named Phillips in London. He was the father of Sidney Phillip \*Phillips.

JC (25 Aug. 1876).

**PHILLIPS, Sir BENJAMIN SAMUEL** (4 January 1811–9 October 1889), Lord Mayor of London, and communal leader. Born in London, the son of Samuel Phillips (d. 1866), a small businessman whose mother was Moses \*Samuel's sister, he was a fancy goods importer and warehouseman in Newgate Street in the City of London. He was the first Jew to serve on the City Common Council, was Alderman of London in 1857–68, Sheriff of London in 1859–60, and served as Lord Mayor of London in 1865–6. Knighted in 1866, he served as President of the Society of Hebrew Literature in 1873, and left £271,000. He was a life member (from 1880) of the council of the \*United Synagogue, served for 30 years as a member of the \*Board of Deputies, and was a vice-president of the AJA. He was particularly noted for his work on behalf of Jewish charities. Sir George \*Faudel-Phillips was his son. Baron Henry \*de Worms, Lord Pirbright was his son-in-law.

JC (18 Oct. 1889); Berger; Boase; Jolles; A. B. Beaven, *The Aldermen of the City of London* (1908); I. Finstein, *Jewish Society in Victorian England* (1993).

**PHILLIPS, Sir CLAUDE** (29 January 1846–9 August 1934), museum curator and writer on art. He was born in London, the son of a jeweller. Educated in France and Germany, he received an MA from the University of London and in 1883 was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. His law career involved him in much travel on the Continent, where he developed an expertise on music and art. He became a contributor on music to the *Daily Telegraph*,

which was founded by his mother's brother Joseph Moses \*Levy, and later its Art Critic. He also contributed to many art magazines and produced highly regarded monographs on Reynolds, Titian, and Watteau. In 1897 he was appointed the first curator of the Wallace Collection, and served in this role until 1911, when he was knighted. He also published a collection of essays, *Emotions in Art* (1925).

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**PHILLIPS, DONALD DAVID** (18 December 1913–24 February 1994), songwriter and pianist. Born in Dalston, the son of a journeyman tailor, he was educated at a local board school. He studied the piano and played onstage for many entertainers, including the Marx Brothers. During the Second World War he served in the RAF. He wrote many popular songs and light music, of which his *Skyscraper Fantasy* is probably the best known. He won the 1958 Ivor Novello Award for his *Melody of the Sea*, and composed two European Song Contest entries: *Love Is the Same Everywhere*, for Matt Monro, and *The Girl with the Curl*, for Ronnie Carroll.

JC (11 March 1994); *Who's Who in Music* 1962; C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music*, 6 (1998); online sources.

**PHILLIPS, Sir HENRY ELLIS ISIDORE** (30 August 1914–21 December 2004), colonial administrator. The grandson of Rev. Eleazar P. Phillips of Glasgow's Garnethill Synagogue and nephew of Rev. Isaac \*Phillips, he was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School, Hampstead, and at UCL. He received the Royal Historical Society's Alexander Medal for his MA thesis, and became FRHistS. He served as a captain during the Second World War, being awarded the MBE (Military) in 1946, and was a prisoner of war in Singapore (1942–5). Entering the Colonial Administrative Service in 1946, he became Deputy Secretary (1956–7) of the Federal Treasury of Nyasaland, Financial Secretary (1957–61), and Minister of Finance (1961–4). From 1966–72 he was Managing Director of the Standard Bank Finance and Development Company, and was a director (1983–8) of

the National Bank of Malawi and of other companies. He thereafter lived in London and was Chairman of Urban Aid Africa. He was knighted in 1964. His first wife was the daughter of A. M. \*Hyamson.

JC (21 Jan. 2005); WWW; Jolles; *People of Today*, (1995).

**PHILLIPS, ISAAC** (1845–16 July 1924), Orthodox minister. Born in London, the son of a well-known East End personality whose own father was Rabbi Uri of Amsterdam, he was appointed to the Portsmouth pulpit in June 1864 aged 19 and relinquished it the month before his death. Combining the duties of preacher, chazan, mohel, teacher, and secretary on what was described as ‘a most slender stipend’, he proved a conciliatory and popular figure. His tenure of almost 60 years was perhaps the record term of service for a minister in any Anglo-Jewish congregation. He married the daughter of a Jewish town councillor, the deceptively named John Edwards, who had been a boy seaman at Trafalgar and served as Warden of Portsmouth’s synagogue. Two of his sons were ministers, the Rev. **Jacob Phillips** of Park Place Synagogue, Manchester, and the Rev. **Lewis Phillips** of Prince’s Road Synagogue, Liverpool. His brother Rev. **Philip Phillips** (1828–18 January 1918) became Reader and Secretary of the Maiden Lane Synagogue in 1874, having previously served in Australia and Cheltenham, and ended his career at the Western Synagogue after its merger with Maiden Lane; Philip’s Melbourne-born daughter **Esther Phillips** (c1858–18 March 1961) was probably the oldest Jewish woman in Britain at her death in London at 102. Portsmouth-born Rabbi **Henry Phillips Silverman** (c1884–1979), for 30 years a rabbi in Jamaica and historian of Jamaican Jewry, was Isaac’s grandson.

JC (25 Jan. 1918, 18, 25 July 1924, 24 March 1961, 30 Nov. 1979).

**PHILLIPS, ISADOR SIMON (SID)** (14 June 1907–24 May 1973) and **PHILLIPS, WOOLF** (5 January 1919–11 July 2003), popular musicians. Sid Phillips was born in the East End and was educated at the University of London. He became a clarinetist and saxophonist for several popular bands, including The Melodians

and during the 1930s was an arranger and saxophonist for Bert \*Ambrose’s band. He worked in Intelligence during the Second World War. Afterwards he became a prominent jazz and Dixieland band leader, and was known as ‘England’s king of the clarinet’. He was a composer of note: his *Overture Russe* (1946) was performed by Sir Adrian Boult. His son is the jazz drummer **Simon Phillips** (6 February 1957–). Sid’s brother Woolf, bandleader and trombonist, was educated at the Central Foundation School, Mile End, and became a well-known jazz trombonist, arranger, and composer. He served as Music Director of the RAMC band in 1945. He later became Music Director at the London Palladium, where he accompanied many international stars, including Frank Sinatra, Duke Ellington, and Judy Garland, and played at George Formby’s final concert. His compositions included many songs and *Parisian Mode*, the theme music for BBC’s *What’s My Line?* From 1966 he lived in California. John \*Altman is the Phillips brothers’ nephew.

*WW in Music* (1962); C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music* (1998); *Times* (26 May 1973); JC (1 June 1973); *The Oxford Companion to Popular Music* (1991); J. Chilton, *Who’s Who of British Jazz* (2004); *Daily Telegraph* (7 Aug. 2003); *Guardian* (21 Aug. 2003); *Independent* (30 July 2003).

**PHILLIPS, LAWRENCE BARNETT** (27 or 29 January 1842–14 April 1922), inventor, author, and artist. London-born, the son of a jeweller, he was educated at E. F. Pinches’s City Commercial School. As a schoolboy he invented a rocking bar mechanism for winding watches; he soon manufactured watches and chronometers, some of which were exhibited at the 1862 Paris Exhibition. His many inventions included a calculating machine used by insurance companies. He compiled horological rating tables, which ascertained the mean daily rate at which chronometers gain or lose. He published *The Autographic Album* (1866) and *The Dictionary of Biographical Reference* (1871). From the early 1880s he devoted himself to art, exhibiting his etchings at the RA and major private galleries. He was elected FSA, FRSA, and ARE.

JC (25 July 1873, 12 April 1907, 21 April 1922); JYB 1910; WWW.

**PHILLIPS, MARION** (29 October 1881–23 January 1932), politician and pioneer of feminism and Labour politics. Born in Melbourne, Australia, the daughter of a successful lawyer, she was educated at private schools in Melbourne and at the University of Melbourne. In 1904 she arrived in England, where she completed a PhD at the LSE on Australian history, which was subsequently published as *A Colonial Autocracy*. During the ensuing decade she worked as a lecturer at the LSE, a researcher on the poor laws for the Webbs, and in a variety of socialist and suffragette bodies. In 1912 she became Secretary of the Women's Labour League, editing its journal, *Labour Women*, until her death. In 1913 she was elected a Labour councillor in Kensington, and became increasingly influential in developing the Labour Party's policies towards women and other issues. In some areas she adopted a conservative position, for example in opposing birth control. She was Labour MP for Sunderland from 1929–31, the first Australian woman elected to any national parliament. She was noted both for her high competence and for her somewhat abrasive manner.

ODNB; ADB; Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**PHILLIPS, MELANIE** (4 June 1951–), journalist and author. London-born, she was educated at Putney High School for Girls and St Anne's College, Oxford. She became Assistant Editor of the *Guardian* in 1987, and has been a columnist on the *Observer*, *Sunday Times*, *Daily Mail*, and the *JC*, as well as a panellist on BBC Radio 4's *Moral Maze* and BBC One's *Question Time*. Her blog, staunchly supportive of Israel, appears on the *Spectator's* website. Her first book was *The Divided House* (1980), on women MPs; she also wrote *The Ascent of Woman* (2003), about the suffragette movement. Other works are *Doctors' Dilemmas: Medical Ethics and Contemporary Society* (1984), *All Must Have Prizes* (1996), a criticism of British educational standards, and *Londonistan: How Britain Is Creating a Terror State Within* (2006). In 1996 she received the George Orwell Prize for Journalism. Joshua \*Rozenberg is her husband.

WW.

**PHILLIPS, Sir NICHOLAS ADDISON, BARON PHILLIPS OF WORTH MATRAVERS** (21 January 1938–), judge. The son of Michael Phillips and of Dora (née Hassid), he was educated at Bryanston School and at King's College, Cambridge (First in Law Tripos), and served in the Royal Navy from 1956–8. In 1962 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple (Harmsworth Scholar; QC, 1978) and chiefly practised in maritime law. He became a QC in 1978, and served as a Recorder in 1982–7. He became a judge in 1987, serving on the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division from 1987–95, as a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1995–8, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in 1999–2000, as Master of the Rolls from 2000–5, and as Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales from 2005–8. He was knighted in 1987, made a Privy Councillor in 1995, and created a life peer in 1999. In 1998–2000 he was Chairman of the BSE Inquiry. Like many senior judges he has made a number of controversial statements, and has had a high public profile. In 2008 he stated in a speech at the East London Muslim Centre, in which he defended the notion that some aspects of sharia law should be permitted to British Muslims, that his maternal grandparents were Sephardim from Alexandria; until then his Jewish ancestry was generally unknown. In 2009 he became the first President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom; one of its earliest findings was that the (Orthodox) JFS, in refusing admission to the child of a mother converted to Judaism under non-Orthodox auspices, had breached the Race Relations Act (1996).

*JC* (12 July 2008, 18 Dec. 2009); *WW*; *Daily Telegraph* (3 July 2008, 17 Dec. 2009; online sources).

**PHILLIPS, SAMUEL** (28 December 1814–14 October 1854), journalist and author. The son of a West End lamp and chandelier dealer, he was educated at UCL and at the University of Göttingen. Having converted to Anglicanism and decided to become a clergyman, he entered Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, but left after his father's death in order to run the family business with his brother. When monetary difficulties ensued he started writing for a livelihood. His novel *Caleb Stukely*, which had first appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, was published in 1844. Its success led to further contributions to that

journal. Conservative in both politics and general outlook, during 1846–7 he owned and edited *John Bull*. From 1845–7 he was a Leader Writer for the *Morning Herald*, opining mainly on trade protection, and was from 1845 until his death a Literary Critic for *The Times*, assailing Dickens, Carlyle, and other popular writers: he took a jaundiced reactionary view of Uncle Tom's Cabin and damaged the sales of Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*. Two volumes of his pieces for *The Times* appeared in 1851 and 1854 with no attribution, but his name appeared when they were republished in 1871. He was Literary Director, and for a time Treasurer, of the Crystal Palace Company, and wrote its descriptive guide. His first wife (d. 1843) was apparently also of Jewish birth.

ODNB; JE; *Times* (17 Oct. 1854).

**PHILLIPS, SIDNEY PHILLIP** (27 July 1851–19 January 1951), physician. The son of Barnett(t) \*Phillips, he was born in London and educated at UCS and UCL, and qualified in medicine at University College Hospital (MD, 1880). From 1884–1920 he served as Physician at St Mary's Hospital. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the RAMC in the First World War. He later recalled that he caught a notorious German spy by observing a particular detail about his boots. From 1924–38 he served as Treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians, greatly increasing its income.

BMJ (3 Feb. 1951); *Munk's Roll*, 4 (1955).

**PHILPOT STREET GREAT SYNAGOGUE**, Whitechapel, often dubbed, somewhat incongruously, the 'cathedral' synagogue of the \*Federation of Synagogues, was established in 1908 in the former Wycliffe Independent Chapel for a congregation of 'foreign Jews' founded about 1906. Following a major refurbishment it was reopened on 24 June 1923 in the presence of Sir Samuel \*Montagu. It was destroyed in the winter of 1940 during the Blitz. In autumn 1943 a new structure, consisting of a long hut amid the ruins of the old building, was consecrated. The synagogue closed in about 1962. Its ministers included Rabbi A. J. \*Singer and Rev. J. Adelman. Its long-serving Secretary, tailor Isaac Kaliski

(Kaye), was convicted in 1923 of what a London magistrate described as one of the worst cases of fraud he had seen; the fact that in court Kaliski gave the synagogue as his address chagrined a congregation already troubled by the fact that during a Yom Kippur service in 1922 a flash bulb camera had been used to photograph officials knowingly posing for a picture. It should not be confused with the Philpot Street Sephardish Synagogue, which existed between about 1904 and 1955.

JC (18 Sept., 2, 16, 23 Oct. 1908, 19 Jan., 29 June 1923, 18 Oct. 1943).

**PHINEAS BEN SAMUEL** (fl. 1790s), rabbi and author. He was an itinerant rabbi active in London in the late eighteenth century under the auspices of the \*Great Synagogue. His admirers, most of whom were members of that congregation, established a chevrá where he taught. He published the book *Midrash Phineas* (1795). Most of its subscribers belonged to the Great Synagogue and make an interesting list.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*.

**PIANKA, MAX** (5 January 1916–19 August 1999), organic chemist. Born in Makow, Poland, where his father headed the local Jewish school, he was unable to study at a Polish university owing to antisemitic quotas, so he studied medicine in Pisa before leaving for Palestine in 1936. He enrolled at the Hebrew University and joined Haganah, returning to Poland in 1938 and then moving to Britain. During the war he participated in research for the RAF and the Admiralty, taking evening classes at the North London Polytechnic (BSc, 1948; PhD, 1956). He worked at the Murphy Chemical Company and at Glaxo. Concerned particularly with the development of pesticides for crop protection, he published extensively, and earned many patents and international awards. Retiring from Glaxo in 1981 he joined the staff of his alma mater (now the University of North London), where with a colleague he introduced a dynamic research programme in organo-phosphorus chemistry. In 1989 he became the university's first professor. For many years Warden of the



St Albans Synagogue, he frequently visited Israel, advising agricultural settlements and government departments.

JC (26 Nov. 1999).

**PICCIOTTO, JAMES** (22 November 1830–10 November 1897), stockbroker and historian, and **PICCIOTTO, MOSES HAIM** (1806–October 1879), merchant and communal leader. Born in Aleppo, where his ancestors, from Leghorn (Livorno), had settled in the late eighteenth century, Moses Picciotto moved to London in around 1843. A gum Arabic and dyestuffs manufacturer and inventor, whose products were displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851, he was a member of the \*Board of Deputies for many years, a founder and Council member of \*Jews' College, an elder of \*Bevis Marks, and helped to found the Society for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, for which he wrote tracts. During 1859–60 he acted for the Board of Deputies in a dispute between Spain and Morocco that affected Moroccan Jewry, preparing a report on Jewish refugees there. He helped to establish Jewish schools in Morocco. His Aleppo-born son James also sat on the Council of \*Jews' College. James's *Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History* (1875; rev. ed. 1956), a significant pioneering work, resulted from articles that he had contributed to the JC. Lengthily reviewed in *The Times*, it reached a wide audience and helped to lay the groundwork for the big Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887 and the establishment of the JHSE in 1893. He translated a number of Jewish works into English from Hebrew, French, and even Yiddish, and wrote for the *Jewish World* and *The Examiner*. His London-born son **Cyril Moses Picciotto** (1888–9 February 1940), educated at St Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge (First in Classical Tripos, 1910; First in Law, 1911; Whewell Scholar), was called to the Bar in 1913 by the Inner Temple (KC, 1938). During the First World War he served in the Military Department, India Office. His publications included works on law and a brief history of his old school. With C. M. \*Kohan he edited *A Piece of Mosaic* (1912), which contained literary and artistic contributions from noted Anglo-Jewish figures. He was on the Council of the JHSE. In 1939 he became the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation's representative

on the \*Board of Deputies, for which he was Chairman of the London Area Council for Combating Anti-Semitism.

ODNB (James Picciotto); EJ; JC (24 Oct. 1879, 19 Nov 1897, 10 May 1912, 23 Feb. 1940); English Census (1881); I. Finestein, 'James Picciotto, 1830–97', *idem*, *Studies and Profiles in Anglo-Jewish History*; WWW.

**PILICHOWSKI, LEOPOLD** (1869–8 July 1933), artist and communal leader. He was born in Zadzin near Lodz, the son of a poor Jewish farmer, and through the assistance of the Hebrew writer David Frischmann he studied art in Paris and elsewhere in Europe. His paintings often reflect his support for Zionism and socialism. In 1914 he emigrated with his family to London, where he produced a number of well-known works, including *Daughters of Israel*, *The Day of Atonement*, and the massive canvas *Opening of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem*. He also painted portraits of such famous Jews as Einstein and Chaim \*Weizmann, and of wealthy patrons. He was Chairman of the Federation of Polish Jews in Great Britain, and Vice-President of the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations. From 1926–32 he was President of the Ben Uri Literary and Art Society. His French-born architect son **Vivien Pilley** (né Pilichowski; 28 September 1907–10 August 1982) studied at the Architectural Association in Bedford Square, London, and entered the Tecton partnership with B. \*Lubetkin. During the Second World War he served in the RAF. He designed Whittinghame College, Brighton (1936) and a range of Jewish buildings, including the JC offices (1963) in Furnival Street. In 1932 his brother **Ari Thade Pilley** (né Pilichowski; 9 March 1909–15 June 1982) founded the Linguists Club in London. Nakdimon \*Doniach and Hugh \*Gainsborough were their brothers-in-law.

*Times* (29 July 1933, 5 May 28 June, 21 Aug. 1982); JC (4 Aug. 1933, 22 Feb. 1963, 20 Aug. 1982).

**PILOWSKY, LYN SARA** (8 April 1961–16 July 2007), psychiatrist. She was born in Sheffield, where her father, South African-born psychiatrist and academic Professor Issy Pilowsky, was a university lecturer. Following the family's move to Adelaide she qualified as a

doctor at Flinders University and as a psychiatrist at London's Maudsley Hospital, later obtaining a PhD (London) for her thesis on the treatment of schizophrenia. In 2004 she became Professor of Neurochemical Imaging and Psychiatry at KCL's Institute of Psychiatry, and in 2005 was awarded an honorary professorship at UCL.

*Guardian* (20 Sept. 2007).

**PINCASOVICH, SOLOMON** (12 February 1886–10 December 1951), cantor. Born in Yampol, Ukraine, he was educated at Slobodka Yeshivah and the Odessa Conservatoire. He worked chiefly on the Continent before becoming Cantor to the New Synagogue, Manchester, in 1921. From 1947 he lectured at \*Jews' College, where he established the first systematic course in chazanut. He made more than 300 recordings.

JC (14 Dec. 1951).

**PINCUS (née Lazarus), LILY** (13 March 1898–22 October 1981), social worker and family guidance counsellor. Born in Carlsbad, she came to England in 1939 with her husband Fritz (1893–1963). With Edith \*Balint she founded in 1948 at London's Tavistock Clinic the Family Discussion Bureau, which was later known as the Institute of Marital Studies and which pioneered innovative ways of dealing with family crises and breakdowns, and she became widely known among social workers and probation officers. She wrote or edited many works on this subject, such as *Marriage: Studies in Emotional Conflict and Growth* (1960). In 1980 she published an autobiography in German. After settling in England she became an Anglican.

*Times* (27 Oct. 1981); I. Salzberger-Wittenberg, *From Berlin to London* [book review], *AJR Information*, 35 (1980), 6; H. Caplin & B. Rosenblatt, eds., *International Biographical Dictionary of Central European Emigrés 1933–1945* (1983).

**PINERO, Sir ARTHUR WING** (24 May 1855–23 November 1934), playwright. Born

in Islington, he was the son of a solicitor of Portuguese Jewish descent whose ancestors, originally named Pinheiro, had arrived in Britain in the eighteenth century, and of a non-Jewish mother. He was educated at local schools until the age of ten and then trained in his father's law office, but following theatrical training at the Birkbeck Institute he worked as an actor from 1874–81. In 1877 he wrote his first play *£200 A Year*, and had his first real hit, *The Magistrate*, in 1885. During a career of more than half a century he wrote over 40 plays, mainly comedies of manners, farces, and depictions of life in the upper and middle classes. His best-known work is probably *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray* (1893). He was arguably the most popular British playwright of his time, although his fame declined after the First World War. He was knighted in 1909.

ODNB; Jolles; J. Dawick, *Pinero: A Theatrical Life* (1993).

**PINNER, HAYIM** (25 May 1925–5 November 2007), Executive Director of the Board of Deputies and communal leader. Born in London, he was the son of Simon Pinner, a prominent leader of Poale Zion. He was educated at the Davenant Foundation School and at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. Following service in the RAOC (1944–8), he became President of the Poale Zion youth wing and, from 1960–74, edited its newspaper, *Jewish Vanguard*. From 1957–77 he was Executive Director of B'nai B'rith in Britain. From 1977–91 he served as Secretary-General (also known as Executive Director) of the \*Board of Deputies, giving strong support to Israel when it was attacked by a hostile press, and was active in the campaign for Soviet Jewry. He also served as Vice-President of the \*Zionist Federation. In 1991–6 he was Executive Director of the Sternberg Charitable Trust.

JC (23 Nov. 2007); WWW.

**PINTER, AVRAHAM** (1949–) and **PINTER, SAMUEL (SHMUEL; SHMELKE)** (19 February 1919–20 June 1994), Orthodox rabbis and educationists. Born in Vienna, son of a Galician rabbi, Samuel Pinter

was educated at the yeshivah at Bikowska, Galicia. In 1938 he and his father arrived in London with a visa supplied by Solomon \*Schonfeld, to become rabbi of a small East End synagogue and superintend a hostel for refugee boys. In 1942 he moved to Stamford Hill, becoming spiritual leader of the Yeshuat Chaim Synagogue, and was appointed deputy principal of the Yesodey Hatorah founded at the end of that year by Rabbi Abraham Pardes on the premises of Stamford Hill Bet Hamedrash. Beginning with a handful of pupils, the school had 300 by 1946, and its numbers swelled to 500 ten years later with the admission of girls. On Pardes's death Pinter took over as Principal, and numbers continued to grow. Following the uprising of 1956 he looked after refugee boys from Hungary, and was later for some years head of the Agudas Israel party in Britain. His son Rabbi Abraham Pinter was voted the eighth most influential member of the Anglo-Jewish community in a poll in the JC in 2006. He is Principal of the Yesodey Hatorah Senior Girls' School in Stamford Hill, a Strictly Orthodox but comprehensive school that in 2007 was named as the 'most effective school in the country' in terms of its results. Its students were on average five terms ahead of 14-year-olds in the rest of the country in maths, English, and science. His wife Margaret is its Head Teacher. The school's new campus was formally opened in 2006 by Prime Minister Tony Blair. Rabbi Pinter is also seen as a leading spokesman for the Charedi community in Britain, and is frequently consulted by the government and media about its viewpoint.

JC (24 June 1994, 30 Dec. 2006); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**PINTER, HAROLD** (10 October 1930–24 December 2008), playwright. He was born in the East End, the son of a ladies' tailor, and evacuated to Cornwall and Reading during the war. Educated at Hackney Downs School, he was at first an actor, using the stage name David Baron, mainly in repertory. He began as a playwright in 1957 with *The Room* and *The Dumb Waiter*, both of which were one-act plays. *The Birthday Party* (1958) was his earliest full-length play. His works became celebrated for their tension, foreboding,

and unexplained mystery. Subsequent masterpieces, such as *The Caretaker* (1960), *The Homecoming* (1964), and *Old Times* (1971), belong to the category known as 'theatre of the absurd'. His screen adaptations include *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1981), *The Handmaid's Tale* (1990), and *The Trial* (1993). He also wrote poetry under the surname Pinta, and a novel. Determinedly secular, he was an often controversial left-wing political activist, a vehement critic (post-1967) of Israel, an unremitting critic of the war in Iran, a permanent critic of the USA, and a defender of Cuba's dictatorship, despite his own presidency of PEN, which works for literary freedom. In 1975 he famously left his first wife, the actress Vivien Merchant, for Lady Antonia Fraser, whom he married in 1980. One of the most famous and highly regarded authors of his time, he was awarded the 2005 Nobel Prize in Literature and was made a CH in 2002.

EJ; JC (4 Nov. 2005, 2 Jan. 2009); *Guardian* (27 Dec. 2009); *Economist* (30 Dec. 2009); M. Billington, *The Life and Work of Harold Pinter* (1996); *The Cambridge Companion to Harold Pinter* (2001).

**PINTO, EDWARD HENRY** (1901–10 May 1972), collector of treen and author. Born in London, the son of a cigar merchant, he was seriously wounded during the First World War. He was Joint Managing Director of Compacton Ltd, which designed wooden fittings for hotels, trains, and the like. He became famous for his collection of treen, small wooden household objects, having accrued some 6000 items. In 1969 the collection was purchased by the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, and proved surprisingly popular, attracting over 100,000 visitors during the ensuing ten years. Elected FRSA and FSA, he wrote many standard books on the subject, such as *Treen and Other Wooden Objects* (1969).

*Times* (11 May 1972); *Author's and Writer's Who's Who* (1971).

**PINTO, ISAAC DE** (c1717–13 August 1787), financier, economist, and anglophile. A merchant's son, he was born probably in Bordeaux or in Amsterdam where he became, inter alia,

an advisor to Britain's East India Company. In 1761, during the Seven Years War, he lent £6,600,000 to the British Treasury. Having suffered heavy losses in the collapse of the Dutch West Indies Company and moved to France, where his financial situation improved, he considerably benefited Britain's negotiating position at the 1763 Treaty of Paris by his sage counsel, which led in 1767 to the grant of a lifelong annual pension of £500 from the East India Company and an audience in 1768 with King George III. His important works on economics were translated into English. He ultimately settled in The Hague.

ODNB; EJ.

**PINTO, VIVIAN DE SOLA** (1895–27 July 1969), literary scholar and academic. The son of a fashionable tobacconist in St James's, London, he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (First in English Literature), and served in the First World War at Gallipoli and elsewhere, as second-in-command to Siegfried \*Sassoon, later his close friend. He also served in the Second World War. He occupied chairs in English at the universities of Southampton (1928–38) and Nottingham (1948–61). A specialist in seventeenth-century studies and in modern literature, he authored *Crisis in English Poetry* (1951) and an edition of the poems of D. H. Lawrence (1964), among other works. He appeared for the defence in the obscenity trial regarding *Lady Chatterley's Lover* in 1960. He wrote two volumes of poetry and an autobiography, *The City That Shone*, which appeared shortly before his death.

EJ; *Times* (2 Aug. 1969).

**PINTO-DUSCHINSKY, MICHAEL** (1943–), political scientist. Born in Budapest, he studied at Nuffield College, Oxford, and was a Research Fellow at Merton College, Oxford, before his appointment, in 1972, as a lecturer in the Department of Government at Brunel University. Subsequently based again at Oxford, Dr Pinto-Duschinsky has been active in the campaign to secure compensation for former slave labourers in Nazi concentration camps. His publications include *British Political Finance 1830–1980* (1981).

JC (12 Oct. 1984, 24 Nov. 1995, 6, 13 Dec. 1996, 1 Aug. 1997, 11 Dec. 1998, 20 Nov. 2009).

**PIRATIN (né Piratinsky), PHILIP (PHIL)** (15 May 1907–10 December 1994), politician and communist activist. Born in the East End, a local tradesman's son, he was educated at local elementary schools, joined the Communist Party in the 1930s, and was especially active in organising against Mosley and the BUF. He was one of the main leaders of the so-called 'Battle of Cable Street' in 1936. Elected to Stepney Borough Council in 1937, he was known for his work on behalf of poor tenants. At the 1945 General Election he became MP for Stepney (which was heavily bombed during the war and had lost half of its pre-war population), one of two communists elected to Parliament that year. In Parliament he was a vigorous supporter of the USSR and an opponent of NATO, as well as an active campaigner for local tenants. In 1949, after losing a defamation suit, he was declared bankrupt. With the abolition of the old Stepney seat he stood at the 1950 General Election for the enlarged seat of Stepney, finishing third. He remained active in the Communist Party as circulation manager of its organ, the *Daily Worker*. He wrote an autobiography, *Our Flag Stays Red* (1948; rev. ed. 1978).

H. F. Srebrnik, *London Jews and British Communism, 1935–1945* (1995); G. Alderman, *London Jewry and British Politics, 1889–1986* (1989); Jolles; Stenton; *WWW*.

**PISSARRO, LUCIEN CAMILLE** (20 February 1863–10 July 1944), artist and printer. The son of famous Impressionist painter Camille Pissarro (1830–1903) and a non-Jewish mother, he established his reputation in his native Paris as a painter and wood engraver. In 1890 he settled in London, attracted by the Arts and Crafts movement, and initially made his mark as an illustrator and printer. In 1894 he and his wife Esther (1870–1951), the sister of S. L. \*Bensusan, set up the Eragny Press at their cottage in Epping, Essex. While Esther supervised the mechanical work he proceeded to produce 31 fine and distinctive illustrated books including, in 1896, *The Book of Ruth and Esther*. Those issued from 1903–14, when the press closed, bore the Brook typeface that he invented. Having resumed an

energetic painting career, he was elected a member of the New English Art Club in 1906. He also joined, and influenced, a group of artists led by Walter Sickert. In 1911 he helped to establish the Camden Town Group of artists, but deplored their decision to exclude women, and in 1913 was similarly instrumental in founding the London Group. In 1919 he was a founder of the Monarro Group, whose members derived inspiration from the work of his father and other French Impressionists. His landscapes were widely praised, and he enjoyed regular exhibitions at prestigious galleries. His widow gave the bulk of her collection of his and his father's work to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Their only child **Orovida Camille Pissarro** (October 1893–August 1968) was also an artist, and was notable as an etcher. She exhibited regularly at the RA, the New English Art Club, and the Women's International Art Club. Chinese paintings inspired her linear, decorative style, and horses and tigers were favourite subjects.

ODNB; W. S. Meadmore, *Lucien Pissarro: un cœur simple* (1962); J. Rewald, 'Lucien Pissarro: Letters from London, 1883–91', *Burlington Magazine*, 91 (1949), 188–92; K. Guichard, *British Etchers 1850–1940* (1977); JC (14 Dec. 1951, 16 Aug. 1968).

**PLEAT, DAVID** (15 January 1945–), football player and manager. Born in Nottingham and educated at Mundella Grammar School, he played for the English Youth International and at the Sixth Maccabiah Games in Israel. From 1962–70 he played for Nottingham Forest and four other football clubs, scoring 69 goals in 185 League matches. From 1978–86 he managed Luton Town, becoming the first Jew appointed manager of a Football League Club. During 1986–8 he managed Tottenham Hotspur and later managed Leicester City, Luton Town, and Sheffield Wednesday. Since 1998 he has been Director of Football at Tottenham Hotspur, and is also a radio and television football commentator.

Online sources; JC (5 Nov. 1995 for Jewish players with Spurs).

**PLEETH, WILLIAM** (12 January 1916–6 April 1999), cellist. Born in London to a family that

had emigrated from Poland, he was a cello prodigy. He studied in London and at the Leipzig Conservatoire, making his Leipzig debut in 1931 and his London debut in 1933. A renowned cello player and teacher, he was Professor of Cello at the Guildhall School of Music from 1948–78. In 1952 he founded the Allegri String Quartet. His most famous pupil was Jacqueline \*Du Pré. His son, cellist **Anthony Pleeth** (1948–), won the Gold Medal in cello at the Guildhall School of Music in 1966 and made his first recording at 13. He was principal cellist of The Academy of Ancient Music and of The English Concert, and has been Professor of Cello at the Guildhall School of Music and at the Royal College of Music.

WW; JC (29 July 1966, 19 June 1981, 27 Jan. 1995).

**PLIATZKY, Sir LEO** (22 August 1919–4 May 1999), civil servant. He was born in Salford, the son of a shopkeeper who had migrated from Russia, and later moved to London's East End. Educated at Manchester Grammar School and – thanks to the generosity of Harold \*Laski, who recognised his ability – at the City of London School, he then attended Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Scholar; First in Classical Mods) and served in the Second World War as a captain in North Africa and Italy (mentioned in despatches). In 1947 he entered the administrative Civil Service with the Ministry of Food, transferring to the Treasury in 1950, where he first became a specialist in overseas finance. He was Under-Secretary at the Treasury (1967–71), Deputy Secretary (1971–6), and Second Permanent Secretary (1976–7), becoming known for his efforts to control government spending. Made KCB in 1977, he was Joint Permanent Secretary to the Department of Trade and Industry from 1977–9. During 1979–80 he headed the body which, under Margaret Thatcher, eliminated unnecessary 'quangos'. In the 1980s he served as a company director and a visiting professor in London. His books include *Getting and Spending: Whitehall Memoirs* (1982), *Paying and Choosing* (1985), and *The Treasury Under Mrs. Thatcher* (1989).

ODNB; WWW; Debrett's *People of Today*; Jolles.

**PLOTKIN, GORDON DAVID** (9 September 1946–), computer scientist. A native Glaswegian educated at the University of Glasgow and at the University of Edinburgh (PhD, 1972), where, since 1986, he has been Professor of Computation Theory, he has made major contributions to computer theory and computer logic. The author of *A Structural Approach to Operational Semantics* (1981) and other works, he was elected FRSE and (in 1992) FRS.

WW; online sources.

**PLOTKIN, HENRY CHARLES** (11 December 1940–), psychobiologist. Born in Johannesburg, he was educated at the University of the Witwatersrand and at UCL (PhD, 1968), where since 1993 he has been Professor of Psychobiology. He is an authority on the relationship between evolution and mental activity. His works include *Evolution in Mind* (1998).

**PLUMER-WARD, ROBERT** (19 March 1765–13 August 1846), politician and author. Little remembered today, he was one of the first men to hold governmental office in England who was Jewish by Halakhah. He was born Robert Ward in Mayfair, the son of a non-Jewish merchant in Gibraltar and chief clerk of its garrison, and Rebecca Raphael (1723–68), of a Genoese Sephardi family. Educated at Macfarlane's Academy, Walthamstow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1790. He practised successfully on the Western Circuit and wrote a pioneering book on international law, *An Enquiry into the Foundations and History of the Law of Nations* (1795). A friend of Pitt the Younger, he was MP for the pocket borough of Cokermonth (1802–6) and for Haslemere (1807–23). He served as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1805–6, as Junior Lord of the Admiralty from 1807–11, and as Clerk of the Ordnance from 1811–23. He kept a political diary, which has been published for the periods 1809–12 and 1819–20, and wrote two novels, *Tremaine, or a Man of Refinement*, which became a bestseller, and *DeVere, or the Man of Independence* (1827). He took the

name Plumer-Ward in 1828, just before his second marriage. His son **Sir Henry George Ward** (27 February 1797–2 August 1860), educated at Harrow, served as Liberal MP for St Albans from 1832–7 and for Sheffield from 1837–49. Knighted in 1849, he was Governor of the Ionian Islands (1849–55), of Ceylon (1855–60), and of Madras (1860). Robert Plumer-Ward's brother **George Ward** (31 August 1751–18 February 1829) was a leading Spanish and Mediterranean merchant in the City of London, and a large landowner in Hampshire. He left £200,000 in personality.

ODNB; Stenton; GM, 1829 I, 185; BLG.

**PLUMMER (née Lapsker), BEATRICE, BARONESS PLUMMER** (14 April 1903–13 June 1972), life peer and broadcasting official. The daughter of an immigrant from Kiev, she was educated at St George's-in-the-East School, and in 1923 married Sir Leslie Arthur Plummer (1901–16 April 1963), a farmer who served as Labour MP for Deptford from 1951 until his death. Baroness Plummer was a farmer at Berwick Hall, Halstead, Essex. She was a member of the Board of ITV (1965–71) and a member of the British Agricultural Exports Council. Given a life peerage in May 1965, she sat as a Labour peer.

Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**PLYMOUTH**, the city and naval port in Devon (incorporating Devonport, formerly known as Plymouth Dock, across Plymouth Sound), was by 1740 home to a few Jews, mainly from Poland and the German states; a print of that year entitled *A Picture of Plymouth* depicted seven in representative occupations: two dealers in naval stores, two silversmiths, a general merchant, a vendor of sailors' slops, and a grocer. During George III's reign the community grew to be one of the four most important provincial communities in England. By the close of the wars with France in 1815, which heralded its gradual dwindling, there were about 30 Jewish licensed navy agents. From 1745 religious services were held in makeshift premises. In 1752 a communal burial ground on the Hoe

was acquired. A decade later a purpose-built synagogue (now the oldest in England outside London) was constructed, and in about 1764 Hirsch Mannheim was appointed shochet. Rabbi Moses Ephraim (1745–27 January 1815), who arrived in England in 1784, officiated to the congregation and instructed its children. In 1800 \*Phineas ben Samuel, became minister. Myer Leoni (d. 1829) served as chazan for some 60 years; not to be confused with the great operatic singer of that name, he was probably native-born Judah Leib ben Wolf, once of Edinburgh. Myer Stadthagen (1804–62) served as cantor in the 1820s. Future bishop M. S. \*Alexander was shochet, 1823–4. Ministers have included Revs. M. Berlin, D. Jacobs, A. K. Slavinsky, L. A. Falk, M. Zeffert, S. \*Wykansky, W. Woolfson, E. Goodman, S. I. Susman, D. Josovic, Rabbi I. Broder, Rabbi Dr B. \*Susser (1961–5, 1977–81), and Rev. Alec Ginsburg (1965–75). In 1907 a synagogue was founded at Devonport (absorbed into Plymouth in 1914); situated in St Aubyn Street, it was damaged in a German air raid and closed in 1941, and the site was later acquired for the dockyard. In the early twentieth century there were, out of a total population of 212,000, 300 Jews in Plymouth; the 2001 British Census found 181 declared Jews there. Arthur Goldberg was Mayor of Plymouth (1961–2) and Myer \*Fredman Mayor of Devonport (1911–12).

D. Black, *The Plymouth Synagogue* (1961); Roth, *Rise*; idem, HJE; B. Susser, *The Jews of South-West England* (1993); Jolles; *The Universal Directory of Great Britain* 1791, 4; JYB.

**PODRO (né Podroznik), JOSHUA** (1894–21 December 1962), scholar and author, and **PODRO, MICHAEL ISAAC** (13 March 1931–28 March 2008), art historian and academic. Russian-born Joshua Podro ran a press cuttings service; a Judaic scholar, he authored *Nuremberg, the Unholy City* (1937), an account of German antisemitism, and *The Last Pharisee* (1959), a study of Joshua ben Hananiah, and edited the Poale Zion movement's jubilee volume (1949). He co-authored the very controversial *The Nazarene Gospel Restored* (1953), as well as *Jesus in Rome* (1957). In 1989 his valuable library was presented to the \*Leo Baeck Centre by his son Michael. Born and raised in Hendon,

Michael was educated at Berkhamsted School and, following National Service in the RAF, at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he read English. He spent a year at the Slade School of Fine Art, and obtained a doctorate from UCL. From 1961–7 he headed the Department of Art History at the Camberwell School of Art and Crafts, and from 1967–9 lectured at the Warburg Institute. He afterwards taught at the University of Essex, where in 1973 he was appointed Professor of Art History and Theory. In 1987 he became a trustee of the Victoria and Albert Museum, was elected FBA in 1992, and appointed CBE in 2001. He wrote *The Manifold in Perception* (1972) and *Critical Historians of Art* (1982). R. B. \*Kitaj depicted him in a railway train in a 1985 painting, *The Jewish Rider*.

JC (28 Dec. 1962, 9 June 1989, 9 May 2008); W. Frankel & H. Miller, eds., *Gown & Tallith* (1989); *Daily Telegraph* (25 April 2008).

**POLACK FAMILY**, a London family of Dutch origin, several members of which were noteworthy. **Solomon Polack** (1754–1839) was an artist and engraver who specialised in painting miniature portraits of the gentry and aristocracy. He painted one of Lord George Gordon when the latter was confined in Newgate; following Gordon's death as many copies as possible of a print made of it were bought up by Gordon's family and destroyed, so that only two remain. In 1815 Polack exhibited at the RA his portrait entitled 'Reader in the Great Synagogue [Nathan Solomon]'. His elder son **Joel Samuel Polack** (1807–82), was a pioneer settler in New Zealand, emigrating via Australia (to which his brother Abraham had been transported for stealing a watch) in 1831, and became a trader in flax, timber, and general produce. In 1838 he testified before a Select Committee of the House of Lords, urging British colonisation of New Zealand. *The Times*, describing him as 'a worthy and wandering offshoot of the seed of Abraham', denigrated his evidence; he sued for libel and in 1839 was awarded £100 damages. His book *New Zealand: a Narrative of Travels and Adventures* (1838) earned him election to the newly created Colonial Society of London. In the two-volume *Manners and Customs of the New Zealanders* (1840), which he wrote and

illustrated, he argued that unlike haphazard British settlement systematic colonisation would be in the interests of the Maoris, whose language he had learned and to whom he was sympathetic. He returned to New Zealand in 1842, but in 1850 moved to the USA. Playwright **Elizabeth Polack** (fl. 1830–40), the first Anglo-Jewish female dramatist, was in all likelihood Solomon's daughter of that name, born about 1804. On the title page of her play *Esther, the Royal Jewess; or, The Death of Haman: An Historical Drama in Three Acts* (1835) she is described as the author of *Alberti; or, the Mines of Idria* and of *Angeline; or the Golden Chain* '&c, &c'. These two latter works are apparently no longer extant, while another attributed to her in 1838, *Woman's Revenge*, seems indistinguishable, inexplicably, from J. H. Payne's play of that title, first performed in 1832. Her *St. Clair of the Isles; or, The Outlaw of Barra*, a Scottish historical melodrama in three acts based on a novel that appeared in 1803, was published and produced in 1840. **Maria Polack** (fl. 1830) was, with the publication of her book *Fiction Without Romance; or the Locket-Watch* (2 vols, 1830), the first Anglo-Jewish novelist to appear in print. As in the case of Elizabeth, nothing seems to be known of the details of her life, but she was almost certainly connected by either blood or marriage with this family. Apparently religiously observant, well-versed in Shabbat ritual and the dietary laws, and decrying romantic fiction as un-Jewish, she was an advocate of women's education.

ODNB; EJ; A. Barnett, *The Western Synagogue through Two Centuries (1761–1961)* (1961); J. Franceschina, ed., *Sisters of Gore: Seven Gothic Melodramas by British Women, 1790–1843*, 2000; Galchinsky.

**POLACK, JOSEPH** (1857–14 September 1932), minister and educationist. He was the Rochester-born son of Lazarus Polack (1813–1900), from Hamburg, who taught French and German for a few years at the school in Dover run by the Rev. R. I. Cohen and was then Minister in Chatham (1854–84). After graduating from \*Jews' College and the University of London, Joseph stood in for Rev. Morris \*Joseph at the Princes Road Synagogue, Liverpool, during the latter's convalescence, and following Rev. Joseph's recovery acted jointly with him until 1882 as Assistant

Minister under Jacob \*Prag, and afterwards alone. From 1890–1923 he was Master of the Jewish House at Clifton College near Bristol, which was subsequently named Polack's House in his honour. He was President of the Bristol Jewish Literary Society, and in 1911 was elected President of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies. He was Chairman of the Bristol Hebrew Congregation, Life President of Bristol's Jewish Board of Guardians, and lectured in Hebrew at the University of Bristol. His son **Albert Isaac Polack** (4 April 1892–3 July 1982), educated at St John's College, Cambridge, succeeded him at Clifton; Albert taught Classics and was Housemaster until 1949, when he became Education Officer of the Council of Christians and Jews. He wrote *Tolerance* (1951), and co-authored *Jesus in the Background of History* (1957) and *Cup of Life: a Short History of Post-biblical Judaism* (1976). Subsequent housemasters were (1949–64) Albert's cousin, **[Alfred] Philip Polack** (13 August 1912–November 2003), who had graduated from Cambridge with a Double First in Modern Languages, and Albert's son **[Ernest] Frank Polack** (17 May 1930–8 March 2006) who served from 1964–79, when Dr Cyril Hershon was appointed. Frank Polack, a Cambridge History graduate, had been beaten up by white farmers for his opposition to apartheid while a teacher in South Africa. A bachelor, he was assisted in his duties at Clifton by his unmarried sister Patricia V. Polack (18 February 1928–10 May 1999).

JC (23 Nov. 1900, 22 Sept. 1932, 11 June 1948, 30 June 1978, 8 July 2005, 14 April 2006); Times (8 July 1982); J. Greenbury, 'Polack's House', *JYB* 2001, 48–52.

**POLAK, CORNELIA JULIA** (2 December 1908–30 October 2005), Foreign Office official, and **POLAK, SOLOMON** (1867–1961), art teacher and author. Solomon Polak was born to Dutch immigrants in Bethnal Green; his father was a clerk. He taught art at the JFS for 40 years and wrote, sometimes in collaboration, several textbooks, notably *Scale Drawing Made Easy* (1907), *The Theory and Practice of Perspective Drawing* (1907), and *The Teaching of Drawing: Its Aims and Methods* (1910; new ed. 1925). His daughter Cornelia attended courses in Modern Hebrew at SOAS. She entered the Foreign Office as a clerical officer in 1925, and between 1947 and 1970



served in increasingly senior consular postings in Bergen, Washington, Paris, Brussels, and Geneva. From 1963–7 she headed the Treaty and Nationality Department of the Foreign Office. In 1964 she was appointed OBE.

JC (9 Dec. 1910, 23 Oct. 1925, 27 June 1947, 30 March, 16 Nov. 1956, 3 Nov. 1961, 19 June 1964); *The Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year Book* for 1965; *WW* 1998.

**POLE, JACK RICHON** (14 March 1922–30 January 2010), historian. He was the son of Joe Pole (Joseph Polishud), a refugee from the Ukraine who was Head of Publicity for United Artists, and of Phoebe Louise Pole (née Rickards; 1890–1989), a suffragette, school-teacher, and Labour member of Finchley Council. Both parents were active Zionists. He was educated at King Alfred School, Hampstead, at Queen's College, Oxford (First in Modern History), and at Princeton University (PhD). During the Second World War he served at Scapa Flow and in Ethiopia. He was Vice-Master of Churchill College, Cambridge (1975–8), and Rhodes Professor of American History and Institutions at Oxford (1979–89). He was known for his highly original interpretations of American history in such works as *Political Representation in England and the Origins of the American Republic* (1966) and *The Pursuit of Equality in American History* (1978).

*Daily Telegraph* (10 March 2010); JC (24 April 1959, 26 Sept. 1969, 17 July 1981, 5 May 1989); *WW*.

**POLIAKOFF, ALEXANDER** (20 August 1910–26 July 1996), pioneer of hearing aids. He was born in Moscow, the son of an inventor who was one of the first in Russia to record sound on films. The family left for England in the 1920s, and in 1937 he married Sir Samuel \*Montagu's granddaughter. Educated at UCL, he joined his father's company Multitone Electric, of which he was Managing Director from 1937–67. The firm made radio components and hearing aids, including those used by Queen Mary and Churchill. In the 1950s he developed the world's first hospital paging bleeper system. A council member of

the CBI, he was appointed OBE in 1982. His son **Martyn Poliakoff** (16 December 1947–) was educated at Westminster School and at King's College, Cambridge. Since 1991 he has been Professor of Chemistry at the University of Nottingham. A specialist in 'green' chemistry techniques and supercritical fluids, he was elected FRS in 2002 and appointed CBE in 2008. His brother is the film and television director and playwright **Stephen Poliakoff** (1 December 1952–), also educated at Westminster School and King's College, Cambridge. A well-known and prolific script-writer and director, he was appointed CBE in 2007. That same year his drama *Gideon's Daughter* won a Peabody Award. His film *Close My Eyes* (1991) won the *Evening Standard* Film Award for Best Picture.

JC (15 Sept. 1933, 28 June 1935); *Times* (24 Aug. 1996).

**POLIAKOFF (or POLAKOV), NICHOLAI** (5 October 1900–25 September 1974), clown, known as Coco. Stated in several sources to have been Jewish (although he is buried in an Anglican churchyard), he was born near Riga, Latvia, the son of a theatrically inclined cobbler. Joining a circus, he became known as Koko (perhaps a blend of Kolya, short for Nikolai, and koshechka, 'playful kitten'). After travelling around Europe as a circus clown, he came to Britain in 1930. For many years he travelled with the Bertram Mills Circus, not retiring until Christmas 1966; he then continued touring, until shortly before his death, with the Roberts Brothers' Circus. He survived many vicissitudes and was certainly the most famous and popular professional clown in Britain. He was the subject of a 1962 *This Is Your Life* programme, and wrote two autobiographies, the latter (1950) entitled *Behind My Greasepaint*.

ODNB; JC (2 May 1952); H. Fry, *Jews in North Devon during the Second World War* (2005).

**POLIKOFF, ALFRED** (c1869–September 1943), clothing manufacturer. Little is known about his background, but he is apparently the David A. Polikoff, born in Russia in about 1869 and listed in the 1901 Census as a ladies' skirt maker, living in Islington. In 1900

he founded Polikoff's in Hackney, a major manufacturer of ladies clothing. By 1915 it had a plant in London Lane, Hackney, and it later moved to larger premises in Mare Street and then in Chatham Place, Hackney. After his death the firm was taken over by Great Universal Stores, with his factory in Hackney later used by Burberry. He also had a large factory in Wales.

JC (10 Sept. 1943, 7 Jan. 1944); Pollins, *Economic History*; *Victorian County History*, 10 (Middlesex).

**POLLARD, EVELYN (EVE)** (25 December 1945–), journalist, author, and television personality. Born in London, she was a beauty and fashion editor on young women's magazines before starting her Fleet Street career as Women's Editor of the *Observer Magazine* (1970–1). She rose to be Editor of the *Sunday Mirror* (1988–91) and of the *Sunday Express* (1991–4). She was the third woman to edit a national newspaper, the first being Rachel \*Beer and the second Wendy \*Henry. In 1999 she founded *Wedding Day* magazine. She has written *Jackie* (1971), a biography of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis; *Splash* (1995); and *Unfinished Business* (1998). Television presenter **Claudia Winkleman** (15 January 1972–) is her daughter.

JC (8 Jan. 1988, 29 Oct. 1993, 19 Nov. 2004); Griffiths; *WW*; *Debrett's People of Today* (1995).

**POLLARD, SIDNEY** (21 April 1925–22 November 1998), economic historian. Born Siegfried Pollak in Vienna, the son of a commercial traveller, he arrived in Britain in 1938 on a Kindertransport, and later graduated from the LSE. From 1963–81 he held the Chair of Economic History at the University of Sheffield, and from 1981 until his death a similar chair at the University of Bielefeld, Germany. Despite the unmistakably pro-capitalist nature of his writings, he was prohibited from entering the USA in 1971 owing to his brief membership of the Communist Party during the 1940s, and was consequently unable to assume an appointment at the University of California's Berkeley campus. His numerous works include *The Development of the British Economy, 1914–50* (1962), *The*

*Genesis of Modern Management* (1962), *Peaceful Conquest* (1981), and *Britain's Prime and Britain's Decline* (1989).

ODNB.

**POLLITZER, ADOLPHE** (23 July 1832–14 November 1900), violinist. Born in Budapest, he was a violin prodigy who studied in Vienna from the age of ten and later at the Paris Conservatorium. Arriving in England in about 1850, he became a leader in the orchestra at Her Majesty's Theatre under Sir Michael \*Costa, and also led the New Philharmonic Orchestra and the band of the Royal Choral Society. In 1867 he became foundation Professor of Violin at the London Academy of Music, which he served as Principal from 1870 until his death. He excelled as an interpreter of classical chamber music, and as a violin teacher he was commonly regarded as having no peer in Britain. Elgar's *Études Caractéristiques pour Violin Seul* was dedicated to him. Sir Frank \*Pollitzer was his great-nephew.

JE; JC (23 Nov. 1900); Jolles.

**POLLITZER, Sir FRANK JOSEPH COLEMAN** (1869–7 November 1944) transport contractor and Sheriff of London. He was born in London, the son of Adolphe \*Pollitzer's nephew Sigismund (1841–1912), who had arrived from Vienna aged 15 and in 1863 established himself as a wharfinger and merchant. Educated at the Philological Grammar School, Sir Frank was, until 1931, head of Beck & Pollitzer Ltd, transport contractors specialising in moving heavy equipment, especially for the printing industry. For 12 years a member of Southwark Borough Council, he then represented the Queenhithe ward on the Court of Common Council (1920–32), the ward his father had represented (1900–12). He afterwards served as an alderman of the City of London and was Sheriff of London during 1936–7. Knighted in 1937, he was a past master of the Worshipful Company of Carmen and a member of the Lorimers' Company. Sir Benjamin \*Phillips was his great-uncle.

JC (6 Dec. 1912, 17 Feb. 1944); *WWW*.

**POLONSKY, ANTONY BARRY** (1940–), historian. Born in Johannesburg, he was educated at the University of Witwatersrand and at Oxford (Rhodes Scholar). From 1970–92 he taught International History at the LSE, from 1989–92 as Professor. He then took up an appointment at Brandeis University in Massachusetts. A well-known specialist in Jewish-Polish relations, he edited many volumes of *Polin*, and has authored many works on the Jews in modern Poland, especially during the interwar period. He also served as President of the JHSE.

**PONTECORVO, GUIDO** (29 November 1907–25 September 1999), geneticist. Born in Pisa, Italy, the son of a textile manufacturer, he was educated at the University of Pisa. He came to Britain in 1938 to escape Italian antisemitism. He worked at the University of Edinburgh and then in the Institute of Genetics at the University of Glasgow, where he was Professor from 1956–68. Known for his important work on recombinant cell genetics, he was elected FRS in 1955 and received the Royal Society's Darwin Medal in 1955. The genetics departmental building at the University of Glasgow is named in his honour. His brother **Bruno Pontecorvo** (22 August 1913–24 September 1993), nuclear physicist, who also fled to Britain, worked from 1948–50 on the British atomic bomb project. A committed Marxist, he was due to take up the Chair of Physics at the University of Liverpool in 1950, but defected to the USSR, where he lived until his death.

ODNB; WWW; *Biogr. Mem. FRS*, 48 (2002), 375–90; *Times* (27 Sept. 1997, 9 Nov. 1999).

**PONTYPRIDD**, in the Rhondda Valley, south Wales, saw the foundation of a Jewish community in 1867 and the consecration of a synagogue in 1895. The so-called anti-Jewish riots of 1911 (*see* Wales) affected the little town. Successive ministers included the Revs. J. Posner, A. Rosenberg, M. D. Hershman, S. D. Cohen, E. Berry, Abraham Warshawsky, H. Bergin, M. Schwartz, I. Chaitowitz, E. Morris, and M. Yare.

Jolles.

**POOL, BUENA SARAH** *see* BLOK, BUENA SARAH

**POOR JEWS' TEMPORARY SHELTER** *see* JEWS' TEMPORARY SHELTER

**POPPER, Sir KARL RAIMUND** (28 July 1902–17 September 1994), philosopher. One of the most influential philosophers of the twentieth century, he was born in Vienna, the son of a prosperous and cultured lawyer who owned 12,000 books. Popper, whose parents had forsaken Judaism for Lutheranism in 1900, was educated at gymnasia in Vienna and at the University of Vienna, where he became a socialist. He held a variety of jobs, including that of road mender, before undertaking a doctoral degree in psychology at the Vienna Pedagogical Institute. At around this time he discovered the idea with which he was associated, that the test of any alleged scientific theory is its ability to be falsified, and that, therefore, no ideology such as Marxism can claim to be scientific unless it can be falsified; for this reason, modern ideologies are not 'scientific', but – as he later argued – are often part of a tradition of totalitarianism stretching back to Plato. He made his ideas well known in *The Logic of Scientific Discovery* (1959; originally published in German in 1934), and was a dissenting member of the famous Vienna Circle. He was forced to flee Austria in the mid-1930s, before the Anschluss, owing to his views, which were wrongly perceived as left-wing. He taught in London for two years before spending 1937–46 as a lecturer at Canterbury University College in Christchurch, New Zealand. There he wrote his most famous work, *The Open Society and Its Enemies* (2 vols, 1945–65), in which he attacked a range of anti-liberal thinkers from Plato to Marx. He was one of the driving forces with such other British intellectuals – many of them refugees – as F. A. von Hayek, Arthur Koestler, and George Orwell in successfully undermining the popularity of Marxism among the intelligentsia. He published a further well-known work, *The Poverty of Historicism*, in 1957. Popper was knighted in 1965 and made a CH in 1982. In October 1946 Popper and Ludwig Wittgenstein, then Professor of Philosophy at Cambridge, had a legendary encounter in which, according to the much-publicised

depiction, they attempted to solve a difference of philosophical opinion at a seminar the old-fashioned way, in a sword fight with fireplace poker.

ODNB; EJ; K. R. Popper, *Unended Quest: An Intellectual Autobiography* (1976); M. Hacothen, *Karl Popper: The Formative Years, 1902–1945: Politics and Philosophy in Interwar Vienna* (2000).

**PORTER, Sir LESLIE** (10 July 1920–20 March 2005), businessman and philanthropist. He was the son of Henry Pasamount, who owned a small textile business in north London; the family changed its name to Porter in the 1940s. Having left Holloway County School at the age of 14, he became a car salesman. He served as a sergeant in the KRRC during the Second World War, and afterwards expanded his father's textile business (J. Porter Textiles). In 1949 he married Tesco founder and proprietor Sir Jack \*Cohen's daughter Shirley (Dame Shirley \*Porter) and in 1960 became a director of Tesco. He was its Managing Director in 1972–3, Chairman from 1973–85, and President from 1985–90. He is viewed as a successful head, dropping Tesco's 'Green Shield' stamps in order to cut prices, and expanding the non-food side of its business. He did not always see eye to eye with his father-in-law, apparently once nearly having an angry sword fight with him using ceremonial swords in the company's boardroom! Nor did he always get on with his brother-in-law Hyman \*Kreitman. Knighted in 1983, Porter was a notable benefactor of many Jewish and Zionist causes and founded the Porter Foundation, an important charity, and other philanthropies. In the 1990s he and his wife moved to Israel, where he served as Chancellor of Tel Aviv University.

JC (25 March 2005); *Daily Telegraph* (23 March 2005); *Times* (23 March 2005); *Independent* (25 March 2005); WWW; Jolles.

**PORTER (née Ricardo), SARAH** (22 December 1790–13 September 1862), writer on education. London-born, she was the sister of David \*Ricardo and wife of a well-known non-Jewish statistician. Her first book was written under the pseudonym Alfred Dudley: *Alfred Dudley, or, The Australian Settlers* (1830). *Conversations*

on Arithmetic (1835) was revised as *Rational Arithmetic* (1852). Her attitude towards education owed much to Lockean principles, as seen in essays produced in 1838 and 1839 under the auspices of the Central Society of Education (founded 1836), to which she and several of her brothers belonged.

ODNB.

**PORTER, Dame SHIRLEY** (29 November 1930–), local politician. The daughter of Sir Jack \*Cohen, the founder of Tesco, and wife Sir Leslie \*Porter (d. 2005), she was educated at the Warren School in Worthing, Sussex, and at La Ramée School, Lausanne, Switzerland. She was a member of Westminster City Council from 1974–93, and was Leader of it in 1983–91 and Lord Mayor of Westminster in 1991–2. She was made a DBE in 1991. In 1996, amidst great publicity, she was ordered by a court to pay a £37 million surcharge to Westminster City Council for selling Council properties at a substantial discount. In 2004 she agreed to pay £12 million as a settlement figure. In 1970 she founded the Designers' Guild. Since 1982 she has been a Governor of Tel Aviv University, from which she received an honorary degree in 1991. She subsequently lived in Israel until 2004.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles; A. Hosken, *Nothing Like a Dame: The Scandals of Lady Porter* (2006); online sources.

**PORTON, JOSEPH** (1878–1 January 1958), scholar and printer. Born in Neshvis, Lithuania, he had a traditional Jewish education. In Leeds he set up a printing business, in which his two sons eventually joined him. Widely read in both Jewish and general literature, he authored *Bible Stories and Jewish Ideals* (1941, 2nd ed. 1945) and *Thoughts and Ideas* (1957). A benefactor of the HUU, he donated to the Leeds Public Library Service an important collection of Hebraica, including rare items, which had belonged to Rev. Moses Abrahams (1866–1919), Minister of the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation's Great Synagogue from 1886 until his death. In 1965 Porton's collection of books on Yiddish was presented to the Leeds Reference Library by his family.

JC 10 Jan. 1958, 25 Feb. 1994, 17 July 1995); M. Freedman, *25 Characters in Leeds Jewish History* (2004).

**PORTSMOUTH**, Hampshire, was settled from the 1730s by Jews, mainly Ashkenazim, attracted by opportunities in Britain's premier naval port as suppliers of goods and services to sea-going personnel. A burial ground acquired in 1749 continued in use until it became full in the 1990s. Services were held at premises in Oyster Street until 1780, when a purpose-built synagogue on the corner of White's Row (now Curzon Howe Road) and Queen Street was consecrated. It remained in use until 1936, when the congregation took over a remodelled private residence at The Thicket, Southsea. By the mid-eighteenth century Portsmouth's was probably the most important, as well as the oldest, of the provincial Jewish communities. In 1763 a rift occurred in its congregation, with a majority of members accepting the rabbinic authority of Rabbi D. T. \*Schiff of London's \*Great Synagogue and a breakaway minority that of Rabbi Meshullam Zalman (or Solomon) of London's \*Hambro' Synagogue. The secessionists reunited with the main congregation as late as 1789. During the wars of Georgian times the Portsmouth community flourished, consisting as it did of pedlars of 'sailors' slops' (clothing), watches and trinkets; silversmiths; jewellers; moneylenders; and licensed navy agents. In the decade following Trafalgar the community totalled up to 500 people. Following the Napoleonic Wars many Jews who had made their livings as purveyors to the fleet moved inland to manufacturing centres, or tried their luck in the colonies. But while peace meant diminished opportunities overall, and the role of navy agent was made redundant in 1865, there was still steady work for cap makers and tailors as naval outfitters, and the Russian pogroms later in the century led to a fresh influx of Jews into the town, most of whom found work in some aspect of the clothing trade. By the outbreak of the First World War the community numbered about 700. Portsmouth was a hub of political liberalism, and the campaign of early nineteenth-century Jewry for civic and parliamentary emancipation found widespread support there, with non-Jewish civic leaders attending the annual dinners of the Hebrew Benevolent Institution to show solidarity, and

a professing Jew taking his place on the town council as early as 1841. About a decade later four councillors were Jews. Portsmouth's Jewish mayors and (from 1927, when the town was granted city status) Lord Mayors have been Emanuel \*Emanuel (1866–7); Abraham Leon Emanuel, evidently no relation (1894, 1901); Harry Sotnick (1963); and his son Richard E. Sotnick (1978). In the 1870s Rev. Samuel Rapaport ran a boarding school for Jewish boys, Highbury Villa, in Villiers Road, Southsea. In 1958 Polish-born businessman Alderman Joseph Davidson (c1891–May 1968) established the Joe Davidson Charity Trust, which benefited deserving causes in the city and enabled the building of a small block of flats for poor aged people. Between the wars about 1000 Jews lived in the Portsmouth area, but a post-war decline in numbers meant that by 1995 there were about 400 and 150 ten years later. The congregation's ministers have included Revs. I. \*Phillips (held office for the lengthy period 1864–1924), J. Solomon (1796–1820), H. Issachar (1823–43), M. Bloch (1926–35), Rabbi E. Newman (1945–54), Revs. I. Cohen (1950–67), M. H. Malitz (1968–9), J. D. Lorraine (1973–6), Anthony Dee (1976–95), and H. Caplan. (See also Aria College.)

EJ; JE; JC (17 May 1872, 31 May 1968); W. G. Gates, *Illustrated History of Portsmouth* (1900); C. Roth, 'The Portsmouth Community and its Historical Background', *JHSET*, 13 (1936), 157–87; E. Newman, 'Some Facts about the Portsmouth Jewish Community', *ibid.*, 17 (1951); A. Weinberg, *Portsmouth Jewry* ('The Portsmouth Papers' series, 41, 1985); Jolles.

**PORUSH, ISRAEL** (16 July 1907–22 May 1991), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Jerusalem, into a family settled in Eretz Israel since 1855, he was educated at Dr Hildersheimer's Rabbinical Seminary and studied mathematics at the universities of Berlin and Marburg (PhD, 1931). From 1934–40 he served as Rabbi at the Finchley District Synagogue, where (with his name spelled Porusch) he translated the *Keritot* and *Me'ilah* tractates of the Babylonian Talmud for the Tractino Press. From 1940–72 he was rabbi of Sydney's Great Synagogue, and was a leading historian of Australian Jewry. He was appointed OBE in 1966. The well-known Jewish leader **Isi Joseph Leibler**, CBE (9 October 1934–), of Melbourne and Jerusalem, is his son-in-law.

I. Porush, *The Journal of an Australian Rabbi* (1992); JC (31 May 1991); H. L. and W. D. Rubinstein, *The Jews in Australia: a Thematic History* (2 vols, 1991).

**POSNER, MICHAEL VIVIAN** (25 August 1931–7 October 2006), economist. Born in London, the son of a millinery manufacturer, he was educated at the Whitgift School, Croydon, and at Balliol College, Oxford (First in PPE, 1953). From 1958–83 he taught at the University of Cambridge, serving as Reader in Economics and Chairman (1974–5) of the Cambridge Economics Faculty. An expert on the impact of government policy on the economy, he served as an economics advisor on many government bodies and was Deputy Chief Economic Advisor to the Treasury in 1975–6. He also served as a member of many public bodies such as the British Railways Board. He is credited with preserving government expenditure on social science research during the early Thatcher period, and wrote pioneering studies of international trade. From 1986–93 he served as Secretary-General of the European Science Foundation.

ODNB; WWW.

**POST, JULIUS FERDINAND HANS ERNST (FELIX)** (25 July 1913–23 March 2001), psychiatrist. Known as Felix Post, he was born in Berlin, the son of a non-Jewish museum director and a Jewish mother, and was baptised. He began studying medicine in Berlin, but moved to London in the 1930s, qualifying in medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1939. During the Second World War he served as an officer in the RAMC. From 1947 he worked under Sir Aubrey \*Lewis at the Maudsley Hospital, and became one of the leading specialists in the psychiatric treatment of geriatric patients. He served as the first chairman (1973–8) of the group for the psychiatry of old age at the Royal College of Psychiatrists. His textbook *The Clinical Psychiatry of Late Life* (1965) became well known.

ODNB.

**POSTA, ADRIENNE** (March 1948–), actress and singer. London-born, and briefly a

pop singer, she was teamed with Maureen \*Lipman in the film *Up the Junction* (1968), in the BBC TV revue series *Don't Ask Us* (1970), and during the 1980s in advertisements for British Telecom. During 1975 she was Goldie Hawn's replacement in the *Laugh-In* series on American television. Her films include *To Sir, With Love* (1967), and hers was the voice of Angelina Ballerina (2002). She appeared in Jack \*Rosenthal's *Bar Mitzvah Boy* on television in 1976 and Arnold \*Wesker's *Talking About Jerusalem* on the London stage in 1978.

JC (30 Nov. 1990); online sources.

**POSTAN, Sir MICHAEL MOISSEY** (24 September 1899–12 December 1981), economic historian. Born in Tighina, Bessarabia, the son of a property owner, he emigrated to Britain in 1920, taking a degree at the LSE, where he held a post following one at UCL. From 1935 he was at the University of Cambridge and, from 1938, was Professor of Economic History. During the war he worked as head of the Russian section of the Ministry of Transport. He edited the *Economic History Review* from 1934–60 as well as the *Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, which appeared 1952–66. A specialist in the economic history of medieval Europe, he was a formative influence on the growth of economic history as a distinct academic speciality, and received four honorary degrees. He was knighted in 1986.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**POWELL, RAPHAEL** (4 August 1904–30 November 1965), barrister and academic. Born in Bristol, he was educated at Hereford Cathedral School and at Brasenose College, Oxford (MA, 1929; BCL, 1926; DCL, 1953). Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1929, he lectured in Law at the University of Leeds (1932–6) and headed the Law Department at University College, Hull (1937–49). He was Reader in Law at UCL (1949–55) and Professor of Roman Law at the University of London (1955–64). From 1950–64 he was a member of the UK Committee of Comparative Law. His publications included *Law of Agency* (1933) and *The Principles and Practice of Judaism* (1959). He was President of the Leeds Zionist

Society (1933–6), Chairman of the Leeds Committee of the Central British Fund for German Jewry (1934–6), Chairman of the Hillel Foundation Educational Committee (1954–60), and President of the UCL Jewish Society.

JC (3 Dec. 1965); *Times* (2 Dec. 1965); *WWW*.

**PRAG, DEREK NATHAN** (6 August 1923–19 January 2010), journalist and politician. Born in Merthyr Tydfil, he was educated at Bolton School and at Cambridge, where he read Modern Languages. Following wartime service in the Intelligence Corps, he worked for Reuters, and then as a freelance journalist, later heading his own press agency. For six years he headed the London office of the European Commission, and from 1979–94 was a Conservative MEP for Hertfordshire. He was Vice-Chairman (1990–4) of the European Parliament-Israel Intergroup. He published on aspects of the European Union, and was a leading member of the Welwyn Garden City Hebrew Congregation.

JC (15 June 1979, 1 Nov. 1996, 5 June 1998, 10 Feb. 1010); *JYB*.

**PRAG, JACOB** (c1816–27 December 1881), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in Danzig, he studied for the rabbinate in Libau and served congregations in his homeland before arriving in England in 1855 to be Minister of the Liverpool Hebrew Congregation, remaining there until his death. He taught Hebrew at the congregation's school, and, styled 'Rev. Professor', held the chair of Hebrew at Queen's College, Liverpool. One of the foremost Talmudic scholars in Britain, he owned an extensive Hebraica library containing some very rare items. A Freemason, he was chaplain to the Lodge of Israel, and he served on the Council of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.

*JE*; *JC* (30 Dec. 1881).

**PRAGA, ALFRED JOSEPH** (1861–25 February 1949), painter. Born in Liverpool with the

surname Prager, he was educated at art schools in London and Antwerp. He became a portrait painter of note, depicting a number of famous persons, and also revitalised the art of miniature painting in Britain. He was one of the founders in 1895 of the Society of Miniaturists, served as its President, was a council member of the RBA and exhibited at the RA and the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolour. His non-Jewish Lille-born journalist wife Teresa (c1873–30 September 1920) wrote a popular series of books on domestic matters.

*JYB* 1910; *The Year's Art* 1923; *WWW*; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**PRAGER BROTHERS**, an Anglo-Dutch firm of merchants, which was prominent in London for around 40 years. Jacob, David, and Yehiel Prager were Amsterdam Ashkenazim who imported goods to the Netherlands. Yehiel established the London branch about 1752. It purchased goods imported from the British colonies and re-exported them to Amsterdam. Later it also dealt in porcelain and diamonds. Initially very successful, it ended in 1796 after the deaths of the brothers, with Yehiel's eldest son having gambled away the family fortune. Yehiel's non-Jewish son-in-law, George Elliot, a former ship's captain, also proved unsuccessful in managing the firm. Another son-in-law was Benjamin \*Goldsmid.

Pollins, *Economic History*; G. Yogev, *Diamonds and Corals: Anglo-Dutch Jews and the Eighteenth-Century Trade* (1978).

**PRAWER, SIEGBERT SALOMON** (15 February 1925–), literary scholar. Born in Cologne, the son of a lawyer, he arrived in Britain in 1939. Educated at King Henry VIII School, Coventry and at Jesus College, Cambridge, he was a lecturer (1948–63) at the University of Birmingham and then Professor of German (1964–9) at Westfield College, London, and Professor of German Language and Literature (1969–86) at Oxford. He is the author of many books on German literature and on literary studies, some of which have Jewish themes. These include *Heine's Jewish Comedy* (1983),

Israel at Vanity Fair: Jews and Judaism in the Writings of W.M. Thackeray (1992), and *Between Two Worlds: The Jewish Presence in German and Austrian Films, 1919–1933* (2005). His sister **Ruth Praver Jhabvala** (7 May 1927–), attended school in Hendon and received an MA in English Literature from Queen Mary College, London. Married to a Parsee architect, she settled in India in 1951, and later moved to the USA and became an American citizen. Well known for her fiction concerning India, she has had an illustrious screenwriting collaboration with the famous film partnership of director James Ivory and producer Ismail Merchant. She won Academy Awards for Best Adapted Screenplay in 1986 and 1992 for, respectively, *A Room with a View* and *Howard's End*. Her novel *Heat and Dust* won the Booker Prize in 1975, and her dramatisation of it won a BAFTA in 1982.

WW; IBDCEE; online sources.

**PREAGER, LOUIS JACOB (LOU)** (c1908–14 November 1978), bandleader; his surname sometimes appears as Praeger. An East Ender, he worked three shifts when he was a young pianist struggling to establish himself in the entertainment world: playing Russian music at a London store in the afternoon, leading a trio at a Park Lane hotel in the evening, and playing in a nightclub from midnight to dawn. During the 1930s he formed his own orchestra, eventually based at the Hammersmith Palais for 19 years. With its resident vocalists it was one of the successes of the big band era, and made many records including *Temptation*, *Don't Be a Baby*, *Bow Bells*, *Castle Abbey*, *Let's Keep It That Way*, *Remember Me*, and *Don't Take Your Love From Me*. He was the uncredited composer of a jazz number for the film *They Made Me a Fugitive* (1947), and arranged the dance music for the film *The Angel Who Pawned Her Harp* (1954). In 1974 he retired to Majorca, where he died. Remarkably, given his one-time fame and popularity, obituaries were skimpy, even the JC one.

JC (24 Nov., 1 Dec. 1978); Times (18 Nov. 1978).

**PRELOOKER (PRILUKER), JAAKOFF (YAKOV M.)** (1860–24 October 1935), author

and journalist. He was a russified subject of the Tsar who in 1882, while teaching at a government-sponsored Jewish school in Odessa, outlined the tenets of a reformist Jewish sect to be known as *Novy Izrail* ('New Israel'), which in exchange for civil rights jettisoned all customs and traditions that distinguished Jews from Christians, and disavowed the Talmud. Using a pseudonym, he attacked the Talmud in a book published with government funding. He was declared a heretic by the Orthodox authorities, his sect failed, and in 1891 he converted to Christianity and moved to England. Here he wrote a conversionist tract *The Hidden Jewel* (1894), married a Christian, and was naturalised. From 1897–1914 he owned and edited the *Anglo-Russian*, a monthly dedicated to the coverage of Russian affairs. He lectured on Russia and advocated women's suffrage. He was President (1916–17) of the *Société Internationale de Philologie, Sciences et Beaux-Arts*, and Vice-President in 1912 of the *Anglo-Ottoman Society*. His works included *Under the Czar and Queen Victoria* (1895), *The New Israelite; or Rabbi Shalom on the Shores of the Black Sea* (1903), *Russia: What She Was and What She Is* (1904), *Heroes and Heroines of Russia* (1908), *Russian Flashlights* (1911), and *Under the Russian and British Flags* (1912).

Times (25 Oct. 1935); JC (12 Oct. 1894); JE (Novy Israel); EJ (Novy Izrail).

**PRENDERGAST (née Laski), Dame SIMONE RUTH** (2 July 1930–), local politician and communal worker. She is the daughter of Norman Laski (d. 1968), a director of Marks & Spencer, and of Elaine, daughter of Lord [Michael] Marks of Marks & Spencer and wife of Neville \*Blond. She was educated at Queen's College, London, at Cheltenham Ladies' College, and at a finishing school in Neuchâtel. Previously married to a Canadian Jewish doctor, during 1968–9 she was Lady Mayoress of Westminster when her second husband, Tony Prendergast, was Mayor. She was Chairman of the Greater London Area of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations (1984–7) and has been a JP and DL of Inner and Greater London. From 1986–2002 she served as a lay member of the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal. From 1980–96 she was Chairman of the Jewish Refugees Committee, is Vice-



President of the Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief, and Life Patron of the British Federation of Women Zionists, of which her mother was a long-serving president. For four years she was commandant of the Jewish Lads' and Girls' Brigade, the first woman in that role.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles; JC (17 Oct. 2003).

**PRESSBURGER, EMERIC** (5 December 1902–5 February 1988), author and screenwriter. Born Imre Josef Pressburger in Miskolc, Hungary, the son of an estate manager, he went to school in Temesvár, and then studied mathematics and engineering at the universities of Prague and Stuttgart, but left before taking a degree. In 1926 he moved to Berlin, where he worked as a journalist and writer of short stories and film scripts. Having arrived in Britain in 1935 he scripted *The Challenge* (1938) for Alexander \*Korda, and for the next 18 years was screenwriter for many films directed by Michael Powell, including *The Spy in Black* (1939); *One of Our Aircraft Is Missing* (1941); *The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp* (1943), which proved controversial; *A Canterbury Tale* (1944); and *The Red Shoes* (1948). His screenplay for *The Forty-Ninth Parallel* (1941) won an Academy Award in 1942 for best original story. He wrote and produced *Miracle in Soho* (1957). His first novel, *Killing a Mouse on Sunday* (1961), was the inspiration for the Hollywood film *Behold a Pale Horse* (1964). His novel *The Glass Pearls* (1966) was based on his experiences in Nazi Germany. He and Powell received the British Film Institute Special Award (1978) and fellowships from the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (1981) and the British Film Institute (1983). Andrew Macdonald (1966–), producer of *Trainspotting* (1996), and Kevin Macdonald (1967–), producer of *Kindertransport* (1998) and director of the 2007 film *My Enemy's Enemy* (about the 'Butcher of Lyons' Klaus Barbie), are the sons of a daughter of Pressburger's second marriage.

ODNB; K. Macdonald, *Emeric Pressburger* (1994).

**PRESTON**, Lancashire, from the Middle Ages until the late twentieth century a thriving

centre of textile manufacturing, saw the growth of a Jewish community during Queen Victoria's reign. A synagogue, in Avenham Place, where services were previously held in a private house, opened in 1882. It closed during the mid-1980s, when the congregation – depleted by the movement of Jews to Manchester, London, Israel, and elsewhere – was no longer viable. In 1905 Preston's Jewish population was 89; it peaked to 300 in 1946, but is only about 25 today.

JYB; JCR-UK; J. Cowell, *Furriers, Glaziers, Doctors and others: A history of the Preston Jewish Community* (2009).

**PREVIN, ANDRÉ GEORGE** (6 April 1929–), pianist, composer, and conductor. Born Andreas Ludwig Previn in Berlin, the son of a lawyer, he left with his family in 1938 for Paris and later the USA. There he achieved great success as a jazz pianist, composer of film and serious music, and conductor, winning four Oscars for film music. His best compositions, for instance *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* (1962), are outstanding examples of cinema music. He has also composed concert music. He was Principal Conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra from 1968–79, and, from 1985–92, of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. In 1996 he was awarded an honorary KBE. He wrote an autobiography, *No Minor Chords* (1992).

JC (12 Jan. 1996); M. Freedland, *Previn* (1991).

**PRICE, JULIUS MENDES** (1857–29 September 1924), artist, author, and war correspondent. Born in St Pancras, the son of a dry goods merchant from Poland and a London-born mother, he studied art in Brussels and Paris. Frequently depicting maritime subjects, he exhibited widely. His paintings include a portrait of Lillie Langtry, and his poster for a whisky company made him generally known. Most of his sketches, which included Russian Jewish immigrants in New York, were made for the *Illustrated London News*, for which he covered several distant military campaigns and conflicts and reported from France during the First World War. He also reported from Italy for the Central News Agency, resulting in *Six Months on the Italian Front* (1917). While

sketching in St Petersburg in 1904 he was arrested and his works destroyed. His profusely illustrated books include *The Land of Gold* (1896), based on his travels in Western Australia, *From Euston to Klondike* (1898); based on his travels in British Columbia and north-west Canada; *From the Arctic Ocean to the Yellow Sea* (1902); *My Bohemian Days in Paris* (1913); *My Bohemian Days in London* (1914); and *Dame Fashion* (1922). His *On the Path of Adventure* appeared in 1919. A number of his articles relating to international affairs were published in the *Fortnightly Review*.

JC (16 Nov. 1877, 28 Nov. 1884, 2 April 1886, 9 May 1890, 3 June 1892, 29 May 1896, 9 Sept. 1904, 4 Jan. 1918, 20 Feb. 1920, 17 Nov. 1922); *Times* (2 Jan. 1919).

**PRILUKER, YAKOV M.** *see* **PRELOOKER, JAAKOFF**

**PRINCE, Sir ALEXANDER WILLIAM** (16 January 1870–21 March 1933), military victualler. Born in Canterbury, the son of a pawnbroker, he was educated in Dover and on the Continent. In 1896 he became a partner in an extensive firm of military victuallers and suppliers throughout Britain. He served as its Managing Director (1909–17). From 1917–18 he was Managing Director of the Army and Navy Canteen Board and Honorary Director of British Expeditionary Forces Canteens. Associated with the reform and improvement of canteens and victualling in the British military, he was knighted in 1916 and created a KBE in 1922. After the First World War he was a director of a number of petroleum and other firms. He was a member of the Hampstead Synagogue, and later of the LJS. His son **Leslie Barnett Prince** (17 May 1901–17 August 1985) was educated at Clifton and at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and practised as a chartered accountant. He served as Sheriff of the City of London in 1954–5, Chairman of the London Court of Arbitration from 1974–7, and in other positions in the City of London. He was Joint Chairman of the Jewish Refugees' Committee from 1939–43 and was treasurer of other Jewish philanthropic bodies. An expert on horseshoeing, he wrote *The Farrier and His Craft* (1980). In 1973 he was appointed CBE.

JC (24 March 1933); *WWW*; *Times* (11 Nov. 1916, 30 April, 10 June 1919, 8 Dec. 1921, 22 March 1933, 19 Aug. 1985).

**PROOPS (née Israel), [REBECCA] MARJORIE** (10 August 1911–10 November 1996), journalist. Born in Tottenham, the daughter of a publican who later changed the family name to Rayle, she was educated at a school in Dalston and at Hackney Technical College. Beginning her career as a freelance fashion artist, she eventually joined the *Daily Herald* as Fashion Editor and went on to become Women's Editor. Her 'Dear Marje' column, in which she dispensed forthright advice on a range of intimate subjects hitherto considered taboo, was a staple first of that paper and then of the *Daily Mirror*, where she rose to national cult figure status. In 1969 she was named Woman Journalist of the Year and was appointed OBE. During the 1970s she served on Sir Morris \*Finer's Committee on One-Parent Families and on Lord \*Rothschild's Royal Commission on Betting, Lotteries and Gaming. She authored *Pride, Prejudice and Proops* (1975) and *Dear Marje* (1976).

ODNB; A. Patmore, *Marje: the Guilt and the Gingerbread* (1993).

**PRYCE-JONES, DAVID EUGENE HENRY** (15 February 1936–), journalist and author. He was born in Vienna, to a non-Jewish father and a Jewish mother. His half-Austrian, half-French mother Thérèse (née Fould-Springer) was sister-in-law to the half-Jewish Spanish diplomat Eduardo Propper de Callejón (1895–1972), who while based in Bordeaux facilitated the entry of many thousands of refugees from Nazi-occupied France into Spain, and who helped David and other relatives, stranded in France, escape to England. After reading Modern History at Magdalen College, Oxford, David entered journalism. He was Literary Editor of the *Financial Times* (1959–61) and of *The Spectator* (1961–3), held a series of academic appointments in the USA, and was Special Correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* (1966–82). In 1999 he became Senior Editor of the American journal *National Review*. A staunch champion of Israel, he has written trenchant analyses of the threat to western civilisation from militant Islam. His numerous

books include novels, studies of literary figures, and such works as *Next Generation: Travels in Israel* (1965), *The Hungarian Revolution* (1969), *Paris in the Third Reich* (1981), and *The War That Never Was* (1995). Helena \*Bonham Carter is his cousin.

JC (8 Feb. 2008); WW; online sources.

**PULZER, PETER GEORGE JULIUS** (20 May 1929–), political historian and academic. A well-known historian of German antisemitism and other topics, he was born in Vienna. Educated at Surbiton Grammar School; King's College, Cambridge (First in History; PhD); and the University of London (First in Economics), he was from 1960–84 a lecturer in politics at the University of Oxford, and (1985–96) Gladstone Professor of Government and Administration at Oxford and a Fellow of All Souls. From 1996–9 he was Professorial Fellow at the Institute for German Studies, at the University of Birmingham. His best-known work is probably *The Rise of Political Antisemitism in Germany and Austria* (1964) – a pioneering study. He has written widely on German and German-Jewish history in such works as *Jews and the German State* (1992) and *Emancipation and Its Discontents: The German-Jewish Dilemma* (1997). A festschrift in his honour, *Liberalism, Anti-Semitism, and Democracy* (2001) includes a biography. He has also written on British political history.

EJ; WW.

**PUTTNAM, Sir DAVID TERENCE, BARON PUTTNAM** (25 January 1941–), film producer. Born in London, the son of a non-Jewish picture editor for a press agency and a Jewish mother, he was educated at Minchenden Grammar School, London, and at the City and Guilds School. He worked in advertising (1958–68), acting, and as an agent to photographer David Bailey before becoming a film producer from 1968–99. He was the Chairman of Enigma Productions and the first European to head a Hollywood studio, as Chairman and Chief Executive of Columbia Pictures from 1986–8. He produced such renowned films as *Chariots of Fire* (1981), which won the Academy Award for Best Picture; *Bugsy Malone* (1976); *Local Hero* (1982); and *The Killing*

*Fields* (1984). A visiting professor at the University of Bristol (1983–97), he was Chancellor of the University of Sunderland (1997–2007). He was for ten years Chairman of the National Film and Television School and President (from 2002) of UK UNICEF. Appointed CBE in 1983, he was knighted in 1995, and made a life peer in 1997. He has received numerous honorary degrees and fellowships.

Dod; WW; JC (1 July 2005); A. Yule, *Fast Fade* (1989).

**PYE (née Mendes), JAEL (YAEL) HENRIETTA** (c1737–82), writer and poet. Seemingly the first Anglo-Jewish woman to contribute to English literature, she was born in London, the daughter of a wealthy merchant who drifted from observant Judaism and a niece of Moses \*Mendez. Estranged from communal life, she married first, in 1762, a non-Jewish lawyer, and second, in 1766, an MP's son, a brother of Poet Laureate H. J. Pye. In 1760 she published *A Short Account of the Principal Seats and Gardens in and about Richmond and Kew* (reissued under different titles, 1767 and 1775). She also published, in 1767, some of her poems, and in 1771 (2nd ed. 1772) *Poems, By a Lady*. Her poems reveal her sense of humour and her love of classic tales, as well as the feminist instincts that had surfaced in her first book. In 1771 David Garrick staged her farce *A Capricious Lady* at Drury Lane. Her novel *Theodosius and Arabella* was published posthumously (2 vols, 1786); its author's name appears as 'Mrs. Hampden Pye'. She died in France.

ODNB; EJ: J. Todd, ed., *A Dictionary of British and American Women Writers, 1660–1800*; Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**PYKE, ELLEN** (c1840–January 1896), author and educator. London-born, one of several daughters of a sponge merchant all connected in some way with teaching, she was governess for six years in the family of S. D. \*Sassoon. With her sister Clara she co-authored *Scripture History: Simply Arranged for the Use of Jewish Schools* (1856), which was edited by Abraham \*Benisch. A second edition appeared in 1863, edited by Dr David Asher of Leipzig, whom Clara married in 1862. The work was subsequently published in America. Ellen also

authored an allegorical work for children, *The Dream of a Life* (1865). She wrote a number of articles and poems that appeared in *Chambers' Journal* and other periodicals. With Esther Solomon she conducted a boarding school for Jewish girls in Ramsgate, eventually relocating it to Brighton. Rev. Solomon \*Singer married her sister Charlotte.

JC (2 Aug. 1867, 24 Jan. 1896).

**PYKE, GEOFFREY NATHANIEL JOSEPH** (10 December 1893–21 February 1948), educationist and inventor. The son of Lionel \*Pyke, he was educated at Wellington School, where he was unhappy, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1914 he was arrested in Berlin as a British spy, but escaped, and made his way back to England, as recounted in his *To Ruhleben and Back* (1916). After the war he became a metals speculator in the City. Initially successful using highly innovative methods, he used his profits to found in 1924 an experimental school in Cambridge, *The Maltings*, which attracted much attention but collapsed financially in 1927. During the 1930s he was active in supporting Spanish republicans. During the Second World War his highly eccentric and original mind brought him to the attention of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, for whom he devised a number of novel proposals, including the successful Weasel tracked vehicle for use in the Arctic, and the construction of military vessels made out of a modified form of ice. This latter bizarre suggestion was taken seriously before it was abandoned in late 1943. Subsequently Pyke was working on actuarial programmes on the long-term sustainability of the NHS when, suffering from severe depression, he committed suicide. Magnus \*Pyke was his cousin.

ODNB.

**PYKE, JOSEPH** (3 March 1821–15 July 1902), diamond merchant and communal leader, and **PYKE, LIONEL EDWARD** (21 April 1854–26 March 1899), barrister and communal leader. The son of an official of the \*Great Synagogue, he was a successful diamond merchant (Pyke Brothers) in London, leaving £183,000, and was one of the founders of the London Electrical Supply Corporation,

which pioneered the capital's electricity supply. In early life he was active in the struggle for Jewish parliamentary emancipation. From 1850–70 he lived in Chatham, where he knew Charles Dickens, whom he reputedly persuaded to give the first public readings of the works for which Dickens later became internationally famous. Pyke was involved with a range of charitable works, and was one of the founders of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Women and Girls. From 1892 until 1901 he was Warden of the \*Central Synagogue. His son Chatham-born Lionel was educated at Rochester Cathedral Grammar School and UCL (First in Law), and in 1877 was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple (QC, 1892). He travelled to and from work on horseback. He specialised in commercial law, but, being a keen yachtsman, leant towards maritime cases, and enjoyed a distinguished career at the Admiralty Court. He was a Liberal parliamentary candidate in the 1895 General Election. From 1882 until his death was a member of the AJA's Council. He contributed to the Jewish press his impressions of Romania and adjoining lands. Geoffrey \*Pyke was his son.

JC (31 March 1899, 18 July 1902); JE.

**PYKE, MAGNUS ALFRED** (29 December 1908–19 October 1992), food scientist, author, and broadcaster. He was born in Paddington, the son of a wholesale confectioner and cousin of \*Geoffrey \*Pyke. Educated at St Paul's School and at McGill University in Montreal, where he studied agriculture, he lived in Canada from 1926–33, when he returned to England to become Chief Chemist (1934–41) at Vitamins Ltd in Hammersmith, and was awarded a PhD in biochemistry at UCL. During the Second World War he worked at the Ministry of Food on nutrition in wartime. From 1949–73 he was Deputy Manager and then Manager of Distiller Ltd's yeast research laboratory in Scotland, writing several books explaining developments in food and nutrition to lay audiences, such as *Food and Society* (1968). Elected FRSE (1956) and appointed OBE (1978), he became nationally known for his appearances, from 1974–80, on Yorkshire Television's *Don't Ask Me and Don't Just Sit There*, on which he gave the appearance of being an archetypal eccentric scientist.

ODNB; WWW; Times (21 Oct. 1992).

# Q

**QUASTEL, JUDA HIRSCH** (2 October 1899–15 October 1987), biochemist. Born in Sheffield to parents from Tarnopol, he studied at Imperial College, London, and in 1924 was elected Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1927 he was awarded the Meldola Medal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry. He held university posts at Cardiff (1929–41), Montreal (1947–66), and British Columbia (1966–83). He was mainly responsible for the foundation of the science of brain chemistry, investigating the effects of chemicals on brain tissue and on mental health. Elected FRS in 1940, he became a Companion of the Order of Canada. A Zionist, he was a governor of the HUI, which awarded him an honorary PhD in 1970; the Quastel Visiting Lectureship in Neurobiology was established there.

*Biog. Mem. FRS*, 36 (1990); *Times* (22 Oct. 1987).

**QUEST, IVOR MEYER** (1 June 1928–September 1993), physician. Born in Liverpool, he studied medicine and subsequently law at the University of Liverpool. After almost 20 years as a general practitioner in Lancashire he moved to Leeds where he established the northern branch of the Medical Protection Society, set up to represent doctors who had litigation brought against them. In 1990 he moved to London to establish the Society's

European division, which he headed until shortly before his death. He wrote and lectured widely on risk management, personal injury, and medical negligence, and pioneered the introduction of medico-legal insurance schemes in the former Communist Bloc. For many years he was senior police surgeon for Leeds and advisor to the West Yorkshire Police Federation. He was a founder of the King David School in Liverpool and a stalwart member of the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation.

JC (15 Oct. 1993).

**QUINN (née Solomon; formerly Fortier), KIMBERLY** (15 October 1960–), journalist and publisher. Born in Los Angeles, the daughter of a businessman and a television actress, she was educated at Vassar College and the University of Oxford, and has written for a number of well-known journals on both sides of the Atlantic. Moving to Britain with her first husband, she became Communications and Marketing Director for Condé Nast Publications and from 1996–2006 was publisher of *The Spectator*. She came into the media's full glare as a result of an affair with then Home Secretary David Blunkett.

JC (10 Sept. 2004, 10, 17 Dec. 2004, 1 July 2005); online sources.

**QUIXANO HENRIQUES FAMILY** *see* **HENRIQUES and QUIXANO HENRIQUES FAMILY**

# R

**RABBI, TITLE OF IN ANGLO-JEWRY.** For much of Anglo-Jewish history from 1656 the rabbinical diploma (conferring on its bearer 'permission to teach and decide') was unobtainable in Britain. The only men possessing a rabbinical diploma were those who had gained that qualification overseas. However, their right to the rabbinical title went unrecognised under the \*Chief Rabbinate as developed by N. M. \*Adler. Those, such as Aaron \*Levy, Jacob \*Reinowitz and Susman \*Cohen, who held office as dayanim or led any of the synagogues that fell under the Chief Rabbi's jurisdiction – and this meant virtually all synagogues in the country – were styled 'Rev.' not 'Rabbi', and were thus indistinguishable from ministers who did not possess a rabbinical diploma. Under the Anglo-Jewish Orthodox Ashkenazi congregational system the Chief Rabbi was the only man with a diploma whose title of 'rabbi' was used; he alone enjoyed the designation *morenu ha-rav* ('our teacher the rabbi'). While the independence of the Sephardi community under its \*Haham was reluctantly acknowledged, the supremacy of the Chief Rabbi in the Ashkenazi community was jealously guarded: thus \*Jews' College, opened in 1856 for the training of Anglo-Jewish ministers, was accorded no power to confer the diploma, and a clause in the constitution of the \*United Synagogue organisation, founded in 1870 during the regime of N. M. Adler, ensured that the Chief Rabbi was the sole and absolute fount of religious authority. Yiddish-speaking traditionalists from Eastern Europe, where every town and shtetl had its own rabbi competent to decide everything pertaining to his community, were bewildered by the centralised Anglo-Jewish system. Adler managed to retain the loyalty of all elements within the community. But his son H. \*Adler, who took office in 1891, lacked the ability as a Talmudic scholar that had kept traditionalists loyal to N. M. Adler, and was not so fortunate. Gradually private resentment towards the existing situation flared into open challenge. In 1895 (in a cause célèbre) the Haham, Dr M. \*Gaster,

controversially conferred the diploma on two students of the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, Ramsgate, of which he was Principal. The two, incidentally both Ashkenazim as were most students of the College, never practised as rabbis in Britain. Rev. Simeon \*Singer obtained the rabbinic diploma in Vienna in 1890, but does not appear to have made a confrontational issue of it back home. In 1897 Rev. H. \*Gollancz obtained the diploma during a visit to Galicia in eastern Europe, but Chief Rabbi H. Adler (who had himself been awarded the diploma in Prague) declined to recognise it. A bitter controversy ensued, with Gollancz's brother Israel, using the pseudonym 'Historicus', inveighing against Adler's stance so compellingly in the JC that eventually Adler capitulated. In 1899, faced with a revolt by the immigrants, he conferred rabbinic diplomas on two senior students of Jews' College, A. \*Feldman and M. \*Hyamson, in order that they might serve as dayanim. But a clause in their diplomas obliged them to exercise their rabbinic functions only under the Chief Rabbi's supervision. Moreover, Jews' College was given no role in their examination or their ordination: their ordination, therefore, was entirely in Adler's gift and dependent on his whim. An acrimonious struggle ensued, with Jews' College winning in 1903 the right to confer the diploma. This concession involved the creation of an examining board consisting of the Chief Rabbi, the Haham, the College's Principal and its Theological Tutor, and a member of the Beth Din. Each candidate had to obtain a certificate of moral and religious rectitude from the Chief Rabbi and to announce their intention to present themselves for examination (consisting of searching written and oral questions in Talmud and the law codes) three months in advance. There was no provision for non-students of the College to obtain the diploma. To remedy this, in 1929 Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz established a central examining board consisting of representatives of Jews' College, the Beth Din, and the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. The Yeshivah's apparent undertaking to confer rabbinical diplomas only through the board ended in 1947 when, without resorting to the board, it conferred the rabbinical diploma on one of its students. The Adlerian legacy of calling all Jewish ministers 'Rev.' with no regard for rabbinic status began to fade into history. (See also Aria College; Jews'

College; Judith [Lady] Montefiore College; Yeshivah Etz Chaim.)

'The Title of Rabbi in Anglo-Jewry' by a Special Correspondent, *JC* (17 Feb. 1950).

**RABBINOWICZ, ISRAËLMICHEL (JECHIEL)** (6 June 1818–27 May 1893), scholar. A rabbi's son, born in Gorodets, Lithuania, and educated at the Brest-Litovsk Yeshivah, he moved to Paris, where despite having qualified as a medical doctor he subsisted as an impoverished, productive scholar, writing on Talmudic legislation and compiling grammars of Hebrew and other languages. In 1889 he went to Russia, and the following year settled in London, where he was befriended by the Chief Rabbi and other clerical admirers, and supported materially by wealthy benefactors, one of whom, F. D. \*Mocatta, funded the translation into English of Rabinowicz's study of shechitah, written from a medical standpoint. At the time of his death in Westminster Hospital he was planning to issue a textbook for use in English schools.

*JE*; *JC* (2, 16 June, 2 Nov. 1893).

**RABBINOWITZ, DAVID** (c1864–1924), Orthodox rabbi. Born in the Tsarist Empire into a rabbinical family, and greatly learned, he served for a number of years, like his father before him, as a rabbi in Mohilev. He afterwards occupied pulpits in Liverpool; Grimsby; and, for six years, at the Cannon Street Road Congregation in London. He then became spiritual leader, for 11 years, of the Sunderland Beth Hamedrash, and was succeeded in that post by his son Rabbi Moshe Eliezer Rabinowitz. Rabbi Gedaliah Kirsner of Sydney was his grandson.

*JC* (8 Aug. 1924).

**RABBINOWITZ, JOSEPH** (18 June 1892–11 December 1975), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Born in London, the son of Rabbi M. Rabinowitz of Dalston, he was educated at Stepney Jewish School, the Central

Foundation School, \*Jews' College, and UCL. He served as Minister at Manchester (1919–24) and at Dalston Synagogue (1924–48). He received a PhD from the University of Manchester for 'A critical and exegetical commentary on Mishna Tractate Megila'. He published (1939) a translation of part of the Babylonian Talmud, wrote *An Historical Sketch of the Dalston Synagogue, 1885–1935* (1935) and other works, and edited two volumes of *Studies in Jewish Theology* (1950–6). He obtained semikhah in 1952. Marcus \*Landau was his father-in-law.

*JC* (28 Dec. 1951, 19 Dec. 1975, 24 Feb. 1984, 11 Jan. 1991, 10 April 1925).

**RABIN, OSCAR** (26 April 1899–20 June 1958), saxophonist and dance band leader. A cobbler's son, he was born in Riga and moved with his family to London's East End as an infant. He was educated at the JFS, the Central Foundation School, and the Guildhall School of Music, to which he won a scholarship at the age of 12. During the First World War he served in the infantry. A talented bass saxophonist, in 1924 he formed Oscar Rabin and His Band. He served as Musical Director of the Hammersmith Palais (1934–40) and other leading venues. He also made many broadcasts on the BBC, especially on its long-running *Go Man Go*. He continued as a bandleader until the mid-1950s. Many leading British jazz musicians started under his auspices.

*EJ*; *JC* (19 Feb. 1943, 13 July 1945, 27 June 1958, 10 Aug. 1980).

**RABIN (né Rabinovitch), SAMUEL (SAM)** (20 June 1903–20 December 1991), artist, art teacher, and wrestler. Born in Manchester, the son of a cap maker who had emigrated from Russia to Salford, he won a scholarship in 1914 to Manchester Municipal College of Art, as its youngest-ever student, and later studied at the Slade School of Fine Art. In 1928 he helped to sculpt 'The Four Winds' for London Underground's headquarters, and in 1930 he carved two stone heads, 'Youth' and 'Age', onto the façade of

the Daily Telegraph building in Fleet Street. He gained Britain a bronze medal for wrestling at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, and, unable to make a viable living as an artist, became a professional wrestler in 1932. Alexander \*Korda cast him as a champion wrestler in *The Private Life of Henry VIII* (1933) and as Daniel \*Mendoza in *The Scarlet Pimpernel* (1934). A fine bass baritone, he was later a professional singer, featured regularly on BBC radio during the 1940s. From 1949–65 he taught drawing at Goldsmiths' College of Art, where fashion designer Mary Quant was his student, and from 1965–85 at Bournemouth College of Art. He painted largely in pastels, and won prizes for his depictions of sporting scenes.

ODNB; EJ; JC (30 Aug. 1985); J. Sheeran, *Introducing Sam Rabin* (1985).

**RABINOVITCH, DINA** (9 June 1963–30 October 2007), journalist, and **RABINOVITCH, NAHUM ELIEZER** (1928–), Orthodox rabbi and educationist. Born in Montreal, Rabbi Rabinovitch left Clanton Park Synagogue, Toronto, in 1970 to become Principal of \*Jews' College, London, where he remained until he moved to Israel in 1983 to head a yeshivah. A renowned authority on Jewish law, he has authored *Probability and Statistical Inference in Ancient and Medieval Jewish Literature* (1973), based on his University of Toronto PhD thesis, and the multi-volume *Yad Peshuta* ('Outstretched Hand'), a commentary on Maimonides' *Mishneh Torah*. His daughter Dina, born in Charleston, South Carolina, attended the \*Hasmonean High School and Henrietta Barnett Grammar School before reading international relations at the LSE. She was once Deputy Features Editor of the *Independent*, but much of her journalistic career was as a freelancer. Unlike many of her colleagues on the *Guardian*, to which she contributed for over 20 years, she was staunchly pro-Israel. She was also columnist for the JC. She won numerous admirers for her forthright, moving, and sardonic writings on living with breast cancer, the disease that killed her. She was married first to banker Guido Rauch and secondly to Anthony \*Julius.

JC (10 July, 25 Sept. 1970, 24 June 1983, 2 Nov. 2007); *Daily Telegraph* (15 Nov. 2007); online sources.

**RABINOW, SAMUEL JOSEPH (SHMUEL YOSEF)** (1889–April 1963), Chasidic rabbi and scholar. The son of a rabbi descended from the famed Vilna Gaon, he was born in Chaimiak, Kovno province. A Talmudic prodigy who studied under the renowned Chofetz Chaim, he was a rabbi in Vilna at the age of 17. From 1925–37 he taught at a yeshivah in Hamburg. He was much esteemed for his blending of traditional piety with consideration for modern conditions. In 1937 he became Acting Chief Rabbi of Antwerp, and in 1940 arrived in London, where he was appointed rav of the \*Stamford Hill Bet Hamedrash (otherwise known as the Grove Lane Synagogue). His home attracted scholars from around the world, eager to learn from a master. He was President of the Vaad Harabbonim of the \*Federation of Synagogues. His *Sefer Divrei Shir* was published in 1959, the year he retired and moved to Israel.

JC (16 Aug. 1940, 26 April 1963); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**RABINOWICZ, HARRY (TZVI) MORDECHAI** (8 July 1919–25 January 2002), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Descended from distinguished Chasidic dynasties, he was born in Warsaw. In 1927 his father, Nathan David Rabinowicz (1900–47), the Biala Rebbe and author of *The Will and Testament* (1948), moved to London and founded a shtiebl for Chasidic prayer and study in Brick Lane (he ultimately moved it to his Dalston home); his family joined him in 1931. Following a Jewish secondary schooling Harry attended the Regent Street Polytechnic, the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, UCL, and \*Jews' College, from which he obtained the ministerial diploma in 1945 and rabbinical ordination in 1954. Three years later he was awarded a doctorate by the University of London for a thesis on fifteenth-century Italian Jewry. His rabbinical career was spent as a minister of the \*United Synagogue, first in assistant positions and then as Minister at Dollis Hill (1951–78) and as Regional Rabbi of the Cricklewood, Willesden, and Brondesbury synagogues (1978–91). His many publications included *The Legacy of Polish Jewry* (1965), *Chasidic Rebbes* (1990), and *A World Apart: The Story of the Chasidim in Britain* (1997). He was consultant for Barbra Streisand's film *Yentl* (1983) and the Royal Shakespeare Company's



1992 production of *The Dybbuk*. He campaigned against the selling of Anglo-Jewish heritage items to overseas buyers. His sister Rachel, who edited the American Rabbinical Assembly's *Hagada*, wrote *The Land and People of Israel* (1959) and cookery books under the pseudonym Miriam Field.

JC (15 Feb. 2002); *Times* (19 Feb. 2002); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**RABINOWITZ, HARRY** (26 March 1916–), conductor and composer. Born in Johannesburg, he trained as a classical pianist and studied at the University of the Witwatersrand. From 1946 he lived in Britain. He served as conductor for BBC radio (1953–60), and as Musical Director of BBC Light Entertainment (1960–8). From 1968–77 he was Head of Music for London Weekend Television. He directed the music for such television series as *Upstairs Downstairs* (1971–5) and for such films as *Chariots of Fire* (1981). He conducted the world première of Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical *Cats* (1981), and has also composed music for television.

WW; C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music* (1996); *International Who's Who in Popular Music* (2004).

**RABINOWITZ, LOUIS ISAAC** (24 May 1906–6 August 1984), Orthodox rabbi and scholar. Louis Rabinowitz was born in Edinburgh, the son of Rabbi Jacob Rabinowitz. He received a PhD from the University of London (1934) and served the South Hackney (1928–32) and Cricklewood (1932–9) congregations. During the Second World War he was Senior Jewish Chaplain in the British Army, serving in North Africa and Normandy. From 1945–61 he was Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations in South Africa, and from 1961, lived in Israel, where he was (1975–7) Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem. He wrote many works, such as *Soldiers from Judea* (1944), about Palestinian Jews in the Second World War. He was known for his outspoken views, ranging from his support for Zionist Revisionism to his opposition to apartheid.

EJ; JC (19 Feb. 1943, 13 July 1945, 10 Aug. 1980).

**RABINOWITZ, SAMUEL JACOB** (1857–1921), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Chelm, in Kovno province, he had a typical Lithuanian yeshivah education. Between 1887 and 1906, when he became Rabbi to the Liverpool Hebrew Congregation, he held rabbinical posts in the Russian Pale. An adherent of the Chovevei Zion ('Lovers of Zion') movement, he was an early supporter of Herzl, and the model for 'Reb Shmuel' in Herzl's novel *Altneuland*. He was elected to the Zionist General Council, and became a director of the Jewish Colonial Trust, which was founded in 1898. He played a pivotal role in winning over many Eastern European rabbis to an overtly Zionist position, and was a co-founder in 1902 of the Mizrahi movement. During the First World War he chaired the Polish Jews' Relief Fund. In 1918 he was elected President of the British Mizrahi organisation. His works include *Sefer Yashresh Ya'akov*, which was published in a tribute volume by Liverpool Jewry (1925).

EJ; JE; JC (17 June 1921).

**RACHMAN, PETER** (c1920–29 November 1962), property tycoon and racketeer. One of the most notorious businessmen in modern British history, he was born Perec Rachman in Lwow, Poland, the son of a dentist. His parents died in the Holocaust. He survived by working as a slave labourer, and came to Britain in 1946, initially working as a dishwasher in Bloom's Restaurant. He quickly built up a remarkable property empire in London by methods which made him notorious. Owing to the housing shortage caused by the war, sitting tenants were protected by rent control, but the owner of a property was free to raise rents to market levels once they had vacated their flats. He bought properties cheaply, and then hired thugs, mainly recent West Indian immigrants, to intimidate tenants into leaving, then renting out their premises for vastly higher sums. By 1959 he owned about 80 properties, mainly in the Notting Hill area, and is believed to have been one of the main triggers of the race riots of the late 1950s. He also made an estimated £1,000,000, most of which he transferred to Switzerland, becoming celebrated for his lifestyle of philandering, gambling, and ostentation. Like a character in a James Bond novel, he employed a bodyguard and kept a gun in the glove

compartment of his Rolls-Royce; his mistresses included Christine Keeler and Mandy Rice-Davies, both of whom were central to the Profumo Scandal. Denied a British passport in 1960, at the end of his life he was moving into more legitimate, upmarket dealings. He died of a heart attack and became posthumously notorious in 1963 when Harold Wilson coined the enduring term 'Rachmanism' to describe his type of business methods.

ODNB; EJ.

**RADCLIFFE, DANIEL JACOB** (23 July 1989–), actor. Born in London, the son of a non-Jewish literary agent and a Jewish mother, casting agent and former prize-winning child ballerina Marsha Gresham [Jacobson] (b. 1957) who grew up in Westcliff-on-Sea, he attended the Sussex House School and the City of London School. He made his acting debut on BBC television's *David Copperfield* (1999). In 2000 he won the coveted role of J. K. Rowling's phenomenally celebrated Harry Potter character, making his debut as Potter in the box office hit *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* (2001) and playing the boy wizard in its equally popular sequels.

JC (20 Dec. 1968, 22 Dec. 2006).

**RADO, RICHARD** (28 April 1906–23 December 1989), mathematician. Born in Berlin and educated at the University of Berlin, he came to England in 1933, and gained a PhD at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge (1935). He taught at the University of Sheffield (1936–47), was Reader in Mathematics at KCL (1947–54), and Professor of Mathematics at the University of Reading (1954–71). His many valuable contributions to mathematics, often in collaboration with Paul Erdős, ranged from partition calculus to set theory. He was also an accomplished pianist.

ODNB; WWW; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 37 (1991), 413; *Times* (18 March 1978).

**RADZINOWICZ, Sir LEON** (15 August 1906–29 December 1999), historian and

scholar of criminology. Born in Lodz, Poland, the son of a prosperous physician surnamed Rabinowicz, he received his schooling at the Lodz Gymnasium and changed his name to Radzinowicz around 1936, while still in Poland. Even as a student, at the universities of Paris, Geneva, and Rome, he was known for his multilingual gifts and for his multidisciplinary training. He received two doctorates, from the universities of Paris and Krakow, and was a professor at the Free University of Warsaw from 1932–8. In 1938 he was sent to England by the Polish government to report on the criminal system there. A highly polonised convert to Christianity, he was also independently wealthy, paying his own costs in England, and did not arrive as a refugee. He made many contacts in this country, and quickly established a reputation through important journal articles. With the outbreak of war he remained, and was naturalised British in 1947. He often collaborated with the Cambridge legal scholar J. W. C. (Cecil) Turner, and made Cambridge his home for many years. With Turner, he began the series 'English Studies in Criminal Science', of which they were joint editors. The series continued under his sole editorship as 'Cambridge Studies in Criminology', and became internationally famous. His master work was *A History of English Criminal Law*, of which the first of five volumes appeared in 1948. He was Director of the Department of Criminal Science at Cambridge from 1946, and then Wolfson Professor of Criminology until 1973. He served on many committees relating to criminology and law reform, both in Britain and the USA. Knighted in 1970, he received many other honours. In his last years he lived in Haverford, Pennsylvania. He wrote an autobiography, *Adventures in Criminology* (1999).

ODNB; EJ.

**RAFFALOVICH, ISAIAH** (April 1870–29 May 1956), Orthodox rabbi and communal leader. Born in Russia, he went to Eretz Israel in 1882. He was educated at a yeshivah in Jerusalem and obtained his rabbinical diploma at Dr Hildersheimer's Seminary in Berlin. From about 1899 until 1903 he was Secretary of the New Synagogue Bet Hamedrash, Manchester. He also served as Minister to the Merthyr

Tydfil Hebrew Congregation (1903–4) and at the Hope Place Synagogue, Liverpool (1904–23). At all of these he was very active in Jewish education and in communal affairs, especially with the local Board of Guardians. In 1923 he emigrated to Brazil, where he was regarded as the country's leading rabbi, and from 1935 lived in Israel, where he served as a senior chaplain to the British Forces from 1952. He compiled an *Anglo-Hebrew Modern Dictionary* (1926) and published an autobiography in Hebrew in 1952.

JC (7 Aug. 1903, 30 Dec. 1927, 17 Oct. 1930, 17 April 1936, 19 July 1940, 8, 15 June 1956); P. Ettinger, *Hope Place in Liverpool Jewry*; EJ; *American Jewish Yearbook* (1937–8/5698).

**RAFFALOVICH, MARC-ANDRÉ** (11 September 1864–14 February 1934), writer, and **O'BRIEN (née Raffalovich), SOPHIE** (16 January 1860–January 1960), author and Irish nationalist. The children of a prosperous banker, Sophie was born in Odessa and Marc-André in Paris, to where the family relocated in 1863. In 1882 Marc-André arrived in London attended by his childhood nurse, a Miss Gribble, and attached himself to a group of artists and writers surrounding Oscar Wilde. After Wilde's trial he published two works in France: *L'affaire Oscar Wilde* (1895) and *Uranisme et Unisexualité* (1896). He would have risked prosecution had their homosexual content been published in England. He produced five volumes of poetry, *Cyril and Lionel* (1884), *Tuberose and Meadowsweet* (1885), *In Fancy Dress* (1886), *It Is Thyself* (1889), and *The Thread and the Path* (1895). He also wrote two novels, *A Willing Exile* (1890) and *Self Seekers* (1897) and dramatic sketches. With his companion, poet John Henry Gray, trained (at Raffalovich's expense) in Rome for the priesthood, he co-authored *The Blackmailers*, which (despite its low key treatment of homosexuality) enjoyed only one stage performance, in 1895. Under Gray's influence he converted in 1896 to Catholicism, and in 1907 moved with him to Edinburgh, where he died. His sister Sophie, also a zealous convert to Catholicism, married the Irish nationalist politician William O'Brien in 1890 and (like her mother) supported his cause morally and materially. She wrote the women's page of his newspaper, the *Cork Free Press*, and contributed to such

journals as the *Catholic Bulletin* and the *Irish Monthly*. Her books included *Golden Memories* (1929–30) and *My Irish Friends* (1937); works (in French) on Lord Shaftesbury, John Bright and Henry Fawcett; and a translation into French of John Morley's biography of Richard Cobden. Four years after her husband's death in 1928 she returned to France, taking refuge in the Pyrenees during the Nazi occupation, and dying days short of her hundredth birthday. Poor at the end of her life, she lived on a small pension from the grateful Irish government.

ODNB (both); Chris White, ed., *Nineteenth-Century Writings on Homosexuality* (1999).

**RAFFLES, FRANCES RACHEL (FRANKI)** (17 October 1955–10 December 1994), photographer and campaigner against violence against women. Born in Salford, the daughter a textile manufacturer who later turned to farming and of his art gallery director wife, she read philosophy at the University of St Andrews. There, her lifelong commitment to Marxism-feminism and unswerving idealisation of Soviet communism became evident. Following graduation she remained in Scotland, where she became a freelance photographer and mounted several exhibitions of her work reflecting her socio-political values and her intrepid travels, and mostly relating to the lives of women workers. Retaining a strong cultural bond with her Jewish heritage, she left behind an unfinished series of photographs titled 'Lot's Wife', about female Soviet Jewish immigrants in Israel. In 1992 she created powerful photographic images for the innovative Zero Tolerance campaign in Edinburgh regarding male violence against women and children, a campaign which spread to other parts of Britain and elsewhere. She died in childbirth.

ODNB; JC (4 May 1973); F. Raffles, *Photographers with special needs* (1998).

**RAG FAIR**, was a market in Rosemary Lane (renamed Royal Mint Street in 1850) near the Tower of London, where 'old clothes and frippery are sold'. Apparently starting in Elizabeth Tudor's reign, it was a bustling feature of

East End life until the end of the Victorian era, and provided successive generations of London's poor with their clothing. Owing to their prevalence as 'old clo' men', collecting unwanted apparel from householders and reselling it, Jewish dealers became familiar in Georgian London with their hawking cries. From the mid-eighteenth century Rag Fair was rivalled by the nearby Petticoat Lane, where during Victorian times Jewish vendors of old clothes became ubiquitous.

Ben Weinreb and Christopher Hibbert, eds. *The London Encyclopaedia* (1983); Betty Naggat, *Jewish Pedlars and Hawkers 1740–1940* (1992).

**RAILING, Sir HARRY** (10 December 1878–16 October 1963), electrical goods manufacturer. Born Adolf Railing in Munich, the son of a hop merchant, he was educated at the University of Munich, and worked in the USA in the electrical equipment industry before joining GEC in Britain in 1905 as Chief of the Test Room in its Birmingham plant. He joined his brother, who had married the sister of the co-founder of GEC, Hugo \*Hirst. In 1911 he became a director of GEC, and served as its Vice-President from 1942–4, when he became its Chairman in succession to Hirst. He was knighted in 1944, and that same year held the post of President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. At the time, GEC employed 40,000 workers. After the war, he greatly expanded the firm, taking it into the area of nuclear power. From the mid-1950s, however, GEC greatly declined in profitability, and was only rescued when Sir Arnold \*Weinstock, Baron Weinstock, became its head after Railing's death. Sir Harry's brother **Max John Railing** (1868–14 January 1942), emigrated from Germany to Britain in 1892, joining the new GEC company shortly afterwards. He was a close associate of Hirst, who regarded him as his 'alter ego' as well as his brother-in-law, and would probably have succeeded Hirst as the company's head had he lived.

ODNB; JC (25 Oct. 1963).

**RAISMAN, Sir [ABRAHAM] JEREMY** (19 March 1892–20 February 1978), Indian civil servant and banker. Sir Jeremy Raisman

had a distinguished career in India and England. Educated at Leeds High School and at Pembroke College, Oxford (First in Mods. and Lit. Hum.; John Locke Scholar), he joined the Indian Civil Service in 1916. He served in Bihar and Orissa to 1922 and rose to be Commissioner of Income Tax in the Punjab (1928–31), Joint Secretary of the Commerce Department of the Government of India (1931–4), Director of the Reserve Bank of India (1938), Secretary of the Finance Department (1938–9), Finance Member of the Government of India (1939–45), and Vice-President of the Governor-General's Executive Council (1944). He was also Indian delegate to the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944. He received numerous honours. Knighted in 1941, he was made KCSI in the same year, and received a GCIE in 1945 and a GCMG in 1959. He served as advisor to the government of Pakistan in 1951 and to the government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1957–8. He was Chairman of the Public Works Loans Board from 1947–70, and was Vice-Chairman (1947–53) and then Deputy Chairman (1953–63) of Lloyd's Bank.

JC (24 March 1978); WWW; Jolles.

**RAJAK (née Goldsmith), TESSA** (2 August 1946–), historian and academic. Born in London, she is Professor of Ancient History at the University of Reading. She has been Associate Director of the AHRB Research Centre for the Study of Jewish/Non-Jewish Relations, Editor of the *Journal of Jewish Studies*, and Grinfield Lecturer in the Septuagint at the University of Oxford (1994–6). Her publications include *Josephus the Historian and His Society* (1984) and *The Jewish Dialogue with Greece and Rome* (2000). Her husband, Harry Rajak, is Professor Emeritus of Law at the University of Sussex.

JYB.

**RAKOW, BEN-ZION** (1925–85) and **RAKOW, BEZALEL** (15 May 1927–20 July 2003), Orthodox rabbis. They were born in Frankfurt, the sons of a rabbi and rosh yeshivah, Yomtov Lipman Rakow. In 1939 they and their parents found refuge in London. Ben-Zion Rakow, who studied at the Yeshivah Toras Emes,

Stamford Hill, run by his father's friend Rav Moshe Leib Schneider, became Communal Rabbi and head of the Chayei Olam Yeshivah, Golders Green. In addition, he was Rav of the Heichal Hatorah Beth Hamedresh, which was established by a number of Schneider's former pupils. He was also an active figure in the Agudas Yisroel movement. At the age of 18 Bezalel Rakow enrolled at \*Gateshead Yeshivah, where he proved a brilliant Talmudic scholar and obtained rabbinical ordination. In 1948 he married the daughter of Rabbi Naftali Shakowitzky (c1899–1963), the Gateshead community's spiritual leader, and moved to Montreux, Switzerland, to teach in a yeshivah. In 1964 he returned to Gateshead to succeed his deceased father-in-law, and to ensure the strictly Orthodox nature of the community. In 2002 he was thrust into the spotlight having joined Rabbi J. H. \*Dunner in publicly attacking Chief Rabbi \*Sacks's book *The Dignity of Difference*. Upon his death his son Rabbi Yomtov Lipman Rakow succeeded him as Gateshead's rabbi.

C. Zahn, *My Father, My Rebbe* (1998); JC (25 July 2003); *Guardian* (25 July 2003); *Times* (29 July 2003).

**RAKUSEN, LLOYD** (c1881–1944), matzah manufacturer. Born Lazarus Rakusen in Lithuania, he arrived in Leeds as a child. In 1900, while continuing his main occupation as a watchmaker, he established, as a sideline, a matzah-making business from a kitchen behind his workshop in Bridge Street, Leeds. Using a small hand machine of his own devising and employing four people, it operated only during the month preceding Pesach. Within five years the rate of production prompted the bakery's move to bigger premises in Meanwood Road. By 1960 the firm, Lloyd Rakusen and Sons, supplying matzot to Jewish communities across Britain, and operating all year, had 300 employees including 40 travelling representatives. In addition to the Leeds premises it had opened a distribution centre in London and subsidiary ones elsewhere. In 1973 it bought the company started by Joseph \*Bonn & Co. From 1978–83, when it returned to private management, Rakusens was part of United Biscuits. It expanded during the 1980s to add further kosher food products to its range. The company's logo incorporates a pocket watch in commemoration

of its founder's trade. **James Kent** (c1963–), director of the BAFTA-winning *Holocaust: A Musical Memorial Film From Auschwitz*, made for the BBC, is his great-grandson.

JC (25 Aug. 1944, 3 April 1959, 21 Jan. 2005, 12 May 2006, 1 June 2007); online sources.

**RAMBERT, Dame MARIE** (20 February 1888–12 June 1982), ballet dancer and dance company founder. She was born Cyvia Ramberg in Warsaw, the daughter of a bookseller, but used the forename Cesia. Educated at the Warsaw Gymnasium, she moved to Paris and in 1907 was baptised. Becoming a professional dancer, she appeared in many famous Diaghilev ballets. From 1914 she lived in London, and by 1915 was known as Marie Rambert. She became a British subject in 1918 when she married Ashley Dukes, a non-Jewish playwright and critic. In 1923 she founded the Rambert Ballet School, and sponsored performances at the Mercury Theatre in Notting Hill Gate, with which she was associated for many years. In 1935 she founded the Ballet Rambert, probably the first professional British ballet company, and is regarded as one of the formative figures in British ballet. Created DBE in 1962, she received many other honours. She wrote an autobiography, *Quicksilver* (1972).

ODNB; WWW; M. Clarke, *Dancers of Mercury: The Story of the Ballet Rambert* (1962); Jolles.

**RAMSBOTHAM, Sir PETER EDWARD** (8 October 1919–9 April 2010), diplomat. His mother was the daughter of the Jewish banker Sigismund de Stein of London; his father was Sir Herwald Ramsbotham, first Viscount Soulbury, a non-Jewish barrister, Conservative MP, and (1949–54) Governor-General of Ceylon. Sir Peter was educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Intelligence Corps, 1943–6. He enjoyed a distinguished career as a diplomat, serving as High Commissioner to Cyprus (1969–71), Ambassador to Iran (1971–4), and Ambassador to the United States (1974–7) during the post-Watergate period. From 1977–80 he was Governor-General of Bermuda. He was knighted in 1972 and

promoted to GCMG in 1978. In 2004 he succeeded his older brother James Ramsbotham (1915–12 December 2004) as third Viscount Soulbury, but did not use the title.

WW.

**RAMSGATE**, the seaside resort in Kent, has a special place in the annals of Anglo-Jewry because Sir Moses \*Montefiore purchased the East Cliff estate therein 1830. By 1786 a silversmith named Isaac Lyons was living in Ramsgate, and was joined within a couple of years by two other Jewish residents. The nearest synagogue was in Canterbury, and in 1831 Montefiore erected in the grounds of East Cliff Lodge a private synagogue following the Spanish and Portuguese rite, at which all Jews were welcome. Brothers Isaac and Emanuel Myers were appointed ministers. The Montefiores lie buried near the synagogue beneath the white-domed mausoleum, resembling Rachel's Tomb in the Holy Land, that was constructed following Lady Montefiore's death in 1862. The \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, founded in her memory, is in the vicinity. At the beginning of the twentieth century, when the resort was still fashionable, Ramsgate's Jewish population peaked at 130, and was augmented by summer visitors. It has long since been depleted. However, the synagogue, known as the Montefiore Synagogue in its founder's honour, is active, and nearby is a Lubavitch Foundation, founded in 1964. Also in Ramsgate is the Thanet and District Reform Synagogue, established about 1990. Further along the Kent coast is the synagogue of the Margate Hebrew Congregation, founded in 1904. The present synagogue replaced one on another site that functioned from 1928–2001 and which itself superseded the original synagogue, situated in Edgar Road.

JE; Roth, Rise; JYB; JCR-UK.

**RANTZEN, ESTHER LOUISE** (22 June 1940–), journalist and television presenter. The daughter of a senior BBC employee, she was educated at the North London Collegiate School and Somerville College, Oxford. She

was initially a production assistant on the BBC2 documentary series *Man Alive*. In 1968 she became a researcher-presenter on *Braden's Week*, and afterwards presented the long-running consumer affairs show *That's Life!* In 1977 she married colleague Desmond Wilcox, who subsequently converted to Liberal Judaism, allowing the couple to marry under the chuppah in 1999. During the 1990s she presented the studio-audience discussion series *Esther*. In 1986, having presented *Childwatch*, a series about child abuse, she founded the charity ChildLine. Distantly related to Barney \*Barnato and Gerald \*Finzi, she was appointed CBE in 2006. Her autobiography appeared in 2001.

JC (26 Nov. 1976, 9 May 2003); online sources.

**RAPHAEL, ADAM ELIOT GEOFFREY** (22 April 1938–), journalist. A barrister's son and Ernest A. \*Rose's grandson, he was educated at Charterhouse and at Oriel College, Oxford. After National Service as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery he began his journalistic career on the provincial press. From 1965–76 he was successively *Motoring Correspondent*, *Foreign Correspondent*, and *Consumer Affairs Correspondent* for the *Guardian*. In 1973 he was both *Granada's Investigative Journalist of the Year* and the *British Press Awards Journalist of the Year*. He was the *Observer's Political Correspondent* (1976–81), *Political Editor* (1981–6), and *Executive Editor* (1988–93). From 1987–8 he presented BBC TV's *Newsnight*, and from 1994–2004 wrote for the *Economist*. In 2005 he became *Associate Editor of Transport Times*. He authored *My Learned Friends* (1989), about libel cases, and *Ultimate Risk: the Inside Story of the Lloyd's Catastrophe* (1994). He edited *The Good Hotel Guide* (2004).

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*.

**RAPHAEL, ALEXANDER** (1775–November 1850), politician. Little is known with certainty about the Jewish connections of this early MP of apparently Jewish background: the JC (29 June 1894) described him as 'of Jewish extraction'. He was born in Madras. It is likely, although not certain, that his father

was Jewish and his mother a Roman Catholic. A Roman Catholic himself, he worked as a stockbroker in London, and was Sheriff of London in 1835. He served as Liberal MP for Carlow in 1835, when he was unseated on petition, and for St Albans from 1847 until his death. He left £180,000.

Jolles; JC (29 June 1894, 13 Nov. 1896); Rubinstein, 'Jewish Wealthholders'; A. Hyamson, 'Alexander Raphael, M.P.', JHSET, 16 (1952), 225–6.

**RAPHAEL (né Rabinovitch), CHAIM** (14 July 1908–10 October 1994), administrator and writer. Born in Middlesborough, the son of a Lithuanian-born cantor, he won scholarships to Portsmouth Grammar School, \*Aria College, and University College, Oxford. He then studied at \*Jews' College, but had already drifted from Orthodoxy, and after a brief period as Assistant Minister of the \*West London Synagogue taught post-Biblical Hebrew at Oxford. He served as inaugural Secretary of the Friends of the Hebrew University and spent six months in Palestine, changing his surname. During the Second World War he advised the Home Office on the internment of so-called 'enemy aliens' and joined the British Information Service in New York. He returned to Britain in 1957 as Deputy Press Officer for the Treasury; from 1959–67 he was Head Press Officer and from 1968–9 headed the information department. Following his retirement he was, from 1969–75, a research fellow at the University of Sussex. He authored two books about his Jewish identity, *Memoirs of a Special Case* (1962) and *A Coat of Many Colours* (1979). His other works included a version of the Haggadah, *A Feast of History* (1972), and *The Road from Babylon* (1985), a history of Sephardi and oriental Jewry. Although an avowed agnostic, he davened at a London shtiebl. Appointed CBE in 1965, he wrote detective novels under the pseudonym Jocelyn Davey. His son **Adam Jocelyn Raphael** (11 November 1937–4 May 1999) was a broadcaster on the BBC and contributed a weekly 'Letter from London' to the CBS network in America. He wrote analytical features for the JC on political issues, and should not be confused with his namesake and fellow journalist (above).

JC (21 Oct. 1994, 21 May 1999).

**RAPHAEL, DAVID DAICHES** (25 January 1916–), philosopher. Born in Liverpool, he was educated at the Liverpool Collegiate School and at University College, Oxford (Scholar; First in Classics and Lit. Hum.). He served in the British army (1940–1) and in the Ministry of Labour (1941–4). Having taught philosophy at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand (1946–9), he was Lecturer (1949–51) and Senior Lecturer (1951–60) in Philosophy at the University of Glasgow, and then held chairs in Philosophy there (1960–70) and at the University of Reading (1970–3) and Imperial College, London (1973–83). A noted philosopher of ethics and morals, he wrote *The Moral Sense* (1947); *British Moralists, 1650–1800* (1969); *Moral Philosophy* (1981) studies of Hobbes, Adam Smith, and Richard Price; and other works. In 1974–5 he served as President of the Aristotelian Society. He was Chairman of the Westminster Synagogue from 1987–9 and a member of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University from 1969–81.

WW.

**RAPHAEL, EDWARD** (c1814–19 June 1888), barrister. A member of the wealthy Raphael family, originally of Dutch Sephardi origin, who became successful bankers and merchants in London, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1841. He lived at Victoria Street, Westminster, and at a country estate at Thames Ditton, Surrey. While most of the Raphael family remained practising Jews, he became a Roman Catholic, and left legacies to a number of Catholic charities in his will; his estate totalled £339,000. His sister Agnes (d. 1898) married the fifth Earl of Mexborough.

Foster, *Men at the Bar*; ODNB (Henry Lewis Raphael).

**RAPHAEL, EDWARD LEWIS** (1830–15 August 1903), merchant banker. His parents were Lewis or Louis \*Raphael (1794–1856) – a gold and silver refiner, banker, and stockbroker whose family had emigrated from Amsterdam in the eighteenth century and who left £100,000 – and Rachel, the daughter of bullion broker Jacob Mocatta. He was a partner in the family bank of R. Raphael & Co., which emerged as

one of the largest in the City, specialising in American railway finance and arbitrage. Like his brothers George Charles \*Raphael and Henry Lewis \*Raphael, he was very wealthy, leaving £1,128,000. He was related to many of the most prominent Anglo-Jewish families, including the Rothschilds and the Sassoons. His son **Louis Edward Raphael** (c1853–4 December 1914), educated at UCS and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1880 by Lincoln's Inn and practised as a barrister. He left an estate of £1,000,000, but apparently had no obituary notice in the JC, suggesting that he had left Judaism.

JC (11 Sept. 1903); ODNB (for H. L. Raphael).

**RAPHAEL, FREDERIC MICHAEL** (14 August 1931–), author, journalist, and screenwriter. Born in Chicago, where his British father was working for Shell, he settled in London with his family in 1938 and was educated at Charterhouse. There, in 1948, he was subjected to sustained antisemitic bullying by other pupils. The following year, in reprisal for Raphael's spirited protest to the Provost of Guildford over an anti-Jewish slur the latter made in the school chapel, the Headmaster reneged on a promise to recommend the boy for a particular closed scholarship to Oxford; luckily Raphael won, from among 600 candidates, a major open scholarship to St John's College, Cambridge. A distinguished literary career ensued, marked by many awards. Elected FRSL in 1964, he was Fiction Editor of the *Sunday Times* (1962–5). His numerous novels include *The Trouble with England* (1962); *The Glittering Prizes* (1976), which was adapted into a BBC series that won him a Royal Television Society writer of the year award; *Oxford Blues* (1979); and *After the War* (1990). Among his non-fiction works are biographies of Somerset Maugham and Lord Byron, and *Eyes Wide Open* (1999), a memoir of his collaboration with director Stanley Kubrick on the latter's final film. His screenplays include *Darling* (1965), for which he won an Academy Award; the Oscar-nominated *Far From the Madding Crowd* (1967); *Daisy Miller* (1974); and *Eyes Wide Shut* (1999). Sarah \*Raphael was his daughter.

JC (28 March, 4 April, 20 June 2003); F. Raphael, *A Spoilt Boy: a memoir of a childhood* (2003), online sources.

**RAPHAEL, GEORGE CHARLES** (1835–3 September 1906), merchant banker. The brother of Edward Lewis \*Raphael and of Henry Lewis \*Raphael, and a director of the family merchant bank R. Raphael & Co., he was a noted philanthropist who gave away 'vast sums' (in the words of the JC) to Jewish charities, but still managed to leave £1,108,000. His German-born wife Charlotte Hanne (d. 1905) was Treasurer of the Jews' Convalescent Home and associated with a wide range of charitable causes. Sir Meyer \*Spielman was their son-in-law. Their son **Frederick Melchior Raphael** (1870–24 January 1900) joined the Rifle Brigades in 1889 and the Regular Army in 1891, and was sent to South Africa late in 1899 to take part in the Boer War as a lieutenant and acting captain. He was killed in action at Spion Kop, Natal, the first Jewish officer in the British Regular Army to be killed on active service. His brother **William George Raphael** (c1865–27 February 1912), a wealthy stockbroker and merchant banker in the family bank, died of heart failure aged 46, leaving £618,000; a member of the Council of the AJA, he was Sir Julian \*Goldmid's son-in-law. Another brother, **Richard Henry Raphael** (c1873–23 January 1910), educated at Wellington College and at Magdalene College, Oxford, was a noted athlete and cricketer. He too joined the family merchant bank, and was elected a manager of the Stock Exchange only a week before his death, one of the youngest men ever elected to that position. He died suddenly at the age of only 37, leaving £406,000. He made bequests to a range of Jewish charities in his will.

ODNB; JC (1 Feb. 1900, 7 Sept. 1906, 28 Jan. 1910, 1 March 1912).

**RAPHAEL, HENRY LOUIS** (6 April 1832–11 May 1899), merchant banker and financier. One of the most successful financiers of his day, he was the brother of Edward Lewis \*Raphael and George Charles \*Raphael, and the father of Sir Herbert Raphael, Bt, MP. He joined the family business of Raphael and Joseph and then became a successful merchant banker (R. Raphael & Sons). He was also a stockbroker and a gold and silver refiner, owned racehorses at Newmarket, and donated generously to the Board of Guardians and other Jewish charities. He left



£1,528,000. **Henry Raphael** (d. 17 October 1859 in Paris) who lived in Tavistock Square and left £100,000 was probably his uncle and a merchant in the City of London.

ODNB; JC (12 May 1899).

**RAPHAEL, Sir HERBERT HENRY, first Baronet** (23 December 1859–24 September 1924), politician. The son of Henry Louis \*Raphael, he was educated in Hanover and elsewhere abroad as well as at Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as Liberal MP for South Derbyshire from 1906–18 and was a member of the LCC and of Essex County Council. A trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and a major in the Rifle Corps, he was President of the Home for Jewish Incurables, and was created a baronet in 1911.

ODNB (H. L. Raphael); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**RAPHAEL, JOHN NATHAN** (1868–1917), journalist. Born a British subject in Uruguay, the son of a Dutch-born London stockbroker, he was educated at Charterhouse. Based in Paris, he wrote a regular column, 'Paris Day and Night', for *Illustrated Bits*, and in 1896 covered the Dreyfus trial for the *Daily Mail*. Best-known as 'Percival' of *The Referee*, he was also Paris Correspondent of *The Bystander*, and wrote for *The Era*. During the First World War he contributed a series of articles headed 'The Human Side' to the *Daily Telegraph*. He adapted French plays for the English stage and, as a member of the \*Maccabæans, frequently spoke amusingly at its dinners.

JC (2 March 1917); Griffiths.

**RAPHAEL, JOHN RALPH** (1863–19 January 1924), journalist. Born in Birmingham, the son of a Polish-born commercial traveller, he left for London in his teens. He served as Assistant Editor of *African World*, for which he undertook a journey into the African interior resulting in the book *Through Unknown Nigeria* (1914), and of *Army News*. He was also an assistant manager of the Military Press Agency. Early in the twentieth century he edited the *Jewish*

*World*. He founded the Costers' Union and at the 1918 General Election unsuccessfully contested Whitechapel as an Independent in the costers' interests.

JC (4 March 1904, 25 Jan. 1924).

**RAPHAEL, MARCO** (fl. 1529–34), Hebraist and convert to Christianity. A Venetian authority on Biblical law, he was recruited in 1529 to press the scriptural case for Henry VIII's divorce from Katherine of Aragon (previously wed to Henry's late brother) and subsequent remarriage. Arriving in England in 1531, Raphael explained to Henry that the Ashkenazim had in the eleventh century outlawed the practice of marriage to a brother's widow, although the Sephardim still countenanced it. In 1532 he went to Calais with Henry, who met the French monarch over the issue. Following that, Raphael's movements are obscure.

ODNB; EJ; Katz, JHE.

**RAPHAEL, RALPH ALEXANDER** (1 January 1921–27 April 1998), organic chemist. Born in Croydon, the son of a master tailor, he was educated at Tottenham County School and at Imperial College, London. In 1948 he was awarded the Meldola Medal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry for his research on acetylenes. He lectured (1949–54) at the University of Glasgow, was Professor of Organic Chemistry (1954–7) at the Queen's University, Belfast; Regius Professor of Chemistry at the University of Glasgow (1957–72); and Professor of Organic Chemistry at Cambridge (1972–88). An expert on the chemical synthesis of biological substances, he was elected FRS in 1962, and received the Davy Medal of the Royal Society in 1981.

WW.

**RAPHAEL, SARAH NATASHA** (10 August 1960–10 January 2001), artist. Born in East Bergholt, Suffolk, the daughter of Frederic \*Raphael, she was educated at Bedales School and graduated from Camberwell School of

Arts and Crafts. Her second solo show in 1992 established her reputation as a painter of extraordinary talent. Already known for her rich European landscapes, in 1993 she was awarded a travelling scholarship that took her to Australia and led to her third solo exhibit, in 1995. She excelled equally as a portraitist: two examples of her work are held by the National Portrait Gallery, which commissioned them, and her portrait of Sir Garfield Sobers – commissioned by the MCC – hangs at Lord's. She illustrated her father's books *The Hidden I* (1990) and *Of Gods and Men* (1992). The Victoria and Albert Museum bought her only significant piece of sculpture. Some of her drawings reflect the suffering of her mother's family in Poland during the war. Her superb draughtsmanship is evident from her posthumously published *Drawings* (2005).

ODNB; JC (26 Jan. 2001, 8 Aug. 2003, 26 Nov. 2004); M. Bohm-Duchen and V. Grodzinski, eds., *Rubies and Rebels: Jewish Female Identity in Contemporary British Art* (1996).

**RAPHALL, MORRIS JACOB** (3 October 1798–23 June 1868), Orthodox rabbi and author. Born to a banker's family in Stockholm, he was brought up in Copenhagen, where his intellectual brilliance became apparent at the Hebrew Grammar School. He arrived in Britain for further studies in 1812, and in the 1820s studied philosophy at German universities, absorbing the ideas of the Haskalah. Following his return to Britain he established Anglo-Jewry's first viable periodical, the *Hebrew Review and Magazine of Rabbinical Literature*, which ran from October 1834 until July 1836. He campaigned for the removal of Jews' civil disabilities, and at the time of the Damascus Affair of 1840 he published a refutation of the blood libel in several languages, and vigorously rebutted an antisemitic letter, containing that libel, which appeared in *The Times* that October under the initials of Rev. Theodore Cartwright of Oxford. In 1841 Raphall was appointed Minister of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation and became Master of the Hebrew National School there. With D. A. \*de Sola he produced the first English-language translation of the Oral Law, *Eighteen treatises on the Mishna* (1842; 2nd ed. 1845). In 1844, with de Sola and I. L. \*Lindenthal, he published an annotated

translation of Genesis. In 1849 he resigned his pulpit in order to take up another in New York. Shortly before his departure, the civic authorities of Birmingham held a reception in his honour, at which he was presented with 100 sovereigns in appreciation of his contributions to learning and education. In 1860 he became the first rabbi to open a session of the House of Representatives with prayer, and in 1861 famously defended the institution of slavery on Biblical grounds – a stance that pitted him against the abolitionists, including other leading rabbis.

JE; EJ; M. J. Raphall, *Judaism Defended Against the Attacks of T.J.C. of Oxford* (1840); *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate* (April 1843); 'Morris Jacob Raphall (1798–1868)' in I. Finestein, ed., *Anglo-Jewry in Changing Times: Studies in Diversity, 1840–1914* (1999).

**RAPOPORT, SOLOMON** (28 August 1908–23 January 1996), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Dvinsk, Latvia, a descendent of the Vilna Gaon, he was brought to London aged 12. Educated at the JFS, the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, and the University of London, he first served the wartime congregation at Bradwell, near Milton Keynes, and from 1943–51 the now defunct Harrow Synagogue. Voted the London Board of Jewish Education's best teacher, he was appointed Rabbi of Manchester's Higher Crumpsall Synagogue in 1951, remaining for over 40 years. Following his retirement he continued to give regular shiurim there, and frequently acted as a dayan of the Manchester Beth Din. He was a founder of the Manchester Kollel, and despite ill health continued to teach and study there until the day preceding his death. His son Rabbi **Chaim Rapoport** (1963–), head of the Leeds Kollel (1989–94) and Rabbi of the Birmingham Central Synagogue (1994–7), has served the Ilford Synagogue since 1997 and is an advisor to the Chief Rabbi on Jewish medical ethics.

JC (23 Feb. 1993); online sources.

**RAPOPORT-ALBERT, ADA** (c1946–), historian and academic. Born in Tel Aviv, she was educated (BA, PhD) at UCL, whose academic staff she joined in 1974 and where she

is Reader in Jewish History and Head of the Department of Hebrew and Jewish Studies. An expert on Chasidism, she is the editor of *Hasidism Reappraised* (1996) and *Essays in Jewish Historiography* (1988).

JYB; JC (21 June 1974, 17 Feb. 1984).

**RAPPAPORT, DAVID STEPHEN** (23 November 1951–2 May 1990), actor. Born in Ilford, the son of a taxi driver, he stood only 3 feet 11 inches in height. He graduated in psychology from the University of Bristol, where he honed his skills as a drummer and actor, and qualified as a teacher. His first notable performance was in 1976, in Ken Campbell's *Illuminatus*. Sir Peter Hall, Director of the National Theatre, was so impressed that he cast Rappaport in a production of *Volpone*. Further success followed, particularly at the Lyric Theatre in *Dr Faustus* and *Exit the King* and on television in *Tiswas*, a children's show, and *The Wizard*, a long series in which he starred. He appeared in *Time Bandits* (1981) and *The Bride* (1985). He took his own life by gunshot in California, where he was filming.

JC (11 May 1990); online sources.

**RATHBONE, ELEANOR FLORENCE** (12 May 1872–2 January 1946), politician and activist on behalf of Jewish refugees. The daughter of a wealthy Unitarian shipowner in Liverpool who was a Liberal MP, she was educated at Somerville Hall (later College), Oxford. A committed feminist, she was associated throughout her adult life with many suffragette and reformist causes. In 1929 she was elected Independent MP for the Combined English Universities, serving until her death. She was probably best known for her advocacy of Family Allowances, to be paid to the mother rather than the father, enacted by the British government during the Second World War. In the 1930s she became a committed anti-Nazi and champion of refugees; in particular she became one of the most vocal and important non-Jewish activists on behalf of persecuted European Jewry. In 1942, with Victor Gollancz and others, she founded the National Committee for Rescue from Nazi Terror, the most important British body

established to save Europe's Jews from the Nazi death machine. It included many leading members of the British 'Establishment', and did a great deal to publicise the horrors of the Holocaust to wartime Britons. She tirelessly lobbied Whitehall on behalf of Jews threatened by the Nazis, sadly, to little avail. She also worked on behalf of Jewish and other 'enemy aliens' who had been arrested and interned by the British government as a panic measure in 1940 when a German invasion appeared imminent. She has been described by one historian as 'the most effective woman politician of the first half of the twentieth century'.

ODNB; EJ; WWW; M. D. Stocks, *Eleanor Rathbone: A Biography* (1949); S. Pedersen, *Eleanor Rathbone and the Politics of Conscience* (2004).

**RATNER, GERALD IRVING** (1949–), businessman. Born in London, he was educated at Hendon County Grammar School and at 15 began work in the Oxford Circus branch of the family jewellery business, a staple of numerous High Streets. Nine years later, owing to his father's illness, he assumed the running of the company, enormously improving its profitability. In 1991 he gave a speech to the Institute of Directors, in which, to lighten the mood, he jocularly derided two of his company's products: earrings that were 'cheaper than a Marks & Spencer prawn sandwich and wouldn't last as long' and a sherry decanter that was cheap because it was 'crap'. Seized upon by the press, the jokes backfired on him and the company, resulting in his eventual removal. In 1997 he started a health club in Henley-on-Thames, and in 2004 launched an internet jewellery business. He has authored *Gerald Ratner: The Rise and Fall ... and Rise Again* (2007).

JC (2 Nov. 2007).

**RAUSUK, SAMSON** (1793–11 September 1877), Talmudic scholar and Hebraist. Born in Wilkowiski, Lithuania, he received a traditional Lithuanian yeshivah education, and was in trade for many years in his birthplace. He was one of the communal leaders from that town who in 1846 received Sir Moses

\*Montefiore during the latter's visit to Russia. In 1848 he settled in London, where he held the post of librarian to the Bet Hamedrash for about 25 years. He was a talented and published Hebrew poet, lending his muse to subjects of passing interest within the Jewish community, whose 'poet laureate' he was widely considered.

JE; JC (14 Sept. 1877).

**RAWICZ, MARYAN JOHANNES** (c1898–30 January 1970) and **LANDAUER, WALTER** (6 September 1909–3 August 1983), piano duo, billed as 'Rawicz and Landauer'. Rawicz was born in Russian Poland and studied music in Vienna and law at the University of Krakow. Landauer was born in Vienna, where he studied music and played on Austrian radio. In 1929, having met by chance at an Austrian resort when Landauer heard Rawicz whistling a polka and asked him what it was, they formed a two-piano duo. They arrived in England in 1935 at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) who had heard them perform at the British Embassy in Vienna. Despite having given frequent performances on the BBC, they were interned on the Isle of Man as 'enemy aliens' in 1940, but were released and again performed on the BBC on a weekly basis. Rawicz also composed piano solo pieces. They gave their two thousandth performance in 1953, and made many highly regarded recordings. The two were among the best-known performers of classical and light classical music of their day. Their obvious joy in performing, and their sense of fun while doing so, made them highly popular with audiences, including those at the London Palladium, where dancing chorus girls were on stage with them. Landauer continued as a solo pianist after Rawicz's death and also composed a number of works for two pianos.

Times (21 Nov. 1936, 31 Jan. 1970, 5 Aug. 1983); JC (21 Jan. 1938, 18 Oct. 1940, 24 June 1949, 6 Nov. 1970, 21 Jan. 1983; W. Lyle, *A Dictionary of Pianists*. (1985); WWW; JYB 1998 & 2007.

**RAWIDOWICZ, SIMON** (1896–1957), academic. Born in Grayewo, Poland, and educated

at the Liba Yeshivah and at the University of Berlin, he was a founder of B'rit Israel Olamit, the World Union for Hebrew Language and Culture, which after Hitler's rise to power transferred its headquarters from Berlin to London. Emigrating to Britain in 1933, he was appointed an additional lecturer in Hebrew Literature and Philosophy at SOAS, London. From 1941–8 he was foundation head of the Hebrew Department at the University of Leeds, and then moved to the USA, where he had a distinguished professorial career. At his death he was Chairman of the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies at Brandeis University. A firm believer in the interdependence of Israel and the Diaspora, he wrote prolifically on Jewish philosophy and Zionist thought. His many works included *Babylon and Jerusalem* (1957).

JC (7 Dec. 1934, 14 Jan. 1938, 26 July 1957); D. N. Myers, *Between Jew and Arab* (2008); online sources.

**RAY (né Rotenberg), CYRIL** (16 March 1908–September 1991), journalist, author, and wine expert. He was born Hyman Cyril Rotenberg in Bury, Lancashire, to Polish immigrant parents who changed the family name when he was five. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, he left Oxford after a year owing to lack of funds, took a short service commission in the RAF, and was later manager of a Manchester cinema. He made contacts at the *Manchester Guardian*, which on the outbreak of the Second World War appointed him a war correspondent. Later, reporting for the BBC, he accompanied Patton's troops into Germany, and after the war reported for the *Daily Express* and the *Sunday Times*. Having established himself as a wine writer he moved in 1958 to the *Spectator*, and subsequently joined the *Observer*, where he remained until 1973. He authored *The Lancashire Fusiliers* (1971). His other books included *In a Glass Lightly* (1969), *Cognac* (1974), *The Complete Book of Spirits and Liqueurs* (1978), and *Guide to Wine* (1984).

JC (6 Aug. 1965, 11 Oct. 1991); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**RAYMOND, HENRY J.** *see* **WORTH, ADAM**

**RAYNE, Sir MAX, BARON RAYNE** (8 February 1918–10 October 2003), property developer, businessman, and philanthropist. One of the best-known businessmen and philanthropists of his time, he was the son of Philip Rayne (né Rubinstein; 1894–1978), a Polish immigrant who became a successful clothing manufacturer (Carlton Coats) and whose own father, Reb Osher Zelig Rubinstein (d. 1941) was a Hebrew teacher in Stepney and a prominent Chasid associated with the shtiebl of N. D. \*Rabinowicz. Educated at the Central Foundation School and at UCL, Max Rayne served in the RAF during the Second World War. Afterwards he became a leading London property developer, working – improbably – with the Church Commissioners and the Crown Estates. He also built the General Motors Building in New York, and was the Chairman (1960–2000) of London Merchant Securities and other companies. Founder Patron of the Rayne Foundation from 1962, he was involved in an incredible range of cultural, medical, and educational charities. From 1967–75 he was Chairman of the London Festival Ballet Trust, and from 1971 of the National Theatre. He was Honorary Vice-President of the Jewish Welfare Board from 1966 and was Life President of Motability. His second marriage, to Lady Jane Vane-Tempest-Stewart, the daughter of the Marquess of Londonderry, generated much comment. He received a knighthood in 1969 and, although a Crossbench peer, was given a life peerage in June 1976 in Harold Wilson's controversial Resignation Honours List. He left £120 million. In some sources the original family name appears as Rubenstein.

ODNB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW; Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**RAYNER (née Berk), CLAIRE BERENICE** (22 January 1931–11 October 2010), writer and broadcaster. Born in London, she trained as a nurse and was Medical Correspondent for *Woman's Own* (1966–87), writing for the first nine years as 'Ruth Martin'. She was Medical Journalist of the Year in 1987. She was an advice columnist on *The Sun* (1973–80), and wrote for the *Sunday Mirror* (1980–8), for *Today* (1988–91), and also – from 1988 – for *Woman*. She has written many books on childcare, motherhood, and related subjects, as well

as novels. She has served as President of the British Humanist Association and the Patients' Association, is an avowed anti-monarchist, and an excoriating critic of Israel. Her son, writer and broadcaster **Jay Rayner** (1966–), a graduate of the University of Leeds, was named Young Journalist of the Year in the 1992 British Press Awards. He has been Restaurant Critic of *The Observer* since 1999, and was named Critic of the Year in the 2006 British Press Awards. In 1997 he won a Sony Radio Award for 'Papertalk', which he presented on BBC Radio Five Live. One of his three novels, *Day of Atonement* (1998), was awarded the Jewish Quarterly Prize for Fiction.

JC (11 April 2008); online sources.

**READING**, Berkshire, has had a Jewish community since 1886, pioneered by tailors from the crowded East End. With the generous aid of such people as Sir Samuel \*Montagu (Lord Swaythling), Hermann \*Gollancz, and C. G. \*Montefiore, the present, purpose-built, synagogue was erected, and consecrated on 31 October 1900. Ministers have included Revs. N. Aaron, S. C. Fogelnest, L. Wolfe, A. Samet, A. Behrman, J. Edelstein, I. Dvorkin, A. Karwan, P. Isaacs, L. Sichel, I. S. Goodhardt, and J. Kleiman, and Rabbis David Lister and Alexander Chapper. By the end of the nineteenth century there were about 70 Jews in the town. Their numbers peaked at about 650 during the 1960s, and there are about 415 today. The Liberal Jewish Community, founded in 1979 as the Thames Valley Progressive Jewish Community, composed of people in Reading and vicinity, lacks its own synagogue but uses the Quaker Meeting House in Reading. During the Second World War there was a United Synagogue Membership Group at Tilehurst, consisting of evacuees from densely populated areas of London subject to enemy bombing. Sir Rufus \*Isaacs was MP for Reading and took his peerage title from there.

JC (2 Nov., 21 Dec. 1900); JYB; Jolles; JCR-UK.

**READING, EVA VIOLET, MARCHIONESS OF** (6 August 1895–14 August 1973), communal leader and activist for the welfare of women and children. The daughter of Sir

Alfred \*Mond, first Viscount Melchett, she was brought up as a church-going Anglican. In 1914 she married, in a registry office, Gerald Rufus \*Isaacs, Viscount Erleigh, from 1935 second Marquess of Reading, the son of Sir Rufus \*Isaacs, first Marquess of Reading, Viceroy of India, and Cabinet minister. In 1933, as a result of Hitler's coming to power, she rediscovered her Jewish roots and became a member of the LJS, as did her brother Henry. She soon became one of the leading Jewish and Zionist activists in Britain, serving as Joint Chairman of the Third Appeal by the Central British Fund for German Jewry in 1935, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod Committee, Vice-President of the \*Zionist Federation, and President of the British Section of the WJS. She was equally well known for her activities on behalf of women and children, serving as President of the National Council of Women in 1957–8 and as Chairman of the National Society of Day Nurseries and other bodies, and was a member of the General Nursing Council in 1935–7. Appointed CBE in 1957, she was a JP for the County of London, and received an honorary degree from the HJ. She wrote an autobiography, *For the Record*, which was published just before her death. She should not be confused with Stella, Marchioness of Reading and Baroness Swanborough, the second wife of the first Marquess of Reading, and, in 1958, the first woman to sit in the House of Lords, who was not Jewish.

EJ; WWW; JC (15 Sept. 1933, 17 Aug. 1973); Times (15 Aug. 1973).

**READMISSION OF THE JEWS TO ENGLAND, THE**, after the \*Expulsion of 1290, officially occurred in 1656. It came in the wake of Parliament's victory in the 'second' Civil War (1648–9), with the leaders of Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army having excluded their opponents from Parliament and seized power. These men surrounding Cromwell were predominantly Independents – Congregationalists and Baptists – and they wanted a wider measure of religious toleration in England. They also sought to build up English foreign trade by imitating Dutch methods, and they knew that in Amsterdam a great deal of commerce was in the hands of able Portuguese Jews. There would thus be two motives for the Readmission of Jews

to England during the Protectorate – religious and economic – and there were two constituencies urging the return of the Jews, one composed of native Englishmen and one of Dutch Sephardim. The Baptist minister Rev. Henry Jessey favoured the toleration of Judaism partly in order to promote the conversion of Jews, regarded as a necessary prelude to the Millennium, and partly on principle as an expression of religious freedom. In 1648 a leaflet entitled *An Apology for the Honourable Nation of the Jews and all the sons of Israel* was published. Ostensibly by Edward Nicholas but possibly by Jessey, it argued that in order to make amends for their mistreatment and expulsion during the Middle Ages England should readmit Jews. In 1649 Joanna and Ebenezer Cartwright, a Baptist mother and son living in Amsterdam, petitioned the Council of Officers of the New Model Army to admit Jews to live and trade in England, as in the Netherlands; on the Council's instructions the petition was printed for circulation. In 1650 Rabbi \*Menasseh ben Israel of Amsterdam published his book *Mikveh Yisrael esto es Esperanza de Israel* together with a Latin translation, *Spes Israelis*, dedicated to Parliament. An English version, *The Hope of Israel*, soon followed. It claimed that the lost ten tribes of Israel had been discovered in South America by Antonio de Montezinos and it implied that if Jews were allowed to settle in England the Biblical prophecies that the people of Israel would be scattered to the 'Ends of the Earth' would be fulfilled, ushering in a (for Christians a new) Messianic Age. In consequence, Englishmen saw Menasseh as a representative Jewish leader, which he was not. In 1651 the Commonwealth authorities sent Walter Strickland and Oliver St John as envoys to the Dutch republic in an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a close alliance. They visited the Portuguese Jews' synagogue in Amsterdam, possibly on the advice of Benjamin Worsley, a Baptist and Secretary of the Council for Trade. Their own secretary, John Thurlow, had talks with Manasseh, who was then was then invited to come to England. However, the outbreak of war between England and the Dutch republic postponed his visit. As Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell ended the First Dutch War and appointed Thurlow as his Secretary of State. Cromwell favoured a wider measure of religious toleration and the expansion of English trade, but he realised that Jewish immigration

might prove unpopular. He insisted that the initiative must seem to come from the Jews. Accordingly, Menasseh was invited to England to petition for their readmission. Although recovering from a serious illness, he could not pass up such an opportunity, which he saw as divinely given. Arriving in England, he submitted the requisite petition, reinforcing its contents with two pamphlets: *Humble Addresses* and a noble defence of Judaism, *Vindiciæ Judæorum*. Cromwell convened a public conference of merchants and clergy at the Palace of Whitehall to debate the issue. The proposed readmission aroused considerable opposition, but on Thurlow's initiative the judges ruled that there was no law against Jews living in England. Cromwell allowed the Portuguese Jewish merchants in London to meet for prayers in their own houses, to lease land for a cemetery, and to settle in the English colonies. Following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, London's Jews made overtures to King Charles II. His government, as mindful as Cromwell's was of the commercial benefits Jews brought to England, something Menasseh had argued and which was elucidated after the Restoration by Sir Josiah Child of the East India Company, allowed the fledgling Jewish community to remain. (See also Carvajal, Antonio Fernandes; Robles, Antonio Rodrigues; Dormido, Manuel Martinez.)

**REBUCK, GAIL RUTH** (10 February 1952–), publisher. A London businessman's daughter, she was educated at the Lycée Française, South Kensington, and at the University of Sussex. From 1976–8 she worked for Production Publications and then launched a mass-market paperback imprint for Hamlyn. In 1982 she joined Century Publishing, which was eventually bought by Random House. Since 1991 she has been Chairman and Chief Executive of the Random House publishing group. She and her husband, the life peer Lord Gould of Brookwood, have been part of New Labour's inner circle. In 1998 a media outcry, alleging Blairite cronyism, greeted her nomination for the Vice-Chairmanship of the BBC. She is a director of Rupert Murdoch's BskyB. In 1999 she was named a Jewish Care Woman of Distinction. She was appointed CBE in 2000.

JC (12 Nov. 1999); *Observer* (5 March 2006).

**REDLICH, HANS FERDINAND** (11 February 1903–27 November 1968), musicologist and academic. Born in Vienna, a professor's son, he studied at the universities of Vienna and Frankfurt. During the 1920s he was an opera conductor in Germany and Austria, and a pioneer of performing the works of Monteverdi. In 1939 he emigrated to Britain. He lectured in the history of music at the University of Edinburgh (1955–62) and was Professor of Music at the University of Manchester from 1962 until his death. He wrote widely on German and Austrian music.

ODNB; *Times* (28 Nov. 1968).

**REEVE, ADA** (3 March 1874–25 September 1966), actress, born Adelaide Mary Isaacs in Stepney. Her actor father had taken the stage name Charles Reeve; one of her grandmothers was a Dutch opera singer. Making her stage debut in pantomime at the East End's Pavilion Theatre, Ada was sometimes the main breadwinner for her numerous younger siblings. A mistress of comic timing and insinuation, she became a well-loved, dulcet-toned music hall artiste, excelling in light comedy and popularising many songs. Returning to mainstream drama, she made her West End debut in 1894 in *The Shop Girl* at the Gaiety Theatre. Her subsequent career included tours of Australia and South Africa. She retired from show business in 1957, having added dramatic roles on radio and in television and films to her wide repertoire. Her autobiography, *Take It for a Fact*, appeared in 1954.

EJ; JE; JC (30 Sept. 1966).

**REFORM SYNAGOGUES OF GREAT BRITAIN** *see* **MOVEMENT FOR REFORM JUDAISM**

**REGAL (née Bloom), ANITA SARELLA** (1943–), barrister. Born in St Anne's, Lancashire, she moved with her family in 1959 to Jersey. A law graduate of the University of Manchester who was called to the Bar in 1966, she became in 1968 the first woman ever to be sworn in as an advocate of the Royal Court

of Jersey. Her husband, London-born **David Regal** (31 July 1942–21 October 1997), a skilled shot who competed at the National Shooting Centre, Bisley, served as President of Jersey's Jewish community and often led services; their wedding in 1966 was the island's first Jewish wedding for more than 100 years.

JC (2 Aug. 1968, 28 March 1994, 26 May 1996, 5 Dec. 1997, 26 Aug. 2005).

**REGER (née Phillips), JANET** (30 September 1935–14 March 2005), lingerie designer. Born in the East End, daughter of a bra manufacturer, she was evacuated to Reading during the war. Subsequently she studied underwear and corsetry design at Leicester College of Art and Technology. She met her Czech-born husband and future business associate Peter Reger (c1938–85) in Israel, and after living for some years in Zurich the couple moved in 1965 to London. Janet Reger Creations Ltd was set up in 1967. This sumptuous lingerie range quickly established a niche market. Initially it had one shop, in Knightsbridge; a shop in Bond Street was added later. In the mid-1980s the firm went into liquidation owing to over-expansion, but Janet Reger managed to retain its brand name on a legal technicality and by reducing costs at its Derbyshire factory and other measures she rescued the business. Since Janet's death it has been run by her daughter Aliza (b. 1962).

JC (14 Nov. 1975, 18 March 2005).

**REICH, EMIL** (24 March 1854–11 December 1910), historian. Born in Eperjes (Prešov), Hungary, where his father was a synagogue official, he studied at the universities of Prague, Budapest, and Vienna, from the last of which he obtained a doctorate of civil laws. In 1884 he emigrated to the USA, and then in 1893 to Britain, where he earned a living as a lecturer on classical and historical subjects to audiences in Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and as a coach at an institution preparing candidates for the Civil Service. Among his many books were *A General History of Western Nations from 5000 BC to 1900 AD* (1908), which contains discussions of Jewry; *Handbook of Geography* (2 vols, 1908); and

*Woman through the Ages* (2 vols, 1908). In its revised edition (1914), his *Germany's Swelled Head* (1907), an attack on German militarism, was a best-seller. Although not a practising Jew, he contributed articles on modern antisemitism and on Zionism to the *Nineteenth Century* (September 1896 and August 1897 respectively). Heinrich \*Felbermann wrote his obituary in the Frankfurt-based *English Mail* (15 December 1910).

ODNB; *Times* (13 Dec 1910); JC (16 Dec. 1910).

**REICH, Sir ERICH** (1935–), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Vienna, he came to Britain on a Kindertransport in 1939. His parents perished in the Holocaust. A businessman in the travel industry, he established Classic Tours, which has raised over £60 million for charity from fund-raising challenges overseas. He is Chairman of the Kindertransport Group of the Association of Jewish Refugees. He was knighted in 2010.

JC (6 July 2001, 5 Oct. 2007, 1 Jan. 2009).

**REIF, STEFAN CLIVE** (21 January 1944–), scholar of medieval Jewry. Born in Edinburgh, he was educated at \*Jews' College, UCL, and the University of Cambridge (PhD). An internationally known scholar of medieval Jewish and Hebrew studies, he founded and directed the Genizah Research Unit at the Cambridge University Library (1974–2006), headed the library's Oriental Division (1983–2006), and was Professor of Medieval Hebrew Studies at Cambridge (1998–2006). He served as President of the JHSE (1991–2) and of other academic bodies. His most important works concern the Genizah documents, on which he is a renowned expert. His many publications include *Judaism and Hebrew Prayer* (1993) and *Hebrew Manuscripts at the Cambridge University Library* (1997).

WW; JYB.

**REIFENBERG, ADELE** (c1893–April 1986), artist, and **REIFENBERG, HEINRICH J.** (c1894–1968), architect. The Berlin-born



siblings arrived in London in 1939. A versatile painter in oils, pastels, and watercolours, Adele studied at the Weimar Academy under a leading German Impressionist, and became an art teacher, exhibiting widely. In London she and her Neuenberg-born husband **Julius Rosenbaum** (c1879–1956), who had also trained in Weimar as well as in Paris and Munich, ran an art school in Belsize Park that closed soon after his death, which occurred in Holland. She continued her painting career into old age. Her work is represented in public and private collections in Britain and overseas. Her brother, H. J. Reifenberg, had practised architecture in Jerusalem from 1933. His work in London included, with a partner, the impressive Power and Production Pavilion for the 1951 Festival of Britain, and, on his own, a synagogue in Swiss Cottage and a Jewish old age home in north London; for the latter he received a Civic Trust Award.

JC (29 Aug. 1952, 29 March 1957, 4 April 1980, 25 April 1986); *Architects' Journal* (12 June 2003).

**REILLY, SIDNEY GEORGE** (24 March 1874–5 November 1925?), businessman, adventurer, and intelligence agent, widely known as 'Reilly, Ace of Spies'. This famous spy and man of mystery was born Shlomo ben Hersh Rozenblum in Bedzin, Russian Poland, an apparent descendent of the Vilna Gaon. His father was a contractor and landowner. As with so much of his life, accurate information about his early years is unavailable. He arrived in London in 1895 and was sufficiently trained in chemistry to join the Chemical Society and the Institute of Chemistry. He soon began to work for British intelligence, receiving a passport in the name Sidney George Reilly in 1899, although he was never naturalised. He was in the Far East (1899–1905), heading a trading firm and working for British intelligence as well as for the intelligence agencies of other governments. From 1906–14 he was in St Petersburg, and from 1914–17 in New York. From October 1917 until 1920 he served in the British RFC and its successor the RAF as a lieutenant, and received the MC in 1920. During 1918–20 he worked for British intelligence in Russia as a major anti-Bolshevik agent, and was active in attempts to topple Bolshevism. He returned to Russia in 1925, apparently lured there by a Soviet 'sting'

operation, and was probably executed by the Soviet police in 1925, although even now the details are unclear. He became famous in 1931 with the publication of *The Adventures of Sidney Reilly: Britain's Master Spy – A Narrative By Himself, Edited and Completed by His Wife* [Nelly, née Chambers], while interest in him was renewed in 1967 with R. B. Lockhart's *Ace of Spies: The Incredible Story of Sidney Reilly*, which was made into a well-known British television series as *Reilly – Ace of Spies*. What Reilly actually did, however, is shrouded in legend. He is reputed to have parachuted into Germany during the First World War, murdered a German staff colonel, dressed in his uniform, and taken his place at a meeting where the Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff discussed military strategy. In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5 he almost certainly acted as a spy for both sides. In 1918 he nearly overthrew the Bolshevik government in what became known as the 'Lockhart Plot'. Presumably in his spare time, he is also reputed to have forged the 'Voynich Manuscript', the mysterious, indecipherable medieval illuminated manuscript, allegedly containing scientific secrets, now held by Yale University. He was married four times – but never divorced – was a notable book collector, a member of the Imperial All-Russian Aero Club, and is thought by some to have survived his supposed execution in 1925, working in Russia for the Soviets.

ODNB; EJ.

**REINHARDT, MAX** (30 November 1915–19 November 2002), publisher. Born in Constantinople, the son of an Austrian architect who held Italian citizenship, he was multilingual and cultured from early in life, and was educated in Paris. He moved to London in 1939. During the Second World War he was briefly interned as an Italian 'enemy alien', but later served with RAF intelligence in Northern Ireland. In 1947 he became a publisher, and married the well-known actress Margaret Leighton, who following their divorce married Laurence \*Harvey. In 1953 Reinhardt revived the Nonesuch Press and, in 1956, gained control of the old-established publishing firm The Bodley Head, which he modernised. It produced works ranging from Charlie Chaplin's autobiography to the British edition of Dr Spock's *Baby and Child*

*Care.* Reinhardt knew many celebrities and *glitterati*, with whom his relations were often strained. He was one of a significant number of immigrant Jews who transformed British publishing after the Second World War. He should not be confused with his unrelated namesake Max Reinhardt (1873–1943), the famous theatre director, who left Nazi Germany for the USA.

ODNB.

**REINHART, HAROLD FREDERICK** (1891–17 August 1969), rabbi. Born in Portland, Oregon, he studied at the universities of Cincinnati and Chicago, and in 1915 was ordained at the Hebrew Union College. Having occupied pulpits in Indiana, Louisiana, and California, he was installed in 1929 as Senior Minister of the \*West London Synagogue. He founded a social and welfare centre for refugees from the Nazis, as well as a weekly study circle for them, and he aided many of the Reform rabbis who fled to Britain from Germany in the 1930s in their search for accommodation and jobs. He helped to establish several new Reform communities throughout the country. In 1948 he established the Reform Beth Din. Owing to a dispute within his congregation he resigned his post in 1957 and became Minister of the Westminster Synagogue, which had been founded by his supporters. In 1964 he oversaw the arrival there of more than 1500 Torah Scrolls from Czechoslovakia that had survived the Holocaust, which were subsequently distributed to Jewish communities worldwide. He was a passionate advocate of nuclear disarmament and the abolition of capital punishment. At his wish his ashes were scattered on the grave of his predecessor at the West London Synagogue, Rev. Morris \*Joseph.

JC (1 April 1954, 22 Aug. 1969); L. & J. Golden, *Harold Reinhart: A Memorial Volume* (1980).

**REINOWITZ, JACOB** (1818–17 May 1893), rabbi and dayan. A rabbi's son, he served for three decades from the age of 28 as rabbi of his native town, Wilkowisk (Vilkaviskis) in the Russian Pale. In 1876 he was persuaded, when in England to visit his daughter and

son-in-law Rabbi Susman \*Cohen, to become preacher to the Talmud Torah established by Eastern European immigrants in Whitechapel. Patient, kindly, modest, good-humoured, and witty, Reb Yankele, as he was known, proved a very popular figure in the East End and beyond. 'Reb Shemuel' in Israel Zangwill's *Children of the Ghetto* was based on him. Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler, recognising his potential ability to bridge the gap between acculturated and unacculturated Jews, appointed him to the London Beth Din, and greatly valued his expertise in the minutiae of Jewish law.

JE; JC (19 Oct. 1888, 19 May 1893); E. Newman, 'Anglo-Jewish Life as reflected in the Writings of Dayan Jacob Reinowitz', *JHSET*, 23 (1969–70).

**REISS, LEOPOLD** (c1803–6 March 1857), woollen merchant. He appears to have been born in Frankfurt, arriving in Manchester in around 1830 and becoming naturalised in 1836. A successful woollen merchant (Reiss Bros.) with his brother James in Manchester and Bradford, he died in France, leaving £180,000 in England. He does not appear to have had strong links with Judaism. His wife Caroline (1813–10 January 1893) also left over £100,000. Their daughter Emily married the non-Jewish Welsh barrister and MP Sir George Osborn Morgan, Bt.

**REISSER, DORA** (c1938–), actress and fashion designer. Born in Bulgaria, she survived the Holocaust and afterwards was reunited with her father in Vienna, where she trained as a ballerina. She danced with the Vienna Opera, but a fall ended her career. She arrived in England during the early 1960s knowing no English, and later, as a RADA-trained actress who appeared in many television series as well as in films and on stage, was frequently cast in foreign roles owing to her strong European accent. She subsequently became a leading fashion designer.

JC (2 May 1969); online sources.

**REISZ, KAREL** (21 July 1926–25 November 2002), film director. Born in Ostrava,

Czechoslovakia, he arrived in Britain aboard a Kindertransport in 1938. He served in the RAF and studied natural sciences at Cambridge before embarking on a career as a film critic. He turned to directing in 1959, and became known for his hard-hitting and realistic films. His output included *Saturday Night and Sunday Morning* (1960), *Night Must Fall* (1964), *Morgan: A Suitable Case for Treatment* (1966), and *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1981).

G. Gaston, Karel Reisz (1980).

**REIZENSTEIN, FRANZ THEODOR** (7 June 1911–15 October 1968), pianist and composer. Born in Nuremberg, the son of a doctor, he studied music in Berlin. In 1934 he moved to Britain, where he studied under Vaughan Williams and others. Briefly interned during the Second World War, he served as a professor at the RAM (1958–68) and at the Royal Manchester College of Music (1962–8). He wrote operas, choral works, film scores, works for the piano and cello, and material for the concerts of Gerard \*Hoffnung.

*Times* (17 Dec. 1959, 17 Oct. 1968), *New Grove* (2001).

**RESETTLEMENT** *see* **READMISSION OF THE JEWS TO ENGLAND**

**REUBEN, DAVID** (14 September 1938–), and **REUBEN, SIMON** (1941–), businessmen and philanthropists. The brothers were ranked jointly as the tenth richest men in Britain in the *Sunday Times* 'Rich List' for 2008, worth an estimated £4.3 billion, of which £2.2 billion represented property assets. They were born in Bombay to Jewish parents of Iranian background and moved to London in the late 1950s, with David becoming a metal trader and Simon a carpet importer and manufacturer. They built up a fortune through metal trading and property. In the 1990s they became major participants in the Russian aluminium business through their firm Trans-World Metals. They then became heavily involved in the British property market, especially in retirement homes and pubs. In addition, they acquired properties in Victoria,

Sloane Square, and elsewhere in London, and plan major developments in Paddington and Chelsea. Since 2002 they have headed the Reuben Brothers Foundation, a major health charity. In 2006, during a dispute about building for the 2012 Olympics, Mayor Ken Livingstone stated that 'they could always go back to Iran and see if they could do better under the Ayatollahs', a remark which, with an ensuing jibe from Livingstone that 'I would offer a complete apology to the people of Iran to the suggestion that they may be linked in any way to the Reuben brothers', led to accusations of antisemitism, especially as the Reubens did not come from Iran.

*Guardian* (27 June 2004); online sources.

**REUTER, PAUL JULIUS, BARON DE REUTER** (21 July 1816–25 February 1899), founder of Reuters News Agency. The originator of one of the most famous businesses in the world, he was born Israel Beer Josaphat in Cassel, Hesse, the son of Rabbi Samuel Levi Josephat of Cassel. He became a clerk in his uncle's bank in Göttingen. He first arrived in England in 1845, and was baptised in Whitechapel as a Lutheran in order to marry the daughter of Sigismund Magnus, a Berlin civil servant. He lived in England permanently from 1851, when he established his famous news agency. In 1865 he reported President Lincoln's assassination several hours ahead of any other source, and made his firm indispensable to the world's press as an independent and trustworthy fount of news. In 1871 he was ennobled as Baron de Reuter of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. By the 1880s Reuters had offices throughout Europe and elsewhere. The news agency remained in the hands of the Reuter family until 1915, but has retained its universally known name ever since. He left £263,000 in England.

ODNB; DBB; D. Read, *The Power of News: The History of Reuters* (1899).

**RHEINBERG, NETTA** (24 October 1911–18 June 2006), pioneer of women's cricket. London-born, the daughter of a textile importer who invented a new process for colour photography, she was educated at South

Hampstead High School and at secretarial college. Discovering women's cricket in the early 1920s, she went on to play regularly for Middlesex and her local club, Gunnersbury. She was Secretary of the Women's Cricket Association in 1945 and from 1948–58. In 1948–9 she was player-manager of the England team that toured Australia, and manager of the 1957–8 tour of Australia and New Zealand. She qualified as an umpire in 1959, and later served as Vice-Chairman of the Cricket Society. In 1999 she was one of ten women awarded honorary membership in the MCC when its 'men only' rule was abolished. She founded and edited the periodical *Women's Cricket*, contributed regularly to *The Cricketer*, and with Rachel Heyhoe Flint co-authored a history of women's cricket, *Fair Play* (1973).

ODNB; *Daily Telegraph* (7 July 2006).

**RHODES, ZANDRA** (19 September 1940–), fashion designer. Born in Chatham to a non-Jewish father and a Jewish mother who was once a fitter for a French couture house, she studied textile design at Medway College of Art, where her mother lectured, and at the Royal College of Art. Famous for her flamboyance, heavy makeup, and pink hair, she first came to prominence in the 1970s with her bold, innovative, colourful designs. Her clients have included Princess Diana, Freddie Mercury, Helen Mirren, and Kate Moss. She has worked in aid of Jewish charities and has spoken of her deep sense of Jewishness. She commutes between her Californian home and London, where her workshop is based and where she founded the Fashion and Textile Museum, which opened in 2003.

JC (23 Nov. 2007); online sources.

**RIBEIRO, SAMUEL NUNES** (1667/8–c1741), physician and pioneer settler in America. Born a New Christian in Portugal, he qualified as a physician and settled in Lisbon, where in 1703 he and his wife were arrested by the local inquisition and charged with judaising. He was tortured and their property was confiscated, but they escaped execution. In 1726, facing danger again, he and his family escaped to London, where they

openly embraced Judaism. In 1733, having failed to establish himself in London, he and his family were among 42 Jewish passengers who arrived in Georgia as colonisers owing to the influence of three Sephardim, including Francis \*Salvador, who had been appointed as commissioners to promote the new colony. There, Ribeiro's experience in treating yellow fever patients in Lisbon proved invaluable, and he managed to prevent an outbreak that killed 20 colonists from becoming an epidemic. In 1740, fearing a Spanish assault on the colony and the coming of the Inquisition, he and his family moved to New York.

ODNB; R. D. Barnett, 'Dr Samuel Nunes Ribeiro and the settlement of Georgia', *Migration and Settlement*, ed. A. Newman (1971).

**RICARDO, DAVID** (18 April 1772–11 September 1823), economist and politician. This celebrated economist was born in the City of London. His father was Abraham Israel Ricardo (1733–1812), a wealthy stockbroker and prominent member of the Sephardi community; his mother, also Sephardi, was Rebecca \*Lowry's sister. David Ricardo was educated in Amsterdam but began working for his father as a clerk at 14. In 1792 he was disinherited when he married a Quaker, Priscilla Ann Wilkinson. Consequently, he became a Unitarian, and was able to take the Christian oath necessary to take a seat in Parliament; he was MP for Portarlington from 1819–23. An immensely wealthy stockbroker and loan contractor on his own account, he entered fashionable society, and purchased a landed estate at Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire. He was High Sheriff for Gloucestershire in 1818. His enduring fame stemmed from his writings on currency and economic theory. He entered the debate on currency in 1809, and formed lasting friendships with Thomas Malthus and James Mill. He formulated the concepts of rents, profits, and wages as basic economic variables, of economic 'natural laws', of 'diminishing returns' in profitability, and the 'labour theory of value', especially in his *On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* (1817). He had a profound influence on the movement for free trade and for liberal reforms, and was a seminal influence on the mainstream development of economics as well as on Karl \*Marx. Two of his sons

served in Parliament: **David Ricardo** the younger (1803–17 May 1864) was Whig MP for Stroud, 1832–May 1833, and **Osman Ricardo** (1795–2 January 1881), who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was Liberal MP for Worcester, 1847–65. The economist David Ricardo's brother **Samson Ricardo** (1792–14 November 1862) was a director of the British Iron Company and also a writer on currency, and served as Liberal MP. for Windsor, 1855–7. David Ricardo's grandson **Francis Ricardo** (1833–29 May 1920) was a wealthy stockbroker in London who left £576,000. Sarah \*Porter was David Ricardo's sister, J. L. \*Ricardo was his nephew, and Sir Harry \*Ricardo was a collateral descendant.

ODNB; Jolles; Stenton; P. Sraffa & M. H. Dobb, eds., *The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo* (11 vols, 1951–73).

**RICARDO, Sir HARRY RALPH** (26 January 1885–18 May 1974), mechanical engineer and engine designer. He was born in London, the son of architect Halsey Ricardo (1854–1928), who was descended from a brother of \*David \*Ricardo, and of the daughter of the non-Jewish civil engineer Sir Alexander Rendel, whose firm was one of the most important engineering concerns in Britain. Sir Harry was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and joined his grandfather's engineering firm. During the First World War he was of great importance in tank engine design in 1916–17, and responsible for many improvements in tank engines. In the inter-war period he developed the famous toluene (later octane) rating system, and made basic improvements in internal combustion and diesel engine design. He was President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in 1944–5, and was knighted in 1948.

ODNB; WWW.

**RICARDO, JOHN LEWIS** (1812–20 August 1862), politician and entrepreneur. The son of a financier whose business he inherited, he was a nephew of David \*Ricardo. He severed his own ties to Judaism. In 1841 he was elected Liberal MP for Stoke-on-Trent, and swore the Christian oath in order to take his seat. He

remained an MP until his death, and authored *The Anatomy of the Navigation Laws* (1847). He founded, in 1846, the Electric Telegraph Company (in which several Ricardos held shares) and chaired it until 1856. In his telegraph business, he was one of the first to employ female clerks. He later advocated the nationalisation of the telegraph system. He was Chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway Company, of the Norwegian Trunk Railway, and of the Metropolitan Railway Company, as well as a director of the London and Westminster Bank.

ODNB.

**RICH, JACOB MORRIS (JACK)** (c1897–1987), editor and communal leader. Born in the Potteries, the son of a picture frame maker from Russian Poland who was Secretary and later President of the Hanley Hebrew Congregation, he was educated at Hanley High School and the University of Cambridge, graduating BA and LLB. His studies at university, where he became President of the Zionist Society, were interrupted by the First World War, during which he served as a lieutenant in the Jewish Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers and saw service under Allenby in Palestine. In 1923 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the \*Board of Deputies, and assisted Lucien \*Wolf with the work of the Joint Foreign Affairs Committee of the Board and the \*Anglo-Jewish Association. In 1931 Dr Mortimer \*Epstein, Managing Editor of the JC, appointed him that paper's Editor. His knowledge of foreign affairs compensated for his lack of journalistic experience, and much of the writing was entrusted to Simon \*Gilbert. Having been replaced in 1936 when Epstein lost control of the paper, Rich accepted the post of Secretary to the South African Board of Deputies, based in Johannesburg, which he held until his seventy-fifth birthday.

JC (20 Nov. 1987); Cesarani, JC.

**RICH, PAUL** (20 August 1921–23 February 2000), singer, guitarist, and music publisher. The London-born son of an immigrant tailor, he became a guitarist and vocalist with a number of bands, most notably Lou \*Praeger's,

with which he performed for more than 13 years. He was vocalist on many of its recordings, and had cameo roles in two films, *Pool of London* (1950) and *Counter Spy* (1954). He also had his own guitar-vocal solo act in the West End and, having returned to show business following a short break in the mid-1950s, worked the club and coffee bar circuit. Between 1957 and 1965 he had more than 60 singles on the Embassy label. He moved into music publishing, becoming Vice-President of Carlin, which from 1966–76 consistently won *Music Week's* top publisher award, and later headed the Music Publishers' Association. He retired in 1996.

JC (23 Jan. 1948, 27 April 1957, 10 Oct. 1958).

**RICHARDSON, MONTAGUE (MONTY)** (4 July 1918–31 August 2007), communal leader. Born to Orthodox parents in the East End, he attended Raine's Foundation School and the Redman's Road Talmud Torah, and read Economics and Hebrew at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on a scholarship. A founder-member, in his teens, of the Trumpeldor Gedud group of Habonim, he was President of the Cambridge University Jewish Society and, as such, Warden of the student-led Hebrew Congregation at Thompson's Lane. Following his graduation in 1941 he entered \*Jews' College, and was for a time a \*United Synagogue minister and a long-serving lay chaplain to Jewish prisoners. He was the United Synagogue's Welfare and Youth Officer, directing the Jewish Institute in east London; Welfare Officer to the Jewish After-Care Association for ex-Prisoners; and Chairman of the Brady Boys' Club, of the Association for Jewish Youth, and of the Zekenim Club (precursor of the Association of Jewish Friendship Clubs). He was also a member of the \*Board of Deputies, and often led services at South Hampstead Synagogue.

JC (7 Dec. 2007); W. Frankel and H. Miller, eds., *Gown and Tallith* (2000).

**RICHMAN, STELLA** (9 November 1922–24 May 2002), restaurateur and television producer and executive. A leather merchant's daughter, born in London's Mile End, she

was educated at Clapton County Secondary School for Girls. Her interest in drama was evident by her early teens. During the 1940s she belonged to the drama group of the Maccabi Association. Following a brief career as an actress and freelance script reader she became, in 1960, a story editor and script developer with ATV, progressing to be a drama producer and joining Rediffusion Television as Head of Series in 1963. Moving to London Weekend Television in 1970, she became the first female programme controller in the industry's history. In 1972 she left to set up Stella Richman Productions, which joined forces with David Frost's company to produce several notable series. In 1982 she was elected FRTS. Married three times, she ran, until 1965, the White Elephant Club in Curzon Street, Mayfair – a favourite rendezvous of showbiz insiders. She also ran the White Elephant on the River, in Pimlico, which was famed for its ample Sunday brunches.

ODNB; JC (4 June 1937, 4 Sept. 1964).

**RICKARDS, ESTHER** (13 July 1893–9 February 1977), surgeon and social activist. She was the London-born daughter of a Jewish mother and of an originally non-Jewish father, a veterinary surgeon who died in 1903 and was buried under the auspices of the \*United Synagogue. Educated at the Regent Street Polytechnic, the University of London, and St Mary's Hospital, she became in 1924 a FRCS, a rare achievement for a woman at that time. Specialising in gynaecology, she spent her career in several London hospitals. In 1928 she became a member, and subsequently an alderman, of the LCC, and in 1930 was a founder member of the Socialist Medical Association, which proved influential in shaping the Labour party's health policy that culminated in the establishment of the National Health Service. She sat on the party's Public Health Advisory Committee. On the afternoon of Yom Kippur in 1913, she, her sister Phoebe, and their cousin Miss Russell, all suffragettes, made a widely condemned militant outburst at the New West End Synagogue, to which none of them belonged. Towards the close of the musaph service, they screamed in unison from the gallery: 'May God forgive Herbert Samuel and Rufus Isaacs for denying freedom to women; may God forgive them for

consenting to the torture of women'. Proud of this demonstration all her life, she evidently became estranged from Judaism.

ODNB; JC (8 Jan. 1904, 17 Oct. 1913, 29 Aug. 1969, 26 Sept. 1969).

**RIE (née Gomperz), Dame LUCIE** (16 March 1902–1 April 1995), potter. She was born in Vienna, the daughter of a professor who was an ear, nose, and throat specialist. Both of her parents came from prosperous, cultivated Jewish families. Freud was a family friend; the Zionist historian Sandor Wolf was her uncle. She studied at a Viennese art school and became a potter with a distinctive modernist style. In 1926 she married a businessman from a similar background with whom she had little in common. They emigrated to London in 1938; her husband soon went on to the USA, and they divorced. She gradually became recognised as a major potter, often working with fellow refugee Hans \*Coper. From 1948 she crafted with an electric kiln, producing abstract works of great originality. Many exhibitions of her works were held, and she received a DBE in 1990.

ODNB; EJ; WWW; Jolles; T. Birks, *Lucie Rie* (1987); M. Coatts, *Lucie Rie and Hans Coper: Potters in Parallel* (1997).

**RIETTI, ROBERT** (8 February 1923–), actor, director, broadcaster, and writer; and **RIETTI, VICTOR** (1 March 1888–4 December 1963), actor, violinist, and composer. Ferrara-born Victor (Vittorio) Rietti, the descendant of a medieval poet-physician who was Chief Rabbi of Rome, arrived in London in 1919 and achieved success as a stage and television actor and as a teacher of and composer for the violin. He established an international theatre in London for the performance in English of plays of many countries. In 1959, for their services to theatre, both he and his London-born son Robert received the honorary title Cavaliere Ufficiale al Merito from the Italian government. Robert, who has also played in stage and television productions, began his big screen career in *Jew Süss* (1934) and appeared in such later films as *Madame Sousatzka* (1988) and *Hilary and Jackie* (1998).

But his off-screen appearances have been far more frequent, if largely anonymous. A gifted linguist and superb mimic, he has been called 'The Man of a Thousand Voices' and 'King of the Dubbers' owing to the large number of film actors, British and foreign, whose voices he has dubbed on occasion, including famous stars like Sir Sean Connery, Sir John Gielgud, and Gregory Peck. For *Waterloo* (1970), with its large cast of international characters, he provided 98 separate voices. He won an Oxford Film Festival Prize for his dubbing of the Russian film *Paulova*. In 1993 he was nominated for a special BAFTA award. In 2003 he presented *Candles and Loaves*, a brief radio series on Judaism, seen through vignettes from his past. He has edited the drama quarterly *Gambit*, as well as the plays of an Italian dramatist. He published *Look Up and Dream* (1999), with a foreword by the Chief Rabbi, and *A Rose for Reuben: Stories of Hope From the Holocaust* (2005). Rabbi **Jonathan Rietti**, who trained at the Gateshead yeshivah, is his son.

JC (30 March 1956, 4 Dec. 1963, 11 July 2003).

**RIFKIND, Sir MALCOLM** (21 June 1946–), politician. One of the best-known Jewish MPs of recent years, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and at Edinburgh University, and was called to the Scots Bar in 1970. He became a QC (Scotland) in 1985 and is a company director. A member of the Edinburgh Town Council (1970–4), he was Conservative MP for Edinburgh Pentlands from February 1974 until 1997. Since 2005 he has been MP for Kensington and Chelsea. He was Minister of State at the Scottish Office (1979–82) and at the Foreign and Colonial Office (1983–6) before joining the Cabinet as Secretary for Scotland (1986–90), for Transport (1990–2), for Defence (1992–5) and for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (1995–7), the first Jewish Foreign Secretary since Lord Reading in 1931. In 2005 he became Shadow Secretary for Works and Pensions. He was an announced candidate for the leadership of the Conservative Party in 2005, but withdrew before the leadership election, and is noted for his centrist stance and opposition to the Iraq war. He was knighted in 1997. His grandfather served as Warden of the Edinburgh Hebrew Congregation. Another relative, **Lewis Rifkind** (c1897–24 December

1937), a medical graduate of the University of Edinburgh, was a much-loved general practitioner in Crossgate, Fife; an ardent member of the Poale Zion movement, he attended the 1935 Zionist Congress in Lucerne.

JC (7 Jan. 1938, 17 Jan. 1986); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**RILLA, WALTER** (22 August 1894–21 November 1980), actor. Partly Jewish, he was born in Neukirchen, Germany, was a film actor in Germany during the 1920s, and emigrated to Britain with his family in 1934. Here he appeared in numerous films, mainly in sinister supporting roles, sometimes, ironically, cast as a Nazi. After the war he made many films in West Germany, where he enjoyed considerable success. He died in Germany. His Berlin-born son **Wolf Rilla** (16 March 1920–19 October 2005), educated at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, became a film and television director. His best-known films include *The Scamp* (1957) and the low-budget horror film *Village of the Damned* (1960), which became a cult classic. His guidebook, *A-Z of Movie Making* (1970), is highly regarded.

B. McFarlane, *Encyclopedia of British Film* (2003); *Guardian* 25 Oct. 2005; online sources.

**RIPKA, HYMAN JOSHUA** (d. 20 October 1938), physician and communal leader. Brought up by his mother following his father's death in 1908, he was educated at the JFS, Chelsea Polytechnic, and KCL, qualifying as a doctor at the London Hospital's medical school. He founded the Talmud Torah of the West End Great Synagogue, Soho, and was its Headmaster for ten years. He later became President of the Barking Hebrew Congregation. He established and was Treasurer of the Barking Progressive Party and was Vice-President of the local branch of the British Legion. Shortly before his untimely death his prompt action saved the life of a girl who had fallen beneath an electric train: braving the high voltage rails, he gave her morphine before operating by the light of a porter's lamp.

JC (28 Oct. 1938).

**RITBLAT, Sir JOHN HENRY** (3 October 1935–), businessman and philanthropist. Educated at Dulwich College and at the University of London's College of Estate Management, he was the Managing Director (1970–2004) and Chairman (1970–2006) of the British Land Co., one of the largest property development and management firms in Britain. He is also Founder and Chairman of Conrad Ritblat & Co. He has been Chairman of Trustees of the Wallace Collection since 2005, and is connected with many other cultural activities. He is best known for donating the Sir John Ritblat Gallery to the British Library, where its rare books and treasures are displayed to the public. He has been a Governor of the Weizmann Institute since 1971 and is a Fellow of several learned bodies. He was knighted in 2006.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; JC (28 Jan. 1972, 24 May 1996, 3 April 1998, 2 Feb. 2007); online sources.

**RIX, Sir BERNARD ANTHONY** (8 December 1944–), judge and communal leader. Educated at St Paul's School; at New College, Oxford; and at Harvard Law School (Kennedy Scholar, 1968), he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1970 (QC, 1981; Bencher, 1990). He practised chiefly in commercial law. He was Chairman of the Commercial Bar Association in 1992–3, and was later the Judge in Charge of the Commercial List, 1998–9. A Recorder from 1990–3, he was Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division (1993–2000) and became a Lord Justice of Appeal in 2000. He served as Vice-Chairman of the Central Council for Jewish Community Services (1994–6), and in 1994 authored a report on Jewish Youth Services. He was Chairman of the British Friends of Bar-Ilan University, 1987–99, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of Bar-Ilan University, 1998–9. He was knighted in 1993 and made a Privy Councillor in 2000.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; JC (9 Dec. 1994); Jolles.

**ROBINS, Dame RUTH LAURA** (1946–), educationist. Born in South Africa, she has a BA and a teaching diploma, and in 1993 became Head Teacher at the JFS, whose staff she had



joined as an assistant teacher of English 25 years earlier. Except for a two-year stint as Lecturer in English at Tel Aviv University, she had taught at the JFS since joining its staff as an assistant teacher of English 25 years earlier. In 2003 she was one of three head teachers in England awarded a DBE in the Queen's Birthday honours list. For many years she was a part-time dealer in fine art, specialising in early twentieth-century Jewish artists and Postimpressionist French and Belgian painters.

JC (21 May 1993); JYB; G. Black, J.F.S.: *The History of the Jews' Free School London since 1732* (1998).

**ROBINSON, ABRAHAM** (6 October 1918–11 April 1974), mathematician. Born in Walbrzych, Poland, the posthumous son of Abraham Robinsohn, Secretary to WZO President David Wolffsohn, he was educated in Breslau and at the HJ. After moving to Britain he worked at the Ministry of Aircraft Production and made important contributions to the mathematics of aircraft design, co-authoring *Wing Theory* (1956). From 1946–51 he taught at the Royal College of Aeronautics at Cranfield. He then became a theoretical mathematician, gaining a doctorate from Birkbeck College, London. From 1951 until his death he lived and taught in Israel and North America, where he was an eminent mathematician, contributing major discoveries to model theory and non-standard analysis.

ODNB; *Times* (6, 9 May 1974); J. W. Dauben, *Abraham Robinson: The Creation of Non-Standard Analysis* (1998).

**ROBINSON, NICHOLAS ANTHONY (NICK)** (5 October 1963–), television journalist. Born in Macclesfield, Cheshire, to a non-Jewish father and the daughter of German-Jewish refugees who initially fled to Shanghai, he was educated at Cheadle Hulme School and University College, Oxford, where he read PPE. He was President of the university Conservative Association and national chairman of the Young Conservatives. He joined the BBC in 1986 as a production trainee, and first appeared on screen ten years later

as a political correspondent. He was Chief Political Correspondent for BBC News 24 (1999–2002), Political Editor at ITN (2002–5), and since then has been Political Editor at the BBC.

*Evening Standard* (4 May 2004); JC (22 Feb. 2008); online sources.

**ROBINSON, REGINALD** (30 October 1922–14 September 1998), journalist. Born in the East End, he had to leave the JFS at 13 to help support his family, and became a messenger boy for the *Daily Herald* and attended night school. He managed to break into journalism on the *Wembley News*, and at 19 he became Parliamentary Reporter for a Fleet Street news agency, the Exchange Telegraph. Made redundant in 1965, he founded Robinson's Parliamentary News Agency, writing only for trade and technical journals. He was also, for 40 years, Parliamentary Correspondent of the JC. Failing to catch some words while reporting a speech on the Middle East by Sir Anthony Eden, his aside 'What was that?' carried to the floor of the House, and Eden obligingly repeated his remarks; Robinson was thus the only parliamentary correspondent quoted in *Hansard*. As the 'Father of the Parliamentary Press Gallery', he was one of a select group of reporters included in a Commons-commissioned portrait of the House by June \*Mendoza. On his retirement in 1994 he was appointed OBE.

JC 30 Oct. 1987, 11 Nov. 1994, 9 Oct. 1998).

**ROBLES, ANTONIO RODRIGUES** (d. 1688), merchant. Born to Marrano parents in Fundão, Portugal, he was appointed Under-Treasurer and Collector of Customs at Tenerife by his uncle Duarte Henriques Alvares (Daniel Cohen Henriques), Receiver of Customs and Royal Revenues in the Canary Islands. In 1647 the pair left for Amsterdam in fear of the Inquisition, and in 1648 settled in London. Robles, who resided in Aldwych, initially traded as a wine importer and branched out into other goods, becoming very wealthy. In 1656, during the war between England and Spain, two of his vessels were seized on

the Thames with their cargoes, and he was arrested on the grounds that he was an enemy national. He claimed indemnity by insisting that he was a Portuguese and, to strengthen his case, revealed that he was also a Jew, persecuted by Spain. Following an investigation by the Admiralty, the Council of State, on the probability that this was so, ordered his release and his merchandise returned. This outcome prompted the other Marranos in London, whose property was similarly at risk, to declare their Judaism openly and request toleration from Cromwell. Robles, under the name Ishac Barzilai, served as Treasurer to the synagogue and later as Warden. He was endenized in 1675.

ODNB; L. Wolf, *Jews in the Canary Islands* (1926); idem, 'Crypto-Jews under the Commonwealth', *JHSET*, 1 (1898); idem, 'The Jewry of the Restoration, 1660–1664', *ibid.*, 5 (1908); M. Woolf, 'Foreign trade of London Jews of the seventeenth century', *ibid.*, 24 (1974).

**ROBSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER** (14 July 1895–12 May 1980), jurist and academic. Born in Finchley, the son of a Hatton Garden pearl dealer originally named Jacob Alexander Isaacs and of a member of the Sephardi Afriat family, he left Peterborough Lodge School at 15 to work as a clerk in the fledgling aviation industry. During the First World War he served as a lieutenant in the RFC. Impressed by his book *Aircraft in Peace and War* (1916), George Bernard Shaw got him a place at the LSE, where he gained a first-class BSc (Econ) and a PhD. In 1922 he was called by the Bar at Lincoln's Inn but he soon chose an academic career at LSE, lecturing (1926–47) in the then almost virgin field of administrative law, and became foundation Professor of Public Administration (1947–62). The first edition of his influential *Justice and Administrative Law* appeared in 1928. Other works included *The Town Councillor* (1925, co-authored with Clement Attlee), *The Development of Local Government* (1931), *The Government and Misgovernment of London* (1939), *Great Cities of the World* (1954), *The Civil Service in Britain and France* (1956), *Nationalised Industry and Public Ownership* (1960), and *Welfare State and Welfare Society* (1976). With Leonard Woolf he founded (1930) and jointly edited the *Political Quarterly* (sole Editor, 1959–75). A keen member of the Fabian Society and an important

voice on issues of urban government, he was President of the International Political Science Association (1950–3). He received numerous honorary degrees from universities in Britain and abroad.

ODNB; EJ; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**ROCHE (née Margolis), BARBARA MAUREEN** (13 April 1954–), politician. Born and raised in Hackney, she was Head Girl of the JFS and read PPE at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, becoming Secretary of the Oxford Union. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1977, she served as Labour MP for Hornsey and Wood Green from 1992–2005, when she retired, and held ministerial posts in the Blair government from 1997–2003, including Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1999), and Minister of State at the Home Office (1999–2001), the Cabinet Office (2001–2), and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2002–3).

WW; JC (15 Aug. 1986, 3 Jan. 1992); Jolles.

■ **ROCKER, RUDOLF** (25 March 1873–10 September 1958), political radical and activist on behalf of Jews. He was born to non-Jewish parents in Mainz, Germany. Like many Rhinelanders, his father, a typographer, was strongly opposed to Prussian expansionism. After his parents died young, he was educated in a Catholic orphanage and apprenticed to a bookbinder. In 1890 he joined the German Social Democratic Party, but then moved to the extreme left as a libertarian socialist and near-anarchist. In exile in Paris he joined a circle of Jewish anarchists to whom he was strongly attracted. He learned Yiddish and became a welcome speaker at their meetings. In 1894 he arrived in London, and became librarian to the Communist Workers' Educational Union. His common-law wife, Millie Witkop (1877–23 November 1955), whom he married in 1924, was a Ukrainian-born Jew. He became the principal leader of the East End Jewish anarchists' circle, and, most amazingly for a non-Jew, in 1898 was made Editor of the Yiddish newspaper *Arbeter Fraynt*. In 1906 he organised the establishment of the anarchist Jubilee Street Club,

which also held mainstream adult education classes. In 1912 he led a major strike by East End Jewish tailors in support of striking West End tailors which resulted in an important victory for what appeared to be a unified London working class. In December 1914 he was interned as an 'enemy alien', but left for Germany, where he continued as an anti-Bolshevik radical and wrote *Nationalism and Culture* (published in 1937). He emigrated from Germany in 1933, briefly visiting London, but settled in upstate New York. He died in New York City in 1958. The leadership of a community of Yiddish-speaking immigrant Jews by an 'Aryan' German arguably has no parallel. His son **Fermin Rocker** (22 December 1907–18 October 2004) lived in London after 1970, becoming a book illustrator and artist of some note.

ODNB; *Independent* (26 Oct. 2004); R. Rocker, *The London Years* (1956); M. Gaur, *An Anarchist 'Rabbi': The Life and Teachings of Rudolf Rocker* (1997); F. Rocker, *The East End Years* (1998).

**RODEN, CLAUDIA** (1936–), multi-award-winning food writer. Of Turkish Sephardi background, she was born and brought up in Cairo, completed her schooling in Paris, and then moved to London to study art. She has written many newspaper columns and books on cookery, covering many regions of the globe and including the acclaimed, groundbreaking *The Book of Jewish Food: An Odyssey from Samarkand to New York* (1996).

JC (25 Aug. 1978, 29 Aug. 1997, 3 Dec. 1999); online sources.

**RODKER, JOHN** (18 December 1894–6 October 1955), writer, poet, translator and publisher. Known as Jimmy to his intimates, he was born in Manchester, the son of an immigrant corset-maker. He moved to London in childhood, and while helping in the family business was a member of an East End group of young cultural figures and intellectuals subsequently dubbed 'The Whitechapel Boys'. It included his especially close friends Joseph \*Leftwich, Isaac \*Rosenberg, and Stephen \*Winsten: this youthful literary-minded quartet met together almost daily to discuss their aspirations and

ideas. By the outbreak of the First World War, when as a conscientious objector he was briefly imprisoned on Dartmoor, Rodker was already a published essayist and poet, with his work appearing in avant-garde and little magazines. In 1919 he founded the short-lived Ovid Press, which published T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, and drawings by Wyndham Lewis and others. That same year he took over from Pound as London Editor of the New York-based *The Little Review*. In 1922 he spent time in Paris, bringing out the second printing of James Joyce's *Ulysses*, which had to be smuggled into Britain (where it was banned). In 1923, to issue limited editions, he established the Casanova Society, and upon its demise in 1927 the J. Rodker imprint, which was forced out of business with his bankruptcy in 1932. From 1933–9 he was British agent for the Press and Publisher Literary Service (Preslit), a Soviet agency that produced contemporary Russian fiction and non-fiction in western European languages. In 1937 he set up the Pushkin Press, and, shortly afterwards, the Image Publishing Company, which published a complete run of Sigmund \*Freud's works, and lasted until 1961. Rodker's works include *Poems* (1914), *Hymns* (1920), *Montagnes Russes* (1923), *Dartmoor* (1926), *The Future of Futurism* (1926), *Collected Poems, 1912–1925* (1930), *Soviet Anthology* (1943), and the novels *Adolphe* (1920) and *Memoirs of Other Fronts* (1932).

EJ; JC (21 Oct., 11 Nov. 1955); *Times* (11 Oct. 1955); M. Bonaparte, 'John Rodker, 1894–1955', in *International Journal of Psycho-analysis*, March–June 1956; Lawson, *Anglo-Jewish Poetry*.

**RODLEY, Sir NIGEL SIMON** (1 December 1941–), law professor and human rights lawyer. He was born in Leeds, the son of Hans Israel Rosenfeld, a German refugee who changed his name to John Peter Rodley and was killed in 1944 while a soldier in the British army. Rodley was raised by his mother and her relatives, who ran a jewellery business in Leeds. He was educated at Clifton College, the University of Leeds (LLB, 1963), universities in the USA, and the University of Essex (PhD, 1993). After working in the USA he founded and headed (1973–90) the Legal Office of Amnesty International. He has been Reader (1990–4) and Professor (since 1994) of Law at the University of Essex. Known for

his writings on the legal treatment of prisoners, he has served on the UN Human Rights Commission. He received a KBE in 1998. He is aligned with groups critical of Israeli policy.

WW; JC (15 Jan. 1999, 3 Oct. 2003, Feb. 2007); Jolles; online sources.

**RODRIGUES FAMILY**, Sephardi merchants trading with the East. **Gomes Rodrigues** (d. 1678), a Portuguese Marrano, moved his family to England in 1662 to escape the Inquisition and to take advantage of clauses relating to trade in the marriage treaty between Charles II and Catherine of Braganza. He became a substantial trader in sugar and textiles. In 1664 he and two other Sephardim from Portugal, Duarte da Silva and Fernando Mendes da Costa, persuaded the East India Company to ship their exports of coral and silver and imports of diamonds to and from Goa, resulting in London replacing Lisbon as the main European entrepôt for unpolished diamonds. He was London's biggest diamond importer, and as Abraham Israel Sequeira became the largest subscriber to the synagogue and served as one of its wardens in 1673. He was endenized in 1675. **Alfonso Rodrigues** (d. 1716), his eldest son, known at the synagogue as Isaac Israel Sequeira, was endenized in 1678. Isaac traded in partnership with his brothers **Simon (Joseph) Rodrigues** (who later called himself Simon Henriques) and **Bartholomew Rodrigues** (d. 1692; also known as Jacob Sequeira), following their father's death. The East India Company having in 1680 decided to exclude private merchants from the trade, in 1682 the three brothers established their own presence in the subcontinent. In 1682 Bartholomew went out to India with their brother-in-law Domingo (Abraham) do Porto and the latter's partner Jacob Jessurun \*Alvares to purchase diamonds at the Golconda mines. When the Company's agent blocked their admittance to Masulepetam, they settled instead at Covelong, south of Madras, and in 1684 at Fort St George. By breaking the Company's monopoly, the brothers and their representatives played a major role in diverting Indian diamond exports from Goa to Madras, and Alfonso sent a mixed cargo to Madras to open up a trade with Manila. He served as warden of the synagogue in 1697,

1699, and 1704, and was one of the signatories of the contract for constructing its successor in \*Bevis Marks.

ODNB (under Alphonso Rodrigues); M. Woolf, 'Foreign trade of London Jews in the seventeenth century', *JHSET*, 24 (1970–3), 38–58; G. Yogev, *Diamonds and Coral: Anglo-Dutch Jews and eighteenth century trade* (1978); J. A. Giuseppi, 'Early Jewish holders of Bank of England stock (1694–1725)', *JHSE Miscellanies*, 6 (1962), 143–74; W. J. Fischel, 'The Jewish merchant colony at Madras (Fort St. George) During the 17th and 18th Centuries', *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, 3 (1960); E. R. Samuel, 'Diamonds and Pieces of Eight...', in idem, *At the Ends of the Earth* (2004); Hyamson, *Sephardim*.

**RODRIGUES MOREIRA, JACOB** *see* **MOREIRA, JACOB RODRIGUES**

**ROGERS, CLAUDE MAURICE** (24 January 1907–18 February 1979), painter and art teacher. The London-born son of a Sephardi dental surgeon and his Ashkenazi wife, he was educated at St Paul's School and trained at the Slade School of Fine Art, where he won several prizes. In 1933, as a member of the London Artists' Association, he held his first solo exhibition. From 1935–7 he taught art part-time at a boys' school in Wimbledon. In 1937, with William Coldstream and Victor Pasmore, he founded a short-lived but influential school of drawing and painting, dubbed unofficially the Euston School. Invalided out of the Royal Engineers in 1943, he took part-time teaching jobs at art schools and in 1949 was appointed to the Slade's staff. In 1951 he was one of 60 British painters invited to contribute to the Arts Council's Festival of Britain Exhibition, where one of his portraits won a purchase prize. From 1952–65 he was President of the London Group. Appointed OBE in 1959, he was a member of the Art Panel of the Arts Council (1955–63), and held similar posts with other bodies. From 1963–72 he was Professor of Fine Art at the University of Reading. His output includes portraits of J. B. S. Haldane and R. H. Tawney.

ODNB; EJ; Ben Uri Art Society, *Claude Rogers: Paintings and Drawings* (1992); JC (2 March 1979).

**ROGERS, Sir RICHARD GEORGE, BARON ROGERS OF RIVERSIDE** (23 July 1933–), architect. One of the most important of contemporary architects, he was born in Florence, Italy, to British subjects. He studied at the Architectural Association School in London and at Yale University. At Yale, he met his fellow British student Norman Foster, who would later become an equally significant architect. In 1963, with their wives, they established an architectural practice (Team 4) in London, which pioneered their 'hi-tech' designs. The partnership lasted until 1967. Subsequently, sometimes in partnership with other architects but generally working alone, Rogers developed his trademark style of placing most of a building's utilities exposed on the exterior, often employing a metallic framework. He became famous when he was awarded the contract for designing the Pompidou Centre in Paris in 1971, and has built a range of other well-known contemporary buildings, such as the Lloyd's of London Building (1978–86), the ill-fated Millennium Dome (2000), and Heathrow's Terminal Five (2008). He is also known for his public statements on architecture and was, in 1995, the first architect to deliver the Reith Lectures. In 2006, after hosting the inaugural meeting of Architects and Planners for Justice in Palestine, he quickly dissociated himself from that group, and has defended Israel's right to build its 'separation wall'. Knighted in 1991, he was awarded a life peerage in 1996, and was made CH in 2008. He has won many architectural awards, including the RIBA's Gold Medal in 1985, and has been awarded several honorary degrees.

WW; K. Powell, *Richard Rogers: Architect of the Future* (2006); online sources.

**ROGOSINSKI, WERNER WOLFGANG** (24 September 1894–23 July 1964), mathematician. Born in Breslau, he was educated there and at the University of Göttingen. He taught at the University of Königsberg and, having lost his job during the Nazi era, at Jewish schools in Berlin before moving to Britain in 1937. He became lecturer in (1945–7), Reader in (1947–8) and Professor of Pure Mathematics (1948–59) at King's College, Newcastle (part of the University of Durham). Elected FRS in 1954, he was known for his contributions to the theory of series, especially Fourier

series, and to functional analysis. From 1959 he taught at the University of Aarhus in Denmark, where he died.

*Times* (28 July 1964); WWW; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 11 (1965), 135.

**ROITT, IVAN MAURICE** (30 September 1927–), immunologist. Educated at the King Edward's School, Birmingham and at Balliol College, Oxford (DPhil and DSc), he was Reader in Immunopathology at Middlesex Hospital Medical School (1965–8) and was Professor of Immunology at UCL (1968–92). In 1956, with Peter Campbell and Deborah \*Doniach, he made the landmark discovery of thyroglobulin autoantibodies in the disease known as Hashimoto's Thyroiditis. He has written widely on his speciality, in nearly 300 learned papers and in such works as *Immunology* (1985), which has passed through several editions. He was elected FRS in 1983.

WW; JC (27 May 1983); *Lancet*, 2 (1956), 2: 820–1.

**ROLL, MICHAEL** (17 July 1946–), pianist. Born in Leeds, the son of a doctor who escaped from Vienna to England in 1939, he was a prodigy who gave his first piano recital at the age of nine. He was a pupil of Dame Fanny \*Waterman. Aged 17, he won the first Leeds International Piano Competition despite being its youngest competitor. He has since become a well-known concert pianist, and made his American debut in 1974.

JC (6 Jan. 1956, 17 April 1959, 3 April 1964, 5 March 1965, 10 June 1994).

**ROLLIN, ARON RAPOPORT** (18 September 1885–8 September 1972), trade union leader. Born Aron Rapoport in Latvia, where he attended a yeshivah and then a technical school, he arrived in London in 1904. While working as a cabinetmaker he contributed to the short-lived (1905–6) East End Yiddish fortnightly *Di Fraie Arbaiter Velt*. In 1906 he moved to Glasgow, where he was appointed to the Glasgow Trades Council chaired by Emanuel \*Shinwell. He was among the founders of the

Glasgow Jewish Representative Council. In 1913 he was appointed Organising Secretary of the Amalgamated Jewish Tailors', Machinists' and Pressers' Union, and was instrumental in its amalgamation in 1915 with the Amalgamated Union of Clothiers and Operatives to form the National Garment Workers' Union. From 1916–34 he lived in Leeds, where he was Secretary of the local number two branch of that union, and helped to establish the Leeds Jewish Representative Council. He left Leeds to be the union's London organiser, retiring in about 1950. Active in Poale Zion, he was an authority on the Jewish labour movement in Britain, lecturing and writing widely; among his talks were subsequently published ones to the JHSE on 'Jewish Contributions to the British Textile Industry' and 'Russo-Jewish Immigrants in England before 1881'. The supplement to the JC (27 January 1956) featured his masterly overview of Jewish trades and entrepreneurship in Britain since \*Readmission.

JC (15, 22 Sept. 1972); A. Kershen, *Uniting the Tailors: trade unionism amongst the tailors of London and Leeds, 1870–1939* (1995).

**ROLO, PAUL JACQUES VICTOR** (6 November 1917–28 October 1992), historian and academic. Born into a prominent Sephardi banking family in Alexandria, he was educated at Marlborough College and Balliol College, Oxford. During the war he served with British Intelligence in Cairo, and afterwards became a tutor at Balliol. From 1951–82 he taught at Keele University, publishing *George Canning* (1965) and *Entente Cordiale* (1969). Engaging and popular, in 1972 he was appointed Professor of History. He was Patron of the Keele Conservative Association. His mother was Ralph \*Harari's sister; in 1934 his cousin Molly Rolo, of Alexandria, married Samuel (Lord) \*Segal.

Keele Gazette (6 Nov. 1992), courtesy of J. Easom, Keele University; J. M. Kolbert, *Keele: The first fifty years 1950–2000* (2000); G. Krämer, *The Jews in Modern Egypt, 1914–1952* (1989).

**ROMAIN, JONATHAN ANIDJAR** (24 August 1954–), Reform rabbi. London-born, he was

ordained by the \*Leo Baeck College. He became Minister of Maidenhead Synagogue in 1980 and developed a highly successful outreach campaign to Jews in the Home Counties. He also pioneered a more welcoming approach nationally towards mixed-faith couples, who had previously been shunned by most sections of the Jewish community. His publications include *The Jews of England* (1985), *Faith and Practice* (1991), *Till Faith Us Do Part* (1996), *Renewing the Vision* (1996), *Tradition and Change: A History of Reform Judaism in Britain 1840–1995* (1995, with Anne \*Kershen), *Your God Shall Be My God* (2000), and *Reform Judaism and Modernity* (2004). He is chaplain to the Jewish Police Association and Director of the Jewish Information and Media Service. In 2004 he was appointed MBE.

JYB.

**RONALD, Sir LANDON** (7 June 1873–14 August 1938), conductor and composer. The son of Henry \*Russell and Emma Ronald, who did not marry until 1888, he was educated at St Marylebone and All Souls Grammar School, Margate High School, and the Royal College of Music. He studied composition under Sir Hubert Parry and others. In 1891 he became piano soloist for a successful mime play and also Assistant Conductor at Covent Garden, where he worked closely with Dame Nelly Melba. He directed light opera and, conducting the Birmingham Promenade Concerts, championed British composers, premièring works by Stanford and Elgar. He was later Conductor of the New Symphony Orchestra and the Scottish Orchestra, and a pioneer of recording classical music. He wrote song cycles and ballets. Knighted in 1922, he authored two autobiographies, *Variations on a Personal Theme* (1921) and *Myself and Others* (1931). Opera impresario **Henry Russell** (1871–1937) was his brother.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**RONAY, EGON** (24 July 1915–12 June 2010), food critic. He studied law at university in his native Budapest, where his father owned five restaurants. The family survived the Nazi-occupation of Hungary in hiding, and Ronay

arrived in Britain in 1946. He opened his own London restaurant in 1952, and published his first *Egon Ronay Guide* in 1957.

JC (16 July 2010).

**RONSON, MARK DANIEL** (4 September 1975–), music producer and performer. Born in London to a property investor and a writer, he was brought up from the age of eight in the USA, where he attended university. Rock band guitarist Mick Jones became his stepfather. Ronson first came to the attention of the music industry during the 1990s as a New York disc jockey. Within a few years he became a music producer, and in 2004 founded Allido Records. A transatlantic figure known for a range of musical genres, he has worked with such artists as Christina Aguilera, Lily Allen, Rhymefest, Ronnie Williams, and Amy \*Winehouse. In 2008 he won a Grammy Award for Producer of the Year, and his album *Version* won him a BRIT Award for Best Male Artist. Gerald \*Ronson is his uncle.

JC (29 Dec. 2006); online sources.

**RONSON, [MAURICE] GERALD** (27 May 1939–), businessman and philanthropist. The son of a furniture dealer whose firm's name, Heron, he has used for his companies, he left school at 15 and founded the first large-scale chain of self-service petrol stations in Britain, as well as a property empire. The firm collapsed in the 1990s with debts of £2.4 billion. He was one of the 'Guinness Four' convicted of fraud in 1990 in one of the most high-profile business trials in British history. He served six months in prison and was fined £5,000,000. In 2000 the European Court of Human Rights ruled that part of the trial procedure had been illegal, but the British courts have refused to reverse the original judgment. Since his release he has again built up a substantial property empire, including the construction of Heron Tower, the tallest building in the City of London, and was estimated to be worth £280 million in 2007. He is even better known as one of the top Jewish philanthropists of the present day, and in 2008 was voted the second most influential British Jew, behind only the Chief Rabbi, by a poll in the

JC. He has donated over £40,000,000 to charity, and is associated with such projects as the Community Security Trust and the Jewish Community Secondary School in East Barnet. His wife **Dame Gail Ronson (née Cohen)** (3 July 1946–), whom he married in 1967, was educated at Clarke's College. She was Joint Chairman of Beautiful Israel in 1987–97 and a Trustee of the Ronson Foundation from 1980–95. Since 2001 she has been a director of the Royal Opera House, and since 2002 she has been Deputy Chairman of Jewish Care, whose Board she joined in 1992. She was made a DBE in 2004.

JYB; WW; Jolles; online sources.

**ROSE, DENIS DAVID** (31 May 1922–22 November 1984), jazz musician. Born in London, the son of a silversmith/coppersmith who changed the family name from Rosenthal, he was brought up in Clerkenwell and attended school in Moreland Street. He learned piano and taught himself to play the trumpet. When still a teenager he became a performer in Soho nightclubs, rejecting his Jewish upbringing, taking drugs, and becoming involved with underworld figures. During the Second World War he evaded military service for some time and went absent without leave from his army regiment, leading to a spell in a military prison. Afterwards he performed largely with black musicians. A heroin addict, he was known for his ability immediately to find the key of any tune and transpose it. In the late 1940s he wrote for the *Musical Express*. His later career was as a pianist in pubs and drinking clubs.

ODNB.

**ROSE (né Rosenheim), ELIOT JOSEPH BENN (JIM)** (7 June 1909–21 May 1999), journalist and race relations campaigner, known as Jim Rose. Born in London's Kensington, he was educated at Rugby School and left New College, Oxford, without graduating. During the 1930s he worked in an advertising agency. He did voluntary work in the East End among refugees from Nazi Germany as a founder of the 33 Club and was Secretary of Lord Baldwin's Fund for German Refugees.

Following war service in the RAF and at the Government Code and Cipher School at Bletchley Park, he became a journalist. He was Literary Editor of the *Observer* (1948–51) and from 1951–62 directed the Zurich-based International Press Institute, which had been established to promote and safeguard press freedom. In 1963 he became Director of the Survey of Race Relations in Britain, a five-year project funded by the Nuffield Foundation. During this time he wrote *Colour and Citizenship* (1969). The Race Relations Act of 1976 owed much to him. From 1970–4 he was Editorial Director of the Westminster Press Group of regional newspapers, and from 1973–80 Chairman of Penguin. Upon retirement he became Chairman (1980–90) of the Runnymede Trust. From 1978–99 he was a trustee of the Writers and Scholars Educational Trust, the publisher of the periodical *Index on Censorship*. He was appointed CBE in 1979.

ODNB; D. Nandy, 'Jim Rose and the "prehistory" of the Runnymede Trust', *Runnymede Bulletin: Newsletter of the Runnymede Trust* (Sept 1999), 1–3.

**ROSE (né Rosenheim), ERNEST ALBERT** (13 February 1879–2 September 1976), motor-ing pioneer. Born in Liverpool, the son of a Bavarian-born cotton merchant, he was educated at Liverpool College and the University of Liverpool (BSc, 1898). After driving his first car in 1897, he drove the Daimler-Benz owned by the Lord Mayor of London to Liverpool to study its torque. Subsequently, he became chief engineer of several motor car companies in Liverpool, Glasgow, and elsewhere. He was apparently the first man to drive at over 100 m.p.h. at the Brooklands race track, participated in the first 1000-mile reliability trial in Britain, and was a founder and council member of the RAC as well as of the Royal Aero Club. During the First World War he was in part responsible for organising motor transport in the BEF, serving in France and Italy and rising to lieutenant-colonel. After the Second World War, as a director of Joseph Nathan & Co. (later named Glaxo) he worked with Lord Florey on penicillin production.

JC (22 Oct. 1976); *Times* (9 Sept. 1976); WWW; *University of Manchester Register of Graduates* (1908).

**ROSE (née Stone), GILLIAN ROSEMARY** (20 September 1947–December 1995), philosopher and academic. A doctor's daughter, born with the surname Stone in Hampstead, London, she later took her stepfather's surname. She was educated at Ealing Grammar School and St Hilda's College, Oxford, and obtained her DPhil from St Antony's College, Oxford. Her thesis, on Adorno and the philosophical foundations of western Marxism, was published in 1978 as *The Melancholy Science*. In she became lecturer in sociology in the School of European Studies at the University of Sussex. *Hegel contra Sociology*, arguably her finest and most significant work, was published in 1981. Her *Dialectic of Nihilism* (1984) followed. The *Broken Middle* (1992) and *Judaism and Modernity* (1993) resulted from a lecture series she had given at Sussex. In 1989 she was appointed Professor of Social and Political thought at the University of Warwick. Diagnosed with ovarian cancer in 1993, she proceeded to write the reflective *Love's Work* (1995) and was baptised an Anglican on her deathbed. *Mourning Becomes the Law* (1996) and *Paradiso* (1999) appeared posthumously. Her sister **Jacqueline Susan Rose** (19 May 1949–), who was also educated at St Hilda's College, was appointed Professor of English at Queen Mary (formerly Queen Mary College), London in 1992 and elected FBA in 2006; she is a vehement critic of Israel.

ODNB; WW.

**ROSE, LIONEL SIDNEY** (c1910–25 November 1959), schoolteacher, businessman, and communal leader. While at the Jewish Orphanage, Norwood, he attended Parmiter's School and belonged to the Stepney Jewish Lads' Club. He later graduated BSc from Queen Mary College, London. He taught at Harrow High School and at the Hebrew classes at Harrow Synagogue. During the 1930s he enlisted as a private in the TA and during the Battle of Britain in 1940 he served with the anti-aircraft division of the Royal Artillery. Having gained his commission in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps he went overseas, attaining the rank of major, and in 1946 was appointed MBE. A frequent and forceful speaker in the Jewish anti-fascist campaign, he engaged in defence and anti-defamation activities for the \*Board of Deputies and under the



auspices of AJEX, in which organisation he held high office. He wrote a number of pamphlets about fascism in Britain and was active in fostering Jewish-Christian understanding. In 1952 he started a publicity and advertising agency. He was a member of Edgware Synagogue.

JC (27 Nov. 1959).

**ROSE, PAUL BERNARD** (26 December 1935–), politician. Educated at Bury Grammar School and at the University of Manchester, he was called to the Bar in 1957 by Gray's Inn. He practised on the South Eastern Circuit, was in the legal department of the Co-op Union Ltd, and was a law lecturer. He served as Labour MP for Manchester, Blackley from 1964–79 when he retired 'in protest at the impotence and ineffectuality of Parliament'. He had been a Parliamentary Private Secretary (1966–8) and a member of the British delegation to the Council of Europe (1968–9). The author of works on history and other subjects, including *The Manchester Martyrs* (1970), he is a member of the Labour Friends of Israel and of pro-European bodies, and in 1988–2002 served as Coroner for the London Southeastern District.

Jolles; Stenton; WW; JC (23 Oct. 1964, 11 March 1965).

**ROSE, STEVEN PETER RUSSELL** (4 July 1938–), academic. The brother of Nikolas (sic) Simon Rose (1947–), Professor of Sociology at Goldsmith's College, he was born in London, the son of a radical schoolteacher whose name had been Rosenberg. Educated at the Haberdashers' Aske's School in Hampstead and at King's College, Cambridge, he received a doctorate from the Institute of Psychiatry of the University of London. From 1969–2006 he was Professor of Biology and Director of the Brain and Behaviour Research Group at the Open University. He has authored works on heredity and behaviour, such as *The Making of Memory* (1992), which attack Social Darwinistic notions of ability. He and his non-Jewish wife Hilary Anne Rose (née Channell; formerly Chantler; c1935–), who was Professor of Sociology at the University

of Bradford, are known for their extreme hostility to the State of Israel.

JC (27 Dec. 2002, 31 Jan. 2003, 8 June 2007); WW; *Guardian* (15 Dec. 2001).

**ROSEBERY, COUNTESS OF** *see* **ROTHSCHILD, HANNAH**

**ROSEBERY, sixth EARL OF, Sir [ALBERT EDWARD] HARRY MAYER ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE** (8 January 1882–30 May 1974), politician and landowner. He was the son of the non-Jewish Archibald Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery (1847–1929) and Hannah \*Rothschild. The enigmatic and charismatic fifth earl, one of the leading politicians of his day, succeeded Gladstone as Prime Minister in 1894 but resigned the following year, and never held Cabinet office again. Hannah Rothschild was probably the richest heiress of her time, and is seen by historians as the driving force behind her husband's meteoric career. She died when her son was eight. Rosebery was educated at Eton and RMC, Sandhurst, and was commissioned in the Grenadier Guards. He served as Liberal MP for Edinburgh from 1906–10 and, in the First World War, served as Aide-de-Camp to General Allenby in Palestine. On his father's death in 1929 he sat in the House of Lords as Earl of Midlothian, his father's United Kingdom title. Rosebery inherited a very large landed estate and great Rothschild wealth, and was one of the most notable racehorse owners of his day, owning the famous horses Blue Peter and Ocean Swell. From 1941–5 he served as Regional Commissioner for Scotland. Although continuing to be a National Liberal, from May to July 1945 he sat in Churchill's 'Caretaker' Conservative Cabinet as Secretary of State for Scotland. (Curiously, this Cabinet also included another man with a Jewish mother, Leopold \*Amery, who was also not ordinarily identified as Jewish.) Rosebery was appointed to the Privy Council in 1945 and created KT in 1947. He held many other posts, ranging from President of the MCC (1953–4) to President of the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland (1952–7) and Lord-Lieutenant of Midlothian (1929–64). He left £9,900,000, although Mentmore Towers, the famous Rothschild

mansion in Buckinghamshire he inherited, had to be sold off to pay death duties.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; JC (7 June 1974).

**ROSEN (née Hyman), BARBARA MAUREEN** (1932–), equestrian and royal groom. The daughter of members of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation, she began horse-riding as a young child. After leaving school she worked at various stables. A specialist in the schooling and breaking in of show horses, she won several championship cups. Having obtained instructors' certificates from the British Horse Society and the Pony Club, she was employed at a riding school in South Shields. From 1953 until her marriage in 1960 to a nuclear scientist she was a groom at the Royal Mews, Windsor, looking after horses belonging to the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, and the ponies belonging to Prince Charles and Princess Anne.

JC (14 Dec. 1951, 13 Nov. 1953, 14 Aug. 1959).

**ROSEN, ISMOND** (2 August 1924–16 October 1996), psychoanalyst and sculptor. Born in Johannesburg, the son of an hotelier from Russia, he was educated at the University of the Witwatersrand (MB, BCh, 1946; MD, 1954), and was also a champion athlete. As well as a medical student he became an accomplished sculptor in clay and wood, and was often influenced by African forms. He moved to England in 1952, becoming a psychoanalyst at the Maudsley Hospital. He later worked at the Portman Clinic and headed the Paddington Clinic and Day Hospital for 13 years. The author of *The Pathology and Treatment of Sexual Deviation* (1964), he became known to a wider public through two television documentaries, *Fantasies of the Night*, about dreams, and *The Rat Man*, about one of Freud's cases. A genuine polymath, he was also widely known as a sculptor; his *The Holocaust* is now exhibited in a church in Berlin. He was a Fellow of the Society of Portrait Sculptors. After his death through motor neurone disease he was made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

ODNB; Times (6 Nov. 1996); *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 90 (1997), 110.

**ROSEN, MICHAEL** (17 October 1927–), anaesthetist. Educated at Dundee High School and the University of St Andrews, he worked as consultant anaesthetist in the Cardiff area from 1961, and was Honorary Professor at the University of Wales College of Medicine (1986–93). He became President of the Royal College of Anaesthetists (1988–91), Dean of the Faculty of Anaesthetists at the Royal College of Surgeons (1988), and Chairman of the World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesia Foundation (2000–2004). Appointed CBE in 1990, he has written numerous works on anaesthetics.

WW.

**ROSEN, MICHAEL WAYNE** (7 May 1946–), poet and novelist. Born and brought up in north London, the son of teachers, he was educated at Watford Grammar School for Boys and Wadham College, Oxford, obtaining a degree in English. He subsequently gained an MA in children's literature from the University of Reading and a PhD from the University of North London. Until 1972 he worked for the BBC. A prolific author, he was Children's Laureate from 2007–9. In addition to his award-winning literature for children he has broadcast regularly on radio and presents BBC's Radio 4's *Word of Mouth*. A virulent critic of Israel, who rejects his 'right of return', and at an anti-Israel rally early in 2009 recited a poem by himself dedicated to the children of Gaza, he has stood as a Respect Coalition candidate and been involved with the Socialist Workers' Party for a number of years.

*Independent* (20 July 2007); online sources.

**ROSEN, [YAAKOV] KOPUL** (1913–15 March 1962), rabbi and educationalist. Born in Notting Hill to a family originally surnamed Rozrazowski, he was known as Cyril at school. In his teens he attended the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, and his outstanding oratory was already evident in 1931 when he preached at the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill. From 1934–8 he studied at the Mir Yeshivah. Early in 1939 he was appointed Minister of the Higher Crumpsall Synagogue, Manchester, becoming a member of the Manchester Beth

Din and setting up the first Jewish kindergarten in that city. In 1944 he obtained his MA from the University of Manchester for a thesis entitled 'Rabbi Israel Salanter and the Musar Movement'. From 1943–6 he was Community Rabbi of Glasgow, and from 1946–9 he was Rav Rashi (Principal Rabbi) of the Federation of Synagogues, and published *The Future of the Federation of Synagogues* (1946). From 1947–53 he was President of the British Mizrahi Federation. In 1948, the year he was on a shortlist of three for the post of Chief Rabbi, he founded \*Carmel College. He obtained a PhD (London) in 1960 for a thesis entitled 'The Concept of Mitzvah in Rabbinic Literature'. He participated in many Jewish organisations, mainly concerning youth movements, religious education, and Zionism. His son Rabbi **Jeremy Rosen** (11 September 1942–) served as minister at Bulwayo, Glasgow, and the \*Marble Arch Western Synagogue before heading the Hendon-based Jewish adult educational centre *Yakar*, which means 'precious' and is also an acronym for Yaakov Kopul Rosen; it was founded in 1978 by Jeremy's brother Rabbi **Michael Rosen**. Their younger brother Rabbi **David Rosen** is a former Chief Rabbi of Ireland. Kopul Rosen's brother **Henry Shaw** (1911–96), was director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, England, and later Hillel director in Melbourne.

JC (3 Dec. 1943, 31 Aug. 1956, 23 March 1962, 6 April 1962, 14 June 1985, 20 March 1998; G. Alderman, *The Federation of Synagogues* (1987); C. Domb, ed., *Memoirs of Kopul Rosen* (1970); J. Rosen, *Shemot*, 15 (2007), 1.

**ROSENAU, HELEN** (27 March 1900–November 1984), art and architecture historian. Born of German-Jewish parents in Monte Carlo, she lived in Germany from 1914–33, when she settled in England. A graduate of the University of Hamburg, she obtained a doctorate from the University of London for a thesis entitled 'The Architectural Development of the Synagogue'. She became Reader in the History of Art at the University of Manchester, and later an extramural lecturer at the University of London. In 1978 she was a visiting scholar at the Oxford Centre for Post-graduate Hebrew Studies. Her published works included *A Short History of Jewish Art* (1948) and *Visions of the Temple: the image of the Temple in Judaism and Christianity* (1979). Her husband from 1938, economist Dr

Zwi Carmi, died in 1950. She was a member of the LJS.

JC (9 Nov. 1984).

**ROSENBAUM, MORRIS** (16 December 1871–27 January 1947), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Stepney, he lost his father early in life. He won the Faudel Scholarship at the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, and attended \*Jews' College and UCL, where he won several prizes. He established a congregation at Poplar and was its first minister, and later served at Hanley (1893–4), Newcastle upon Tyne (1894–1905), and at the Borough Synagogue in south London (1905–36). A versatile scholar, he wrote on Jews in Freemasonry; provided calendrical information for the *Jewish Year Book* and *Vallentine's Anglo-Jewish Almanack and Diary*; translated (with A. M. \*Silbermann) key texts into English, resulting in *The Pentateuch ... With Rashi's Commentary* (5 vols, 1929–35); and was a respected genealogist. He wrote *The History of the Borough Synagogue* (1917) and was active in communal affairs. Rev. Jacob Lesser of Dalston Synagogue was his father-in-law.

JC (31 Oct. 1979, 6 Jan., 7 April 1905; 31 Jan. 1947, 25 April 1958).

**ROSENBERG, EUGENE** (24 February 1907–21 November 1990), architect. A native of Topolčany, Moravia, he studied in Prague and under Le Corbusier in Paris. He entered private practice in Prague, and took refuge in Britain in 1939. He taught at the University of Liverpool and was interned in Australia as an 'enemy alien' from 1940–2. In 1944 he entered into a successful partnership with Francis R. S. Yorke and later with Cyril Mardall, designing Gatwick Airport, the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square, the University of Warwick, and many other notable sites. The partnership was also responsible for \*Jews' College in Montagu Square (1957), the London Office of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians (1958), and the Belfast Synagogue (1964). In 1971 Rosenberg was appointed CBE.

ODNB (for F. R. S. Yorke); JC (16 Nov. 1845, 26 Oct. 1956, 8 May 1964, 9 June 1978, 26 April 1985); M. Emanuel, *Contemporary Architects*. (3rd ed. 1993).

**ROSENBERG, GOTTLIEB** (c1888–16 October 1970), and **ROSENBERG, LEWIS** (c1914–12 September 1983), Orthodox rabbis. Gottlieb served the Woolwich and Plumstead Synagogue (which became known towards the end of his tenure as the Woolwich and District Synagogue, and closed in 1998) from 1910–65. His son Lewis, educated at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, obtained his first ministerial post with the North-West London Synagogue, Kentish Town, serving until the Second World War, when he tended to the educational needs of refugee children at Letchworth, Hertfordshire. In 1943 he became Minister to the Staines and District Synagogue, where he remained for 36 years.

JC (23 Oct. 1970, 16 Sept. 1983).

**ROSENBERG, ISAAC** (25 November 1890–1 April 1918), artist and poet. One of the best known and most tragic Jewish cultural figures of his time, he was born in Bristol, the son of a pedlar from Moscow. Following the family's move to London in 1897, he attended the Baker Street Board School in Stepney, where his artistic ability first became evident. He was apprenticed to an engraver in Fleet Street, and owing to the generosity of three Jewish women, including Lily Delissa \*Joseph, was able to study at the Slade School of Fine Art, where he came to know many notable younger artists and poets, and also began to write poetry. From 1914–15 he lived in South Africa. At that time he published a volume of verse, *Youth*, and enlisted in the army. Most of his poems were written in the trenches, and he also wrote a play, *Moses* (1916). Killed near Arras at the age of 27, he has, like Wilfred Owen, become an iconic symbol of the 'Lost Generation'. His paintings are displayed in the Tate and the National Gallery. He is commemorated at Westminster Abbey's Poets' Corner in a memorial to the poets of the First World War, possibly the only unbaptised Jew honoured in the Abbey.

ODNB; J. Cohen, *Journey to the Trenches: The Life of Isaac Rosenberg, 1890–1918* (1975); I. Parsons, *The Collected Works of Isaac Rosenberg: poetry, prose, letters, paintings and drawings* (1979); Lawson, *Anglo-Jewish Poetry*.

**ROSENBERG, ROSE** (c1892–13 April 1966), political secretary. She was listed in *Who's Who* (with information provided by herself) as having been born in 1900, the daughter of I. Rosenberg of Stamford Hill, although her entry in the English death register (where she is listed as Rose Hoenig) states her age as 73, meaning that she was born in 1892 or 1893. Little is known of her early life. From 1924–37 she served as Private Secretary to James Ramsay MacDonald when he was three times Prime Minister as well as Leader of the Opposition. She was probably the second woman to serve in such a capacity, after Lloyd George's Frances Stevenson. Highly regarded, she was appointed CBE in 1930. She also served as legal advisor to the National Council for Civil Liberties and, later, as an executive at MGM. In 1939 she married Lazlo Hoenig (divorced 1954); hence her appearance in some sources under that surname.

WWW; JC (19 Nov. 1937, 13 Oct. 1939); *Times* (14, 19 April 1966).

**ROSENBERGER, WALTER** (7 March 1897–15 May 1980), editor. Dismissed in 1934 as a judge in Germany by the Nazi regime, he emigrated to Britain. Here he became Co-Editor of the valuable reference work *Keesing's Contemporary Archives*, which records all significant events in every country, and is held in all major reference and university libraries. He and his collaborator Herbert C. Tobin edited it to an extraordinarily high standard for many decades. Rosenberger never sought the spotlight, and few were aware that *Keesing's* was edited by a German Jewish refugee.

*Times* (2 June 1980, 3 Oct. 1980).

**ROSENBLUM, ERWIN** (30 March 1922–15 March 1996), Reform rabbi. Born in Bratislava, he studied at the famed yeshivah there and, as a 16-year-old refugee from Nazism, at the Manchester Talmudical College. He then entered the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim in London with the intention of becoming an Orthodox rabbi. His first appointment, in 1945, was as a chazan at the Maida Vale Beth Hamedrash belonging to the \*Federation

of Synagogues. But personal reservations regarding Orthodoxy propelled him into the Reform movement, and in 1953 he became Minister of its congregation in Maidenhead. In 1955 he obtained the additional post of Assistant Rabbi at the North-Western Reform Synagogue, Golders Green. A year later he was appointed Minister of the New (Reform) Congregation at Brighton, which he served until ill health forced his retirement in 1984; he enjoyed cooperative relations with his Orthodox and Liberal colleagues. During his career in Brighton he saw the congregation grow from a handful of members to 600 families, and its removal from makeshift premises to its own purpose-built synagogue, which was consecrated in 1967.

JC (24 May 1974, 29 March 1996).

**ROSENFELD, ABRAHAM** (c1839–13 June 1909), businessman and communal leader. Born in Bavaria, the son of a winegrower, he moved to London as a young man. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Z. Lazarus, he was a china and glass merchant, building up an extensive trade with Australia. For more than 30 years he was on the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and chaired its Emigration Committee for 17 years. As President of the Philanthropic Society he was instrumental in its merger with the Guardians, and he was a board member of the Orphan Asylum before its amalgamation with the Jews' Hospital. In 1880 he became Treasurer of the JFS, an institution dear to his heart. For nearly 30 years he was Warden of the \*Great Synagogue, which he represented on the Council of the \*United Synagogue. Solomon J. \*Solomon painted his portrait.

JC (18 June 1909).

**ROSENFELD, HERBERT ALEXANDER** (2 July 1910–29 November 1986), psychoanalyst. Born in Nuremberg, he received his MD at the University of Munich. He emigrated to Britain in 1935 and re-qualified at the University of Glasgow. From 1937–42 he trained as an analyst at the Tavistock Clinic, and subsequently taught for 30 years at the Institute of

Psychoanalysis. An internationally known expert on schizophrenia, he was heavily influenced by Melanie \*Klein's concept of 'projective identification'. Elected FRCPsych in 1972, he wrote many books on psychoanalysis, including *Psychotic States: A Psycho-Analytic Approach* (1965) and the posthumously published *Impasse and Interpretation* (1987).

*International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* (1987), 68, 415; *ibid.* (1989), 70, 611.

**ROSENHAIN, WALTER** (24 August 1875–17 March 1934), metallurgist. Born in Berlin, the son of a merchant, he was raised in Melbourne, Australia from the age of five. He was educated at Wesley College there and graduated (1896) in physics and engineering at the University of Melbourne (DSc 1909). In 1897 he moved to Cambridge, where his work at St John's College with (Sir) Alfred Ewing in the microscopic study of metal deformation led to important discoveries regarding soft metals. In 1900 he became Scientific Advisor to a Smethwick firm of glass-makers, and from 1906–31 was Superintendent of the Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry at the National Physical Laboratory, doing much valuable research. Awarded the Carnegie Silver Medal in 1906 and the Bessemer Medal of the Iron and Steel Institute in 1930, he was elected FRS in 1913. Naturalised in 1914, he sat on many technical committees, and from 1928–30 was President of the Optical Society. His numerous publications included *Glass Manufacture* (1908) and the influential *Introduction to the Study of Physical Metallurgy* (1st ed. 1914). He married the sister of General Sir John Monash.

ODNB; ADB; JC (23 March 1934); *Obit Notices FRS* (1934), 353; A. Kelly, *Walter Rosenhain and materials research at Teddington* (1976).

**ROSENHEAD, LOUIS** (1 January 1906–10 November 1984), mathematician and academic. The son of East European immigrants, he graduated in Mathematics at the University of Leeds in 1926, subsequently obtaining his PhD there under the supervision of Selig \*Brodetsky. He became a Fellow of St John's

College, Cambridge, receiving a further doctorate, and following some time at the universities of Göttingen and Swansea was awarded a DSc by the University of Liverpool, where in 1933, at the remarkably early age of 27, he was appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics. He remained in that post until 1971. During the Second World War he was Superintendent of Ballistics at the Projectile Development Establishment in Pembrokeshire. He translated various books on applied mathematics from German to English and helped to prepare, for the Aeronautical Research Council, *Laminar Boundary Layers* (1963). Elected FRS in 1946, he was appointed CBE in 1954, and from 1961–5 served as Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Liverpool. Like his wife Esther (née Brostoff; 17 July 1909–4 June 2001), a stalwart of Merseyside WIZO, he was an active Zionist. He was a life governor of the Haifa Technion and a founder a Liverpool's King David High School. **Jonathan Vivian Rosenhead** (1938–), Professor Emeritus of Operational Research at the LSE, is their son.

JC (16 Nov. 1984, 13 July 2001); *Times* (26 Nov. 1984); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 32 (1986), 405–20.

**ROSENHEIM, Sir MAX LEONARD, BARON ROSENHEIM** (15 March 1908–2 December 1972), physician. He was born in Hampstead, the nephew of [Sigmund] Otto \*Rosenheim; at the age of seven he lost his father, a German-born stockbroker. His mother's father was a physician in Switzerland. He was educated at the Hall School, Hampstead, at Shrewsbury School, and at St John's College, Cambridge (First in Natural Sciences), and then at University College Medical School (MB, 1933; MD, 1938), where he was a prizeman and Fellow. During the Second World War he served as a lieutenant-colonel with the RAMC, chiefly in south-east Asia. One of the most distinguished physicians of his day, he received five honorary degrees. He was Professor of Medicine at UCL from 1950–66, and President of the Royal College of Physicians from 1966–72. He was known for his research into hypertension and for his important administrative work in medical education. Knighted in 1967, he was made a life peer in 1970. A bachelor, he was a governor of the HJ.

ODNB; JC (8 Dec. 1972); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**ROSENHEIM, [SIGMUND] OTTO** (29 November 1871–7 May 1955), chemist. Max \*Rosenheim's uncle, he attended university in his native Würzburg, Germany, worked in Geneva, moved to Manchester in 1894, and was naturalised in 1900. From 1896 he worked as an analytical chemist in London, and, from 1901 at KCL, where he was Reader in Biochemistry from 1915–20. He later worked for the National Institute for Medical Research. There, he made major advances in studying the ring system of sterols, in the chemistry of Vitamin D, and in a wide variety of other subjects including the chemistry of the brain. Elected FRS in 1927, he was a Fellow of the Linnean Society.

ODNB; WWW; EJ; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 2 (1956), 257; JC (13 May 1955).

**ROSENSTOCK, WERNER** (10 April 1908–18 October 1995), communal leader. Born in Berlin, where he studied law and gained a doctorate, he began working with German Jewry's main communal organisation, the Central Verein, as a student. In 1933 he was imprisoned for three months after representing a Jew claiming compensation for summary dismissal from employment, and arrived in England that same year. In 1940, as an 'enemy alien', he was briefly interned in a camp at Lingfield, Surrey. He was one of the nine founders, in 1941, of the Association of Jewish Refugees, of which he became Director and General Secretary. He used his expertise in dealing with bureaucracy to obtain permission for refugees possessing only transit permits to remain in Britain indefinitely and was involved in the Association's preparation of refugees' post-war restitution claims. From its first edition in January 1946 until his retirement in December 1982 he edited the Association's monthly, *AJR Information*. In 1946 he became foundation Secretary of the Council of Jews from Germany, formed under Leo \*Baek's presidency. Rosenstock's work was recognised in 1970 by the West German

government, which awarded him with the Federal Cross of Merit.

JC (8 Dec. 1995).

**ROSENTHAL, ABRAHAM** (1873–?), parliamentary candidate. Born in Edinburgh, the son of a Polish-born traveller in pictures and jewellery, he was educated at Hutcheson Town Grammar School, Glasgow. He was Hon. Secretary to the Tradeston Conservative Parliamentary Association in Glasgow, and was a founder of the Hampstead Tariff Reform League. In the 1906 General Election he stood as a Tariff Reform candidate for Glasgow Tradeston, the first Jew to contest a parliamentary seat in Scotland, but attracted few votes.

JC (12, 26 Jan. 1906).

**ROSENTHAL, ALBRECHT GABRIEL (ALBI)** (5 October 1914–3 August 2004), antiquarian bookseller and music scholar. He was born in Munich, son of an art historian and bookseller. Both his grandfathers were in the book trade, one in Munich and one in Florence. He arrived in London in 1933 and for the next three years studied palaeography at the Warburg Institute. In 1936 he established his own business in London, dealing with incunabula, and moved it to Oxford in 1941. There it remained, located initially in Turl Street and later in Broad Street. In 1955 he purchased the prestigious London firm of Otto \*Haas, making it the nucleus of the music side of his business. He travelled widely in pursuit of material, selling to libraries and collectors around the world. For the Paul Sacher Foundation in Basle, of which he was a trustee, he acquired many modern composers' archives including Stravinsky's. He was also a trustee of the Beethoven-Haus in Bonn, and of the Nietzsche-Haus in Sils Maria, Switzerland. He restored missing parts of Mahler's tenth symphony to the Austrian National Library and discovered in London an unknown Mendelssohn violin concerto that he gave to Yehudi \*Menuhin to play. In 1979 he was awarded an honorary MA by the University of Oxford. An accomplished violinist, he played for over 25 years in the university

orchestra. He was a member of the Council of Friends of the Bodleian Library. Following his death his wife and partner Maud, daughter of Oscar \*Levy, kept the business in the family. The television sports commentator Jim Rosenthal is their son.

JC (30 March 2001, 8 Oct. 2004); *Independent* (10 Aug. 2004); *Oxford Mail* (12 Aug. 2004).

**ROSENTHAL, ERWIN ISAK JACOB** (19 September 1904–5 June 1991), academic and scholar. Born in Heilbronn, Germany, he received a doctorate from the University of Berlin. He came to Britain in 1933 and served as a lecturer in Hebrew and Northern Semitic Epigraphy at UCL (1933–6), lecturer at the University of Manchester (1936–44), and as Reader in Oriental Studies at the University of Cambridge (1959–71). During 1944–5 he served in the RASC, and from 1945–8 in the German section of the Foreign Office. An expert on medieval Islam and Jewish-Islamic relations, he wrote many works, including *Political Thought in Medieval Islam* (1958) and *Judaism and Islam* (1961). The distinguished publisher, critic, and broadcaster **Thomas Gabriel Rosenthal** (16 July 1935–) is his son.

JC (14 June 1991); *WWW*; *EJ*; *IBDCEE*; A. Rudolf, *Life in Books: T. Rosenthal* (2005).

**ROSENTHAL, HAROLD DAVID** (30 September 1917–19 March 1987), music critic, broadcaster, and author. Born in London, the son of a schoolmaster, he was educated at the City of London School, UCL (BA, 1940), and the London Institute of Education. Following wartime army service he was (1947–52) a correspondent for the *American Opera News*. In 1950 he was appointed Assistant Editor of the Earl of Harewood's new publication, *Opera*, and was its Editor from 1953–86. As such he was a powerful figure in the music world, winning an international reputation. He was archivist (1950–6) of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, as well as (1955–60) a correspondent for the journal *Musical America*, and (1975–80) chief Music Critic for the *JC*. He was a member of the Arts Council Patrons of Music Fund (1960–70) and chaired the Music Section

of the Critics' Circle of Great Britain (1965–7). His several books included *Two Centuries of Opera at Covent Garden* (1958), the co-authored *A Concise Oxford Dictionary of Opera* (1964), and his autobiography, *My Mad World of Opera* (1982). In 1983 he was appointed OBE.

ODNB; JC (27 March 1987).

**ROSENTHAL, JACOB WOOLF** (c1874–1956), theatre proprietor. A tailor's son, he was taken to London from his native Russia in childhood. For most of the period 1910–34 he was licensee of the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, co-managing it with his brother Phil, and staging Yiddish productions. During the First World War he was President of the Great Garden Street Talmud Torah. For many years he belonged to the \*Great Synagogue, and sat on its Board of Management. He served on Stepney Borough Council as a Liberal and was a JP.

JC (21 Sept. 1956); Mazower.

**ROSENTHAL, JOSEPH** (7 April 1864–5 March 1946), cameraman and cinema pioneer. Born in the East End of London, the son of a shoe salesman, he began as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1896 and then joined the early film company Maguire and Baucus and, later, the Warwick Trading Company. In 1899 he was sent to South Africa to film the Boer War, and was thus probably the first war film cameraman. He filmed the raising of the British flag at Pretoria in June 1900 and other scenes of the conflict. He also filmed the Philippine-American War (1900), the opening of the Australian Parliament (1901), and the Russo-Japanese War (1904–5). Until the First World War he made early film comedies, without much success, and continued to film documentary scenes until the 1920s, although he later fell on hard times. He should not be confused with the famous American war photographer Joe Rosenthal (1911–2006) who took the celebrated photograph of the raising of the American flag at Iwo Jima.

ODNB; R. Abel, *Encyclopedia of Early Cinema* (2005); S. Bottomore, *Sight and Sound* (Autumn 1983), 260–5; R. Low, *The History of the British Film, 1896–1906* (1997).

**ROSENTHAL, Sir NORMAN LEON** (8 November 1944–), museum exhibitions officer. The son of refugees from Nazism, he was educated at Westminster City Grammar School and the University of Leicester. He worked as Exhibitions Officer at the Institute of Contemporary Art and, from 1977–2008, as Exhibitions Secretary of the RA, where he organised many popular exhibitions and is credited with greatly increasing its popularity. He was knighted in 2007.

WW; JC (30 July 1993, 8 Feb., 18 April 2008); online sources.

**ROSLIN (né Rosin), CLIVE** (c1934–), radio announcer, and **ROSLIN, GABY** (12 July 1964–), actress and television presenter. The grandson of Rabbi Joseph Rosin of the Salisbury (Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe) Congregation, and previously of Wolverhampton and Durban, Clive Roslin left Zimbabwe to train at London's RADA, joining the BBC's General Overseas Service (now its World Service) in 1956. In 1962 he switched to BBC Television as an announcer, and remained with the BBC until his retirement, except for a brief period (1973–5) with LBC radio. An Elder of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, he served for three years on the Mahamad. His daughter Gaby was educated at the North London Collegiate Girls' School and the Guildford School of Acting. Her varied career as a presenter has included long stints on Channel 4's early morning show *The Big Breakfast* (1992–6) and the BBC's *Children in Need* (1994–2004). In 2003 she joined Channel Five as co-presenter with Terry Wogan of *The Terry and Gaby Show*, which folded the following year. In 2005 she acted on stage in *When Harry met Sally* as well as in the musical *Chicago*, and also appeared on ITV.

JC (23 July 1999, 3 March 2000); online sources.

**ROST, PETER LEWIS** (19 September 1930–), politician. The son of a merchant banker whose name was F. H. Rosenstiel, he attended Aylesbury Grammar School and the University of Birmingham and worked as a stockbroker and financial journalist. He served as Conservative MP for Derbyshire South-East



from 1970–83 and for Erewash, Derbyshire from 1983–92. In Parliament he was a member of various committees concerned with energy and technology, and was known for his support of complementary medicine. Recently he has worked as an energy consultant.

Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**ROSTAL, MAX** (7 August 1905–6 August 1991), violinist and music teacher. Born in Teschen, Silesia, he was a violin prodigy who made his debut in 1922 and won the Mendelssohn Prize in Berlin. He settled in London in 1934 as a solo violinist and a highly regarded music teacher. He was a professor at the Guildhall School of Music (1944–58), and trained the musicians of the Amadeus Quartet. From 1958 he lived in Bern, Switzerland, commuting to Cologne to teach. He was appointed CBE in 1977.

ODNB.

**ROTLAT, Sir JOZEF** (4 November 1908–31 August 2005), scientist, specialising in the use of nuclear physics in medicine, peace activist, and Nobel Prize winner. Born in Lodz, Poland, and educated at the University of Warsaw, he arrived in Britain in 1939. He collaborated with a number of British scientists who were involved in the Manhattan Project to build the first atomic bomb, but withdrew when it became clear that there would be no nuclear threat from Nazi Germany. Following the war he joined Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell in founding the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, which campaigned against the nuclear arms race and brought together scientists from East and West during the Cold War. In 1995 he and the Conference shared the Nobel Peace Prize. He was knighted in 1998.

EJ.

**ROTH, ANDREW** (23 April 1919–12 August 2010), journalist and founder of *Parliamentary Profiles*. Born in New York and educated at CCNY and at Columbia and Harvard universities, he served as a lieutenant in US Naval Intelligence during the Second World War. He

came to Britain in 1950 during the McCarthy period, and in 1955 established Parliamentary Profiles Ltd, which, from around 1957 until 2001 published extremely well-researched information about all MPs, their backgrounds, statements, and interests, in such works as *The M.P.s Chart*, which appeared after each general election. Roth's profiles were uniquely frank for their time and were widely used by journalists. Best known for breaking, in 1963 in his newsletter, news of the Profumo Scandal, he has also written biographies of Harold Wilson, Edward Heath, and Enoch Powell.

WW; *Guardian* (24 April 2009).

**ROTH, CAMILLO** (d. 9 April 1888), was a Viennese-born London stockbroker, naturalised in 1868, who, in accordance with his expressed preference, became the first Jew in England to be cremated. He belonged to no congregation, but a friend who belonged to the West London Synagogue arranged for the cremation to occur under its auspices. The day after Roth's death at a Piccadilly hotel, his body was taken to the Balls Park cemetery where it was washed in accordance with Jewish tradition and prayers were recited. The next morning it was conveyed to Woking Crematorium and incinerated. The ashes were interred at Balls Park. A JC editorial, predicting that cremation would become the norm, praised the West London Synagogue for demonstrating that the practice did not conflict with Jewish law, and pointed out that the remains of some Orthodox Jews, including Chief Rabbi S. \*Hirschell, had been covered in quicklime in order to hasten decomposition.

JC (20 April 1888, 29 March, 20 Sept. 1889); Boase, 6.

**ROTH, CECIL** (5 March 1899–21 June 1970), historian. Arguably the pre-eminent Anglo-Jewish historian of his time, he was born in Dalston, the son of a manufacturer of building supplies. The philosopher Leon \*Roth was his brother. He was educated at the City of London School and served in France in 1918. He returned to Merton College, Oxford (First in Modern History, 1918; DPhil, 1924), and became a specialist in Italian and, later, Jewish history. He held no academic

post until 1939, when a Readership in Post-Biblical Jewish Studies was created for him at the University of Oxford. He held this position until he retired in 1964, later dividing his time between New York and Israel. He was one of the most prolific scholars of the century: a bibliography of his published works contains 779 items! His best-known book is probably his *History of the Jews in England* (1941), not merely the definitive work, but a synopsis of the 'meliorist', optimistic view of Anglo-Jewish history written in the shadow of Nazi Germany. He also wrote *A History of the Jews in Italy* (1946), *The Jews in the Renaissance* (1959), *The Jewish Contribution to Civilization* (1938), and dozens of other books. His greatest achievement was his editorship, from 1965, of the great 16-volume *Encyclopedia Judaica*. Published in the year of his death, it showed that he possessed editorial skills of the highest order. He was President of the JHSE (1936–45 and 1955–6). The phenomenal growth of 'Jewish Studies' at universities in Britain and elsewhere occurred chiefly after his death, and in many respects he was a man ahead of his time. He died in Jerusalem. There is a festschrift in his honour, *Remember the Days* (1966), edited by J. M. \*Shaftesley.

ODNB; WWW; I. Roth, *Cecil Roth: Historian without Tears* (1982); Jolles.

**ROTH, ERNST** (1 June 1896–17 February 1971), music publisher. Born in Prague, he started piano lessons at the age of five. At the University of Prague he studied music, philosophy, and law, and following army service during the First World War took, in 1921, a doctorate. He continued his musical studies at the University of Vienna, and began his publishing career in 1922 with a Viennese firm, before joining another in 1928. He knew the leading figures in European music and became especially close to Igor Stravinsky. In 1938, after the Anschluss, he joined the London music publishing company of Boosey & Hawkes at its head's invitation, and went on to enhance its fortunes, eventually becoming Chairman of the Board. Extraordinarily gifted as a linguist and translator, he was aided by a prodigious memory. His books included *The Business of Music* (1969) and *A Tale of Three Cities* (1971).

*Times* (21 July 1971); *JC* (23 July 1971); G. Newman, 'Ernst Roth: A personal recollection', *Tempo* (1988), 37–40.

**ROTH, [HYAM] LEON** (31 March 1896–1 April 1963), philosopher and academic. Born in London, the brother of Cecil \*Roth, he had a prize-winning career at the City of London School and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he read classics and obtained his DPhil. During the First World War he served with the army in France. A specialist in seventeenth-century European rationalism, he became a lecturer in philosophy at the University of Manchester from 1923–7, resigning to assume the newly established Chair of Philosophy at the HUU, where he edited a series of translations into Hebrew of philosophical classics. During his professorship he served as Rector (1940–3) and Dean of Humanities from 1949–51, when he resigned his chair and returned to Britain. His publications included *Spinoza, Descartes, and Maimonides* (1924, repr. 1963), *The Science of Morals: An Essay in Method* (1928), *Spinoza* (1929, repr. 1954), *God and Man in the Old Testament* (1949), *Jewish Thought as a Factor in Civilization* (1954), and *Judaism, a Portrait* (1960). He contributed to many specialist periodicals in his field in English, Hebrew, and French. A passionate advocate of mutual tolerance between the various strands within Judaism, he died in Wellington, New Zealand.

*EJ*; *Times* (5 April 1963, 3 March 1964); *JC* (5, 12, 19 April 1963).

**ROTH, Sir MARTIN** (6 November 1917–26 September 2006), psychiatrist. Born in Budapest, the son of a chazan, he came to England at the age of five. He was educated at the Davenant Foundation School, St Mary's Hospital, the University of London (DPM), and Cambridge (MD). He became an internationally known psychiatrist, specialising in mental disorders of the elderly. He was Professor of Psychological Medicine at the University of Newcastle (1956–77) and inaugural Professor of Psychiatry at Cambridge (1977–85). The first President (1971–5) of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, he strongly protested against the Soviet government's abuse of psychiatric hospitals to penalise

dissenters. He co-authored *Clinical Psychiatry* (1954) and other works. He was knighted in 1972 and elected FRS in 1996.

*Daily Telegraph* (13 Oct. 2006); *Guardian* (27 Oct. 2006); *WWW*; *BMJ* (8 Jan. 1972); *British Journal of Psychiatry* (1972), 357–8.

**ROTH, MATHIAS** (1818–20 October 1891), homeopath and exercise therapist. The posthumous son of a merchant, he was born and brought up in Kaschau (Košice), Hungary, then under Hapsburg rule, where his mother ran a kosher restaurant. He obtained a medical degree in 1839. He fled to England in 1849 after participating in the failed Hungarian uprising. In London, at his Institution for the Cure of Disease by Swedish Gymnastics and his Institute for Russian Bath, he treated a number of chronic diseases as well as deformities and types of paralysis. He later added exercise classes at Brighton for the healthy and able-bodied. Author of *The Prevention and Cure of many Chronic Diseases by Movements* (1851) and of related pamphlets and articles, he lectured and exhibited on the subject. He was instrumental in the establishment in 1856 of the Ladies' Sanitary Association and in 1880 he founded the Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Widely published on homeopathy, he became a Fellow of the British Homoeopathic Society in 1884 and served as its President, 1886–7. He retired to France, where he died of scalds sustained while taking a vapour bath. He was cremated with no religious rites. Bernard Roth FRCS (1852–1915), his oldest son by his non-Jewish wife, took over his British practice.

ODNB.

**ROTH, STEPHEN** (1911–4 February 1967), cartoonist. Born in Czechoslovakia, he drew for newspapers and magazines in Prague, where in 1935 he became Political Cartoonist on the anti-Nazi weekly *Demokratický Střed*. Following the Nazi invasion in March 1938 he fled the country, moving to Britain on the eve of the Second World War. During the conflict he was employed by the Ministry of Information, and launched a popular series, 'Acid Drops', in the *Sunday Pictorial*. He brought out a book,

*My Patience Is Exhausted* (1944), to which Jan Masaryk wrote a foreword, and contributed to several British journals, including sports cartoons in the *Daily Mail*. From 1961 he drew caricatures for London's *Evening News*, under the headings 'The Face is Familiar' and 'Man in the City'.

JC (10 Feb. 1967); M. Bryant *Dictionary of Twentieth-Century British Cartoonists and Caricaturists* (2000); online sources.

**ROTH, STEPHEN** (19 November 1915–26 July 1995), communal leader. Born in the Hungarian village of Gyoengyoes, where his father headed the Jewish community, he rejected his strict Orthodox upbringing at the age of 15, and joined the secular left-wing youth movement Hashomer Hatzair. Having studied law in Budapest, he was worked in Vienna. After the Anschluss of 1938 he moved to Czechoslovakia and then back to Hungary, where he became part of an underground rescue team that smuggled Jews from Nazi-occupied countries to safety via Romania. Following the German invasion of Hungary in 1944 he was captured and tortured by the Gestapo, and put on a transport to Auschwitz that was cancelled at the last minute. After the war he returned to Budapest to complete his law doctorate, and in 1946, at the urging of WJC co-founder and president Dr Nahum Goldmann, moved to London to head the British and European division of the WJC. When the WJC's Institute of Jewish Affairs, founded New York in 1941, moved to London in 1966, he became its Director. He made the IJA known for its extensive library; regular journals on antisemitism, Christian-Jewish relations, and Soviet Jewish affairs; and its detailed research reports and background briefings. He retired in 1987. He chaired the \*Zionist Federation (1986–90) and was elected to the WZO's executive in 1992. He was also on those of the New York-based Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture and of the United Restitution Organisation, as well as on the committees of Yad Vashem, the Beit Hatefusot Museum of the Diaspora, and the Diaspora Institute. The Tel Aviv-based Stephen Roth Institute for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism is named in his honour.

JC (14 Aug. 1995).

**ROTHBAND, Sir HENRY LESSER, fifth Baronet** (c1852–1 November 1940), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Austria, he lived in Broughton, Lancashire. An India rubber manufacturer, he was for 47 years Managing Director of J. Mandleberg and Co., waterproofer. For 25 years he represented Manchester's Great Synagogue on the Board of Deputies. Early in the twentieth century he associated himself with the work of the Jewish Naturalisation Society, which encouraged young working-class Jewish male immigrants to save a shilling a week towards the cost of obtaining British naturalisation papers. He came to prominence during the First World War as the originator of the King's National Roll for Finding Employment for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, dubbed the 'Rothband Scheme'. He received a baronetcy in 1923.

WWW; JC (15 Nov. 1940); Jolles.

**ROTHBARTH, HERBERT** (16 June 1885–6 January 1960), financier and company director. Born in Willesden, the son of a German-born hop merchant, he was a financier and company director in London, chiefly involved in mining companies. He was married to Helena Pickard, a well-known West End actress who also appeared in New York and on ITV; she had previously been married to Sir Cedric Hardwicke. She committed suicide in September 1959 by taking an overdose of sleeping pills. Several months later Rothbarth died in an automobile accident when his car slammed into the back of a parked lorry near Reading. He left £574,000, a considerable sum at the time.

JC (15 Jan. 1960); Times (7 and 13 Jan. 1960).

**ROTHENSTEIN, Sir WILLIAM** (29 January 1872–14 February 1945), artist and art school administrator. Born in Bradford, the son of a German-born woollen merchant, he was educated at Bradford Grammar School and the Slade School of Fine Art, and then studied art in Paris, where he became a friend of many leading artists and writers. He produced several volumes of lithographic portraits of notable personalities, *Oxford Characters* (1896) and *English Portraits* (1898), and a well-known

series of paintings of Orthodox Jews at prayer (1903). He was an important force in introducing Indian art and culture to English artistic circles. During the First World War, he declined to change his name. As a result, he found it difficult to be appointed an official war artist, and was actually arrested as a spy when he was allowed to go to the Western Front, where he eventually produced well-known war paintings. From 1917–19 he was Professor of Civic Art at the University of Sheffield, and from 1920–35 Principal of the Royal College of Arts, where he championed the works of experimental artists like Sir Jacob Epstein and Henry Moore. Knighted in 1931, he wrote two autobiographical works, *Men and Memories* (2 vols, 1931–2) and *Since Fifty* (1934). Two of his sons became famous. **Sir John Knewstubb Maurice Rothenstein** (11 July 1901–27 February 1992), art historian and administrator, was educated at Bedales School near Petersfield and at Worcester College, Oxford, and later received a doctorate from UCL. He directed art galleries in Leeds (1932–3) and Sheffield (1934–8), becoming nationally known as Director of the Tate Gallery from 1938–64. His time there was marked by much controversy, especially the so-called 'Tate Gallery Affair' of 1952–4, when he was vilified by art historian Douglas Cooper, whom he struck at a public meeting. Knighted in 1952, he wrote *Nineteenth Century Painting: A Study in Conflict* (1932) and *Modern English Painters* (3 vols, 1952–74), as well as three volumes of autobiography, *Summer's Lease* (1965), *Brave Day, Hideous Night* (1966), and *Time's Thievish Progress* (1970). He was knighted in 1952. His brother **[William] Michael Francis Rothenstein** (19 March 1908–6 July 1993), printmaker, was educated at art schools in London, including the Central School of Arts and Crafts. He was an influential landscape watercolourist and pioneering printmaker, and author of the influential *Frontiers of Printmaking* (1966). Two brothers of Sir William Rothenstein, who both anglicised their names in 1916, had notable careers. His elder brother **Charles Lambert Rutherston** (21 October 1866–28 December 1927) took over the family business and founded a notable art collection that he donated to the Manchester Art Gallery. Another brother, **Albert Daniel Rutherston** (5 December 1881–14 July 1953), who was educated at Bradford Grammar School and the Slade School of Art, was a noted artist in London and art teacher. He

was Ruskin Master of Drawing at Oxford, 1929–49. Oliver \*Simon was a close relative.

ODNB (W. Rothenstein, A. D. Rutherford); *WWW*; R. Speaight, *William Rothenstein: The Portrait of an Artist in His Time* (1962); T. Sidey, *The Prints of Michael Rothenstein* (1993); Jolles.

**ROTHMAN, BERNARD (BENNY)** (1 June 1911–23 January 2002), Communist activist and campaigner for countryside access. He was born in Manchester, losing his father, a small-ware merchant from Romania, during boyhood. Aged 14 he left the Central High School for Boys, Manchester, to work as a mechanic. He bicycled around north Wales, acquiring a love for the countryside. During the 1930s he was an active Young Communist, and, in its Kinder Scout movement, was involved in a famous incident when he was turned away from hills in Derbyshire by gamekeepers, and, with four others, was imprisoned for four months for trespass. He continued as a communist activist, was thrown off a balcony by Blackshirts during a demonstration, and served as an Amalgamated Engineering Union shop steward. His gaol sentence was later used by the Ramblers' Association, where he remained a revered figure, to gain support for its cause.

ODNB; JC (26 April 2002).

**ROTHSCHILD, ALFRED CHARLES DE** (20 July 1842–31 January 1918) and **ROTHSCHILD, LEOPOLD LIONEL DE** (22 November 1845–29 May 1917), merchant bankers. They were the younger sons of Lionel Nathan \*Rothschild, the first professing Jewish MP, and the younger brothers of Nathaniel Mayer \*Rothschild, first Baron Rothschild. Alfred was born in London and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he knew the Prince of Wales. He became a partner in the family bank, and, from 1868 until 1890, was a director of the Bank of England, the first Jew to hold this position. He served as Hon. Consul-General for Austria-Hungary and was a trustee of the National Gallery and of the Wallace Collection. He owned an estate at Halton, Buckinghamshire, and Disraeli, during the last year of his life, lived mainly in his

London house at 1 Seamore Place, Mayfair. Unmarried, Alfred fathered an illegitimate daughter, Almina Victoria Wombwell (1876–1969), to whom he left the bulk of his estate of £2,494,000. In 1895 she married George Herbert, fifth Earl of Carnarvon (1866–1923), and used part of her legacy to finance her husband's celebrated excavations of the Tomb of Tutankhamen at Luxor. Carnarvon's sudden death, allegedly due to the 'Curse of King Tut', has become world famous. Alfred's brother Leopold Lionel de Rothschild was educated at KCS and at Trinity College, Cambridge (BA, 1867; MA, 1870); he was apparently the first Rothschild to obtain a British university degree. He lived at Ascott, Leighton Buzzard, Buckinghamshire, and at Newmarket, where he owned a famous stud, and was a member of the Jockey Club. In 1881 he married Marie, daughter of Achille Perugia of Trieste, at a ceremony in London attended by the Prince of Wales, Disraeli, and Lord John Russell. Leopold de Rothschild was a partner in the family bank and its senior partner from 1915 until his death. He served as Treasurer of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians from 1879, and was President of the \*United Synagogue from 1915–17, but was opposed to Zionism. He left £1,500,000. He had three sons. The eldest, **Lionel Nathan Rothschild** (25 January 1882–28 January 1942), was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge (BA, 1903; MA, 1908). He was a partner in the family bank and served as Conservative MP for Aylesbury from January 1910–November 1923. During the First World War he served as a major in the yeomanry. He left £686,000. His son **Edmund Leopold de Rothschild** (2 January 1916–17 January 2009) was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as a major in the Highland Regiment and in the newly-formed Jewish Infantry Brigade (wounded) during the Second World War, and afterwards was President of AJEX. He held the post of Senior Partner of N.M. Rothschild & Co. during 1960–70 and was Chairman from 1970–5. He was a well-known horticulturalist; his gardens at Exbury near Southampton received the 2002 Garden of the Year award. A vice-president of the Council of Christians and Jews, he wrote *Windows on the World* (1949), an account of a round-the-world trip, and an autobiography, *A Gilt-Edged Life* (1998). Edmund's brother **Leopold David de Rothschild** (12 May 1927–), who was educated at Bishops College in Canada, at Harrow, and at Trinity College,

Cambridge, was a partner in N.M. Rothschild & Co from 1956–70, when he became a director. From 1970–83 he was a director of the Bank of England. He served as Music Advisor to the British Council (1986–93), and became President of the Bach Choir in 2002. Lionel Nathan Rothschild's brother **Anthony Gustav Rothschild** (26 June 1887–5 February 1961) was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge (Double First in History). During the First World War he served as a major and was wounded at Gallipoli. He became a partner in the family bank in 1917, and, after his father's death in 1942, its sole partner. From 1949 he was also Chairman of Alliance Assurance. As head of Rothschild's bank, he re-established its presence in America and modernised it in other ways. He was a notable collector of Chinese pottery, and a trustee of the Jockey Club. In 1933 he helped to organise the Central British Fund for German Jewry, which brought thousands of Jewish refugees to England, and served as its Chairman. He was also President of the JFS and of the Jewish Orphanage at Norwood. Leopold's other son, **Evelyn Achille de Rothschild** (6 January 1886–17 November 1917), was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, worked in the family bank in London, and was a member of the Jockey Club. During the First World War he served as a major in the yeomanry, and was mortally wounded on a cavalry charge against the Turks at El Mughar, dying in a hospital in Cairo. He died on the same day as his cousin, Hannah \*Rothschild's son the Hon. Neil Primrose, MP, also killed on active service. Evelyn de Rothschild's memorial service at St Margaret's, Westminster, was attended by Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Winston Churchill. Already wealthy as a member of the bank, he left £500,000. His brother Anthony's son, **Sir Evelyn Robert Adrian de Rothschild** (29 August 1931–), educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was Chairman of N.M. Rothschild from 1976–2003 and was also Chairman of *The Economist* magazine from 1972–89. He was knighted in 1989.

ODNB; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Ferguson, *World's Banker*; WW.

**ROTHSCHILD, Sir ANTHONY DE, first Baronet** (29 May 1810–3 January 1876), merchant banker and communal leader. He was

born at New Court, St Swithin's Lane, the second son of Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild, the founder of the English branch of the merchant bank. He was educated with his brother Lionel Nathan de \*Rothschild at Abraham \*Garcia's school in Peckham, and then at the universities of Göttingen and Strasbourg. During the early phase of his career he worked in the continental branches of the family bank, especially in Paris. From about 1850 he lived in England, running the Royal Mint refinery for which the family supplied bullion, as well as serving in the family bank. He held the post of Austrian Consul in London, and, as a banker, was especially active in German and South American finance; additionally, he became confidential financial advisor to the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII). He lived at 107 Piccadilly, and also purchased an estate at Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, a part of that county sometimes known as 'Rothschildshire'. He served as Warden of the Great Synagogue from 1855–70 and as inaugural President of the \*United Synagogue from 1870 until his death. He was also President of the Jews' Hospital and was a patron of many other communal institutions. He left £1,800,000, in addition to his land. In 1847 he was awarded a baronetcy, the first British title to be awarded to a Rothschild, and one of the first received by a professing Jew. (Since he had no sons, the title passed to his nephew, Nathaniel Mayer \*Rothschild, later first Baron Rothschild.) His wife **Louisa de Rothschild** (née Montefiore; 28 May 1821–22 September 1921), whom he married in 1840, was the daughter of Sir Abraham \*Montefiore. Interested in literature and well educated at home, she was a friend of Matthew Arnold, Thackeray, Disraeli – with whom she discussed literature rather than politics – and Gladstone, whom she supported politically. A noted philanthropist, she was active in a wide range of institutions, including the JFS and the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, as well as non-Jewish charities. She left £167,000. The couple had two daughters, who wrote *The History and Literature of the Israelites* (1870) together and became the wives of non-Jews. The elder, **Constance Flower, Lady Battersea** (9 December 1843–22 November 1931), who like her mother was well-known as a philanthropist, married in 1877 barrister Cyril Flower (1843–1907), who served as a Liberal MP from 1880–92 and as

a Liberal junior minister and then a Whip from 1885–92, when he was created Baron Battersea. The Batterseas were patrons of the arts. Constance served as President of the National Union of Women Workers (1901–3), and was involved in the temperance movement, prison visiting, and – in 1914 – in assisting Belgian refugees. She was increasingly attracted to Anglicanism and to spiritualism. She left lengthy unpublished journals and compiled *Lady de Rothschild: Extracts from Her Notebooks* (1912), pertaining to her mother, and *Reminiscences* (1922). Her sister **Annie Yorke** (1844–21 November 1926) was married to Captain the Hon. Elliot Yorke, MP, son of Admiral Charles Yorke, fourth Earl of Hardwicke. Neither sister had any children.

ODNB; JC (7 Jan. 1876); Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Ferguson, *World's Banker*; L. Cohen, *Lady de Rothschild and Her Daughters* (1935).

**ROTHSCHILD, HANNAH, COUNTESS OF ROSEBERY** (27 July 1851–19 November 1890), heiress and political hostess. The only child of Baron Meyer Amschel \*Rothschild, she was one of the richest heiresses in Britain and, in 1878 at Christ Church, Mayfair, married Archibald Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery (1847–1929), one of the most prominent younger politicians in the country. The marriage caused consternation among both Rosebery's relatives and the Jewish community, and was attacked editorially in the JC. Rosebery, unlike an increasing number of landed aristocrats, was a staunch Liberal, and his wife, who had previously had pro-Tory leanings, helped him to gain Liberal electoral success. In particular, she is now seen as one of the driving forces behind Gladstone's 'Midlothian Campaign' of 1879–80 that helped to return him to power in 1880 and make Rosebery's political reputation. Rosebery held high office in Gladstone's governments of the 1880s. Hannah died of typhoid at the age of only 39. She still regarded herself as Jewish, and remained a seatholder at the \*Central Synagogue. Although her husband briefly served as Prime Minister in 1894–5, he declined all political office thereafter, and some historians have attributed his wasted career to his wife's early death. Their son the sixth Earl of \*Rosebery held Cabinet rank in Churchill's 1945 'caretaker' government.

Hannah left a fortune of £765,000 in her own right; her considerable landed estate, including the great Rothschild mansion at Mentmore, came to Lord Rosebery and then to their son.

ODNB; JC (21 Nov. 1890); Leo McKinstry, *Rosebery: Statesman in Turmoil* (2005); JC (21 Nov. 1890).

**ROTHSCHILD (née Levenson or Levysen), HESTER** (c1825–16 October 1880), writer. Hester Levysen appears in the 1841 Census as the native-born daughter of a London merchant. In 1844, again recorded as Hester Levysen, she married Danish-born diamond merchant Benjamin Louis Mayer Rothschild, generally known as L. M. Rothschild. Their London home became a meeting-place for Jewish intellectuals in various fields; Jacob \*Franklin and Abraham \*Benisch were her close friends. In 1856 the JC published *Prayers and Meditations for Every Situation and Occasion of Life*, her translation and adaptation of a French work. A special discount was offered to schools, and profits were destined for the Jews' Orphan Asylum. The book went into several editions. Since her manuscript had been vetted by Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler, she was highly indignant when, in 1866, the Rev. Isaac Leeser of Philadelphia produced an unauthorised edition purporting to contain corrections. Her translation into French of *Maser*, a Jewish-themed novel by her cousin, the Danish writer and poet Meir Aaron Goldschmidt, was published posthumously. She died in Paris following 'seven years of intense suffering'. Her Paris-based daughter **Sarah Halfon** (née Rothschild; c1850–6 August 1899) left a long list of generous bequests to English bodies. These legacies ranged from a substantial amount to UCL, for establishing prizes named for each of her parents, to sums for animal charities. \*Jews' College, the Jewish Soup Kitchen, the Westminster Jews' Free School, the Jews' Infant Schools, the National Lifeboat Institution, two hospitals, and the poor of Ramsgate were among Sarah's beneficiaries. She also left a painting of Napoleon in his coronation robes to the National Gallery.

JC (1 Aug. 1856, 9 Oct. 1857, 27 April 1866, 22, 29 Oct., 12 Nov. 1880, 28 Aug. 1885, 18 Aug. 1899, 6 July 1900, 1 Nov. 1901); Galchinsky; Boase, 5.

**ROTHSCHILD, JAMES ARMAND EDMOND DE** (1 December 1878–7 May 1957), politician, Zionist, and communal leader. James (Jimmy) de Rothschild was born in Paris, the son of Baron Edmond James de Rothschild (1845–1934) of the French branch of the family; Edmond's father James Mayer Rothschild (1792–1868), head of the French branch, was regarded as the richest man in Europe. Baron Edmond was a major and celebrated Zionist who financed the foundation of Rishon le Zion in Palestine, and established the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association. James's mother was Adelheid von Rothschild (1853–1935) of the Naples branch of the family. James was educated at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won the 1901 Harkness Essay Prize for a study of Shakespeare that he published in 1906. As a young man he spent 18 months in Australia incognito, to see how he would be treated if his Rothschild identity was unknown. In the First World War he entered the French army as a private, and was later a major in Britain's 'Jewish Legion' (the 38th and 39th Royal Fusiliers), when he was ordered by Allenby to recruit Jews in Palestine and the Ottoman Empire; his recruits included David Ben-Gurion, Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Levi Eshkol, Sir Jacob Epstein, and other future notables. James became a British subject in 1919, and in 1922, inherited Waddesdon Manor from his great-aunt Alice de Rothschild. He served as Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely from 1929–45, and was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply in March–May 1945. He was a well-known patron of the turf, who won the 1909 Ascot Gold Cup with a 33–1 outsider, Bomba, and from 1941–5 was a trustee of the Wallace Collection. He was probably best known as a leading Zionist who served as President of the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association and Vice-President of the Economic Board for Palestine, and was associated with many other Zionist causes. He donated 6,000,000 Israeli pounds towards the building of the Knesset. In England, he was President of the Jewish Blind Society. He left £11,600,000, one of the largest estates probated in Britain in the immediate post-war decades. His wife **Dorothy Mathilde de Rothschild** (née Pinto; 7 March 1895–10 December 1988), known as Dollie, was the daughter of Eugene Pinto (1854–27 September 1932), a stockbroker and early and major cinema chain owner in London. Like her husband, whom she

married in 1913, she was a leading Zionist and associate of Chaim Weizmann. From 1922 the couple lived at Waddesdon Manor, which she reorganised, and, after her husband's death, bequeathed to the National Trust. She laid the first stone of the Knesset Building in Jerusalem and paid for the building of the Israeli Supreme Court Building. The author of *The Rothschilds at Waddesdon Manor* (1979), she left £94,100,000, one of the largest estates ever probated.

JC (12 May 1922, 10, 17 May 1957); *Times* (20 April 1918, 8, 13, 16 May 1957); M. Rothschild, *Dear Lord Rothschild* (1983); M. Hall, *Waddesdon Manor* (2002).

**ROTHSCHILD, LIONEL NATHAN DE** (22 November 1808–3 June 1879), merchant banker and politician. The eldest son of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the founder of the English branch of the family, he was born at Great St Helen's in the City of London. He was educated at Abraham Garcia's school in Peckham and at the University of Göttingen; he met Goethe when a student. He worked on behalf of the family bank in Paris and Madrid, and became a partner in 1836. In that year he married his Naples-born cousin Charlotte de Rothschild (13 June 1819–13 March 1884), the daughter of his father's brother Carl Mayer de Rothschild (d. 1855), and with the unexpected death of his father became head of the London branch of the business, although his uncle James in Paris was senior partner in the Europe-wide family network. In London, Lionel de Rothschild continued as a centrally important merchant banker, chiefly engaged in loans to foreign governments. The bank lent £16,000,000 to the British government in 1856 to finance the Crimean War. Disraeli became a close friend and confidant. The best-known financial transaction carried out by Rothschild's Bank under Lionel's leadership was probably the secret loan he arranged in 1875 to the British government to acquire a 44 per cent interest in the Suez Canal. It is arguable that the influence of Rothschild's Bank was at its peak around this time, rather than later. Lionel de Rothschild is chiefly remembered for his efforts to enter Parliament. He was elected Liberal MP for the City of London in 1847, but was unable to take the oath required to take up his seat in the House of Commons, in which MPs swore 'on the true



faith of a Christian'. A lengthy battle ensued in which the Commons agreed to let him take the oath stating 'so help me God', but the House of Lords would not waive the rule. He was re-elected in 1852, 1854, and 1857, finally being allowed to be seated on 26 July 1858 after the Lords decided to allow the Commons to have its own oath. He was thus the first professing Jew to take his seat in Parliament, and his victory is traditionally seen by historians as the culmination of 'Jewish emancipation' in Britain. He sat as MP for the City of London from 1858–68 and from 1869–74. As is well known, once permitted to take his seat he never spoke in Parliament. From 1838 he was generally known as Baron Rothschild, and in 1846 declined a baronetcy. In 1840 he purchased Tring Park in Hertfordshire, which he developed into a great stately home. In 1841 he acquired 148 Piccadilly, where he built a major London mansion that housed his great art collection. He left £2,700,000, in addition to lands that, in 1883, totalled 15,378 acres with a landed income of £28,901 per annum mainly in Buckinghamshire. Nathaniel Mayer \*Rothschild, first Baron Rothschild, Alfred Charles de \*Rothschild, and Leopold Lionel de \*Rothschild were his sons. His wife Charlotte, Baroness de Rothschild in the nobility of Austria, became known in London for her philanthropic work which included founding the Home for Aged Incurables and the Jews' Emigration Society. She was especially renowned for her close involvement with the JFS and the Jewish orphanage at Norwood. From 1867 she was President of the Ladies' Benevolent Loan and Visiting Society. She wrote a devotional work, *January to December* (1870) and several other books, and left £295,000 in her own right.

ODNB; JC (6 June 1879); Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Ferguson, *World's Banker*; S. Weintraub, *Charlotte and Lionel* (2003); Salbstein, *Emancipation*.

**ROTHSCHILD, Sir [LIONEL] WALTER, third Baronet, second BARON ROTHSCCHILD** (8 February 1868–27 August 1937), merchant banker, politician, communal leader, and zoologist. Born in London, the elder son of Nathaniel \*Rothschild, later first Baron Rothschild, he was educated at home, at the University of Bonn, and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He joined the family bank as

a partner (until 1908), and from 1899–1910 served as Liberal Unionist MP for Aylesbury. He was renowned as a zoologist, building up a vast collection of birds and mammals at his Zoological Museum at Tring Park, as well as a private zoo there. His collection was left to the British Museum, of which he was a director. There are well-known photographs of him astride a giant tortoise and riding in a coach drawn by six zebras. He was elected an FRS in 1911 and received many scientific honours. He was the unofficial head of the Anglo-Jewish community. In 1917, the \*Balfour Declaration was addressed personally to him at his Piccadilly house. A friend of Chaim \*Weizmann, his pro-Zionism distinguished him from many members of the \*'Cousinhood'. He served for more than 40 years on the \*Board of Deputies, resigning in 1934, apparently because he disagreed with the Board's stance on boycotting German goods. He was faced with unprecedented challenges, both to his family's traditional leadership role in Anglo-Jewry, and to the financial pre-eminence of his merchant bank. He was unmarried, and his titles passed to his nephew. His younger brother, the Hon. [Nathaniel] **Charles Rothschild** (9 May 1877–17 October 1923), merchant banker and entomologist, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge (BA, 1898). He served as a director of the family bank and was Chairman of Alliance Assurance. He was High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1905–6, and in 1907 he married Rozsika (1870–1940), daughter of Alfred von Wertheimstein, a Jewish landowner in Hungary. Like his brother, he was an expert naturalist who wrote 150 scientific papers, mainly on entomology, and like his daughter Miriam \*Rothschild he was an important researcher on fleas, of which he discovered 500 new species. He was an early advocate of conservation, founding, in 1912, the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, which after his death led to the establishment of nature reserves throughout Britain. He died of encephalitis contracted during the Influenza Pandemic, leaving the vast sum of £3,460,000. His son Sir [Nathaniel Mayer] **Victor Rothschild, fourth Baronet and third Baron Rothschild** (31 October 1910–29 May 1996), businessman, public servant, and zoologist, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge (PhD, 1937; Prize Fellow, 1935–9). At Cambridge he was a member of the Apostles and was heavily influenced

by its left-wing leanings, and joined the Labour Party in 1945. A friend of Guy Burgess and Anthony Blunt, he was many years later widely but inaccurately alleged to have been 'the fifth man' in the notorious pro-Soviet Cambridge spy ring, an allegation which he took great pains to refute. During the Second World War he served as a colonel in MI5, specialising in counter-espionage measures. He was mentioned in despatches and won the George Medal. He served in a remarkably wide range of activities. Elected FRS in 1953, he was from 1950–70 Assistant Director of Research in the Zoology Department at Cambridge, doing important work on fertilisation. He was Chairman of the Agriculture Research Council (1948–58) and head of research at Royal-Dutch Shell (1963–70). He served as Chairman of N.M. Rothschild in 1975–6. From 1976–8 he chaired the Royal Commission on Gambling. Created GBE in 1975, he is probably best known for being, despite his left-wing views, Director-General and First Permanent Under-Secretary of the Central Policy Review Staff (known as 'The Think Tank'), which gave independent advice on controversial issues to the Heath government. He was also a security advisor to Margaret Thatcher. A noted collector of rare books, he received nine honorary degrees, including four from Israeli universities. His son **Sir [Nathaniel Charles] Jacob Rothschild, fifth Baronet, fourth Baron Rothschild** (29 April 1936–) was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (First in History). He worked for the family bank from 1963–80, when following a family dispute he founded separate financial concerns, Five Arrows Ltd and RIT Capital Partners, of which he has been Chairman. He is also Deputy Chairman of BSkyB. From 1985–91 he was Chairman of Trustees of the National Gallery, and from 1995–8 Chairman of the Heritage Lottery Fund. He has helped to restore Somerset House and his family mansion at Waddesdon. He chairs Yad Hanadiv, his family's Israeli foundation, and is Hon. President of the Institute for Jewish Policy Research. He was created GBE in 1998 and OM in 2002. His half-sister, economic historian **Emma Georgina Rothschild** (16 May 1948–), was educated, while only in her mid-late teens, at Somerville College, Oxford (MA) and then at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a Kennedy Scholar. The author of *Paradise Lost: The Decline of the Auto-Industrial Age* (1973) and

*Economic Sentiments* (2001), she was Co-Director of the Centre for History and Economics at King's College, Cambridge (1988–2008) and a member of the Board of the British Council (1993–8). From 1986–94 she was a member of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, and from 1998–2001 of the Council for Science and Technology. She is married to Professor Amartya Sen, winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics.

ODNB; WWW; WW; M. Rothschild & P. Marren, *Rothschild's Reserves* (1997); M. Rothschild, *Nathaniel Charles Rothschild 1877–1923* (1979); K. Rose, *Elusive Rothschild* (2003); online sources.

**ROTHSCHILD, MAYER AMSCHEL DE** (29 June 1818–6 February 1874), merchant banker and politician, and **ROTHSCHILD, NATHANIEL DE** (2 July 1812–19 February 1870), merchant banker. Nathaniel and Mayer Amschel were the third and fourth sons of Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild, founder of the English branch of the family, and the brothers of Sir Anthony de \*Rothschild and Lionel Nathan de \*Rothschild. Nathaniel Rothschild was born in New Court, St Swithin's Lane, and attended the University of Strasbourg with his brother Anthony. From 1831 he worked for the family bank in Naples and then in Paris, where he lived for the rest of his life. In 1853 he purchased the famous vineyards near Bordeaux now known as Chateau Mouton Rothschild. He left £1,800,000 in England. His brother Mayer Amschel, also born at New Court, was educated at the universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg, and at Magdalene College and Trinity College, Cambridge. A noted patron of the turf, he won six famous races, including the Derby, in 1871, which consequently became known as 'the baron's year' (he held an Austrian barony). He built the great Rothschild mansion at Mentmore, near Leighton Buzzard, Buckinghamshire, and served as Liberal MP for Hythe from 1859 until his death. He served as High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1847. In 1850 he married Juliana (1831–77), daughter of Isaac Cohen (1791–1846), who was the son of Levi Barent \*Cohen; they had one daughter, Hannah \*Rothschild, Countess of Rosebery, who inherited most of her father's £2,100,000, making her one of the greatest heiresses in Britain. Mayer Amschel and Nathaniel de Rothschild

had three sisters: Charlotte (1807–59) married Amschel von Rothschild (1803–74) of the Austrian branch; Hannah (1815–64) married the Hon. Henry FitzRoy (1807–59), a Liberal MP and government minister, son of George, second Baron Southampton; Louise (1820–94) married Mayer Carl von Rothschild (1820–86) of the Naples branch. Charlotte's son **Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild** (17 December 1839–17 December 1898) was the Liberal (1885–6) and then Liberal Unionist MP for Aylesbury from 1886 until his death. He was one of the original Liberal Unionist MPs who split with Gladstone over Irish Home Rule. From about 1874 Ferdinand built the grandiose Rothschild mansion at Waddesdon, near Aylesbury, where he housed his magnificent art collection. Waddesdon today is open to the public and is a monument to the wealth and status of the Rothschilds at that time. In 1865 he married his cousin Evelina Gertrude (1839–66), daughter of Nathan Mayer \*Rothschild; following her death in childbirth he never remarried. At Waddesdon, however, he acted as one of the greatest society hosts, entertaining Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and most of the leading politicians of the day. He was Treasurer to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians from 1868–75. He wrote an account (1895) of his tour of South Africa, and a novel, *Vroni*, published in Leipzig in 1879. A trustee of the British Museum, to which he left many works of art, he was High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1883, and left £1,489,000. He bequeathed Waddesdon to his sister **Alice Charlotte de Rothschild** (17 February 1847–3 May 1922), who had shared in the building of the great mansion. Alice, a close friend of Queen Victoria, also spent much of her time at Chateau Rothschild in Grasse, southern France. She left £1,500,000, and willed Waddesdon to her great-nephew James Armand Edmond de \*Rothschild.

ODNB; Stenton; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Ferguson, *World's Banker*.

**ROTHSCHILD, Dame MIRIAM LOUISA** (5 August 1908–20 January 2005), naturalist and conservationist. She was born at Ashton Wold near Peterborough. Her father, Nathaniel Charles Rothschild (1877–1923), awakened her interest in natural history; he identified the rat flea that causes the plague

and founded the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves (now the Royal Society for Nature Conservation). Her interest was strengthened by the vast collection of specimens belonging to her uncle, [Lionel] Walter, second Baron \*Rothschild (her biography of him, *Dear Lord Rothschild*, appeared in 1983) at his home in Tring, Hertfordshire. She attended evening classes in zoology at Chelsea Polytechnic and from 1938–41 edited *Novitates Zoologica*, the Tring Museum journal. During the war she was employed on research into the spread by wood pigeons of TB among cattle. She was co-author of *Fleas, Flukes and Cuckoos* (1952), a seminal study of bird parasites, and of *The Butterfly Gardener* (1983), which promoted interest in wildflower planting. She compiled the six-volume *Catalogue of the Rothschild Collection of Fleas in the British Museum* (1953–83). Her work on fleas led to the 'web-of-life' view of nature conservation. Her steadfast compassion towards animals and horror of abattoirs made her advocate vegetarianism. She authored more than 300 scientific papers and many books, was made FRS (1985) and DBE (2000), and received eight honorary doctorates. From 1943–57 she was married to a Hungarian-born Jewish military officer, Georg Lanyi (George Lane) and during the Nazi era personally housed 49 Jewish refugee children.

ODNB.

**ROTHSCHILD, NATHAN MAYER** (16 September 1777–28 July 1836), merchant banker and financier. Unquestionably the most famous Jewish banking dynasty, the Rothschilds were at the centre of Anglo-Jewish life for nearly 150 years and still remain highly influential and successful. Lionel Nathan de \*Rothschild was the first professing Jew to sit in the House of Commons; [Lionel] Walter Rothschild, second Baron Rothschild, was the recipient of the \*Balfour Declaration. The Rothschilds were at the very heart of the so-called Anglo-Jewish \*'Cousinhood' that dominated the leadership of the community until the Second World War. The founder of the English Rothschilds, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, was born in Frankfurt's Jewish ghetto, the son of Mayer Amschel Rothschild (1744–1822), coin dealer and money lender, and Gutle (née Schapper; 1753–1849), the daughter of a

wealthy Frankfurt merchant. The Rothschilds were already prosperous as bill brokers and commodity dealers and their founder had been granted the title of Hoffaktor (court agent) in 1769. Nathan Rothschild received a traditional Jewish education and came to England in 1798, having access to £20,000 credit, to trade in Manchester (not London) as a cotton goods and commodities exporter to Frankfurt. Operating on the principle of high turnover and low profit margins, he established a flourishing export business. He settled in London after marrying, in 1806, Hannah Barent Cohen (1783–1850), the daughter of Levi Barent \*Cohen, a wealthy merchant in the City of London. Her sister Judith was married to stockbroker and Anglo-Jewish communal leader (Sir) Moses \*Montefiore. From 1809 Nathan Rothschild operated from his famous address of 2 New Court, St Swithin's Lane, in the City of London. He ceased to trade from Manchester in 1811. He became extraordinarily wealthy as a bullion broker operating on behalf of the Elector of Hesse during the Napoleonic Wars, and then, in 1814, became a major bullion broker to the British government. He operated in conjunction with his brothers in Frankfurt, Paris, Vienna, and Naples, famously – at least by repute – learning of Wellington's victory at Waterloo by carrier pigeon a day ahead of anyone else. Rothschild's trusted Europe-wide family links did give him a tremendous advantage in international finance at a time before accurate, objective business information was available. In 1824 he became bullion broker to the Bank of England and a major merchant banker, floating large-scale foreign and government loans, an activity which became the backbone of the Rothschild's business. By 1818 capital in Rothschild's firm had increased in value to £1,200,000. He was also a director of a leading insurance company. He was known for his strong support of the Jewish community, and was active in the campaign for 'Jewish emancipation'. In 1835 he bought an estate at Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex. He died unexpectedly of septicaemia at 58, already a legendary figure, leaving four sons and three daughters. The family were made Barons of Austria in 1819, entitling them to prefix their surname with 'de' or 'von' and use the baronial title, which some (but not Nathan Mayer Rothschild) did. The many branches and important persons in this family are treated in separate entries under each

of his children, as well as among more distant relatives. At the time of his death he was probably the richest businessman in England, his estate probated as 'Upper Value', i.e. above £1,000,000. According to Niall Ferguson's *The World's Banker* (1998), a comprehensive and sophisticated account of the Rothschild family, he appears to have been worth about £3,500,000 at his death.

ODNB; Richard Davis, *The English Rothschilds* (1983); Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Ferguson, *World's Bankers*.

**ROTHSCHILD, Sir NATHANIEL MAYER DE, second Baronet, and first BARON ROTHSCCHILD** (8 November 1840–31 March 1915), merchant banker, politician, and communal leader. Nathaniel (Natty) Rothschild was born in London, the eldest son of Lionel Nathan de \*Rothschild. He was educated by private tutor, and attended Trinity College, Cambridge from 1859–62, but left before taking a degree, since professing Jews could not obtain one there before 1872. At Cambridge he became a friend of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), a friendship that continued until the latter's death. Nathaniel joined the family bank, N.M. Rothschild & Sons, of New Court in the City of London, of which he became a partner and later head after his father's death. His management of the bank was cautious, and has been the subject of differing opinion. Under his headship it remained probably the most famous merchant bank in the world, handling 70 loan issues, totalling £450,000,000. It became increasingly involved in South African loans, financing Cecil Rhodes's DeBeers Consolidated, and in other mining ventures. Nevertheless, its head's caution caused him to neglect domestic issues, and he apparently missed many lucrative opportunities in British growth areas. He was elected Liberal MP for Aylesbury in 1865, and held his seat until 1885, when he was created a peer by Gladstone. From 1885, however, like many wealthy City men, he moved to the right, becoming a prominent Liberal Unionist and later a strong opponent of Lloyd George's 'socialism'. In 1867 he married his first cousin Emma Louisa von Rothschild (1844–7 January 1935), the daughter of Mayer Carl von Rothschild of Frankfurt. She was President of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women and a member of the

Committee of the JFS. She was very friendly with Queen Victoria, and, in particular, with King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The first ball attended by the new sovereign after his accession to the throne in 1910 was at the Rothschilds' house at 148 Piccadilly. She left £1,151,000. The couple had two sons, [Lionel] Walter \*Rothschild, second Baron Rothschild and \*[Nathaniel] Charles Rothschild (1877–1923), and a daughter, Charlotte Louise Adela Evelina (1873–1947), who married the Hon. Clive Behrens. Nathaniel Rothschild succeeded in 1876 to the baronetcy of his uncle, Sir Anthony de \*Rothschild. As noted, in 1885 he was given a peerage as the first professing Jewish peer. In 1902 he was made a Privy Councillor. In Jewish affairs, he was regarded as the lay head of the Anglo-Jewish community, serving as President of the \*United Synagogue and of the \*Jews' Free School, and as Vice-President of the \*Anglo-Jewish Association. He was a notable opponent of the \*Aliens Act of 1905, and helped to found the Four Per Cent Dwellings Company in 1885, which built low-cost housing in the East End and elsewhere. From the 1890s he refused to make loans to the Russian government unless it improved its treatment of the Jews, but – unlike his son – was unsympathetic to Zionism. At Tring, his estate in a part of Buckinghamshire that became known as 'Rothschildshire', he developed a well-known 'scientific farm'. Both there and at the Rothschild mansion in Piccadilly, he was a pillar of High Society and of King Edward VII's so-called 'Jewish Court'. He left £2,5000,000, at a time when the world in which the traditional merchant banks had flourished was rapidly ending.

ODNB; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Ferguson, *World's Banker*; JC (11 Jan. 1935); *Times* (8 Jan. 1935); Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**ROWAN, DAVID** (8 April 1965–), journalist and newspaper editor. London-born, he was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School and Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Trained in journalism at *The Times*, for which he still writes op-ed pieces, he was later employed at the *Guardian*. He became Editor of the JC in May 2006, and in 2008 was succeeded by Stephen \*Pollard. He conducts media interviews for the *Evening Standard* and writes

for the magazine supplements of *The Times*, *Sunday Times*, and *Daily Telegraph*. In addition, he contributes film reports for Channel Four News and is a commentator on radio and television.

Online sources.

**ROWSON (né Rosenbaum), HARRY MOSES** (1875–17 August 1951), and **ROWSON (né Rosenbaum), SIMON** (1877–26 June 1950), pioneers of the film industry. They were born in Manchester, the sons of a butcher and meat salesman from Suwałki. From about 1910 they headed Ideal Films, one of Britain's earliest film companies; based in Soho, it acquired film studios at Elstree, Hertfordshire. It merged with Gaumont-British Films in 1927. Active until about 1924, its most famous film was probably *The Man Who Saved the Empire* (1918), a tribute to Lloyd George. The firm also brought many early Walt Disney films to England. In 1903, Simon Rowson, educated in Manchester at the Jews' School, the Municipal School of Technology, and Owens College, became Secretary to Joseph Chamberlain's Tariff Reform Commission, and was also a statistician and economic advisor to the Conservative Party. From 1937 he was Chairman of Metropolitan Theatre Corps Ltd. An advisor to the government on British films, he was President (1931–8) of the British Kinematograph (sic) Society. His address in 1933 to the Royal Empire Society was published as *British Influence Through the Films*. He was a member of the Board of Deputies and a warden of the Hammersmith Synagogue. His son **Leslie Rowson** (4 November 1903–77) was Director of Photography for many films made between about 1930 and 1948, and later worked for Ealing Studios. Harry married Vera Davis (d. 1942), from a Jewish cinema-owning family; their son **Sefton W. D. Rowson** (24 November 1917–21 September 2010), born in London and educated at Cranleigh School and the University of London (LLB), edited *The Young Zionist* (1938–40), served in the RAF, and moved to Israel in 1947. Changing his name to Shabtai Rosenne, he became a well-known legal advisor to Israel's Foreign Ministry. (He should not be confused with his unrelated namesake Meir Rosenne, Israel's Ambassador to France and the USA.)

Sefton's sister married Colonel Peter Davis DSC, once the only Jewish officer in the Royal Marines.

JC (30 June 1950, 24 Aug. 1951, 3 March 1972); *Times* (28 June 1950); *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 99 (1936) part 1, 67–129; *Journal of Film Preservation*, 71 (2006).

**ROY, HARRY** (12 January 1900–1 February 1971), bandleader and clarinettist. Born Harris Litman, the son of a London bootmaker, he determined on a musical career in his teens, although he worked for a while in the family business. After the First World War he joined a group led by his brother Sydney (Syd Roy) on piano. Called the Original Crichton Players, it recorded for minor labels and toured South Africa, Australia, and Germany. In 1931 he formed his own group, the RKOLians, which specialised in comedy and novelty tunes and Dixieland jazz. Its signature tune was *Bugle Call Rag*, and it made many recordings for EMI and Decca. Sometimes recordings were by a portion of the band, labelled Harry Roy and the Tiger-Ragamuffins. From 1934–6 the band, which had featured at the *Café Anglais*, played regularly at the Mayfair Hotel, and in 1938 toured South America. In 1935 Roy married the daughter of Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, 'the white raja of Sarawak'; she featured with him in two films and performed as vocalist with the band. Following their divorce in 1947 he married the daughter of an army captain. The demise of the big band era ended his glory days, although he led various bands in various London clubs during the 1960s.

ODNB; JC (5 Feb. 1971).

**ROZENBERG, JOSHUA RUFUS** (30 May 1950–), law journalist and commentator. The husband of Melanie \*Phillips, he was educated at Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, and at Wadham College, Oxford. He was President of the Oxford University Jewish Society and Editor-in-Chief of *Mosaic*. Qualifying as a solicitor in 1976, he was the BBC's first Legal Affairs Correspondent (1985–97) and presented the Radio 4 series *Law in Action*. The Legal and Constitutional Affairs Correspondent for BBC News (1997–2000),

he became in 2000 Legal Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. His publications include *Your Rights and the Law* (co-author, 1986), *The Case for the Crown: The Inside Story of the Director of Public Prosecutions* (1987), *The Search for Justice: An Anatomy of the Law* (1994), *Trial of Strength: The Battle between Ministers and Judges over Who Makes the Law* (1997), and *Privacy and the Press* (2004). In 2001 he was the Bar Council's Legal Journalist of the Year, and in 2003 was elected an Hon. Bencher of Gray's Inn.

WW; online sources.

**ROZSA, SUZANNE** (14 September 1923–9 November 2005), violinist. Born in Budapest, the daughter of a businessman surnamed Rosenbaum, she was educated at the State Academy in Vienna and won the Kreisler Prize in 1938, virtually on the day of the Anschluss. She fled with her family to England, and studied at the RAM and the Guildhall School of Music (Gold Medal). She was the leader of the orchestra which, in 1954, gave the premières of several of Britten's operas. A gifted music teacher, she was one of the founders, in 1965, of the Dumka Trio, an internationally known group that specialises in Bohemian composers such as Dvorak. She was married to Martin Lovett, cellist with the Amadeus Quartet.

JC (23 Dec. 2005); *Daily Telegraph* (18 Nov. 2005).

**RUBENS (né Rubenstein), ALEXANDER** (1886–19 February 1932), and **RUBENS (né Rubenstein), CHARLES** (10 July 1900–23 December 1999), solicitors and communal leaders. They were born in London; their Polish-born father was described in the 1901 Census as a 'retired tobacconist', but in other sources as an estate agent and property developer. Educated at UCS and at the University of London, Alexander practised as a solicitor from about 1918. His firm specialised in conveyancing and commercial work. He was a member of the \*Board of Deputies and of the Council of the \*United Synagogue. In 1910 he was the founder, and for many years was Hon. Secretary, of the Sabbath Observance Employment Bureau, which found jobs for Orthodox Jews. He was also the Chairman of the English section of Mizrahi. His brother

and law partner Charles was educated at the City of London School and at Downing College, Cambridge (First in Law). At Cambridge he became famous for a hoax in which he pretended to be a visiting Russian count, and addressed those gathered in his honour in Hebrew. He also helped to found the Cambridge and Bethnal Green Boys' Club, which assisted poor youths. He was a warden of the West London Synagogue, a long-time member of the AJA, and, during the 1930s, gave free legal advice to German refugees. Like his brother Alfred \*Rubens, he gave many papers to the JHSE. With his brothers he founded the Cophthall Property Company, and left £3,900,000 at his death at the age of 99.

JC (26 Feb. 1932; 31 March 2000); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice* (2003).

**RUBENS (né Rubenstein), ALFRED** (30 July 1903–1 June 1998), scholar and art collector. Born in London, the brother of Alexander and Charles \*Rubens, he was educated at the City of London School and became a chartered surveyor. During the Second World War he served in the Admiralty and the Intelligence Corps. Afterwards he became Chairman of the Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation Ltd. From the 1920s he built up an outstanding collection of prints and engravings of Jewish life, and published *A Jewish Iconography* (1954; rev. ed. 1981), *Anglo-Jewish Portraits* (1935), *A History of Jewish Costume* (1967), and other works. For 25 years he was Chairman of London's Jewish Museum and served as President of the JHSE from 1956–8. He was elected FRICS and FSA.

EJ; JC (3 July 1998).

**RUBENS (née Reuben), BERNICE RUTH** (26 July 1928–13 October 2004), novelist. Born in Cardiff, the daughter of a travelling vendor of clothes on credit, she learned piano and cello. She attended Cardiff High School for Girls, read English at Cardiff University, and taught briefly. From 1947–67 she was married to [Hans] Rudolf \*Nassauer. Her musical background pervades a number of her works, notably *Madame Sousatzka* (1962), which in

1989 was made into a film, and *Spring Sonata* (1979). Her many other novels include *The Elected Member*, which won the Booker Prize for Fiction in 1970; *I Sent a Letter to My Love* (1975), which was made into a film in 1981; *Brothers* (1983), *Mr. Wakefield's Crusade* (1985), dramatised by the BBC; *Our Father* (1987), winner of the Welsh Arts Council Award; and *Kingdom Come* (1990), which was awarded the *Jewish Quarterly Literary Prize for Fiction*. She also wrote and directed documentaries. Her Jewishness is reflected in much of her writing. She wrote a memoir, *When I Grow Up* (2005). Her three siblings were musically gifted; her sister Beryl played viola in the Welsh National Orchestra and her brother Cecil played first violin with the Liverpool Philharmonic and the London Symphony Orchestra.

ODNB; EJ; *Daily Telegraph* (14 Oct. 2004).

**RUBENS, PAUL ALFRED** (29 April 1875–4 February 1917), librettist and musical comedy writer. The London-born son of a Berlin-born stockbroker, he was educated at Winchester College and from 1895–7 read law at University College, Oxford. He began his song-writing career while involved in amateur dramatics as an undergraduate. He occasionally collaborated with his brother Walter. While by no means his most successful musical, his *Mr. Poppo of Ippleton* (1905) is widely considered to be his best work. *Miss Hook of Holland* (1906) was his most enduringly popular. Other works include *Three Little Maids* (1902), *Lady Madcap* (1904), *The Dairymaids* (1906), *The Balkan Princess* (1910), *The Girl from Utah* (1913), and *The Happy Day* (1916). His death from tuberculosis while principal composer at London's Gaiety Theatre robbed British light music of one of its most gifted exponents.

ODNB; EJ; K. Gänzl, *The Encyclopedia of the Musical Theatre* (1994); idem, *The British Musical Theatre* (1986).

**RUBENSTEIN, SOLOMON BEN-ELIYAHU** (c1867–December 1916), communal leader. Generally referred to as S. B. Rubenstein, he was a Hackney timber merchant, who was born in the Tsarist empire. He visited the Jewish agricultural colonies in Eretz

Israel, and as an enthusiast for Hebrew as a living language became Chairman of the Hasmonean Society, dedicated to the promotion of Jewish culture, and founded in 1901 by Jacob \*de Haas. With Chaim \*Weizmann he was Vice-President of the \*Zionist Federation under the presidency of Joseph \*Cowen, and also served as Hon. Treasurer. The JC praised him as 'a Jew of the very best type', firmly faithful to Judaism, highly idealistic, and of modest disposition. A memorial service was held at the \*New Synagogue.

JC (18 Feb., 15 Dec. 1916).

**RUBIN, CHANOCH HEINOCH DOV** (1889–1929) and **RUBIN, SIMCHA** (1911–9 June 2003), Chasidic rabbis. Born in Sassover in Eastern Galicia (now part of the Ukraine), the son of a rabbi and renowned miracle-worker, Chanoch settled in London with his wife and children in 1925, and established a bet hamedrash in Fordham Street, Whitechapel. Kindly and helpful, he attracted many followers, and his funeral following his much-lamented death in Westcliff-on-Sea was attended by Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz. He was succeeded as the Sassover rebbe by Simcha, his eldest son. In 1938 the Sassover shtiebl merged with one at Settles Street, where the rebbe later established a Talmud Torah. Following his residential move to Golders Green, he involved himself in business activities on weekdays, maintained a flourishing shtiebl, acted as a spiritual guide to the Beth Yaakov primary and grammar schools, and became legendary for his charity. His funeral attracted hundreds of mourners.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; JC (13 June, 11 July 2003).

**RUBINSTEIN FAMILY**, solicitors and literary figures. **Joseph Samuel Rubinstein** (c1861–17 March 1915), the Dublin-born son of a jeweller from Russia, moved in his youth with his family from Ireland to London, where he qualified as a solicitor. Eventually, he became co-founder of the legal practice Rubinstein Nash and Co. The firm, which later became renowned for its expertise in literary libel and its work in cases involving books and authors, is now known as Rubinstein, Callingham,

Polden, and Gale; Lord \*Goodman worked for it early in his career. Joseph published the first edition of his *The Articled Clerks' Handbook*, and in 1882 *The Married Women's Property Act*, which explained that act's ramifications. He also helped to write *Conveyancing Costs*, which went through several editions. A vociferous critic, in speech and in pamphlets, of land transfer legislation, in 1898 he published the book *The Land Transfer Acts, 1875 and 1897*, co-written with W. L. Nash. A member of the Board of the Law Fire Insurance Company, he was instrumental in founding the Fireproof Fibre Company, proprietors of 'Calno', which was used in the manufacture of non-inflammable partitions in temporary buildings for military purposes. He was solicitor to the Queen's Hall, where he avidly attended concerts. His son **Harold Frederick Rubinstein** (18 March 1891–12 February 1975), was a solicitor with Rubinstein, Nash and a successful playwright. His defence of Radclyffe Hall's novel, *The Well of Loneliness*, in 1928 led to his appointment as legal advisor to various publishing houses. He wrote more than 60 plays, many of a one-act form, and some on Jewish themes. His plays included *Consequences* (1914), *Shakespeare* (1921, co-author), *Exodus* (1923, co-author), *Britannia Calling* (1930), *The Dickens of Gray's Inn* (1931), *Jew Dyte* (1933), *The Deacon and the Jewess* (1935), *Israel Set Free* (1936), *Hated Servants* (1944), *Unearthly Gentleman* (1965) and *Shylock's End* (1971). He also wrote or edited several books, including *The English Drama* (1938) and *Four Jewish Plays* (1948). E. D. \*Löwy was his father-in-law. His son **Michael Bernard Rubinstein** (6 November 1920–12 January 2001), educated at St Paul's School, continued in Harold's steps as probably the best-known solicitor defending authors and publishers in England, acting for Penguin Books in the famous prosecution of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* for obscenity in 1960, and in many other cases of alleged libel. Michael edited *Wicked*, *Wicked Libels* (1972). Another son, **Hilary Harold Rubinstein** (1926–), is a distinguished London literary agent and author, whose works include *The Complete Insomniac* (1974) and *Striking Lucky Jim* (2007), as well as, in collaboration, a series on European hotels. The playwright's brother **Stanley Jack Rubinstein** (1890–14 February 1975) was a solicitor and author. His non-fiction books included *The Street Traders' Lot, 1851* (1947), *A Letter to the Editor* (1952), and *Historians of London* (1968). He also wrote the novels *Bubbson* (1926),



*Love-in-Law* (1932), and *Merry Murder* (1968), and belonged to the Romantic Novelists' Association. He was Hon. Secretary of the Henry Wood Proms Circle, Hon. Solicitor to the Henry Wood Memorial Trust, and a member of the Worshipful Company of Musicians.

ODNB for Michael Rubinstein; JC (19 March 1915, 21 Feb., 4 July 1975); *Times* (14 Feb. 1975).

**RUBINSTEIN, ABRAHAM LOUIS** (c1918–20 April 1964), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Glasgow, at the age of 14 he entered \*Gateshead Yeshivah, which in 1948 awarded him semikhah, as did the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim in London. In 1940, meanwhile, he was appointed Minister of Glasgow's recently founded Netherlee and Clarkston Congregation, for which he obtained, as a synagogue, an empty shop on a new estate from its builder free of charge. In 1946 he became Minister of the city's Giffnock and Newlands Synagogue, founded in 1933, which owing to his energy and enthusiasm became the largest Jewish congregation in Scotland. His synagogue classes, consisting of 240 children at the time of his untimely death, were the biggest north of the Border. In 1960 he started a Jewish nursery school, which attracted a long waiting list. He also established a Talmud study circle, a ladies' guild, and a youth club. A fine Hebrew scholar and impressive preacher, he was for many years Hon. Secretary of the Glasgow Beth Din, and towards the end of his life declined appointment as a dayan owing to pressure of work. He was President of the Glasgow Association of Rabbis and Ministers.

JC (24 April 1964).

**RUBINSTEIN, NICOLAI** (13 July 1911–19 August 2002), historian. Born in Berlin, the son of a publisher from Riga who specialised in works translated from Russian, he was educated at the universities of Berlin and Florence. He arrived in Britain in 1938 and became a prolific and influential scholar of late medieval and Renaissance Italy, especially of Florence. He served as Lecturer (1945–62), Reader (1962–5), and Professor of History (1965–78) at Westfield College, London. In 1971 he was elected FBA. The best-known of

his many works is probably *The Government of Florence under the Medici, 1434–94* (1966). A festschrift in his honour, *Florence and Italy* (1988), edited by Peter Denley and Caroline Elam, contains 37 contributions. He won many academic honours and was made (1991) an honorary citizen of Florence. Following his retirement he made the \*Warburg Institute his base.

JC (20 Sept. 2002); *Times* (28 Aug. 2002); *Independent* (23 Aug. 2002); *Guardian* (26 Aug. 2002); J. Stratford, *IHR Past and Future* 2005.

**RUBINSTEIN, PATRICIA GIULIA CAULFIELD KATE** (26 May 1915–29 February 2003), children's writer. Born in Hampstead, London, to a Jewish textile wholeseller and his wife, who was of Ulster Scots descent, she was brought up in Reform Judaism but converted, devoutly, to Catholicism in 1946. She attended South Hampstead High School, and after obtaining a diploma in journalism from UCL she worked in the library of *The Times*. She lived in Bournemouth from 1939. Under the nom-de-plume Antonia Forest she wrote a series of intelligent, well-delineated novels concerning the eight fictitious Marlow children, beginning with *Autumn Term* and ending with *Run Away Home* (1982). The author included a Jewish schoolgirl in one of them. She also wrote two books setting the family in Elizabethan times, as well as an unrelated novel. Her talent for characterisation and witty observation on social mores has been compared to Jane Austen's, and she has begun to be rediscovered.

ODNB; JC (30 Nov. 1928, 8 Aug. 1930, 15 June 1984); online sources.

**RUBINSTEIN, VLADIMIR** (19 November 1916–19 October 2008) linguist. Born in Tallinn, Estonia, Vova (as he was known) was the son of a doctor. In 1923 the family emigrated to Berlin, and a decade later to Palestine. Arriving in England in 1936, he briefly studied law at the LSE, and completed his degree at Peterhouse, Cambridge. Owing to his fluency in Russian, French, German, English, and Hebrew, as well as his knowledge of several other languages, he was then

placed on the War Office's central register of specialists. During the war he joined the BBC Monitoring Service, which consisted of a team of linguists alert for coded military transmissions in foreign radio broadcasts. He heard and relayed Stalin's speech containing the first clear indication of the USSR's intention to resist the German invasion rather than to reach a rapprochement that would allow Hitler to concentrate on the Western Front. After the war he continued for 30 years with the Monitoring Service, with the focus changed from Germany to the Communist Bloc. Pivotal in ensuring the service's reputation for infallibility, he was appointed MBE in 1973. He co-edited an anthology of colleagues' wartime memories, *Assigned to Listen* (1986). His son **Gregory Rubinstein**, a graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, has since 1993 been worldwide Head of Old Master Drawings at Sotheby's, and has lectured and published widely.

*Daily Telegraph* (2 Dec. 2008).

**RUBINSTEIN, WILLIAM DAVID** (12 August 1946–), historian. Born in New York, he was educated at Swarthmore College and Johns Hopkins University. From 1976–95 he lived in Australia, where he was a professor at Deakin University near Melbourne and from 1989–95 edited the Melbourne issues of the *AJHS Journal*. Since 1995 he has been Professor of History at the University of Aberystwyth. From 2002–4 he was President of the JHSE. He has written widely on modern Jewish history, stressing the distinctions between the treatment of Jews in the English-speaking world and in Continental Europe. His works include *A History of the Jews in the English-Speaking World: Great Britain* (1996), *The Myth of Rescue: Why the Democracies Could Not Have Saved More Jews from the Nazis* (1997), and, with his wife **Hilary Louise Rubinstein** (née Manns; 27 January 1946–), who holds a doctorate in history from the ANU, *Philosemitism: Admiration and Support in the English-Speaking World for Jews, 1840–1940* (1999). He has also written on modern British history and other topics.

**RUBY, THELMA** (23 March 1925–), actress. Born in Leeds, the sister of Geoffrey \*Wigoder,

she followed her mother [Paula] Ruby (née Lubelski; 1901–78), a music hall singer and actress billed in childhood as 'Little Paula Ruby', into the theatre and took Ruby as her stage surname. Evacuated to the USA during the war, she won an acting scholarship to Finch College, New York, and later joined ENSA entertaining British troops. She carved out a successful career, especially in musicals, appearing, for example, in Noel Coward's *High Spirits* at London's Hippodrome in 1953, playing the lead in *For Amusement Only* at the Apollo Theatre, taking a star role in the London première of *Cabaret*, and playing Golde opposite Topol in *Fiddler on the Roof*. She acted in Orson Welles's 1960 Dublin production of *Chimes at Midnight*, and also appeared in films, including *Room at the Top* (1959), and on television. Her romantic involvements included an affair with Tyrone Power. She and her Canadian-born husband **Peter Frye** (c1914–91), a theatre director and radio personality in Israel whom she met while both were acting in a series of English lessons on Israeli television and with whom she appeared in *Momma Golda* (a play about Golda Meir), related their fascinating memoirs in *Double or Nothing: Two Lives in the Theatre* (2004). Frye, who had settled in Israel in 1952 owing to McCarthyism, lived his final years in England.

JC (13 Nov. 1953, 26 Nov. 1982, 6 Dec. 1991, 31 Aug. 2007, 4 Jan. 2008).

**RUHEMANN, MARTIN SIEGFRIED WILLIAM** (17 January 1903–9 December 1993), chemical engineer, and **RUHEMANN, SIEGFRIED** (4 January 1859–22 August 1943), chemist. Born in Johannisburg, East Prussia, the son of a leather merchant, Siegfried Ruhemann received a PhD from the University of Berlin and, in 1888, an MA from Cambridge. From 1891–1915 he was University Lecturer in Chemistry at Cambridge, but having been subject to anti-German prejudice he returned to Germany in 1919. Best known for his discovery, in 1910, of ninhydrin, which was used to develop latent and invisible fingerprints with a compound known as 'Ruhemann's Purple', he was elected an FRS in 1914, but his membership lapsed in 1923. He returned to Britain in 1939. His son Martin obtained a PhD in 1927 in Berlin, and subsequently worked at the Kharkov Institute of Applied Physics. He

settled in Britain in about 1936. Following the Second World War he worked in Manchester and Turin, and in 1963 became a director of Petrocarbon Developments Ltd. In 1968 he was appointed Visiting Professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Bradford. His publications included *Low Temperature Physics* (1937), *Power* (1946), and *The Separation of Gases* (1st ed. 1940). **Helmut Ruhemann** (1891–1973), chief restorer of paintings at the National Gallery, London, was a relative.

Alum. Cantab.; J. Chem. Soc (1944) Part I, 46–8; *Annals of Science* (May 1983), 217–46; *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London*, 47 (1993), 271–6; J. Chem. Educ., 42 (1965), 386–7; J. Matricon and G. Waysand, *The Cold Wars: a history of superconductivity* (1994); *Guardian* (30 Dec. 1993).

**RUMYANEK, AARON** (1876–May 1946), Hebraist and educationist, and **RUMNEY (né Rumyanek), JAY (JUDAH)** (1905–7 April 1975), sociologist. Aaron Rumyanek, whose family name sometimes appears as Rumyanek, was a Polish-born Hebraist, Yiddishist, and Zionist who settled in Leeds in about 1913, becoming Headmaster of the Ivrit b'Ivrit School there. In Poland he had been a rousing peripatetic Zionist orator and gifted teacher of modern Hebrew who influenced many young people to make aliyah to Palestine. Following his move to England he continued to write for Jewish periodicals and to expound the Zionist cause. He was a poet and a productive pamphleteer whose works included *Hitler's Glocken Klängen* (1933); in 1937 he delivered the address at the London funeral of controversial Chasidic rebbe Joseph \*Shapotshnick. In 1926 his Leeds-born son Judah graduated BSc (Econ.) and in 1933 PhD (for a dissertation entitled 'The Economic and Social Development of the Jews in England, 1730–1860') from the LSE. He was (1930–2) a Rockefeller Travelling Fellow, and in 1934 was appointed to the academic staff of the University of London. From 1934–8 he was Director of the London office of the Institute of Social Research. He wrote three informative articles on aspects of Anglo-Jewry that were published in the supplements to the JC in February 1930, December 1930 and June 1933 respectively. His article 'Anglo-Jewry as seen through Foreign Eyes (1730–1830)' appears in the

*Transactions of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England*, vol. 13. In 1938 he moved to the USA, where he became known as Jay Rumney, to join the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University as a research associate, and in 1940 he became Professor of Sociology at Rutgers University.

JC (24 May 1946); *American Sociological Review*, 22 (1957), 88.

**RUSSELL, HENRY** (24 December 1812–7 December 1900), composer, lyricist, and entertainer. Born at Sheerness, where his father Moses Russell was in government employment, he was brought up in London. His mother was a niece of Chief Rabbi S. \*Hirschell and his sister was the mother of Matthias \*Levy. He studied music and singing from an early age, performing in pantomimes and in a children's opera. In the 1830s, following musical studies in Italy and a stint as Chorus Master at London's King's Theatre, he settled in North America, where he became a popular concert-hall performer and composer. The songs he wrote there are regarded as seminal in the development of American popular music. His co-written *To the West, to the Land of the Free* (1851) has been credited with stimulating emigration to the USA. His song *A Life on the Ocean Wave* (1838) became generally familiar following its adoption in 1889 as the regimental march of the Royal Marines. The famous *Cheer, Boys, Cheer!* (1850) was another of more than 800 songs he wrote in a career which brought him wealth. He returned to Britain in the early 1840s, continuing his musical career. Following his retirement from regular stage performance he became a financier and bill-broker. With his non-Jewish first wife, a member of the Lloyd banking family, he had several children including **William Clark Russell** (1844–1938), a novelist who wrote on nautical themes. By his Jewish mistress and second wife, the illustrator **Hannah de Lara** ('Emma Landon Ronald', 1844–1922), his sons were Sir Landon \*Ronald and singing teacher and opera impresario **Henry Russell** (1871–1937). Although the elder Henry was never particularly active in Jewish affairs he had several close Jewish friends, including Sir Moses \*Montefiore and the Rev. A. L. \*Green. He was given an Anglican funeral

conducted by a clergyman son of his first marriage.

ODNB; EJ; JE; JC (14 Dec. 1900, 5 Dec. 1924).

**RUSSELL, HENRY (HARRY)** (18 January 1904–11 August 1998) and **RUSSELL (née Science), THERESA** (10 December 1910–1 July 2006), local politicians. Henry (Harry) Russell was born in Jerusalem, and arrived in Britain aged seven. He qualified in medicine in Newcastle upon Tyne (University of Durham), and worked as a general practitioner in Newcastle. A Labour councillor from 1945–98, he was Newcastle's first Jewish Lord Mayor (1961) and first Jewish Sheriff (1964), as well as the first Jew to be made a Freeman there (1980). He served on numerous local committees. His wife, known as Theresa Science Russell, was born in Hull, where her father served from 1930–42 as President of the Western Synagogue and her mother founded the local Bikur Cholim. She moved to Newcastle in 1933 as a bride. In 1945 she was elected a Labour councillor, and ten years later became Newcastle's first Jewish magistrate. She became Lord Mayor in 1965. The couple, who were active in the Labour Friends of Israel and Jewish communal life, were apparently the longest-serving husband and wife team in local politics. A larger-than-life character and arguably Newcastle's most memorable Lord Mayor, Theresa was awarded an honorary DCL from University of Newcastle (1966), was elected FRSA, and

in 1981 was appointed OBE for her social welfare work. During her civic career she oversaw the city's twinning with Haifa. In 1987 she was presented with Jewish Care's Woman of Distinction award, and in 1989 was honoured by Rotary International. She was given the freedom of Newcastle in 1998, and was made an honorary alderman on her retirement from the City Council in 2002 after a record 53 years of service. Her husband's brother **Alexander Russell** (13 January 1914–4 March 2003), a distinguished paediatrician, was born in Newcastle upon Tyne and qualified in medicine at Newcastle (University of Durham). During the Second World War he worked in the RAF Medical Service (mentioned in despatches twice; OBE) and made important discoveries on hypoxia in aircraft gunners and in other medical areas. After the war he worked at the Great Ormond Street Hospital and at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, where in 1951 he founded Britain's first paediatric endocrine, growth, and metabolic unit. A brilliant clinician, he identified two syndromes: Russell Dwarfism and Russell Diencephalic Syndrome. From 1966 he was a professor at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

JC (8 Dec. 1950, 29 July 1955, 10 Jan. 1958, 25 Sept. 1998, 18 April 2003, 15 Sept. 2006); L. Olsover, *The Jewish Communities of North-East England 1755–1980* (1981); JYB 2006; *Times* (18 April, 3, 12 June 2003).

**RUTHERSTON, ALBERT DANIEL** *see*  
**ROTHENSTEIN, Sir WILLIAM**

# S

**SAATCHI, CHARLES** (9 June 1943–), advertising executive and art collector and gallery owner, and **SAATCHI, MAURICE, BARON SAATCHI** (21 June 1946–), advertising executive and politician. They were born in Baghdad; the sons of a successful Sephardi cotton dealer who fled with his family to London in 1947 after anti-Zionist mobs attacked local Jews. Charles Saatchi was educated at Christ's College, Finchley, and Maurice obtained at First in Economics at the LSE. In 1970 they co-founded Saatchi and Saatchi, which became the largest and one of the most successful and visible advertising agencies in the world. Maurice was its Chairman from 1985–94. The Saatchis are credited with helping to make Margaret Thatcher Prime Minister in 1979 with their slogan 'Labour Isn't Working'. The firm declined following an ill-fated attempt to take over the Midland Bank in the 1980s, and the brothers were ousted in a boardroom coup in the mid-1990s. They founded, in 1995, a new advertising firm, M & C Saatchi. Maurice Saatchi was given a life peerage in 1996. He served as Co-Chairman of the Conservative Party from 2003–5 and opposition spokesman, in the House of Lords, on Treasury Affairs (1999–2003) and on the Cabinet Office (2001–3). He was a trustee of the V&A (1988–96) and became a governor of the LSE in 1996. He is married to the novelist Josephine Hart, author of *The Reconstructionist*, and is himself the author of *The Science of Politics* (2001) as well as of pamphlets on public policy. Charles Saatchi is regarded as one of the most influential collectors and patrons of contemporary art, and is the founder of the Saatchi Gallery (located in Chelsea from 2007). He is chiefly responsible for championing some of the most controversial of recent artists, including Damien Hirst. He is also one of the greatest collectors of contemporary art, and lost an estimated £50,000,000 worth of artworks in a storage fire in 2004. His third wife is Nigella \*Lawson.

Dod; Jolles; WW.

**SACHER, HARRY** (3 September 1881–10 May 1971), businessman, communal leader, and philanthropist. Born to Polish immigrant parents in the East End, where his father was a tailor, he was educated at the JFS, the Central Foundation School, and UCL, and then won an Exhibition to New College, Oxford (First in History). He afterwards studied at the universities of Berlin and Paris, and attended the 1903 Zionist Congress in Basle. He wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1905–9 and 1915–19, having in the meantime (1909) been called to the Bar; from 1910–15 he wrote leaders for the *Fleet Street Daily News*, specialising in foreign affairs. In Manchester he formed enduring friendships with Chaim \*Weizmann, Israel \*Sieff, and Simon \*Marks, whose sister he married. He was instrumental in winning *Guardian* editor C. P. Scott and journalist Herbert \*Sidebotham to the Zionist cause: Sidebotham wrote most of the entries for the monthly *Palestine* (1917–20), which Sacher edited. Sacher also figured prominently in the talks that led to the \*Balfour Declaration. He edited the anthology *Zionism and the Jewish Future* (1916). From 1920–30 he lived to Jerusalem, where he edited the *Palestine Weekly* and practised law. He was legal advisor to the HUI and the Hadassah medical organisation. He helped with the presentation of the Zionist case before a number of commissions and government committees, and played a leading role in the Jewish Agency. From 1927–31 he was on the executive of the WZO, and in 1931 he edited, with Norman \*Bentwich, the short-lived *Jewish Review*. From 1931–62 he was a director of Marks and Spencer, which his two sons duly joined. He authored *Israel, the Establishment of a State* (1952) and *Zionist Portraits and other Essays* (1959). He and his wife **Miriam Sacher** (née Marks; 1892–18 October 1975) were generous benefactors of the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, as well as other educational and cultural institutions and a wide range of charities. Miriam, a founder of WIZO, established the Jerusalem Baby Home in 1924, and was an honorary president of the Federation of Women Zionists. Their Manchester-born son **Michael Moses Sacher** (1917–29 July 1986), educated at St Paul's School and at New College, Oxford, and whose daughter married Sir Martin \*Gilbert, was a major during the Second World War. He served in a wide variety of communal leadership positions, and was Treasurer of the JNF from 1950, as well

as Joint President of the JIA and a governor of the HUI and from 1971 an executive member of the Jewish Agency. He was a director of Marks & Spencer from 1961 and its Joint Vice-Chairman from 1972–91, and was also a trustee of the National Gallery. Their other son **Gabriel Sacher** (1920–) was Chairman of British Ort.

ODNB; EJ; WWW; JC (14 May 1971, 24 Oct. 1975, 8 Aug. 1986).

**SACHS, ANDREW** (7 April 1930–), actor. Born Andreas Siegfried Sachs in Berlin to a Jewish father and non-Jewish mother, with whom he arrived in England in 1938, he became famous for his role as the hapless Spanish waiter in the television comedy series *Fawlty Towers* (1975–9). He has since taken other roles in television dramas, sometimes cast as Jews, and has also acted steadily in radio as well as narrating documentaries and voicing audio books. In 2008 public fury erupted after two of the BBC's most prominent and highly paid performers left a succession of obscene 'prank' calls on Sachs's telephone answering machine in a pre-recorded radio programme that subsequently went to air. The incident prompted widespread debate about the accountability and purpose of the publicly funded BBC. Sachs subsequently joined the cast of *Coronation Street*.

*Independent* (2 Feb. 2006); *Guardian* (29 Oct. 2008); online sources.

**SACHS, EDWIN OTHO** (5 April 1870–9 September 1919), architect, and **SACHS, Sir ERIC LEOPOLD OTHO** (23 July 1898–1 September 1979), barrister. Edwin Sachs was born in London to German-born parents. His father was a wealthy, cultured, and charitable merchant and stock broker who became a world traveller. Edwin attended UCS and trained as an architect in Berlin. He practised in London from 1892, and innovatively, under his own patent, applied electrical power to the working of the stages at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane (1898) and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (1899–1901). In 1897 he founded the British Fire

Prevention Committee, and in 1900 set up the first fire-testing station in Europe, situated in the Westbourne Park area of London. He organised the Fire Prevention Congress, which met in London in 1903, and was a vice-president of the International Fire Service Council. In recognition of his services he received decorations from Prussia, France, Russia, and Sweden. Among his publications were *Modern Opera Houses and Theatres* (3 vols, 1896–8) and *Facts on Fire Prevention* (2 vols, 1902). Elected FRSE and FSS, he was a member of the Institution of Naval Architects. His son Sir Eric Sachs was educated at Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford. He served in the Royal Artillery during 1917–19, and was seriously wounded in the left hand. In 1921 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. He practised on the Midland Circuit and, in 1938, became a KC and Recorder of Dudley. During the Second World War he served in the War Office's legal department and in intelligence. He became a brigadier and produced a series of 'basic' handbooks for the administrators of British-occupied Europe. He served as Recorder of Stoke-on-Trent (1943–54) and, in 1954, was knighted and appointed Judge of the High Court (1954–66). From 1966–73 he was a Lord Justice of Appeal and a Privy Councillor. As a Bencher and Treasurer of the Middle Temple, he did much to modernise its administration. He was married to the (non-Jewish) daughter of Lord Chief Justice Rayner Goddard (Lord Goddard).

ODNB; *Times* (22, 23 April, 20 May 1912, 10, 13 Sept. 1919); JC (23 Oct. 1891, 26 April, 14 June 1912); D. Wilmore, ed., *Edwin O. Sachs: architect, stagehand, engineer and fireman* (1998).

**SACHS, LEONARD** (26 September 1909–15 June 1990), actor. Born to Lithuanian immigrants in Roodepoort, Transvaal, he made his stage debut at 17. Arriving in Britain in 1929, he pursued a career in the West End and in Repertory. He founded the Player's Theatre, an old time music hall in Villiers Street, London. His role on television as the colourful host in the long-running BBC variety series *The Good Old Days* made him a household name. He also played a knighted garment manufacturer, 'Sir Julius Berlin', in many episodes of *Coronation*

Street, and twice appeared in *Doctor Who*. He frequently participated in performances for Jewish charities. His son Robin is also an actor.

JC (22 June 1990).

**SACKLER, MORTIMER DAVID** (7 December 1916–24 March 2010), philanthropist and Anglophile. An American, born in Brooklyn to immigrant parents who ran a grocery store, he was thwarted in his ambition to enter medical school in New York owing to a quota on Jewish students. Instead, he managed to enter the University of Glasgow's Anderson College of Medicine in 1937, qualifying in Massachusetts in 1944 and specialising in psychiatry. Eventually, with his two brothers, he owned an important global pharmaceutical company. He donated enormous sums of money to worthy causes in the USA, Israel, and Britain, earning an honorary knighthood in 1999 for his extraordinary generosity to institutions in this country. They included medical schools and major museums, as well as the Old Vic Theatre, the Royal Opera House, the University of Oxford, and Westminster Abbey. He maintained homes in Britain, and died in Switzerland.

JC (4 June 2010); *Independent* (31 March 2010); *Daily Telegraph* (27 April 2010).

**SACKS, Sir JONATHAN HENRY, BARON SACKS** (8 March 1948–), Chief Rabbi. London-born, educated at Christ's College, Finchley and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, he did postgraduate work at Oxford and holds a doctoral degree from the University of London (1981). He trained for the rabbinate at \*Jews' College (of which he was Principal and at which he held the Lord Jakobovits Chair, 1984–90) as well as at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. He was Minister of Golders Green Synagogue (1978–82) and the Marble Arch Synagogue (1983–90). He has also held or holds a variety of lectureships and visiting professorships, and has received a number of honorary degrees, including a doctorate of divinity conferred on him by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 2001. His position as Chief

Rabbi, admittedly a difficult one, has been marked by controversy, especially over his refusal to attend the funeral, in 1996, of Reform Rabbi Hugo \*Gryn, and his leaked private letter attacking Reform Judaism. His responses should be seen in the context of mainstream Anglo-Orthodoxy coming under pressure from both the theological left and right, and of many difficulties encountered by the moderate Orthodox position in a secular age. In 2009 he became a Crossbench life peer. His publications include *Tradition in an Untraditional Age* (1990), *Orthodoxy Confronts Modernity* (1991), *Crisis and Covenant* (1992), *One People: Tradition, Modernity and Jewish Unity* (1993), *The Politics of Hope* (1997; rev. ed. 2000), *Radical Then, Radical Now* (2000), and *The Dignity of Difference* (2002).

JC (17 July 2009); *WW*; online sources.

**SADIE, STANLEY JOHN** (30 October 1930–23 March 2005), musicologist and editor. Born in Wembley, he was educated at St Paul's School and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. He took a doctoral degree in music in 1958 and, from 1957–65, taught at the Trinity College of Music. From 1964 he was a music critic for *The Times*, and from 1967–87 edited the *Musical Times*. In 1970 he became Editor of *Grove's Dictionary of Music*, the standard English-language multi-volume reference work, which appeared in a 20-volume edition as the *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* in 1979, and in a 29-volume edition in 2001. He authored or co-authored other works on music, such as *The Cambridge Music Guide* (1965) and a posthumously published life of Mozart. He was President of the Royal Musical Association (1989–94) and of the International Musicological Society (1992–7).

*WW*; *Daily Telegraph* (25 March 2005).

**SAFFMAN, PHILIP GEOFFREY** (19 March 1931–17 August 2008), applied mathematician. Born in Leeds, the son of a solicitor who was President of Leeds AJEX, he was educated at the Roundhay School in Leeds and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He taught at Cambridge and at KCL until 1964, when he

moved permanently to the California Institute of Technology. Elected FRS in 1988, he made important contributions to the theories of fluid dynamics and of vorticity.

JC (3 Oct. 2008); online sources.

**SAGALL, JOSEPH** (2 December 1906–8 May 1967), editor, communal leader, and businessman. Born in Vilna, the son of a future Chief Rabbi of Brussels, he gained doctorates in economics (Toulouse) and law (Paris). He arrived in Britain in 1933, working initially as a teacher of Hebrew, French, and history; later he became a merchant banker with several business interests in the City. In the mid-1930s he briefly edited a couple of Jewish journals, and during the war founded a publishing company, the Sagall Press. In 1966, as Managing Director of Interstate Economic Developments Ltd, which focused largely on the emerging nations of West Africa, he submitted abortive plans for an underground railway network in Tel Aviv. He chaired the European executive of the World Confederation of General Zionists for over 20 years, and was Executive Chairman of the \*Zionist Federation's Educational Trust. An enthusiastic proponent of Jewish day schools, he was also joint Treasurer of the WJC. His brother **Solomon Sagall** (1900–6 September 2001), who received his higher education in Moscow and Berlin, and at the LSE, pioneered in England in the 1930s, through his company Scopphony Ltd, the mechanical television system invented by patentee G. W. Walton. The company was subsequently acquired by EMI. Solomon's later career was spent in the USA. In 1984 he became FRTS.

JC (16 June 1937, 12 May 1967); *Times* (19 Jan. 1944, 22 Sept. 1936, 31 Dec. 1938, 6 June 1939, 10 May 1967); *Who's Who in World Jewry* 1965; *New York Times* (24 Sept. 2001).

**SALAMAN, CHARLES KENSINGTON** (3 March 1814–23 June 1901), pianist, composer, public lecturer, and author, and **SALAMAN, MALCOLM CHARLES** (6 September 1855–22 January 1940), drama and art critic, librettist, and playwright. Charles was born in London to a gifted family. Elected a member of the

RAM in 1824, he studied piano independently under several distinguished teachers, making his public debut in 1828. His works included the *Jubilee Ode* (with words by his uncle, Isaac Cowen) for the 1830 Shakespeare Festival and a comic opera, *Pickwick* (1889). In 1833 he gave the first of a series of annual orchestral concerts, and in 1835 helped to found a chamber music organisation. For years he published a song on each birthday. Some of his settings were to Hebrew words. He gave a European tour in 1838, and from 1846–8 lived in Rome. Resettled in Britain, he founded the Amateur Choral Society (1849) and the Musical Society of London (1858). A prolific composer, especially of songs, he produced a great deal of devotional music, much of it for the \*West London Synagogue. His notable book *The Jews as They Are* (1885) provided valuable information and refuted popular misperceptions. Unusually, given his religion, he was honoured with a memorial service in Westminster Abbey. He had four noteworthy sisters, including Julia \*Goodman. As a playwright his eldest son Malcolm Charles Salaman specialised in comedy, and was Britain's leading authority on colour prints and woodcuts. After attending UCS Malcolm studied mechanical engineering at Owens College (which was later absorbed into the University of Manchester) but his true interests lay elsewhere. In 1879 his *Ivan's Love-Quest and Other Poems* appeared, and he later edited the published plays of Sir Arthur Wing \*Pinero. One of his own plays was staged in 1883, and two more in 1894. He was Art and Drama Critic for the *Sunday Times* (1883–94) and the *Daily Graphic* (1890–9). He was associated with *The Studio* magazine and, beginning in 1906 with his *The Old Engravings of England*, wrote many works on art. Arguably the most scholarly and solid was his revision and expansion of Alfred Whitman's *Print Collector's Handbook* (1912).

ODNB; EJ; JE; JC (28 June 1901, 26 Jan. 1940); *Times* (25 June 1901, 24 Jan. 1940).

**SALAMAN, MYER** (c1834–1 April 1896), merchant. A wealthy ostrich feather merchant in the City of London, in the business founded by his father, Isaac Salaman, he was also a director of the Globe Marine Insurance Company. He was married to a



relative of Chief Rabbi \*Adler and had 15 children, several of whom became eminent, including the geneticist Redcliffe \*Salaman and the ethnologist Brenda Zara\*Seligmann (née Salaman). He left £299,000, with significant gifts to charity. The artist and children's book writer/illustrator **Merula Silvia Salaman** (16 October 1914–17 October 2000), married to the actor Sir Alec Guinness, was his granddaughter. His unmarried brother **Nathan Salaman** (c1824–19 April 1905), who was also in the family business, was involved in a range of philanthropic activities and left £375,000.

JC (19 June 1896; 28 April 1905); *Daily Telegraph* (24 Oct. 2000); P. P. Read, *Alec Guinness* (2003).

**SALAMAN (née Davis), PAULINA RUTH (NINA)** (15 July 1877–22 February 1925) and **SCHRYVER (née Davis), ELSIE** (21 February 1876–25 April 1933), Hebrew scholars and poets. They were born in Derby, the daughters of Arthur \*Davis, who taught them Hebrew and Talmud each morning before breakfast. Their literary talents were evident from an early age. Both worked with their father and Israel \*Zangwill on translations for Herbert M. \*Adler's *Service of the Synagogue* series (published 1904–9). They were especially interested in medieval Hebrew poetry, which they translated sensitively and charmingly into English. Nina's first published translation, of Ibn Ezra's 'The Song of Chess', appeared in the JC (22 June 1894). Her own poetry, like her translations, was greatly admired, with much of it appearing in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. Elsie's highly praised poems also appeared there, as did her acclaimed translations from the Midrash, 'Human Sympathy', 'Sympathy with Animals', and 'Woman'. In 1900 Nina married Redcliffe \*Salaman, and in 1910 Elsie married S. B. \*Schryver. Nina's books include *Songs of Exile by Hebrew Poets* (1901), *The Voices of the Rivers* (1910), *Apples and Honey* (1921), and *Songs of Many Days* (1923). She was active in the Jewish League for Woman Suffrage. In 1919 she gave a sermon during a traditional Orthodox Friday evening service at the Cambridge Hebrew Congregation – a unique honour for a woman. Her portrait by S. J. \*Solomon attests to the intelligent beauty she shared with Elsie. Israel \*Gollancz wrote her eulogy for *The Times*. Like Elsie she belonged

to the New West End Synagogue, where a memorial service was held.

JC (12 Dec. 1919, 27 Feb. 1925, 12 May 1933); *Times* (24 Feb. 1925).

**SALAMAN, RAPHAEL ARTHUR** (24 April 1906–31 December 1993), engineer and authority on tradesmen's tools. One of the six children of Paulina (Nina) and Redcliffe \*Salaman, he was born at Barley, near Royston, Hertfordshire. Educated at Bedales School near Petersfield and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he invented a hydraulic dimmer used to simulate daybreak or nightfall on the stage. He later became head of building and engineering for all Marks and Spencer branches, and took early retirement in 1963 to devote himself to his study of tools. Since the Second World War he had built up a collection of implements that modern industry and methods threatened with redundancy and loss. His 'Tools of the shipwright, 1650–1925' appeared in *Folk Life* during 1967, and he subsequently authored *Dictionary of Woodworking Tools* (1975) and *Dictionary of Leather-Working Tools* (1986). Unlike his parents he took little part in Jewish affairs.

ODNB; JC (14 Jan. 1994).

**SALAMAN, REDCLIFFE NATHAN** (12 September 1874–12 June 1955), geneticist and communal leader. He was born in Kensington, the son of Myer \*Salaman. Educated at St Paul's School and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (First in Natural Sciences), he became an MD in 1904. In the previous year he was appointed Director of the Pathological Institute at the University of Cambridge. After recovering from a serious bout of TB, he devoted himself to conducting research on the potato, especially potato blight, which resulted in the creation of blight-resistant potato stock. During the First World War he served as a captain in the RAMC (mentioned in despatches). After the war he became Director of the Potato Virus Research Institute at the University of Cambridge and was elected FRS. He was also a leading figure in the Anglo-Jewish community. In 1907 he served as President of the English \*Zionist Federation and, in the 1930s, assisted refugee

scholars fleeing the Nazis. He was a governor of the HUI, and served as President of the JHSE (1920–2) and of the Jewish Health Organisation of Britain. He was also a JP and Chairman of the Hertfordshire bench. His first wife was Pauline (Nina) \*Salamon. Their sons included Ralph Arthur \*Salamon.

ODNB; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 1 (1955), 239–45, *Times* (14, 23 June 1955); *Daily Telegraph* (24 Oct. 2000); P. P. Read, *Alec Guinness* (2003).

**SALAMON, NAHUM** (c1828–23 November 1900), businessman and author. Born in Nottingham, he was a man of literary tastes and marked entrepreneurial spirit. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of Hebrew Literature. During the 1850s gold rush in the Australian colony (afterwards state) of Victoria he lived for a time in Melbourne. When, in 1861, the pioneering American Howe Sewing Machine Company opened a London depot, near Ludgate Hill, he became its manager, thus becoming practically the founder of the British trade in sewing machines. When the invention of the spider-wheel resulted in the development of the velocipede into the modern bicycle and tricycle, he established a cycle manufacturing plant in Coventry. This company brought much-needed employment to a town industrially depressed by the importation of French silks in the wake of the 1860 Cobden Treaty, and started Coventry's role as the centre of the British cycle industry. When the quest for a man-made substitute for sugar resulted in the development of saccharin, Salamon and his analytical chemist son Alfred Gordon Salamon FIC (1858–9 April 1918), who was educated at the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, acquired the English patent for the product and promoted it through the National Saccharin Corporation, of which the elder Salamon was a director. In 1907 Alfred became President of the Institute of Brewing, and later served as Vice-President and Treasurer of the Institute of Chemistry. He belonged to the \*Maccabæans and to the \*West London Synagogue.

JE; JC (26 Feb. 1886, 30 Nov. 1900); *Times* (1 Feb. 1888); *Proceedings of the Institute of Chemistry* (Nov. 1918), 28; *Journal of the Institute of Brewing*, 15 (1918), 194–6.

**SALBERG, [JACOB] LEON** (c1875–29 September 1937), theatre owner, impresario, and communal leader. Warsaw-born, the uncle of Basil \*Thomas, he was owner-manager from 1911 until his death of Birmingham's Alexandra Theatre. He acquired the theatre with his wife's brothers, Joshua and Julius Thomas, and it became famous for its pantomimes. He died on the premises, while a play was in progress, and his ghost is said to haunt the building. He also owned cinemas in the Midlands. Affable and charitable, he was much esteemed in Birmingham by Jew and non-Jew alike, and was active in Jewish communal life. His son **Derek Samuel Salberg** (30 July 1912–December 1997), managed the Alexandra Theatre from 1937 (when he was the youngest theatre manager in Britain) until 1977. Derek wrote several books on the theatre, including the autobiographical *My Love Affair with the Theatre* (1978; foreword by Lord Olivier), and one about cricket.

JC (8 Oct. 1937, 18 Feb. 1938, 31 May 1940, 13 May 1949, 29 Oct. 1954, 15 March 1957); *Times* (14 March 1957); online sources.

**SALLON, RALPH DAVID** (9 December 1899–29 October 1999), cartoonist and caricaturist. A tailor's son, he was born Rachmiel David Zelon (or Zielun) in Sheps, near Warsaw, and moved to Whitechapel with his family in 1904. He was educated at Crouch End School and at the Hornsey School of Art, and then worked as a clerk. During the First World War he served in the army, and first began drawing caricatures for the *Natal Mercury* newspaper when he lived in South Africa in the early 1920s. From 1925 he was permanently based in London, and worked from 1925–45 as a caricaturist for *Everybody's Weekly* and for the JC. From 1948–91 he was the *Daily Mirror's* chief political caricaturist, with his subjects including most of the notable personalities of the day. Quintin Hogg described him as the 'doyen' of contemporary caricaturists. Sallon sang in the London Jewish Male Voice Choir until he was 92, and died less than two months short of his hundredth birthday. *Sallon's War*, a collection of his wartime caricatures with introductions by Martin \*Gilbert and Michael Foot, appeared in 1994.

JC (12 Nov. 1999), *Times* (10 Nov. 1999); *Independent* (14 Dec. 1999); M. Bryant, *Dictionary of Twentieth-Century British Cartoonists and Caricaturists* (2000).

**SALMON, Sir CYRIL BARNET, BARON SALMON** (28 December 1903–7 November 1991), judge. His father, who chaired a firm of pipe manufacturers and tobacco merchants, was related to Sir Samuel \*Salmon. Educated at Mill Hill School and at Pembroke College, Cambridge (BA, 1925; President, University Law Society), he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1925 (KC, 1945; Bencher, 1953; Treasurer, 1972). During the Second World War he served as an officer in the Royal Artillery and judge-advocate with the Eighth Army. From 1947–57 he was Recorder of Gravesend, from 1957–64 Judge of the High Court (Queen's Bench Division), from 1964–72 Lord Justice of Appeal, and from 1972–80 a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Knighted in 1957, he was given a judicial life peerage in 1972. In 1958 he handed down stiff prison terms to the perpetrators of the previous year's Notting Hill race riots; his best-known case was probably *Liberace's* libel action against *Daily Mirror* columnist 'Cassandra' in 1959. In 1964 he was made a Privy Councillor. Noted on the bench for his defence of individual rights, he was Chairman of the Royal Commissions on the Working of the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Acts, 1921 (1966) and on the Standards of Conduct in Public Life (1974–6). Although he twice married non-Jews he participated in Jewish life and was a member of the Legal Group of the Friends of the HUJ.

ODNB; JC (15 Nov. 1991); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**SALMON, Sir ISIDORE** (10 February 1876–16 September 1941), politician, businessman, and communal leader. The son of a founder of the catering firm Salmon & Gluckstein, who was connected with J. Lyons & Co., the restaurateurs, he began his career in the kitchens of London's Hotel Bristol, and became Managing Director of Lyons in 1910 and Chairman in 1929. He served on the LCC from 1907–25 (Vice-Chairman, 1924–5) and was Chairman of the London War Pensions Committee

(1918–22). From 1924 until his death he served as Conservative MP for Harrow. He was a member of an amazingly wide range of public bodies, and was Vice-President of the \*Board of Deputies as well as Hon. Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue. Appointed CBE in 1920, he was knighted in 1933. He was also a JP and DL of Middlesex.

JC (19 Sept. 1941); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SALMON, Sir JULIAN** (29 August 1903–22 December 1978), businessman, and **SALMON, Sir SAMUEL ISIDORE** (18 October 1900–10 November 1980), businessman and local politician. They were the sons of Sir Isidore \*Salmon and cousins of Lord \*Salmon. Sir Julian, educated at Repton and Jesus College, Cambridge, was a wing-commander in the RAF during the Second World War, receiving an OBE (Military) in 1943. He served as a director of J. Lyons & Co. from 1938–69 and was its Deputy Chairman from 1965–9. He was Chairman of Sweetheart Plastics Ltd (1969–72) and of Spey Investment Ltd from 1969. Knighted in 1969, he chaired the Hotel and Catering Industries Training Board and was a governor of Charing Cross Hospital (1961–73). Sir Samuel was educated at Bedales School and at Jesus College, Cambridge. He was President (1968–72) and Chairman (1965–80) of J. Lyons & Co., and Chairman of Palace Hotels Ltd and a number of other companies. A member of the LCC from 1949–65, he served as its Deputy Chairman in 1959–60. He was a member of the GLC for Hammersmith from 1964–7 and served as Mayor of Hammersmith in 1968–9. Knighted in 1960, he was Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board from 1970 until his death. Both brothers became members of the LJS. Sir Julian was Manager and Chairman of Trustees of \*Finnart House School; Sir Samuel served as Treasurer of the AJA.

WWW; Kelly 1971; Jolles; JC (29 Dec. 1978).

**SALMON FAMILY**, caterers, in partnership with the \*Gluckstein family and Joseph \*Lyons. **Barnett Salmon** (24 May 1829–11 February 1897), the son of Aaron Solomons

(later Sloman and then Salmon), was a tobacco retailer in London with his brother-in law Isidore \*Gluckstein, with their firm known as Salmon & Gluckstein. His son **Alfred Salmon** (1868–October 1928), together with his Gluckstein relatives and another relative, Joseph \*Lyons, founded the famous catering firm of J. Lyons & Co. Alfred, who was educated at Archbishop Tenison's School, Leicester Square, joined the family tobacco firm at 13. He then worked with the firm until his death, succeeding Montague \*Gluckstein as Chairman in 1922. He was also noted for his charitable work in the development of the London Hospital. His brothers and other relatives have separate entries. More recent members of this family of note include **Geoffrey Isidore Hamilton Salmon** (14 January 1908–29 April 1990), educated at Malvern, who served as Chairman of Lyons from 1968; and **Brian Salmon** (30 June 1921–28 March 2000), the son of Julius Salmon and Emma Gluckstein, who was educated at Malvern and served in the RAF from 1940–6 as its Senior Catering Officer. He diversified the firm, which was one of the first British businesses to use computers (from 1954). He served as the firm's Joint Managing Director (1967–79), Deputy Chairman (1969–71), and Chairman (1972–7). Despite his efforts, J. Lyons & Co. eventually succumbed to changing patterns in the restaurant trade. He is best known to the public as the author (1966) of the Salmon Report on senior nursing staff structures, which reflects his interest in public health.

ODNB (Brian Salmon); JC (19 Oct. 1928); online sources.

**SALOMON, BERENDT** (1846–24 April 1928), Orthodox rabbi, and **SALOMON, SIDNEY** (1885–July 1965), communal leader, journalist, and author. The son of a wealthy merchant, Berendt Salomon was educated at university in his native Copenhagen, where he concentrated on botany and zoology and graduated with a doctorate in Philosophy. Abandoning plans for a medical career, he studied for the rabbinate in Eisenstadt, in the Hapsburg Empire. From 1881 until his death he was Minister of Manchester's Great Synagogue. In that time he saw the number of Jewish congregations in the city increase from four to 15. A doughty defender of Orthodoxy,

he was head of the Manchester Beth Din, and President of the local Hebrew Education Board (founded 1901) and of the Talmud Torah. He was, among many other communal activities, Hon. Secretary of the Manchester branch of the AJA. He was active in a range of worthy general organisations, including the NSPCC, of which he was a vice-president. Much respected and venerated, he received numerous tributes from Jews and non-Jews in 1926 when he attained his eightieth birthday and 45 years as minister. His son Sidney was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at the University of Manchester, and in 1914 was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Following service as an officer in the First World War, during which he was wounded at Passchendaele, he worked as a sub-editor on the JC and then as a sub-editor on the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* and on the *Yorkshire Post*. In 1936 he became the \*Board of Deputies' first Press Officer, serving until 1960, and also Secretary and, from 1945, Executive Officer of the Board's Defence Committee. As such, he was extremely active in combating British antisemitism. He produced 'Speakers' Notes' to assist public speakers defending Jews, and wrote *The Deputies: A History* (1937) and *The Jews of Britain* (1938). He edited *Three Centuries of Anglo-Jewry* (1956).

JC (21 Sept. 1917, 27 April, 4 May 1928, 23 July 1965); *Times* (26 April 1928, which appears to mistake the rabbi's designation 'Dr' for the initials D. N.).

**SALOMON, Sir WALTER HANS** (16 April 1906–16 June 1987), merchant banker. A banker's son, he was educated in his birthplace of Hamburg to the age of 16 and then joined a local private bank, Bachrach & Co., of which he becomes a partner in 1934. He was also a talented middle-distance runner who was considered for the Olympic Games. With the rise of Nazism, he began transferring the bank's money overseas, and in 1937, while being sought by the Gestapo for these activities, managed to reach London. There he founded Walter H. Salomon & Co., a private bank specialising in servicing refugees. In 1948 his bank became part of Rea & Co., an old-established small merchant bank. He served as its Chairman from 1950–84, running it as a confidential bank giving personal service. In 1967 Rea & Co. became a member

of the Accepting Houses Committee, a rare honour. Salomons was also director of many other companies and was a very influential voice in the City. He was the founder of Youth Enterprise, which taught business skills to young persons, and was knighted in 1982. He was the author of two volumes of essays, *One Man's View* (1977) and *Fair Warning* (1983). One of a number of German refugee bankers who re-established highly successful banks in England, he left £9,700,000.

ODNB; WWW; JC (26 Nov. 1976).

**SALOMONS, Sir DAVID, first Baronet** (22 November 1797–18 July 1873), politician, businessman, and communal leader. The son of Levy \*Salomons, he became a stockbroker and a Lloyd's underwriter, and was one of the founders of the London and Westminster Bank (Chairman, 1859–67), making him one of the few Jews prominently involved with a clearing bank as distinct from a merchant bank. He was also a barrister (1849) of the Middle Temple. An early Jewish liveryman of the City, and a member of the Council of the City of London from 1847, he was the first Jewish Sheriff of London (1835–6) and the first Jewish Lord Mayor of London (1855). He was elected Liberal MP for Greenwich in June 1851 and spoke in the House of Commons without taking the Christian oath. For this he was expelled and fined the following year. Once professing Jews were permitted to assume their places as MPs, he sat for Greenwich until his death. He was appointed a JP in 1838, one of the first three Jewish magistrates, and was a JP for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex, and a DL for London. He authored works on the Corn Laws, banking, railways, and other subjects. He served as President of the \*Board of Deputies in 1838, but resigned after a month in protest at its refusal to allow the affiliation of the Reform congregation, and was President of the \*Jews Hospital, the Society of Hebrew Literature, and other communal bodies. In 1869 he was given a baronetcy, with a special remainder to his nephew. He married twice. His first wife, Jeanette (née Cohen (c1804–67), was the niece of Nathan \*Rothschild and of Sir Moses \*Montefiore. His second wife, Cecilia (1816–92), whom he married in 1872, was the daughter of Samuel Moses \*Samuel. The uncle of Augustus \*Goldsmid, Salomons

left many charitable bequests. (See also emancipation of Anglo-Jewry.)

ODNB; JC (25 July, 1, 15 Aug., 5, 12, 19 Sept. 1873); A. M. Hyamson, *David Salomons* (1939); Alderman, *British Politics*; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; M. D. Brown, *David Salomons House: Catalogue of Mementos* (1968); idem, *David Salomons House: Catalogue of Medals relating to the History of Transport* (1968); idem, *David Salomons House: Catalogue of Ballooniana* (1971); Jolles; Stenton.

**SALOMONS, EDWARD** (1828–12 May 1906), architect. He was born in London, the son of a cotton merchant of German birth. The family moved to Manchester in 1837, where it became part of the local German-Jewish elite. He studied architecture at the Manchester School of Design and became ARIBA in 1851 and FRIBA in 1860. He was active in Manchester, building the Manchester Reform Club and the Art Treasures Hall in Old Trafford, as well as a range of business premises and theatres. For the Jewish community he built the Manchester Reform Synagogue, of which he was a member at the time, as well as the local Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue (now the Manchester Jewish Museum) and the Manchester Jews' School. With N. S. \*Joseph, he designed the Bayswater Synagogue in London. Notwithstanding these commissions, both of his wives were non-Jews and he died an Anglican.

ODNB; JC (13 July 1906); JHSET, 18 (1958), 137; Williams, *Manchester*.

**SALOMONS, LEVY** (16 January 1774–27 January 1843), merchant and insurance broker. A merchant's son, he was a pious and enthusiastic member of the \*New Synagogue, residing very close to it in Great St Helen's, and attending twice daily for prayer. A warden of the synagogue, he represented it on the \*Board of Deputies until his death. Retiring by nature, he was a wealthy man who left £200,000, a great sum at the time, and made many generous bequests to Jewish causes. These included £2000 for an annual distribution of coal to needy members of the New Synagogue; £100 each to the \*Great Synagogue, the \*Hambro Synagogue, and the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue;

and a liberal bequest for the support of Jewish congregations in Jerusalem, Hebron, Safed, and Tiberias in Eretz Israel. His forename is sometimes spelled Levi in sources. He was the father of Sir David \*Salomons, and other children married into the Rothschild, Goldsmid, and Montefiore families.

JC (3 Feb. 1843).

**SALOMONS, PHILIP** (30 May 1796–28 January 1867), businessman and communal leader. The brother of Sir David \*Salomons, he spent two years in the USA, and was naturalised as an American in 1826, but resumed his British citizenship within a year. A financier and insurance broker in the City of London, he served as a JP and DL for Sussex and that county's High Sheriff in 1852, and was a captain in the First Sussex Volunteer Artillery Corps. He held a variety of leadership positions in the Jewish community. He was Warden of the \*New Synagogue (1843–59), Treasurer of the \*Jews' Hospital, and President (1855) of the Brighton Hebrew Congregation. He had a private synagogue in his Brighton home. At the age of 54 he married a 17-year-old member of the Montefiore family. They were the parents of Sir David Lionel \*Goldsmid-Stern-Salomons, second Baronet, who inherited his uncle David's baronetcy.

*Times* (20 Aug. 1891); A. Hyamson, *David Salomons* (1939); J. Parkes, *The Story of three David Salomons at Broomhill* (n.d.; c1955); D. Spector, 'The Jews of Brighton, 1770–1900', *JHSET*, 22 (1970), 49.

**SALVADOR, JOSEPH** (21 January 1716–29 December 1786), merchant and communal leader. Sometimes known as Joseph Jessurun Rodrigues, he was born in London, the son of merchant Francis Salvador (c1785–54) and of Rachel Mendes da Costa (c1690–1758). In 1749 his younger brother Jacob died, leaving two sons, whose lands would be forfeit to the Crown because their father was Dutch-born. Influential with the Whig government, he managed to get Parliament to pass the so-called \*'Jew Bill' of 1753, which allowed professing Jews to be naturalised without taking Anglican Holy Communion. A widespread antisemitic agitation ensued,

leading to its repeal. Salvador was a ship-owner, diamond merchant, and important government loan contractor. He also owned extensive landed property in South Carolina. Despite the 'Jew Bill' agitation, he was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Within the Jewish community, he served four times as Warden of London's Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, and was Secretary of the original London Committee of Deputies of British Jews (later the \*Board of Deputies) in 1760 and its President in 1778. He had a string of mistresses, including the well-known courtesan Kitty Fisher, and had an illegitimate son, Joseph Salvador de Moriencourt, by the Comtesse de Moriencourt. Joseph Salvador sent his nephew (and son-in-law) **Francis Salvador** (1746–1 August 1776) to South Carolina to manage their property. Francis was elected to the first (1775) and second (1776) Provisional Congresses of South Carolina, and was a member of South Carolina's first General Assembly (1776). An active participant against the British in the American Revolution, he led a unit against the British-armed Cherokees and was shot dead and scalped. He was thus the first Jew to be elected to an American legislative body, and the first Jew to die for the United States.

ODNB; JE; EJ; Katz, JHE; C. Reznikoff, *The Jews of Charleston* (1950); *JHSET*, 21 (1967), 104 *et seq.*

**SALZBURGER, GEORGE** (23 December 1882–18 December 1975), Liberal rabbi. A rabbi's son, born in Ulm and brought up in Erfurt, he gained the rabbinical diploma from the Hochschule für Wissenschaft des Judentums in Berlin, and a doctorate from the University of Heidelberg. He became a rabbi in Frankfurt, and served during the First World War as a chaplain to Jewish troops and earned the Iron Cross. Briefly interned in Dachau after Kristallnacht, he afterwards fled to England with his family. He served as rabbi of the New Liberal Jewish Congregation (formed in 1940 by German-speaking refugees and later known since as the \*Belsize Square Synagogue) until his retirement in 1956, and was very active in interfaith work.

JC (1 Sept. 1944, 5 Jan. 1951); online sources.

**SAMELSON, ADOLPHUS** (6 September 1817–12 January 1888), ophthalmic surgeon. Born in Berlin, he was Jewish by parentage but Christian by religion. He qualified MD at the University of Berlin in 1840. A politically active liberal, he was imprisoned for six months over an article he contributed to a newspaper, and deprived of his medical licence. In 1856 he arrived in London, where he worked at eye hospitals, and the following year settled in Manchester. From 1862–76 he was Hon. Surgeon to the Manchester Eye Hospital. He was the main advocate of the hospital's move to larger premises, which occurred in 1867. Untiring in his devotion to improving social conditions, he unobtrusively sent food and clothing to patients who were poor and elderly, and assisted many local philanthropic organisations, especially regarding sanitary conditions, nurseries, and fresh air. He contributed to ophthalmic and other medical journals. Indifferent health made him leave Manchester for Bournemouth and later Cannes, where he died.

ODNB; *Lancet* (28 Jan. 1888), 197; F. S. Stancliffe, *The Manchester Royal Eye Hospital 1814–1964* (1964).

**SAMSON, LOUIS** (c1795–8 July 1860), stockbroker. Born in Spitalfields, he became a wealthy City stockbroker (Samson & Lewis) dealing in foreign stocks. A benefactor of the JFS, he left £180,000. His son **Louis Samson** (1842–19 March 1925), who was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1868. He practised as a barrister in Pembrokeshire, where he served as a JP and as High Sheriff in 1894–5.

*Times* (11 July 1860; 18 May 1925); *Alum. Oxon.*

**SAMUDA, ISAAC DE SEQUEYRA** (1702–28), physician and poet. He was a Marrano who qualified in medicine at the University of Coimbra in his native Portugal in 1702, and began to contribute papers to the Royal Society in London. Having moved to England, where he identified openly as a Jew, he was admitted LCP in 1721. He practised as a physician to the Sephardi community and also to the Portuguese Embassy. In 1723 he was elected

FRS – the first Jew so honoured. He gave a funeral oration for Haham David \*Nieto, for whose headstone he composed an epitaph in Portuguese. His unfinished poem 'Viríadas' was completed in 1730 by his friend Jacob \*de Castro Sarmento.

JE; *Munk's Roll*, 2, 82; *JHSET*, 12 (1931), 58, 61; *ibid.*, 27 (1982), 87, 98, 114; Hyamson, *Sephardim* (indexed as 'Sequeira [sic] Samuda, Isaac de').

**SAMUDA, JACOB** (24 August 1811–12 November 1844), engineer and shipbuilder, and **SAMUDA, JOSEPH D'AGUILAR** (21 May 1813–27 April 1885), engineer, shipbuilder, and politician. The sons of a London-based East and West India merchant of Portuguese Sephardi descent, they were, as Samuda Brothers, prominent marine engine builders in London, and were later shipbuilders in Bow. They built *The Thunderer*, the first ironclad vessel used by the Royal Navy, and many other naval and merchant vessels. Jacob was killed when the engine on the *Gypsy Queen* exploded during a trial voyage. Joseph Samuda was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects and of other engineering bodies. The brothers are probably best remembered for their pioneering of the 'atmospheric railway', a train powered by the creation of a vacuum in a tube along the tracks rather than by a conventional locomotive. Several were built between 1842 and 1848, but the technology of the time precluded their success. An original member of London's pioneer Reform Congregation, Joseph was a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works from 1860–5 and was Liberal MP for Tavistock (1865–8) and for Tower Hamlets (1868–80). He was also a lieutenant-colonel in the Tower Hamlets Volunteers.

ODNB; JE; *VJ* (29 Nov. 1844); Jolles; Stenton.

**SAMUEL, Sir ARTHUR MICHAEL, first BARON MANCROFT** (6 December 1872–17 August 1942), politician. The son of a shoe manufacturer in Norwich and of a daughter of Philip \*Haldinsein, he was educated at King Edward VI's Grammar School, Norwich, and also became a shoe manufacturer. He served as Lord Mayor of Norwich

during 1912–13 and was Conservative MP for Farnham, Surrey, from 1918–February 1937. He was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Overseas Trade (1924–November 1927) and Financial Secretary to the Treasury (November 1927–29). From 1929–31 he was Chairman of the Commons' Public Accounts Committee. He was made a baronet in 1932 and a peer when he retired in 1937. He wrote a biography of Piranesi (1910) and other works. He married his originally non-Jewish wife, a surgeon's daughter, at the \*West London Synagogue; Stormont Mancroft (né Samuel), second Baron \*Mancroft was their son.

JC (28 Aug. 1942, 16 Oct. 1987); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SAMUEL, CHARLES** (23 September 1821–5 October 1903), wholesale clothier and communal leader. He was a director of Samuel Brothers – a leading firm of wholesale clothiers in his native London founded by his brother Michael. He was also Chairman of the United Electrical Engineering Company, and left £334,000. Long a participant in a wide range of communal activities, he was known as the 'grand old man' of the Jewish community at his death. He was the first Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue and a life member of its Council, and was Vice-President and Senior Treasurer of \*Jews' College. He was also involved for many years in the activities of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians and other philanthropic bodies. In 1888 he was among the members of the Jewish Board of Guardians who offered to hunt for 'Jack the Ripper', then stalking Whitechapel, who is believed by some to have been a Jew.

JC (9 Oct. 1903, 16 Nov. 1888); L. Magnus, *The Jewish Board of Guardians* (1908).

**SAMUEL, DENIS MOSES, BARON DE SAMUEL** (1782–10 August 1860) and **SAMUEL, SAMUEL MOSES** (1 April 1773–14 February 1873), financiers and merchants. They were the sons of wealthy London merchant Moses Samuel (d. c1839), who was reputedly descended from Saul Wahl, the legendary King of Poland for one day. In early life Denis

emigrated to Rio de Janeiro and negotiated Brazilian loans; in 1821, through his influence, English residents received permission to erect a church there and engage publicly in Protestant worship. After 17 years in Rio he returned to London as a financier. In 1854 he was created Baron de Samuel of Portugal. His wife Amelia (née Samuel; c1812–November 1890) – who was also his niece – was the granddaughter of Levi Barent \*Cohen. After Denis's death she married the sixth Earl of Orkney. Denis's brother Samuel was an even more successful financier and merchant, especially with Brazil, leaving £500,000 when he died. He was related by marriage to Sir Moses \*Montefiore and the \*Rothschilds, but he and Denis do not appear to have been directly related to any of the other well-known Anglo-Jewish families surnamed Samuel. Well versed in Hebrew and the Talmud, and a good speaker of French and German, he was a benefactor of Jewish causes. Dying at almost 100, he bequeathed £1000 to the JFS, £500 to the Western Jews' Free School, and £250 each to several Jewish charitable institutions including the Jews' Hospital, of which he had once been President. One daughter married Sir David \*Salomons, and another, who married Baron Solomon Benedict de Worms (1801–82), was the mother of Henry \*de Worms, Baron Pirbright.

JE; L. Wolf, *Essay in Anglo-Jewish History* (1934); Picciotto; JC (24 Aug., 12 Oct. 1860, 21 Feb. 1873 [incorrectly named as 'Simon M. Samuel'], 14 March 1873, 6 Feb. 1874).

**SAMUEL, EDWIN, second VISCOUNT SAMUEL** (11 September 1898–14 November 1978), public administrator, academic, and author. Born in Bayswater, the eldest son of Sir Herbert \*Samuel, first Viscount Samuel, he was educated at Westminster School and at Balliol College, Oxford. A lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery in Egypt during the First World War, he was subsequently attached to his father's staff in Palestine, and developed a close relationship with the Zionist movement. He joined the British Colonial Service, and served in Palestine as a District Officer in 1945–8 and in the same years as Director of Broadcasting there. During the War of Independence and afterwards he had several



narrow escapes from death, and was wounded in 1948 when the Jewish Agency building was blown up. Following the establishment of Israeli statehood he spent six months of every year in Israel, while retaining British citizenship, and was Senior Lecturer in British Institutions at the HUJ (1954–69) and Director of its Institute of Public Relations. Having succeeded to the peerage in 1963, he sat in the Lords as a Labour peer. Made CMG in 1947, he authored many books, including *Problems of Government in the State of Israel* (1956) and *The Social Structure of Israel* (1969), and served as the section editor for the first edition of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* dealing with the State of Israel. He also wrote works of fiction, children's books, and an autobiography, *A Lifetime in Jerusalem* (1970).

EJ; JC (17 Nov. 1978); *Times* (16 Nov. 1978).

**SAMUEL, FREDERICK DUDLEY** (1877–1 January 1951), army officer and communal leader. London-born, a nephew of Sir Marcus \*Samuel, first Lord Bearsted, and brother-in-law of Redcliffe \*Salaman, he served in the Boer War with the Midland Mounted Rifles, and during the First World War saw action in France, where he was wounded and mentioned in despatches four times. In 1918 he commanded the 40th (Jewish) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in Egypt and Palestine. He was Joint Treasurer of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians (1929–38), and in 1935, while Treasurer of the Central British Fund for German Jewry, he visited the yishuv to ascertain arrangements being made for arrivals from Nazi Germany. Shortly before his death he became an honorary vice-president of the Home for Aged Jews.

JC (5 Jan. 1951).

**SAMUEL, [FREDERICK] HYMAN** (c1902–29 December 1975), travel writer and film critic. Born in Houndsditch, in the City of London, he joined the JC in 1915 as an office boy, eventually becoming a journalist. He was the paper's travel columnist, writing under the alias 'Green Flag', and became a member of the Guild of Travel Writers. An influential voice in the field, he persuaded the Cunard

Line to institute kosher kitchens on its transatlantic passenger liners the *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth* and was awarded the Israeli Medal of Liberation for his work in promoting tourism to Israel. He founded and edited the *Jewish Travel Guide* – popular with Jewish travellers worldwide. For some 30 years he reviewed films for the JC. He was a member of the Critics' Circle. Described by colleagues as 'a Dickensian character' and an amusing mimic, he belonged to the International Association of Film Critics and was in later life an active member of the Southend Jewish community.

JC (11 April 1969, 23 Jan. 1979).

**SAMUEL, GEORGE** (1804–12 September 1893), diplomat. He was the son of wealthy Brazil merchant Samuel M. \*Samuel and of Levi Barent \*Cohen's daughter Esther. She was the sister of the wives of Sir Moses \*Montefiore and Nathan M. \*Rothschild, and through those uncles by marriage George Samuel was related to many of the famous \*'Cousinhood' families. He worked as a British diplomat at Constantinople and Vienna during the period 1846–50, and was present in Vienna during the 1848 Revolution. He also served as Private Secretary to the diplomat Viscount Ponsonby. Samuel subsequently lived in London. He left £350,000 from his estate of £470,000 to his nephew, Henry, Baron \*de Worms, MP.

JC (15 Sept. 1893); Hyamson, A-J *Notabilities*.

**SAMUEL, GODFREY HERBERT** (12 January 1904–11 December 1982), Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission. He was born in London, the son of Sir Herbert \*Samuel, later Viscount Samuel. Educated at Westminster School and at Balliol College, Oxford, he trained as an architect (FRIBA 1947), and practised as one of the original members of the Tecton Group led by B. \*Lubetkin, with commissions for new buildings at the London Zoo. During the Second World War he joined the Royal Engineers, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was posted to Gibraltar, where he was involved in town planning (1946–8).

He was Secretary of the Architecture Club (1948), and from 1948–69 served as Secretary of the Fine Art Commission. In 1969 he was appointed CBE.

JC (14 Jan. 1983), *Times* (18 Dec. 1982); R. J. D'Arcy Hart, *The Samuel Family of Liverpool and London* (1958).

**SAMUEL, HAROLD** (23 May 1879–25 January 1937), pianist. Bristol-born, he studied at the Royal College of Music, and gave his first public piano recital in 1900 in London; it consisted of Bach's 'Goldberg' variations, which were seldom heard at that time, and proved successful. But the unexpected death of his auctioneer father left him with financial obligations, and he turned to accompanying and teaching. His pupils included future composers Benjamin Britten and Howard Ferguson. During this period he wrote songs and piano pieces and a musical comedy, which had a London run. His greatest success was his piano arrangement of the *Londonderry Air* to accompany lyricist Frederick E. Weatherby's sentimental *Danny Boy*. At the age of 40 he resumed his career as a soloist. In 1924, at the invitation of the First Lady, he gave the first of many concert tours of the USA. During the 1930s he performed widely with violinist Isolde Menges. He had memorised Bach's entire keyboard repertoire, and it is as an interpreter of Bach that he is chiefly remembered.

ODNB; JC (22 Jan. 1937).

**SAMUEL, Sir HAROLD, BARON SAMUEL OF WYCH CROSS** (23 April 1912–28 August 1987), property developer. A cousin of Howard \*Samuel, he was born in Hampstead, the son of Vivian Samuel (c1882–28 September 1956) of H. Samuel & Co., the jewellery retailers. Educated at Mill Hill and at the College of Estate Management, he began as an estate agent and chartered surveyor before entering property development with the purchase of the tiny Land Securities Ltd in 1944. Through the shrewd redevelopment of blocks of flats, requisitioned during the war for offices, and through rentals and sales to upmarket clients, he built Land Securities into probably the largest property firm in Britain, with assets of £11,000,000 in 1952, £204,000,000

in 1968, and £3 billion at the time of his death. He was a member of the Covent Garden Market Authority from 1967–70 and was a notable philanthropist of educational, medical, and Jewish causes. Knighted in 1963, he was given a life peerage in 1972, taking his title from his country house in Sussex, Wych Cross Place. He built up an impressive collection of Old Master paintings, which he left to the Mansion House. He left a personal estate of £26,300,000. A member of the Hampstead Synagogue, he donated unobtrusively to causes ranging from the British Heart Foundation and the Royal College of Surgeons to the JIA and the HUC.

ODNB; DBB; JC (4 Sept., 9 Oct., 4 Dec. 1987); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**SAMUEL (née Wolfe), HARRIET** (8 March 1836–6 February 1908), businesswoman. The founder of H. Samuel, the famous chain of High Street jewellery shops, she was born in London, the daughter of Schreiner Wolfe of Great Yarmouth. On the death of her husband Walter Samuel (1829–63), whom she married in 1852, she took over the family clock- and watch-making business in Liverpool started by his father, Moses \*Samuel (1795–60). Moving the business to Market Street, Manchester, she left its day-to-day retail side to her son Edgar, busying herself with building up mail order custom. The first of the H. Samuel stores – the H for Harriet – opened in Preston in 1890. Soon afterwards another was opened in Rochdale, and before long there were branches throughout Lancashire. In 1912 the company, adding branches across Britain, made Birmingham its headquarters. **Edgar Samuel** (4 May 1861–25 January 1933), who changed his name to Edgar Samuel Edgar, stipulated in his will that his two sons, Gilbert and Robert, should not inherit the bulk of his substantial estate until Gilbert turned 45: 'I desire that they shall not, by reason of my death, become suddenly possessed of more means than they have been accustomed to in my lifetime, and so be led to slacken their interest in the maintenance and carrying on of my businesses'. The elder son, **Gilbert Harold Samuel Edgar** (1 January 1898–23 March 1978), became Chairman of H. Samuel, which was floated on the Stock Exchange in 1948. Today there are almost

400 branches nationwide. In 1958 Gilbert, appointed CBE in 1960, purchased the Courtenay Ilbert Horological Collection for the British Museum, to which he also donated some very early iron clocks.

R. J. D'A. Hart, ed., *The Samuel Family of Liverpool and London from 1755 onwards* (1958); *JC* (14 Feb. 1908, 3 Feb. 1933, 31 March 1978); *Times* (22 July 1961, 13, 21 April 1978).

**SAMUEL, Sir HARRY SIMON** (3 August 1853–26 April 1934), politician. The son of merchant Horatio Simon Samuel (1825–70) and of a niece of Sir Moses Montefiore, he was born in Gloucester Place, off Portman Square, and was educated at Eastbourne College and at St John's College, Cambridge. He married the daughter of Edward Henry Montefiore. A stockbroker with Montefiore & Co., he served as Unionist MP for Limehouse from 1895–1906 and for Norwood from January 1910–1922. A strong opponent of unrestricted Jewish migration into Britain, he voted for the Aliens Act in 1905. He was knighted in 1903 and made a Privy Councillor in 1916, when he served as Chairman of the Council of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Association. He died in Monte Carlo. A memorial service was held at the West London Synagogue, of which he had once been Warden and a member of the Council.

*JC* (28 Sept. 1900, 1 Aug. 1913, 4 May 1934); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SAMUEL, Sir HERBERT LOUIS, first VISCOUNT SAMUEL** (6 November 1870–5 February 1963), politician and Zionist. Probably the most important Anglo-Jewish politician of the first half of the twentieth century, he was born in Liverpool, the son of merchant banker Edwin Samuel (1825–77) and Clara (née Yates; 1837–1920), both of whom came from German Jewish families which had been in Britain since the eighteenth century. Sir Samuel Montagu, Lord Swaythling, was his uncle and Sir Stuart Samuel his elder brother. Educated at UCS and at Balliol College, Oxford (First in Modern History), he served as Liberal MP for Cleveland, in north Yorkshire, from 1902–18, when he was defeated, and

for Darwen, Lancashire from 1929–35. He was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office (1905–9), Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1909–10 and November 1915–January 1916), Postmaster-General (1910–14 and May 1915–January 1916), President of the Local Government Board (1914–15), and Home Secretary (January–December 1916 and August 1931–September 1932). In June 1909 he became the first professing Jew to sit in a British Cabinet, and was a Cabinet minister from June 1909–December 1916 and in 1931–2. He chaired the Select Committee on National Expenditure in 1917–18 and the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, 1927–9. He served as Deputy Leader (1929–31) and Leader (1931–5) of the Liberal Party and was its Leader in the House of Lords (1944–55). From 1920–5 he was High Commissioner for Palestine, doing much to build up the infrastructure of the Yishuv. Made a Privy Councillor in 1908, he received knighthoods in 1920 and 1926, was created a viscount in 1937, and appointed OM in 1958. The author of many books on philosophy and ethics, he was President of the British Institute of Philosophy (1931–59). He received honorary degrees from five universities. A consistent progressive (but not socialist) Liberal, and an advocate of Free Trade and peaceful progress, he was widely respected, but never popular with the general public. In contrast to many Anglo-Jews of his background, he was also a committed and long-standing Zionist who sought to reconcile Arabs to the idea of a Jewish National Home. In the late 1930s he worked tirelessly on behalf of German Jewish refugees, and headed the Council for German Jewry. In 1942 he was one of the first to use the term 'holocaust' regarding the mass murder of Europe's Jews. He remained active into extreme old age. In October 1951 he became the first British politician to deliver a televised election address. The final entries in his diary concern the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. He wrote an autobiography, *Memoirs* (1945).

ODNB; Jolles; Stenton; WWW; B. Wasserstein, *Herbert Samuel: A Political Life* (1992).

**SAMUEL, ISAAC** (9 March 1833–24 October 1914), Orthodox minister. Born to a mercantile family in the City of London, he was the son of a clothier and the cousin of Dennis

Moses \*Samuel. He excelled in Hebrew at an early age, and sang in the choir of the New Synagogue, Great St Helen's, from 1844 until he became Choirmaster of the Old Portland Street Synagogue a decade later. Unable to pursue higher Hebrew studies in his teens owing to his widowed mother's insistence that he earn a living, he became a tobacconist in Fleet Street but proved an inept businessman. Encouraged by the Rev. A. L. \*Green and others to prepare for the ministry, he did so in his spare time, and in 1859 was engaged by the Bristol Hebrew Congregation. When the Bayswater Synagogue opened in 1864 he was appointed Second Reader, and served for the next 50 years; his beautiful voice, trained in the Anglo-Jewish cantorial tradition, did much to contribute to the synagogue's reputation. For more than 20 years from 1884 he taught chazanut at \*Jews' College.

JC (30 Oct., 6 Nov. 1914).

**SAMUEL (née Stiebel), Dame LOUISE VICTORIA** (5 August 1870–13 October 1925), feminist and local politician. She was born in London to Frankfurt-born merchant Isaac Stiebel (c1821–85) and his Mainz-born wife. In 1889, at the New West End Synagogue, she married solicitor Gilbert Ellis Samuel (30 June 1859–22 October 1926), brother of Sir Herbert \*Samuel and Sir Stuart \*Samuel. From its foundation in 1908 until its disbandment in 1918 on the passing of the Representation of the People Act she was Hon. Secretary to the non-militant Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. During the First World War she was a founder of the War Refugees' Committee, and headed its Health Section, for which she was appointed OBE in 1918. She was also a member of a committee examining improvements to nursing in mental hospitals, and of another advocating smoke abatement. In 1919, as a Municipal Reform Party candidate, she was elected to Chelsea Borough Council. She was promoted to DBE in 1920.

Times (14, 16 Oct. 1925).

**SAMUEL, Sir MARCUS, first Baronet, first VISCOUNT BEARSTED** (5 November 1853–17

January 1927), petroleum magnate and Lord Mayor of London. His father, Marcus Samuel, was a shell and curio dealer in Houndsditch, and the brother of Samuel \*Samuel, MP. London-born Sir Marcus frequently visited the Far East on behalf of his father's business and, in around 1890, branched out into transporting petroleum by ship, using the spray-cleaned holds to ship goods on the return voyage. He specialised in shipping Russian oil to Asia and, in 1897, formed Shell Transport & Trading, named for the original business. Shell became and remains one of the best-known brand names in the world. After 1900 he engaged in a costly rivalry with Royal Dutch, his European rivals, and the two companies merged in 1906 as Royal Dutch-Shell, with Samuel heading its London operations. Some business historians have questioned his abilities, which were those of a merchant rather than a specialist in petroleum. From 1891–1902 he was an alderman of the City of London, and served as Sheriff of London in 1894–5 and as Lord Mayor of London in 1902–3, when he presided over the formation of the Port of London Authority. He was knighted in 1898, became a baronet in 1903, and was given a barony in 1921. He was raised to viscount in 1925. He received several honorary degrees and left £4,000,000. R. D. Q. Henriques, *Marcus Samuel, First Viscount Bearsted* (1960) is a comprehensive biography. His elder son, businessman, art collector, and communal benefactor **Sir Walter Horace Samuel, second Viscount Bearsted** (13 March 1882–8 November 1948), was educated at Eton and at New College, Oxford. He worked for Shell and was Chairman of its London operations (1921–46). He was an army captain in the First World War and a colonel in the Second. An observant Orthodox adherent of the \*United Synagogue, he founded the Bearsted Memorial Hospital and did much for German Jewish refugees. He was a famous collector of Japanese art and old master paintings; the latter are now at Upton House, a restored Jacobean mansion near Shipston-upon-Stour in Warwickshire. He was a Trustee of the National Gallery and the Tate Collection, and was Chairman of the Whitechapel Art Gallery, and left £864,000. This family was unrelated to that of Sir Samuel \*Montagu (né Samuel), first Baron Swaythling.

ODNB; DBB; R. D. Q. Henriques, *Marcus Samuel, First Viscount Bearsted* (1960); Jolles; WWW.

**SAMUEL, MARCUS REGINALD ANTHONY** (7 September 1873–3 March 1942), politician. Born in London and educated at the Rev. P. \*Bender's Jewish boys' boarding school in Hastings, at UCS, and abroad, he was an East India merchant like his father, a cousin of Sir Marcus \*Samuel, Viscount Bearsted. Succeeding his uncle Samuel \*Samuel at a by-election caused by the latter's death, he served as Conservative MP for Wandsworth, Putney from November 1934 until his own death. An ardent tariff reformer and anti-socialist, he wrote many pamphlets pertaining to those subjects.

JC (6 March 1942); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SAMUEL, MOSES** (1795–1860), Hebraist and watchmaker. The London-born son of a Hebrew scholar from Kempen, near Posen, he was the uncle of Sir Samuel \*Montagu and the great-uncle of Sir Herbert \*Samuel. He lived in Liverpool from the age of ten, and set up as a watchmaker and silversmith: Harriet \*Samuel was his daughter-in-law. Never wealthy, he was an autodidact who mastered many languages and acquired a library of rare Hebraica. Combining adherence to Orthodox Judaism with an attraction to the Haskalah, he published in 1825 *Memoirs of Moses Mendelsohn* (sic; his own name appeared on the title page as M. Samuels) and translated Mendelssohn's *Jerusalem* into English. He also translated the tendentious *Sefer ha-Yashar* ('Book of Jashar'), believing it to be an authentic ancient text; his translation, published in New York in 1840, influenced the Mormon 'prophet' Joseph B. Smith. Samuel strongly supported Jewish emancipation, and although opposed to Reform Judaism advocated such mild innovations as sermons in English. He authored *An Address on the Position of the Jews in Britain with reference to Their Literary, Political, Civil and Religious Condition* (1844). With Rev. David M. Isaacs, he edited (1846–7) the short-lived *Kos Yeshuot* ('Cup of Salvation'), a monthly magazine that, while 'devoted to the advocacy of Orthodox Jewish principles', innovatively carried articles on secular subjects in Hebrew. His three sons all married daughters of Schreiner Wolfe of Great Yarmouth, the first Mayor of Kimberley, in the Cape Colony.

ODNB; VJ (7 June, 5 July 1844); JC (27 April, 4 May 1860); R. J. D'A. Hart, *The Samuel Family of Liverpool*

and London from 1755 onwards (1958); L. Wolf, ed., *The History and Genealogy of the Jewish families of Yates and Samuel of Liverpool* (1901).

**SAMUEL (né Pulvermacher), MOSES** (26 September 1742–1839), businessman and communal leader. Born in Krotoschin (Krotoszyn), Poland, a descendant of the celebrated Saul Wahl, he settled in London as a young man, taking his father's forename as his surname. Beginning as a humble clothes dealer in \*Rag Fair, he gradually developed a prosperous business. He was the \*Great Synagogue's Warden from 1794 onwards, and represented the congregation on the \*Board of Deputies. He played a part in the acquisition of the congregation's new cemetery in Brady Street, where he lies interred. He was one of the group of communal leaders who pressed for a Jewish boys' school, resulting in the establishment in 1799 of H. \*Hurwitz's Highgate Academy. Among his bequests was an annuity to the Great Synagogue for poor relief and the provision of new clothes for the needy prior to each successive Passover. He also financed the building of a synagogue for the small Jewish community of Bath, where he frequently took the waters; the foundation stone was laid in 1841. His sister's husband and wife's brother Phineas [ben Uri] Phillips (d. 1822), a London indigo and gum dealer from Krotoschin, was the grandfather of Sir Benjamin S. \*Phillips. His eldest son was related by marriage to the Rothschilds and Montefiores.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*; VJ (16 Sept. 1841, 2 Aug. 1844); JC (15 Sept. 1854, 18 Oct. 1889).

**SAMUEL, RAPHAEL ELKAN** (26 December 1934–9 December 1996), historian. He was born in London. His father was a solicitor; his mother was Minna \*Keal. His interest in history was aroused by his uncle, Chimen \*Abramsky. Educated at Oxford, where he became a dedicated communist, but abandoning his party membership following Khrushchev's famous speech of 1956 detailing Stalin's crimes, Samuel was one of the founders of the *Universities and Left Review*, which, after 1960, became known as the *New Left Review*, and was one of the main

organs of Britain's intellectual 'new left'. His academic career was rather unorthodox: he spent almost his entire career as a tutor at Ruskin College, Oxford, a working-man's institution funded by the trade unions, although he was briefly a professor at the University of East London shortly before his death. He originated the 'history workshops', and, in 1976, was a founder of *History Workshop Journal*. His best-known works include *Village Life and Labour* (1975), *Patriotism* (1989), and *Theatres of Memory* (1996). His theatrical style of lecturing made him into a charismatic figure on the British left and added greatly to his important impact. His autobiographical essay, 'The Lost World of British Communism' (*New Left Review*, 154 (1985) and 156 (1987)) sheds much light on the appeal of communism to some British Jews.

ODNB; JC (17 Jan. 1997, where his birthdate is mistakenly given as 26 Sept. 1934).

**SAMUEL, SAMPSON** (c1806–10 November 1868), solicitor and communal leader. Born in London to a widowed mother, he was essentially self-made. He abandoned an incipient career on the Stock Exchange for the legal profession. From 1838 until his death, reportedly in his sixty-second year, he was Secretary to the Board of Deputies, and in 1864 he accompanied Sir Moses \*Montefiore on the latter's mission to Morocco. He was one of the group of Hebraists whose enthusiasm led in 1830 to the formation of the short-lived Society for the Cultivation of the Hebrew Language and Literature, and he was a keen member the \*Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution. He was a member of the Committee of the \*Great Synagogue and of virtually all the major Anglo-Jewish philanthropic institutions, serving as Hon. Solicitor to the \*Jews' Hospital and to the \*Board of Deputies. Among the communal institutions that he helped to found was the Jews' Infant School, London, in the management of which he took an active role. He was known for his oratorical skills and for the odes he wrote specially to recite at festive communal functions.

JE (which gives 1804 as his date of birth; JC (13, 20 Nov. 1868); Finestein, *Anglo-Jewry in Changing Times*.

**SAMUEL, SAMUEL** (7 April 1855–23 October 1934), politician and businessman. The brother of Sir Marcus \*Samuel, first Viscount Bearsted, he was born in London and educated in private schools in London and Paris. He travelled extensively in Japan and the Far East, was associated with his brother in Shell Transport and Trading (as his brother's firm was then known), and founded the important merchant bank M. Samuel & Co., known more recently as Hill Samuel. He was also a director of Lloyds Bank and other companies. Conservative MP for Wandsworth from 1913–18, and for Putney from 1918 until his death, he was a DL for the City of London. He was President of the Jewish Soup Kitchens, and was associated with other Jewish charities, but was not a supporter of Zionism. He left an estate of £1,517,000. He and his brother were unrelated to the Liverpool family that produced Sir Marcus \*Samuel, first Baron Swaythling, and Herbert \*Samuel.

JC (26 Oct. 1934); WWW; R. Henriques, *Marcus Samuel, First Viscount Bearsted* (1960); DBB; Jolles; Stenton.

**SAMUEL, SARA** (c1881–21 February 1951), educationist. Educated at an elementary school in Whitechapel, at the Central Foundation School for Girls, and the Mile End Pupil Teachers' Centre, she became a pupil-teacher at the Chicksand Street Girls' School. She gained her teaching certificate with distinction in history and geography at St Gabriel's Training College. From 1938 until her retirement in 1945 she was Headmistress of the girls' department of the JFS, which she joined in 1913, and where she had been Vice-Mistress. From its inception in 1922 she had made herself responsible for fund-raising for the JFS Hut at Seaford, where pupils took seaside holidays. She was Hon. Secretary of the Stamford Hill Ladies' Guild (New Synagogue) for 15 years and was a life governor of the London and Metropolitan hospitals. She died in Hove aged 69.

JC (16 Nov., 1945, 2 March 1951).

**SAMUEL, Sir STUART MONTAGU, first Baronet** (24 October 1856–13 May 1926),

politician and communal leader. The elder brother of Sir Herbert \*Samuel, he was born in Liverpool. Educated at the Liverpool Institute and at UCS, he became a merchant banker in London, like his father. In 1900 he succeeded Sir Samuel \*Montagu, Lord Swaythling, as Liberal MP for Whitechapel. He was forced to resign his seat in April 1913 for holding a contract with the Under-Secretary of State for India, but was re-elected, serving until he retired in December 1916. The events surrounding his resignation, known as the \*Indian Silver Affair, had antisemitic implications that were exploited by anti-Jewish sources. Made a baronet in 1912, he was the founder of the Jewish Provincial Ministers' Fund and President of the Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables.

JC (21 March, 18 April 1913, 14, 21, 21 May 1926); Jolles; Stenton; WWW; Rubinstein, JGB.

**SAMUEL, SYDNEY MONTAGU** (21 June 1848–21 June 1884), communal leader, journalist, and businessman. Born in London, the son of a Birmingham-born jeweller and cigar dealer, he was related to the family of Sir Samuel \*Montagu, first Viscount Swaythling, and worked in the latter's bank in London. He served as Hon. Secretary to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians from 1878, wrote its annual reports (1878–82), helped to found the Jewish Working Men's Clubs, and was associated with other Jewish causes. Multi-talented, he authored a book about his travels abroad, *Jewish Life in the East* (1881); wrote an annual financial survey for *The Times* and works on economics for other journals; and was also active in the theatre. He wrote the libretto for the operetta *Piccolino* (1879) and also a West End comedy, *A Quiet Pipe* (1880). From 1878 he was part-owner of the JC, writing many articles for it. He died at the age of only 36, apparently of overwork induced by his many activities.

EJ; JE; JC (27 June 1884); *Times* (28 June 1884).

**SAMUEL, WILFRED SAMPSON** (29 November 1886–13 December 1958), businessman, communal leader, and historian. Born in London, the son of a steel pen manufacturer

who died soon after his birth, he was educated in Belgium and Germany. In 1904, with several of his cousins, he founded the Decca gramophone and record company in London, which eventually developed into one of the most familiar brand names in the entertainment industry. He was also a Lloyd's broker, and served as an officer during the First World War. A member of the councils of \*Jews' College and the \*Anglo-Jewish Association, he became a prominent historian of the Sephardi community in London, publishing *The First London Synagogue of the Resettlement* (1924), as well as many historical essays on the Resettlement period and on Jews in the West Indies, and was elected FRHistSoc. With Cecil \*Roth and Sir Robert \*Waley-Cohen he was a founder, in 1932, of the Jewish Museum in London, and served as its Chairman. His son **Edgar Roy Samuel** (13 December 1928–), who was educated at Clifton College and at the University of London, is one of the best-known historians of the early modern period of Jewish settlement in Britain, especially of the Sephardi community, and of the Sephardi community of that time in Europe. Many of his essays were published in his *At the End of the Earth: Essays on the History of the Jews in England and Portugal* (2004). He served as President of the \*Jewish Historical Society of England from 1988–90. Wilfred's cousin **Frank Samuel** (19 January 1889–25 February 1954), businessman and communal leader, was the son of Nelson Samuel, a piano manufacturer (Barnett Samuel & Co.). Educated at Clifton, he was also one of the founders of Decca. Selling out his interests in 1928, he then became Managing Director of the United Africa Company, a commodity trading subsidiary of Unilever. He did much to facilitate the economic development of east Africa, although he is best remembered for facilitating the Tanganyika 'ground nuts' scheme of 1946–51, the problems of which did much to reduce confidence in the Attlee Labour government. He was closely associated with the \*United Synagogue, serving as its Vice-President from 1936–53 and its President from 1953 until his death. He was one of the founders of the Bayswater Synagogue and was a member of the Council of the AJA.

EJ; ODNB and DBB (both for Frank Samuel); E. Samuel, 'Decca Days: The Career of Wilfred Sampson Samuel (1886–1958)' in idem, *At the End*

of the Earth, 385–426; JHSET, 19 (1960), 210–13; JC (5 March 1954, 19 Dec. 1958).

**SAMUELS, Sir ALEXANDER** (15 September 1905–18 June 1986), transport advisor and local politician. Natives of London, he and his brother Joseph Henry Samuels (2 December 1902–January 1987), a former crane driver, built up a large fleet of taxi cabs. Joseph introduced, in the 1960s, what were apparently the first radio cabs in London. Alexander became a transport engineer and a member of Shoreditch Borough Council, 1945–61. Known as ‘Mr Traffic’, he was Chairman of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, 1946–61, and of numerous road and road safety committees. He was a member of the British Waterways Board (1966–75) and of the Covent Garden Market Authority (1961–75). He was knighted in 1963. His brother Joseph, who was chairman of the management committee of the London Jewish Hospital, Stepney, also served on Shoreditch Borough Council for many years.

WWW; Jolles; JC (6 Feb. 1987).

**SAMUELSON, Sir BERNHARD** (22 November 1820–10 May 1905), ironmaster. He was born in Hamburg, the son of Samuel Hermann (or Henry) Samuelson (1789–1863), a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and was brought up in Hull from early infancy. He attended a private school in Skirlaugh, and at 14 entered his father’s mercantile business. He later worked for a Liverpool firm, and in his twenties was a merchant selling British locomotives and engines to continental buyers. In 1848 he began to manufacture agricultural implements in Banbury. During the 1850s he established himself as an ironmaster at Middlesbrough, and by the turn of the century was one of the country’s largest ironmasters – one of the few Anglo-Jewish entrepreneurs involved in heavy industry. He left Judaism, and both his wives were non-Jews. He was Liberal MP for Banbury (1859, 1865–85) and for North Oxfordshire (1885–95), serving on committees and commissions concerned with technical education, a field which he did much to promote. Elected FRS in 1881, he was created a baronet in 1884. His re-election

to Parliament in 1865 was challenged by his opponent, who alleged that Samuelson was an alien and therefore ineligible to be an MP. But Samuelson’s lawyers, citing in particular legislation of 1773, argued that as the grandson of a natural-born British subject he inherited all the privileges of that status himself; he satisfied a Commons investigating committee that his paternal grandfather, Hyman Samuels, who died in Jamaica in 1813, had been born in London on 4 April 1764, and the challenge was dismissed. His eldest son **Sir Henry Bernhard Samuelson, second Baronet** (30 September 1845–14 March 1937), educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, was Liberal MP for Cheltenham (1868–74) and Frome (1876–85). Another son, **Sir Herbert Samuelson** (23 January 1865–5 September 1952), was a financier and philanthropist, also educated at Rugby. A partner in the discount brokers Baker, Duncombe & Co. of London, he lived his adult life in an historic townhouse near Grosvenor Square and served for many years as Chairman and Treasurer of UCH. He received a KBE in 1922.

ODNB; DBB; JE (mistakes his birthplace as Liverpool); Times (1, 2 May 1866); JC (19 May 1905); WWW; Rugby Alumni Book, 1904; Kelly’s Handbook; Burke’s Peerage.

**SAMUELSON (né Metzenberg), GEORGE BERTHOLD (BERTIE)** (6 July 1889–17 April 1947), film producer and director. He was born in Southport to immigrant parents from Prussian Poland originally surnamed Metzenberg, losing his tobacconist father several weeks afterwards. Having left Southport’s University School at the age of 14 he tried several jobs before running a local cinema and then establishing a film rental business in Birmingham in 1910. From 1913 he became one of the important pioneers of the British silent film industry, starting with the patriotic *Sixty Years a Queen* (1914). At new studios at Isleworth he made one of the first Sherlock Holmes films, *A Study in Scarlet* (1914), and many other early popular successes. Owing to American competition and other factors, his businesses declined in the 1920, but he still made a number of controversial films such as *Damaged Goods* (1919) and *Married Love* (1923), about birth control. His attempts at founding a coach business failed, leaving him on the



fringes of the film industry. Both his brothers, Julian \*Wylie and Lauri \*Wylie, were prominent in the entertainment world. His four sons, including Sir Sydney \*Samuelson, become pivotal figures in the film industry.

ODNB; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**SAMUELSON, Sir SYDNEY WYLIE** (7 December 1925–), film industry executive. The son of George Berthold \*Samuelson, he left the Irene Avenue Council School, Lancing, Sussex, at 14 and began a lifelong involvement with the film industry as a cinema projectionist. He served in the RAF (1943–7), and became an award-winning film cameraman for the BBC and other companies; he was one of a handful of cameramen used in the 1953 Coronation. With his brothers, he founded and was Chairman and Chief Executive (1966–90) of the Samuelson Group PLC, the largest film, television, and audio-visual hire firm in Britain. The first British Film Commissioner (1991–7), and a Permanent Trustee (1973–) of BAFTA, he has received many honours and was knighted in 1995. He is President of the UK Friends of Akim (the Israel Association for the Mentally Handicapped). His brother **Michael Samuelson** (25 January 1931–26 August 1998) made his mark as a sports-film producer who employed innovative camera angles. His film of the 1966 World Cup, *Goal*, which placed cameras at ground level, won a BAFTA Award. He was involved with the Olympics of 1968 and 1984 and the Winter Olympics of 1976. Active in charity, he was Chief Barker of the Variety Club of Great Britain in 1974 and appointed CBE in 1989. At the age of 54 he had his Bar Mitzvah at Masada, Israel, having missed out on one the age of 13 owing to wartime evacuation. London-born actress **Emma Samms** (née Samuelson; 28 August 1960–), well-known on both sides of the Atlantic for her starring roles in television series, is Michael's daughter.

JC (18 March 1988, 10 July, 18 Sept. 1998); WW; *Argus* [Brighton] (27 Feb. 2000); Jolles.

**SAMUELY, FELIX JAMES** (3 February 1902–22 January 1959), structural engineer. Born in Vienna, the son of a doctor, he was educated at the Technische Hochschule in Berlin. He

worked as a consulting engineer for a building contractor, later forming his own firm, which built factories and offices in Berlin. During the Great Depression he worked for the Soviet government, and, in 1933, he moved to London, where he began a long association with many notable modern architects such as Ove Arup and Berthold \*Lubetkin. He helped to build the famous spiral ramp at the Penguin Pool at the London Zoo and was the structural engineer for the Bexhill Pavilion in Brighton. He specialised in the then-novel technique of welded steel construction, building Simpson's of Piccadilly (now a Waterstone's bookshop), and gained British qualifications in 1941. From 1937 until his death he was also senior lecturer at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Probably his most famous work as an engineer was the Skylon, the famous symbol of the 1951 Festival of Britain. He also was engineer for the American Embassy (1958) in Grosvenor Square. He received many awards.

ODNB; *Times* (26 Jan. 1959); *Architect's Journal* (12 March 1959).

**SAND, ALEXANDER** (28 December 1901–11 July 1945), marine biologist and comparative physiologist. Born in Warsaw, he arrived in childhood in London, where he attended as Dame Alice Owen's School. He subsequently studied at McGill University in Canada (MSc) and King's College, Cambridge (PhD). In 1935 he was appointed Associate Professor to the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth. For his important research he was elected FRS in 1944. During the Second World War he was a lieutenant in the RNVR.

WWW; *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the UK* (June 1947), 465; *Obit. Notices FRS* 5 (1945–8), 803–15.

**SANDELSON, NEVILLE DEVONSHIRE** (27 November 1923–12 January 2002), politician. The son of prominent Leeds solicitor David Isambard Sandelson OBE (6 October 1890–July 1944), whose own father was a rabbi at \*Newcastle upon Tyne, he was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a barrister (Inner

Temple, 1946), and was also a publisher, manager of local newspapers, and a broadcaster. From 1952–8 he served on the LCC. He was Labour MP for Hayes and Harlington from June 1971 until 1981, when he defected to the SDP, which he had helped to found. As an SDP member he continued to represent the seat (1981–3). He was pro-European. An active member of the AJA's Council, he was originally a vigorous champion of Israel, as a member of the Labour and later the SDP Friends of Israel. But he resigned from the latter body in 1982 in protest against Israel's bombing of Beirut during the Lebanon War, and became a visible critic of Israeli policy. He pronounced the PLO harmless and visited Lebanon under the auspices of the League of Arab States. In 1998 he formally converted to Christianity, but on his deathbed requested a rabbi. His father's sister was the mother of Harold and Leslie \*Lever.

JC (3 Sept. 1948, 1 Feb. 2002); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**SANDERS, JEREMY KEITH MORRIS** (3 May 1948–), chemist. The son of Sidney Sanders, Vice-Chairman of the Barkingside Progressive Synagogue, he was educated at Imperial College and at the University of Cambridge. Since 1978 he has taught at Cambridge, where in 1996 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry. A specialist on nuclear magnetic resonance and on spectrometry, he was elected FRS (1995) and has received the Meldola Prize and many other awards. In 2006 he became Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

WW; online sources.

**SANDLER, ALBERT** (2 June 1906–30 June 1948), violinist. One of the most popular radio violinists of his day, he was born in the East End, the son of Russian immigrants. He studied violin at the Guildhall School of Music, and then began a career accompanying silent films and playing in hotels. In 1926 he became a violinist on the long-running BBC light music programme *Grand Hotel*, and later headed the light music section at the BBC. His Salon Orchestra's Sunday evening radio broadcasts became nationally famous, and he

was also billed as Albert Sandler and his Palm Court Orchestra. He contributed regularly to Jewish causes, including Zionism, and often performed in aid of Jewish charities. His career was cut short through a long illness that led to his early death.

JC (3 Sept. 1948); *Radio Times* (10 Sept. 1948); M. Campbell, *The Great Violinists* (1980); *Times* (31 Aug. 1948); C. Andrews, *Radio Who's Who* (1947).

**SANDLER, JOSEPH** (10 January 1927–6 October 1998), psychoanalyst. Born in Cape Town, he was educated at university there, at the University of London, and at UH. From 1958–79 he was Director of the Index Project at the Anna Freud Centre, where he attempted to define and classify psychoanalytic concepts and divest them of ambiguity. From 1979–85 he served as Sigmund Freud Professor of Psychoanalysis at UCL. A founder of the Sigmund Freud Centre at the HJ, he edited the *British Journal of Medical Psychology* and of the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, and authored or co-authored 44 books and over 200 articles. One of the most highly respected psychoanalysts of his time, he was also elected FIS. His second wife, analyst **Anne-Marie Sandler** (née Weil), was formerly director of the Anna Freud Centre.

*Guardian* (8 Oct. 1998); *Independent* (12 Oct. 1998).

**SANDYS ROW SYNAGOGUE**, in Sandys Row, Middlesex Street (Petticoat Lane), Bishopsgate, is the oldest Ashkenazi synagogue still functioning as an active place of worship. It developed from the Chebrath Chesed v'Emeth v'Menachem Avelim (Society of Loving Kindness, Truth & Comforters of Mourners) which was founded in or about 1854 by some 50 working class men from Holland. That society, which met initially in a room in White's Row, Spitalfields, and held festival services in the Zetland Hall, Mansell Street, was the first chevra – a kind of friendly and benefit society with a prayer room or small shul attached – established in London, and grew into the Parliament Street (or 'Dutch') Congregation. In 1870 it acquired a disused French Chapel in Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, and moved the entrance

to Sandys Row. Owing to the Chief Rabbi's disapproval of the formation of new synagogues in the vicinity of established ones it was consecrated by the \*Haham. In 1887 it became one of the original constituents (at that time the largest) of the \*Federation of Synagogues. It left the Federation in 1899 and associated itself with the \*United Synagogue for burial purposes. From 1922–49 it was an associate of the United Synagogue, but is currently independent, apart from its association with the West End Great Synagogue for burial purposes. By 1930 its membership had peaked at 400, but this was certainly not reflected in attendance at services. Since the 1960s, with the steady departure of Jews from the district, it has experienced a gradual loss of membership. Its survival has been due largely to the efforts of an outstanding post-war president, Louis Brookarsh (d. 29 June 1989), who joined its executive in 1946, and to the membership of people living far from the East End who maintain their association with the shul owing to family links and sentiment. Thus in 1988 it boasted 375 members, and its first Bat Mitzvah ceremony was held in 2002. Ministers have included the Revs. I. Van Praagh, J. Pennamacoor, Simon Bronkhorst (d. 7 October 1952), and David Newman (d. 14 November 1989). Dr Schneier \*Levenberg represented it on the Board of Deputies for more than 50 years.

JC (2 May 1930, 3 Oct. 1875, 20 Nov. 1987); Jolles, *Directory*, 205; JYB; JCR-UK; other online sources.

**SANKER, LOUIS MORRIS** (1909–), Orthodox rabbi. Born in South Shields, he studied at the Sunderland Talmud Torah, and then at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, \*Jews' College, and UCL. In 1943 he obtained a PhD for his thesis on the Midrash psalms. From 1935 until 1944, when he became an RAF chaplain, he was Minister to the Bristol Hebrew Congregation, having previously served the congregation of Becontree, Essex. While Chaplain to the Second Tactical Air Force, deployed in Belgium and Holland, he participated in the first Moral Leadership course for personnel, held in 1945. He was a founder of the Central Committee for the Reconstruction of the Religious Life of Jews in Belgium and one of the first persons to enter Belsen after its liberation. In 1947 he

was appointed Minister of the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation.

JC (6 June 1947, 23 Sept. 1955); Samuel, *Jews in Bristol*.

**SAPHIR, ADOLPH** (1831–4 April 1891), Free Church of Scotland minister. A first cousin of Leopold \*Amery's mother, he was born in Pest, Hungary, the son of a merchant who, along with his wife and children, was converted to Christianity in 1843 by Scottish missionaries. Following his secondary schooling in Berlin he graduated from the University of Glasgow and trained for the ministry in Edinburgh. In 1854 he was appointed a missionary to the Jews and went to Hamburg. By 1856 he was back in Britain, settling in South Shields for five years and afterwards in London. Much published in theology, he received an honorary DD from the University of Edinburgh in 1878. His final post was as Minister of the Belgrave Presbyterian Church (1880–8). An enthusiastic supporter of efforts to convert the Jews of Hungary and southern Russia, he in 1887 became President of an association dedicated to that aim.

ODNB; G. Carlyle, 'Mighty in the Scriptures': a memoir of the Rev. Adolph Saphir (1893).

**SAPPER, ALAN LOUIS GEOFFREY** (18 March 1931–19 May 2006), union leader. London-born, the son of an accountant and a former suffragette, he was educated at Latymer Upper School and the University of London. For a decade he worked at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, identifying several subspecies of fern, and then became assistant to the General Secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians. He left the union in 1964 to lead the Writers' Guild of Great Britain, returning in 1967 and becoming General Secretary (1969–91). From 1969–84 he was on the TUC's General Council, where he frequently antagonised moderates with his militant left-wing stance. His union was often critical of Israeli policies. He was President of the Confederation of Entertainment Unions (1970–91) and of the International Federation of Audio-Visual Workers (1974–94). From 1974–94 he was also a governor of the British Film Institute and

from 1980–95 of the National Film School. In 1991 he founded Interconnect AV, a company supporting British film-making, and retired in 2000. He was a director of Ealing Studios (1994–2000) and from 1970–2000 chaired the League for Democracy in Greece.

ODNB; JC (28 Sept. 1979, 8, 29 April 1983, 6 May 1988); *Daily Telegraph* (22 May 2006); *Guardian* (23 May 2006).

**SACUI, ABRAHAM** (c1824–1 August 1893), choirmaster and composer. Of a Sephardi family, he was born in London. When young he moved to Liverpool, where he served the Old Hebrew Congregation as Choirmaster for over 40 years until his death. Under his direction it became, as the Chief Rabbi declared in 1893, the finest synagogue choir of any in Britain. It was in great demand for the consecration of synagogues in the north of England and in Ireland, and such was Saqui's reputation that the \*West London Synagogue attempted to poach him. *Songs of Israel*, a selection of his compositions for male-voice synagogue choirs, was published in 1878, and his exquisite *Ma Tovv* appears in a \*United Synagogue anthology of 1899. He also taught piano and singing in Liverpool, composed non-liturgical pieces such as *The Summer's Coming* (played for the Royal Family by the Grenadier Guards at Windsor Castle in 1874), and acted on stage, for example as Hecate in *Macbeth* in Manchester.

JC (27 March 1874, 11 Aug. 1893); *Liverpool Mercury* (2 Aug. 1893), posted online with further information by Jonathan Greenstein of Jerusalem.

**SARNE, MIKE** (6 August 1939–), actor, singer, and film director. Born Michael Scheuer in Paddington, London, to refugee parents from Czechoslovakia, he was educated at the University of London and achieved a number one hit in 1962 with his pop single *Come Outside*. Abandoning the pop world, he presented the 1960s children's television programme *Junior Criss Cross Quiz*, became a photographer contributing to *Vogue* and *Cosmopolitan*, and then turned to film directing. His films include the cult classic *Myra Breckinridge* (1970). He has also directed stage productions, particularly

fringe theatre, for which he won an award in 2005, and television commercials. Many of his acting roles reflect his linguistic abilities.

JC (10 May 1963, 18 Sept. 1964, 4 May 1965, 31 Jan. 1969, 4 Nov. 2005); online sources.

**SASPORTAS, JACOB BEN AARON** (c1610–98), \*Haham and polemicist. Born and educated in Oran, North Africa, he claimed descent from the celebrated Spanish Talmudist Nachmanides. For a number of years he served as Rabbi of Tlemçen, Morocco, until he ran foul of the government and fled to Europe, and made Amsterdam his base. From there, some years later, he was sent by the placated Moroccan ruler on a diplomatic mission to Spain, and in 1655, following his return to Amsterdam, may have accompanied \*Menasseh ben Israel to London. In 1663 he was invited to London to replace Moses Israel \*Athias as Haham. He arrived there in 1664 but was so perturbed by the Great Plague which broke out the following year that he left for Hamburg, where a rabbinical post awaited him. Of wide repute as a Talmudic scholar, Sasportas proved a fierce opponent of Shabbetai Zevi and Nathan of Gaza. In 1693 he became Rabbi of Amsterdam, his long-held ambition. Two of his sons settled in London.

EJ; JE; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, JHE.

**SASSOON, Sir ALBERT ABDULLAH DAVID, first Baronet** (1818–24 October 1896), businessman in India and Britain, and **SASSOON, Sir EDWARD ALBERT, second Baronet** (1856–24 May 1912), politician, businessman, and communal leader. Sir Albert was born into a prominent mercantile family in Baghdad. In the 1820s his father, David Sassoon, settled in Bombay, and became one of the wealthiest merchants in India by specialising in the China trade. Sir Albert, the eldest son, became head of the firm when his father died. He developed a substantial cotton and woollen manufacturing business in India, thus contributing to India's economic development. He also sat in the Bombay Legislative Council (1867–72), and was knighted in 1872. In 1873 he became the first Jew (and

Indian) to be given the Freedom of the City of London. From 1876 he lived in London, where he quickly joined British high society and became a friend of the future King Edward VII. Sir Albert was created a baronet in 1890 for his services to the Indian economy. He left £385,000 in Britain and millions in India and elsewhere. His son Sir Edward, born in Bombay, was Chairman of David Sassoon & Co., a director of the Imperial Bank of Persia, and did much for Empire telegraphy. He was Liberal Unionist MP for Hythe from March 1899 until his death. He was Vice-President of \*Jews College (1908–12) and President of the Elders of the Sephardi Synagogue. He left £423,000 in Britain. Sir Philip \*Sassoon was his son.

ODNB (Sassoon family); Jackson, *Sassoons*; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; Jolles; Stenton; WWW; JC (31 May 1912).

**SASSOON, ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID** (25 May 1840–13 March 1912), foreign merchant, and **SASSOON, ELIAS DAVID** (27 March 1820–21 March 1880), merchant and banker. Born in Bombay, the fifth son of David Sassoon, Arthur Sassoon moved to England in 1855 and was for some years Managing Director of David Sassoon & Co. of Leadenhall Street in the City. He was a close friend of King Edward VII, who after recovering from illness in 1908 stayed with Sassoon at the latter's Hove residence. Known for his knowledge of languages, Sassoon was an elder of the Sephardi Synagogue, and in 1907 was appointed CVO. At his death he left £411,000, but had been long retired from the firm. His wife was the daughter of Achille Perugia of Trieste; her sister married Leopold de \*Rothschild. His Baghdad-born brother Elias was sent to China in 1844 to develop the firm's mercantile links there, and dealt in textiles and opium, and eventually in finance. In 1864 he established a rival firm, E.D. Sassoon & Co., which broke away from the earlier family business, and opened offices in Bombay, Shanghai, and London. It also owned tea plantations in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), where he died. Sir Edward Elias \*Sassoon and Sir Jacob \*Sassoon were Elias's sons; Sir Percival \*David was his grandson.

JC (15 March 1912); *Times* (14 March 1912).

**SASSOON, Sir EDWARD ELIAS, second Baronet** (6 January 1853–2 December 1924), and **SASSOON, Sir JACOB ELIAS, first Baronet** (1844–23 October 1916), merchant and bankers. Their father was Elias David Sassoon, who extended the mercantile activities of the famous firm to China. Sir Jacob, who received a baronetcy in 1909, went to China in 1865 and founded branches of E. D. Sassoon and Co. in Hong King, Shanghai, and other 'treaty ports'. He spent most of his life in Bombay, where he promoted the cotton-spinning industry and was a noted philanthropist. He died childless, and his brother Edward succeeded to the baronetcy by special remainder. Sir Edward, chief partner in E.D. Sassoon & Co., whose activities outstripped its rival, the original firm of David Sassoon & Co., left £518,000 in Britain. These brothers' baronetcy was separate from the one created in 1890 for their uncle Sir Albert \*Sassoon, and inherited by Sir Edward Albert \*Sassoon, MP and then by Sir Philip \*Sassoon, at whose death the 1890 baronetcy became extinct.

ODNB (Sassoon family); WWW; JC (27 Oct. 1916); *Times* (4 Dec. 1924); Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**SASSOON, Sir [ELLICE] VICTOR, third Baronet** (30 December 1881–12 August 1961), banker and property magnate in China and Britain. Born in Naples, the son and heir of Sir Edward Elias \*Sassoon, second Baronet, Sir Victor was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and served as a captain in the RFC during the First World War. Prior to the Second World War he lived chiefly in Shanghai, where he was a leading property and hotel tycoon and Governing Director of the E.D. Sassoon Banking Co. Ltd. He served as a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly (1922–3; 1926–9). Following the Japanese invasion of China he lived in London, where he became a leading racehorse owner, and in the Bahamas. During the Nazi era many Jewish refugees were given work with his firm in India and China. He ended his family's long-standing economic role in China in 1950, following the communist takeover. In 1947 he was appointed GBE. According to some sources, late in life he became a Buddhist. His death in 1961 has been seen as the end of an era. Since his marriage

in 1957 to his non-Jewish American nurse was childless, the baronetcy became extinct.

ODNB; WWW; Jackson, Sassoons; Bermant, Cousinhood; Jolles.

**SASSOON (née Gubbay), FLORA** (1859–14 January 1936), scholar and philanthropist. She was born in Bombay, the daughter of a scholarly merchant of Baghdadi Jewish lineage; her mother was the daughter of Sir Albert \*Sassoon, first Baronet, Flora married her cousin David Sassoon (22 October 1841–18 March 1894), who having traded in Hong Kong and Shanghai had returned to Bombay to manage the head office of David Sassoon and Co., the firm started by his father. Following his death she took over the reins of the firm and relocated with her three children to London. Fluent in Arabic, Marathi, and several other languages, and swathed in fabric of brilliant hues, she became renowned for her lavish oriental-style hospitality. A scholar of Hebrew, she could engage in abstruse discussions on the Talmud. In 1904 she presided at a lecture delivered by Chief Rabbi Herman \*Adler at \*Jews' College, and in 1924, at the college's annual speech day, she delivered a learned Talmudic discourse. She took a beneficial interest in welfare movements, including the London Jewish Hospital, whose foundation stone she laid in 1915. Strictly Orthodox, she was for many years a member of Sephardi congregations in both London and Manchester. Her son **David Solomon Sassoon** (1880–10 August 1942) was one of the greatest collectors of Hebrew and Samaritan manuscripts in the world, with more than 1000 items in his collection. A catalogue of his holdings, *Ohel Dawid* (1933) was published by Oxford University Press. In 1933 he published the *Diwan of Samuel Hanagid* from manuscripts. His *History of the Jews of Baghdad* was published posthumously in 1949. His son **Solomon David Sassoon** (1915–27 May 1985) was ordained a rabbi in 1936 and lived in Letchworth until 1970, when he settled in Jerusalem where he died. He increased his father's great manuscript collection, and published a number of important works, including a facsimile edition of the commentary of Maimonides (3 vols, 1970), a work on shechitah (1955), and *The Spiritual Heritage of the Sephardim* (1957).

JC (23 March, 13 April 1894; 16 Jan., 28 Feb., 13, 27 March 1936, 15 Aug. 1942; 31 May 1985).

**SASSOON, FREDERICK DAVID** (1 May 1853–4 May 1917), foreign merchant and banker. The eighth son of David Sassoon (1793–1864), one of the founders of the famous firm of merchants and bankers in the East, he spent most of his working life in Hong Kong, where he was a member of the Legislative Council. He then became Chairman of David Sassoon & Co. (Ltd.) in London. He was also a director of the Imperial Bank of Persia. He left £696,000. His wife was the daughter of Edward L. \*Raphael, from another great merchant banking dynasty.

JC (11 May 1917); *Times* (11 May 1917).

**SASSOON, Sir JAMES MEYER** (11 September 1955–), businessman and political advisor. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, he became a chartered accountant. He served as Managing Director of UBS Warburg, the investment bank, from 1995–2002. From 2009–April 2010 he has served as a member of the Economic Recovery Committee of the shadow cabinet, and is a trustee of the National Gallery. He was knighted in 2008.

WW.

**SASSOON, Sir PHILIP ALBERT GUSTAVE DAVID, third Baronet** (4 December 1888–3 June 1939), politician and art collector. Paris-born, the son of Sir Edward \*Sassoon and of Aline, the daughter of the French Baron Gustave de Rothschild, he was technically a French citizen until the age of 19. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, he served as Conservative MP for Hythe from 1912 (at the age of 23) until his death. During the First World War he served as an officer in the Royal East Kent Yeomanry in France. Although an artistic bachelor, he was regarded as highly competent by many powerful men, and served as Private Secretary to Sir Douglas Haig in France (1915–18) and as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Lloyd George as Prime Minister (1920–2). He was Under-Secretary

for Air (1924–9 and 1931–7). Knighted in 1922, he became a Privy Councillor in 1929. He was First Commissioner of Works from 1937 until his death, although he had no seat in the Cabinet. He was trustee of the National Gallery (Chairman of Trustees, 1933–6), of the Wallace Collection, and of other art collections. His country mansion at Port Lympne, near Hythe, became renowned for both its luxury and its role as a meeting place for important, confidential venues. He was chiefly responsible for restoring 10 Downing Street and the Painted Hall at Greenwich, and held notable exhibitions of his art and furniture collections in London. He left £1,947,000. His sister Sybil married the fifth Marquess of Cholmondeley.

ODNB; WWW; Jackson, *Sassoons*; Jolles; Stenton; P. Stansky, *The Worlds of Philip and Sybil* (2003).

**SASSOON, SASSOON DAVID** (August 1832–23 June 1867), India and China merchant in London and communal leader. The founder of the famous Sassoon family's businesses in England, he was born in Bombay, the son of the second marriage of David Sassoon (1793–7 November 1864), a wealthy merchant and banker there. In 1858 his father sent him to London to establish a branch of the business, which he opened at Leadenhall Street in the City. The business prospered during the American Civil War by supplying Indian cotton to British manufacturers deprived of American supplies. He continued to live in London, and was a Warden of the Sephardi Synagogue and a member of the committee of the \*Jews' Free School and of \*Jews' College. A linguist who knew many languages, he married Flora, the daughter of Solomon Reuben of Baghdad, and was the father of Rachel \*Beer. He left £120,000 and an estate at Walton-on-Thames.

ODNB; Jackson, *Sassoons*; Bermant, *Cousinhood*.

**SASSOON, SIEGFRIED** (8 September 1886–1 September 1967), poet and author. He was born in Matfield, Kent, the grandson of Sassoon David \*Sassoon. His Anglican mother, who named him after the Wagnerian opera, was the daughter of a well-known sculptor, Thomas

Thornycroft, who carved the famous statue of *Boadicea and Her Daughters* at Westminster Bridge. He was educated at Marlborough and at Clare College, Cambridge, and then settled as a wealthy country gentleman. From 1906 he began to publish poetry. From 1915 he served as an officer in France, where he won the MC for bravery and was wounded. He also developed a detestation for the war. In 1917 he was sent to a hospital in Edinburgh, suffering from shell-shock, but was back at the Front in 1917–18. From 1919 he became involved in Labour politics and was the first Literary Editor of the *Daily Herald*. For the rest of his life he was a prolific writer, publishing an autobiographical work drawn from his diaries, *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man* (1928), which is regarded as a classic, and five further autobiographical accounts during 1930–45. His *Selected Poems* was published in 1925. One of the best-known literary figures in England, he championed younger, unknown poets, in particular Wilfred Owen, whom he had met while in hospital; he was instrumental in securing Owen's posthumous renown as a major poet. In 1957 he became a Roman Catholic. Three volumes of his *Diaries*, covering 1915–25, edited by Rupert Hart-Davis, were published in 1983–5.

ODNB; JC (8 Sept. 1967); M. Egremont, *Siegfried Sassoon* (2005).

**SASSOON, VIDAL** (17 January 1928–), hair-stylist. Born in London's East End to an Ashkenazi mother and a Sephardi father unconnected to the celebrated family of merchants and bankers, he was apprenticed to a local hairdresser, and attributed his later phenomenal success as a West End and Hollywood stylist to 'talent andchutzpah'. When, in 1948, the state of Israel was declared and promptly invaded, he fought as a volunteer with that country's defence forces. As a hairstylist he became a household name in the 1960s with his geometric haircuts that are now regarded as iconic symbols of that decade. He also invented the 'wash and wear' perm. He founded the HJ-based Vidal Sassoon International Centre for the Study of Antisemitism (SICSA), which opened in 1982. He was appointed CBE in 2009.

JC (11 Aug. 1967, 8 Nov. 1979, 13 Oct. 2006).

**SAVILLE (né Salberg), VICTOR MYER** (5 September 1897–8 May 1979), film director and producer. Born in Birmingham, the son of a Polish-born fine art dealer, he was educated at King Edward VI Grammar School. The outbreak of the First World War dashed his father's expectation that he would proceed to university to read law, and from 1914–16 he served with the London Irish Rifles; he was invalided out in 1916 having been wounded at Loos. He then worked for Birmingham-based prominent film distributor Solomon Levy, and in 1919 joined forces with Michael \*Balcon in the production company Victory Motion Pictures. He adopted the surname Saville in 1920. From the late 1920s he was a major figure in Britain's film industry. In 1936 he left Gaumont-British to form Victor Saville Productions, and in 1937 replaced Balcon as Head of Production for the short-lived MGM-British, continuing with MGM in Hollywood during the war and later with Columbia. He showed a particular aptitude for producing and directing musicals, and was responsible for such other motion pictures as *Goodbye Mr. Chips* (1939), *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1941), and *I, The Jury* (1953), the latter being one of several 'hard-boiled' Mickey Spillane thrillers he produced after the war. In 1950 he became an American citizen. His wife's uncle was Charles Moss \*Woolf.

ODNB; JC (30 Sept. 1983).

**SAVITT (né Shavitsky), MARTIN** (18 February 1921–28 June 2002), communal leader. Born in London, where his Palestine-born father had settled, he served in the army during the Second World War, afterwards joining his family's shopfitting and office furniture business. He became a stalwart crusader against racism and antisemitism. He was Chairman of AJEX's Anti-Defamation Committee (1952–8), National Chairman of AJEX (1964–6), Chairman of the \*Board of Deputies' Defence and Group Relations Committee (1973–8), and Board Vice-President (1979–85). In 1973 he led a party to Moscow to lay wreaths from AJEX and the British Legion at the Soviet War Memorial; the AJEX wreath was confiscated and Savitt was injured by a soldier. He stood as a Liberal candidate in the 1979 General Election and was prominently involved in the fight against the Arab boycott of Israel and in

the campaign for reparations for Holocaust survivors.

JC (12 July 2002).

**SAWADY, ERNEST KONRAD** (27 February 1916–14 August 1956), Reform minister. He studied at the Jüdische Lehrerbildungsanstalt, Berlin, arrived in England as a refugee, and obtained a BA in psychology from the University of London. He became a teacher in an LCC school and a volunteer in the National Fire Service. He contributed to the development of the Reform movement's Youth Association and was a regular visitor to children's summer camps organised by the St George's Settlement Synagogue (which developed into the South West Essex and Settlement Reform Synagogue), of which he was minister for ten years from its foundation in 1946 until his sudden death in Austria.

JC (24 Aug., 21 Sept. 1956).

**SAX, JULIUS** (1824–21 August 1890), inventor and electrical engineer. Born at Sagarre, near Moscow, he worked for Siemens & Halske, a telegraphic company in Berlin, before emigrating to London in 1851. He constructed automatic balances for use in the Royal Mint and in the chemical industry, certain of which were displayed at the International Exhibition of 1862. From 1863 he became an inventor of electrical equipment, producing many useful innovations, including the automatic system of electric call-bells used by fire stations and prisons. He was appointed machine maker to the War Office and to the Postal Telegraph Department, and also headed a private business at Store Street, Bloomsbury, which employed 250 men. After his death, his firm, headed by his two sons, installed (1892) the electric lights at the West Smithfield Central markets, the first public markets in the world to use electric lights, and (1893) installed the electrical communications by which Queen Victoria gave the signal for opening the Imperial Institute. Sax was an overseer of the \*Western Synagogue in London.

JC (20 Feb. 1863, 5 Sept. 1890, 6 May, 14 Oct. 1892, 24 Nov. 1893); *Times* (26 Sept., 5 Nov. 1892).



**SAXL, FRIEDRICH (FRITZ)** (8 January 1890–22 March 1948), art historian. Born in Vienna, the son of a distinguished lawyer, he was educated at the universities of Vienna and Berlin. After service in the First World War, he worked as a librarian and administrator at the Warburg Institute in Hamburg, and was a professor (1927–33) at the University of Hamburg. When the Warburg Institute was transferred to London in 1933, he went with it as a senior administrator, and was a professor (1944–8) at the University of London. His most important work was a catalogue of medieval astrological books and manuscripts, which was published in three volumes between 1915 and 1953, as well as a string of other works on art history such as *Classical Antiquity in Renaissance Painting* (1938). He was responsible for publishing *The Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, and was elected FBA in 1944. Hugh Honour and John Fleming (eds.), *A Heritage of Images: A Selection of Lectures By Fritz Saxl* (1970) contains many of his essays.

ODNB; WWW; JC (2 April 1948); *Times* (27 March 1948).

**SAXTON, ROBERT LOUIS ALFRED** (8 October 1953–), composer. He was born in London, the son of a barrister who was a law reporter for *The Times*. His maternal grandfather was Louis \*Infield. Educated at Bryanston School and at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, he has been head of composition at the Guildhall School of Music and at the RAM and is currently University Lecturer in Music at Worcester College, Oxford. One of the most prolific and respected of contemporary composers, he has worked in a wide variety of genres. Some of his works reflect his Jewish heritage, for instance *The Dialogue of Zion and God* (2000) and *Prayer Before Sleep* (1997), the latter in memory of Rabbi Hugo \*Gryn.

WW; Grove; L. Stevens, *Composers of Classical Music of Jewish Descent* (2005); *International WW in Classical Music* 2004; online sources.

**SCHACH, MAX** (c1886–1957), film producer. Probably born in Zenta, Hungary, in 1886 (some sources say 1890), he was educated at the universities of Vienna and Berlin. He worked

as a film producer in Germany from 1922–34, when he came to England. He then launched a film production empire, organised around his company Capitol Film Productions. It turned out a long list of forgettable operettas and light comedies such as *Land without Music* (1936), as well as the thriller *Love From a Stranger* (1937) with a score by Benjamin Britten. Schach's best remembered film, *The Stars Look Down* (1938), was released after he was no longer active in the industry. His empire collapsed after a few years in financial ruin and threatened lawsuits, and he fell into complete obscurity. A recent historian of his work, Naomi Collinson, was unable to trace anything further about his career. It is known that he died in London in 1957.

N. Collinson, 'The Legacy of Max Schach', *Film History*, 15 (2003), 376–89; B. McFarlane, *Encyclopedia of British Film* (2003); R. Low, *The History of the British Film 1929–1939* (1985).

**SCHAFFER, [HEINZ] RUDOLPH** (21 July 1926–23 February 2008), psychologist and academic. Berlin-born, he arrived in England on a Kindertransport and was sent to Ackworth, a Quaker boarding school in Yorkshire. His parents died in the Holocaust. He abandoned an architecture course at the University of Liverpool in favour of evening classes in psychology at Birkbeck College, London, while he worked for a glass export company. Following graduation, he worked (1951–5) at London's Tavistock Clinic, focusing on the problems of children separated from their parents. He was a clinical psychologist in Glasgow at the Hospital for Sick Children (1955–63), and took a doctorate at the University of Glasgow. From 1964–92 he was a member of the University of Strathclyde's Psychology Department, where he became a professor. Much published, he was founding Editor of the academic journal *Social Development*. Elected FRSE (1995) and hon. FBPS (1998), he received an honorary doctorate from the Open University for his outstanding contribution to the study of child development.

JC (2 May 2008); *Herald Scotland* (12 March 2008).

**SCHALLY, ANDREW VICTOR** (30 November 1926–), endocrinologist. Born in Vilna, then

in Poland and now in Lithuania, the son of a professional army officer, he lived in Romania during the war and survived the Holocaust. In 1945 he moved to Scotland, where he studied at the Bridge of Allan School, Stirlingshire. He graduated BSc at the University of London, and researched (1949–52) at the Medical Research Council in Mill Hill. He obtained a PhD from Canada's McGill University in 1957, and became an American citizen in 1962. He shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1977.

J. Lindsten, ed., *Nobel Laureates ... Physiology or Medicine 1971–1980* (1992); *WW*.

**SCHAMA, SIMON MICHAEL** (13 February 1945–), historian. One of the most visible of television presenters about history, he was born in London, the son of a textile merchant, and was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He taught at Cambridge and at Oxford, before moving in 1980 to the USA. Currently Professor of Art History and History at Columbia University, he visits Britain frequently. The best known of his many scholarly books on history include *The Embarrassment of Riches: An Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age* (1987) and *Citizens: A Chronicle of the French Revolution* (1989). He became internationally famous for writing and presenting the 15-part BBC documentary *A History of Britain* (2000), and has since made a number of further BBC history documentaries, such as *Simon Schama's Power of Art* (2006). He is also the author of *Two Rothschilds and the Land of Israel* (1978), and has been outspokenly critical of attempts to boycott Israel.

JC (29 Sept. 2006, 21 Nov. 2008); *WW*.

**SCHAPER, ISAAC** (23 June 1905–26 June 2003), ethnographer and social anthropologist. Born in a village in a poor desert area of the Cape Colony, the son of a pedlar who kept a small shop, he had lost both parents by the age of 20. Educated at the South African College and the University of Cape Town, where he studied social anthropology, he then took a PhD at the LSE. Between 1929 and 1950 he lived and worked in South Africa,

becoming Professor of Social Anthropology at Cape Town in 1935, and publishing monographs based on his field studies and editing survey volumes about South African tribes. His observations on tribal society in Bechuanaland (now Botswana) became renowned. Appointed to a chair at the LSE in 1950, he continued to write about South Africa. He edited five volumes of Dr Livingstone's letters and journals. Elected FBA in 1958, he was President of the Royal Anthropological Institute (1961–3), and retired in 1969.

ODNB; JC (8 Aug. 2003).

**SCHAPIRO, BORIS** (22 August 1909–1 December 2002), bridge champion. Born in Riga, Latvia, to a wealthy family that supplied working horses to clients across Europe ranging from the Tsar's army to the London Bus Company, he arrived in Britain with his parents following the Russian Revolution, and settled in Doncaster, where the synagogue had been co-founded by his great-uncle Hyman Schapiro. He briefly attended Clifton College, Bristol, and later studied at the Sorbonne. In 1935, while working for his father in Hamburg, he travelled to Berlin to act as interpreter for Viscount Castlerosse in the latter's audience with Hitler. In a restaurant Brownsirts, mistaking Schapiro for a non-Jew and Castlerosse for a Jew, abused the latter for drinking with an Aryan; a fight broke out and Schapiro spent two nights in a Gestapo prison, after which he swiftly returned to Britain. He won a gold cup for bridge in 1945 and, partnering future Conservative Cabinet minister Iain Macleod, again in 1946. He went on to win it a further nine times. Schapiro and another bridge partner won the European Championship (1949, 1949, 1954, 1963) and the Bermuda Bowl (the World Open Championships) in 1955. In 1962 Schapiro won the World Mixed Teams with Nico Gardner, Rixi \*Markus, and Fritzi \*Gordon. After many years in retirement from the game, he won *The Times* Invitational Pairs in 1991, having also won it in 1964. In partnership with **Irving Gordon** (c1940–), a Kingston Synagogue member, he won the Senior Pairs World Title at Lille in 1998. That same year he won his eleventh gold cup and the South African championship. He was

Bridge Correspondent of the *Sunday Times* from 1968 until his death.

JC (11 Sept. 1998, 27 Dec. 2002).

**SCHAPIRO, LEONARD BERTRAM** (22 April 1908–21 November 1983), barrister, academic, and historian. Born in Glasgow to a member of an affluent family in Riga, Latvia, and to a sister of Ephraim \*Levine, he spent part of his childhood in Russia, before moving to London with his family in 1918. After leaving St Paul's School he read law at UCL, and in 1932 was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn. Fluent in German and Russian, he was a supervisor at the BBC monitoring service at Evesham from 1940–2, and spent the remainder of the war in intelligence, becoming an acting lieutenant-colonel. In 1946 he resumed his law career, before quitting in 1955, the year his *The Origin of the Communist Autocracy* was first published, to devote himself to East European studies. The first edition of his major work, *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, appeared in 1960. He was (1963–75) Professor of Political Science, specialising in Russian affairs, at the LSE, where he had lectured for some years. His Yale lectures were published as *Rationalism and Nationalism in Russian Nineteenth-Century Political Thought* (1967). His 1917: *the Russian Revolutions and the Origins of Present-Day Communism* appeared in the year following his death. Elected FBA in 1971, he was appointed CBE in 1980. He was largely indifferent to his own Jewishness, but towards the end of his life, as Chairman of the Editorial Board of *Soviet Jewish Affairs* (subsequently renamed *East European Jewish Affairs*) and as a member of the Research Board of the \*Institute of Jewish Affairs, he was actively involved in exposing Soviet antisemitism.

ODNB; JC (11 Nov. 1983).

**SCHARF, RAFAEL FELIX (FELEK)** (18 June 1914–16 September 2003), writer, educationist, and memorialist of Polish Jewry. The son of a Crakow leather merchant, Felek Scharf attended a Hebrew-language Tarbut school. He qualified as a lawyer and arrived

in London in 1938 intending eventually, as a Jabotinsky supporter, to settle in Palestine. He acted as London Correspondent for a Krakow-based Jewish Polish-language newspaper and took courses at the LSE. During the war he served, as a 'friendly alien', in a British infantry regiment and then in British intelligence, interrogating German prisoners of war. Remaining in Britain, and married to a non-Jew, he set up in business first as a silk-screen printer and then, from 1971, as a dealer in English watercolours. Although an agnostic, he studied Talmud. Ensuring historical remembrance of destroyed Polish Jewry was his consuming passion. In 1984 he helped to found the Institute of Polish Jewish Studies at Oxford, and its journal *Polin*. He also founded the Centre of Jewish Studies in Krakow, and lectured on Polish Jewry during an annual summer course at the Jagellonian University. In 1994 he received an official award from the Polish government in honour of his efforts. He sat on the Editorial Board of the series 'Library of Holocaust Testimonies' published by Vallentine Mitchell/Frank Cass. In 1997 his many lectures and articles were published in anthology form as *Poland, What Have I to Do With Thee?*

*Guardian* (18 Sept. 2003); *Independent* (18 Sept. 2003); JC (3 Oct. 2003).

**SCHARRER, IRENE** (2 February 1888–11 January 1971), pianist. Born in Norwood, London, she was the daughter of a haberdashery and hosiery merchant from Melbourne, Australia. She studied at the Royal School of Music under Tobias Matthay, to whose tuition she introduced Myra \*Hess, who is, apparently erroneously, sometimes described as her cousin. She made her concert debut in Leipzig and performed regularly until 1958, when she and Myra Hess played Mozart's two-piano sonata at the RAM to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Matthay's birth. Known for her sensitive, refined playing and admirably even touch, she was particularly suited to the Romantic composers, and is well-remembered for her Chopin selections. She married a non-Jewish Eton master: the actress **Rachel Gurney** (née Rachel Gurney Lubbock; 5 March 1920–24 November 2001), best known for her role as Lady Marjorie

Bellamy in the television drama series *Upstairs, Downstairs*, was their daughter.

JC (22 Jan. 1971).

**SCHECHTER, SOLOMON** (c1848–20 November 1915), Hebrew scholar. A shochet's son, he was born Shneur Zalman Schechter, probably between 1847 and 1850, in Focsani, Romania. Loud, unkempt, magnetic, and volatile, he was a brilliant scholar who studied Talmud in Lwow and qualified in Vienna as a rabbi, having rejected the Chasidism of his parents. An adherent of the movement for the scientific study of Judaism embodied by Abraham Geiger, he arrived in England in 1882 to assist C. G. \*Montefiore with his studies, and associated with the Jewish intellectuals Israel \*Abrahams, Herbert \*Bentwich, Joseph \*Jacobs, Asher \*Myers, Lucien \*Wolf, and Israel \*Zangwill. He made a critical study of Hebrew manuscripts located in this country, contributed learned articles to the *Jewish Quarterly Review* and the *JC*, taught at \*Jews' College, and in 1890 was appointed lecturer in Talmud at the University of Cambridge, where in 1892 he was promoted to Reader. In 1896, with Simeon \*Singer, he published some important twelfth-century Talmudic fragments, and he spent 1896–7 in Cairo, returning with 140,000 medieval Hebrew manuscripts from the genizah (repository) of the Ben-Ezra Synagogue; of profound historical significance and seminal impact on Jewish studies, this discovery was as exciting for scholars as that of the Dead Sea Scrolls was to be. In 1898 Cambridge awarded Schechter the honorary degree of DLitt. He left in 1902 for New York, where he headed the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and founded Conservative Judaism.

ODNB; JE; EJ; N. Bentwich, *Solomon Schechter: a biography* (1938).

**SCHER, ANNA VALERIE** (1944–), drama teacher. A dental surgeon's daughter, she was educated at St Angela's College in her native Cork, and, following the family's removal to England, at Hove County Grammar School for Girls and Brighton School of Music and Drama. She was a child actress and tap dancer, and having qualified as a teacher at Trent Park College

(now Middlesex University) in 1968 she began the Anna Scher Theatre as a schools drama club. The Islington-based theatre has launched the careers of a number of well-known actors, although that is not its primary intention. Its method is based on improvisation and conflict resolution, and it presents drama workshops on social issues. It has been the subject of television and radio documentaries. Anna Scher has authored several books on acting. She has taken peace workshops to children in the Middle East and other strife-torn areas. In 1999 she received the Peace Person of the Year Award in Ireland and in 2003 the freedom of the borough of Islington. In 1988 she was named Jewish Care Woman of Distinction.

JC (27 May 1088, 17 Nov. 1995, 30 Jan. 1995, 26 Dec. 2003); *Guardian* (24 May 2004); online sources.

**SCHEWZIK, BENJAMIN** (c1852–22 April 1915), Orthodox rabbi. A formidable Kovno-educated Hebrew scholar, he had been rabbi at Pskov in Tsarist Russia, and exerted considerable influence over the East European Jews of London's East End. In 1888, when Professor of Talmud at the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, Ramsgate, he published a short treatise in Hebrew on cremation, and in the 1890s, having complained when Dr Moses \*Gaster conferred the rabbinical diploma on two students whom he deemed unworthy, precipitated the Greenburg-Barnstein affair that proved a turning point in the college's history. While at Ramsgate he travelled to London in order to conduct services, usually at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End, for the benefit of mainly immigrant Jews who did not belong to a shul. So powerful was his preaching that he often attracted many who did have seats elsewhere, but who preferred to stand in order to hear his silken oratory. It was not unusual for the hall to be packed to capacity with some 7000 persons, with an equal number being turned away. His dramatic revelation in Yiddish, at a memorial service for Edward VII in 1910, that the dead king had three weeks earlier persuaded the Tsar to halt an expulsion order on Kiev's Jews, caused almost all present to burst into tears. Disappointed in his hope of being appointed Principal Rabbi of the \*Federation of Synagogues, he in 1892 agitated for the \*United Synagogue to establish a presence in

the East End by building a new synagogue in Whitechapel. The proposal, considered seriously, ultimately proved abortive. Schewzig ran the so-called Russian Vapour Baths, situated in Brick Lane and used by Orthodox men, especially on Friday nights before attending shul. His son **Michael Sherbrooke** (né Schewzik; 15 December 1874–3 April 1957) graduated in German from UCL, taught at a Jewish boarding school, and under his new surname established a successful career as an actor. He performed initially with Frank \*Lindo's company and went on to win recognition in a season of Shaw's plays at the Court Theatre and as the name part in Gogol's *Inspector-General* for the Stage Society and his role in *Arms and the Man* at the Savoy. In the mid-1930s he worked in Hollywood.

JC (31 Aug. 1888, 5 April 1889, 24 Jan. 1894, 31 March 1922); *Times* (21 Sept. 1893, 2 Oct. 1894, 13 May, 21 Oct. 1910); A. B. Levy, *East End Story* (1951); D. Gutwein, *The Divided Elite: economics, politics and Anglo-Jewry, 1882–1917* (1992); *Who's Who in Hollywood*.

**SCHIDLOF, PETER** (9 July 1922–15 August 1987), viola player in the Amadeus Quartet. Born Hans Schidlof, to parents who owned a small general purpose shop in Goellersdorf, Germany, he arrived in England in December 1938, and was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. In 1940 he was interned as an 'enemy alien' on the Isle of Man, where he met two other members of what would later become the renowned Amadeus Quartet, Norbert \*Brainin and Siegmund \*Nissel. The quartet formally began in 1948, and became world famous. Originally a violinist, he was a viola player for the quartet, and also performed as a soloist. The quartet disbanded following his death. He was also Professor of Music at the University of London. Elected FRSA and appointed OBE, he received two honorary doctorates.

*Who's Who in Music; New Grove; M. Nissel, Married to the Amadeus* (1998); D. Snowman, *The Amadeus Quartet* (1981).

**SCHIFF, ALFRED GEORGE** (c1841–2 August 1908) and **Sir ERNEST FREDERICK** (25

December 1840–5 November 1918), stock-brokers. Born in Austria, the son of Leopold Schiff of Trieste, they were associated with the London Stock Exchange from the 1870s. Sir Ernest dealt mainly with Continental holdings and was a knight of Austria. Awarded a British knighthood in 1911, he left an estate of £1,056,000. His obituary in *The Times*, written just before the end of the First World War, observed that he was seldom seen in the Stock Exchange after the outbreak of the war, and it dwelled heavily on his Austrian connections. It was apparently implying that his loyalty to Britain was in some doubt. Interestingly, the JC did not carry an obituary of him. His brother Alfred headed the City firm of A.G. Schiff & Co., and left £591,000. In 1869 he married the divorcée Caroline Scates, with whom he had been living since 1865. Sydney Alfred \*Schiff was their illegitimate son. Alfred had no obituary in the JC, possibly owing to the notoriety of his lifestyle.

*Times* (7 Nov. 1918); *WWW*; ODNB for S. A. Schiff.

**SCHIFF, ANDRAS** (21 December 1953–), pianist. Born in Budapest and educated at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music there, he made his debut in his native city in 1972. He won the 1974 Tchaikovsky Piano Competition in Moscow and the 1975 Leeds International Piano Competition. A British subject since 2001, he is one of the best known of contemporary classical pianists and is also a conductor. He has received numerous awards, including the Royal Philharmonic Society's Instrumentalist of the Year Award in 1994.

*Grove; International Who's Who in Music* (2006).

**SCHIFF, DAVID TEVELE** (d. 17 December 1791), rabbi. Born into a distinguished family in Frankfurt, where he became a dayan, he was in 1765 appointed rabbi of London's senior Ashkenazi congregation, the \*Great Synagogue. His mother was the daughter of \*Abraham of Hamburg (Reb Aberle) who had dominated the congregation earlier in the century. Schiff served it until his death and styled himself 'Rabbi of London and the Provinces'. He is thus generally considered to have been Anglo-Jewry's third Chief Rabbi,

although the first formal incumbent of that post was Solomon \*Hirschell, described as 'chief rabbi of the German and Polish Jews in England'. During his rabbinate the \*Hambro' Synagogue appointed Israel Meshullam \*Solomon as its spiritual leader, which led to a faction within the Portsmouth community recognising Solomon's authority rather than Schiff's until Solomon's departure overseas in 1780. Disillusioned with the state of Anglo-Jewry, Schiff applied in vain for appointments abroad. Owing to arrangements by his pious son **Moses Schiff** (d. 1816), a benefactor of the Great Synagogue, his responsa *Leshon Zahav* were published at Offenbach in 1822. He was great-uncle by marriage to future Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler.

ODNB; EJ; JE; Duschinsky, *Rabbinate*; N. Cohen, 'Non-religious Factors in the Emergence of the Chief Rabbinate', *JHSET*, 21 (1968), 304–13; Katz, *JHE*.

**SCHIFF, OTTO MORITZ** (8 May 1875–15 November 1952), merchant banker, communal leader, and champion of refugees. Otto M. Schiff was born in Frankfurt, the son of a banker and the nephew of Jacob M. Schiff (1847–1920), a leading investment banker in New York. After service in the German army he moved to London, where he headed the merchant bank Bourke, Schiff & Co. He became a noted communal leader, serving as Co-Treasurer of \*Jews' College and as Overseer of the Poor for the \*United Synagogue. From 1927–48 he was President of the \*Jews' Temporary Shelter. During the First World War he was a gunner in the British army and was wounded, and also helped his brother Ernst to assist Continental refugees. He is best known for his important role in assisting German Jewish refugees fleeing Hitler to settle in Britain, and was one of the communal leaders who, in 1933, persuaded the British government to admit significant numbers of refugees in exchange for guaranteeing their costs. From 1938 he became Chairman of the German Jewish Aid Committee, for which he worked tirelessly and without self-publicity. He was appointed OBE (1924) for his work for war refugees, and CBE (1939). His brother **Ernst Heinrich Schiff** (1881–24 December 1931) established, in 1914, a hotel in Poland Street, London for Belgian and other refugees

fleeing their homelands during the First World War. He served as Warden of the \*Great Synagogue and as President of the London Jewish Religious Education Board.

JC (21 Nov. 1952, *Times* (24 March 1919, 28 Dec. 1931, 1 Jan., 4 March 1932, 17, 18 Nov. 1952); A. J. Sherman & P. Shatzkes, 'Otto M. Schiff (1875–1952): *Unsung Rescuer*', *Leo Baeck Institute Year Book*, 54 (2009), 243–71.

**SCHIFF, SYDNEY ALFRED** (12 December 1868–29 October 1944), novelist, translator, and patron of the arts. He wrote under the pseudonym Stephen Hudson. Born out of wedlock in London to Alfred George \*Schiff and the non-Jewish mistress whom Alfred later married, he was educated at a preparatory school and then at Wellington College, Berkshire. As a young man he worked in North America. Back in England, his literary career began following his marriage in 1911 to his second wife, Violet Zillah Beddington (1874–1962), sister of Ada \*Leverson. His first novel, *Concessions* (1913), was published under his own name. The Hudson pseudonym, adopted in anticipation of his semi-autobiographical sequence that began with *Richard Kurt* (1919), appeared on his second, *War-Time Silhouettes* (1916). He admired Marcel Proust, whose *Le Temps Retrouvé* he translated as *Time Regained* (1931). He subsidised the influential though short-lived periodical *Arts and Letters* (1918–20), and gave financial and moral support to a number of writers and artists, including Isaac \*Rosenberg.

ODNB; EJ.

**SCHILD, HEINZ OTTO** (18 May 1906–15 June 1984), pharmacologist. Born in Fiume, he studied medicine at the University of Munich. In 1932 he joined the National Institute for Medical Research in Hampstead and, in 1935, received a doctorate from the University of Edinburgh. From 1937–73 he worked in the Pharmacology Department of UCL, serving as a professor from 1961 and Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences from 1964–7. He is best known for originating the Schild Regression Analysis used to test the potency of a drug, and conducted research in many

other fields of pharmacology. In 1966 he was elected a FRS.

*Times* (21 June 1984); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 39, 383 *et seq.*

**SCHILLER-SZINESSY, SOLOMON MAYER** (1820–11 March 1890), rabbi and scholar. Born at Altöfen (Budapest), where he received a traditional Jewish education, he obtained a PhD from the University of Jena, taught Hebrew at the Lutheran College of Eperjes (Presov), and became a rabbi like many of his forebears. A Hungarian nationalist, he adopted the Magyar name Szinessy in 1848 and participated militarily in Louis Kossuth's uprising. He was wounded and captured, but escaped via Trieste to Ireland, from where he went to Britain, becoming in 1851 Rabbi of Manchester's United Congregation. His attempts to extend his rabbinic authority brought him into conflict with Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler, and although he personally would always remain an observant traditionalist he accepted an invitation to lead the city's Reform congregation, plans for which emerged early in 1856. He resigned his pulpit in 1860, and in 1863 became the first professing Jew to teach Talmudic and rabbinical literature at the University of Cambridge, where he was appointed Reader in 1866. His *Catalogue of Hebrew Manuscripts Preserved in the University Library* was published in 1876. He later edited a commentary on the Psalms and translated an account of Morocco by an eighteenth-century Italian Jewish traveller.

*JE*; *JC* (14, 21 March 1890); P. Severin Goldberg, *The Manchester Congregation of British Jews 1857–1957* (1957); Williams, *Manchester*.

**SCHINDLER, BRUNO** (16 October 1883–29 July 1964), sinologist, editor, and publisher. Born in Leschnitz, Upper Silesia, the son of a businessman, he studied history, political economy, and constitutional law at the universities of Berlin and Breslau. He spent 1907–10 in Britain, working in libraries and serving as Moses \*Gaster's secretary. He returned to Germany to study Arabic and Assyrian at the University of Leipzig, but was soon drawn towards Chinese. In 1912 he went to China, where he investigated the Kaifeng Jewish

community and helped to found a synagogue in Shanghai. In 1920 he founded the periodical *Asia Major*, which became Germany's leading sinology journal. The difficulties he encountered in having his manuscripts set correctly in Chinese characters led to his mastery of oriental typesetting. When the Nazis came to power he and his wife **Alma Schindler** (née Ehrlich; c1890–1958) took refuge in London, where they founded the Regent's Park School for Jewish refugee children from the Reich; Alma was Director. In 1936 Schindler joined Taylor's Foreign Publishers, and in 1939 he became Publication Manager for Lund Humphries, which produced a modern languages series under his general editorship. He also authored scholarly books, and edited two volumes honouring Dr Gaster. In 1949 he revived *Asia Major* (subtitled *British Journal of Far Eastern Studies*), and edited it until his death. He served as President of Hendon Reform Synagogue.

*JC* (14 Aug. 1964); *Asia Major*, 11 (1965), 93–5; M. Kern, 'The Emigration of German Sinologists 1933–1945', *Journal of Oriental and African Studies*, 118 (1998), 523 *et seq.*

**SCHLEGER (né Schlesinger), HANS** (29 December 1898–18 September 1976), graphic designer. A doctor's son, born in Kempen, Posen, Prussia, he served in the German army during the First World War, and was awarded the Iron Cross. At the end of the war he changed his surname. In the 1920s he became a designer of modernist posters and film sets in Berlin and (1924–9) in New York, often, in mock humility, using the signature 'Zero', as he did in his later work. From 1932 he lived in London, where he became nationally known as a poster and advertising designer. He designed the standard London Transport bus stop sign, and, during the Second World War, the famous 'Grow Your Own' poster. In the post-war period he established his own firm, which designed the symbols for Penguin Books, John Lewis, and many other firms; he became a Royal Designer for Industry in 1959. His designs are regarded as classics, with the originals being held in museums around the world. He had an Anglican funeral.

*ODNB*; P. Schleger, *Hans Schleger: A Life of Design* (2001); *Times* (26 April 1934); *JC* (14 March 1952).

**SCHLESINGER, BERNARD EDWARD** (23 November 1896–25 January 1984), paediatrician. The son of a German-born London stockbroker, and father of John \*Schlesinger, he was educated at Uppingham School and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, qualifying in medicine at UCH in 1923. He served as physician to the Hospital for Sick Children from 1927, and was Consultant Paediatrician to UCH from 1946. In the First World War he served on the Western Front and entered Jerusalem with Allenby. In the Second World War he rose to brigadier and became Consultant Physician to the North West Army in India and Honorary Civilian Consultant in Paediatrics to the Army. He was a founder of the British Paediatrics Association (President, 1954–5). He discovered that streptococcal infections can cause rheumatism in children.

*Times* (10 Feb. 1984); *BMJ* (11 Feb. 1984); *Lancet* (11 Feb. 1984); *Munk's Roll*, 8 (1989), 441.

**SCHLESINGER, GEORG** (17 January 1874–6 October 1949), production engineer. Born in Berlin and educated at the Technische Hochschule there, from 1904–34 he was Germany's first professor of machine technology research and production engineering. He was largely responsible for the international standardisation of machine tools and machine tool testing, contributed to modern industrial psychology techniques, and published in his field. He left Germany in 1934 and, after living in Brussels, moved to Britain in 1939, becoming Research Director at Loughborough College's new Institution of Production Engineering, and wrote a major work, *The Factory: Fundamental Problems* (1949). After the war Berlin City State established a triennial prize in his honour. F. \*Koenigsberger was his son-in-law.

*IBDCEE*; G. Spur and W. Fischer, eds., *Georg Schlesinger und die Wissenschaft vom Fabrikbetrieb* (2000).

**SCHLESINGER, JOHN RICHARD** (16 February 1926–25 July 2003), film director. Born in London, the son of Bernard \*Schlesinger, he was educated at Uppingham and at Balliol College, Oxford. Following

National Service was in a combined services entertainment unit he became an actor, obtaining small parts in British films. In 1957 he joined the BBC as a director, winning a BAFTA award for *Terminus* (1960), a documentary about Waterloo station. His films include *A Kind of Loving* (1962), *Billy Liar* (1963), and *Darling* (1965). *Midnight Cowboy* (1969), regarded by many critics as his most significant film, was the first mainstream one to deal with homosexuality, and his *Sunday, Bloody Sunday* (1971) contained the mainstream film world's first homosexual kiss: he was himself openly gay. From 1973 he was an associate director of the Royal National Theatre. Appointed CBE in 1977, he also directed for the Royal Shakespeare Company and for television. His niece, actress **Katharine Schlesinger** (1963–), trained at the Arts Educational School, London. She appeared in *Madame Sousatzka* (1988), directed by him, and has starred in such television productions as *the Diary of Anne Frank* and *Northanger Abbey*, as well as on stage.

*ODNB*; *JC* (6 Nov. 1957, 1 Aug., 3 Oct. 2003).

**SCHLESINGER, [MICHAEL] MAX** (c1821–11 February 1881), journalist and author. Born in Eisenstadt, Hungary, the son and nephew of rabbis, he was educated at the universities of Prague and Vienna, graduating MD from the latter in 1847. The following year he became involved in the revolutionary cause, reporting events in Vienna for the *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Augsberger Allgemeine Zeitung* before fleeing to Berlin to escape possible arrest. There he wrote *The War in Hungary, 1848–9*, which was published in English in 1850, the year he moved to London, where he became naturalised. He was London Correspondent of the two above-named papers, as well as of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), and papers in Berlin, Breslau, and Brussels. He founded a news-sheet, *Die Englische Correspondenz*, from which journals in Germany and Austria-Hungary with no London correspondents of their own compiled their British news. An attractive and compelling writer, he played a dominant part in shaping Central European perceptions of Britain. He authored *Saunterings in and about London* (1853; German language edition 1852) and produced a German translation (published in 1874) of Sir William Russell's



war diary. His wife was John \*Wertheimer's daughter. Their home was a rendezvous for Continental artists and literary figures visiting Britain.

*Times* (14 Feb. 1881); *JC* (18 Feb. 1881, 7 Sept. 1906).

**SCHLESINGER-BENZON, EDMUND ERNEST LEOPOLD** (d. 14 September 1873), paper goods manufacturer. Presumably of Jewish extraction, he was a very successful manufacturer of paper goods and labels in London – with branches in Manchester, Glasgow, and Paris – and a merchant in the City. He left £400,000. Little or nothing is known of his life; his brother, also a paper goods manufacturer, was named Henry Schlesinger. The 1871 Census lists an Ernest Benzon, aged 51, described as a 'steel manufacturer and iron merchant', and his wife Elisabeth, aged 42; both were born in Hamburg. In her will Elisabeth Benzon (d. 16 February 1878, aged 50), of the same London address, named her son Henry Ernst (*sic*) Schlesinger Benzon as her main beneficiary.

*Times* (12 April 1878); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**SCHLOESSER, CARL BERNHARD** (c1832–1914), painter, and **SCHLOESSER, [CARL WILHELM] ADOLPHE** (1 February 1830–10 November 1913), musician. They were born in Darmstadt, sons of the conductor of that grand duchy's opera, Hofkapellmeister Louis Schloesser. Adolphe, trained in music by his father, began his career in Frankfurt. Arriving in London in 1853, he was duly naturalised and in 1860 married into the Salomons family. He played frequently in concerts, and promoted Schumann's music at a time when that composer was not much appreciated. He was for 22 years Professor of Pianoforte at the Royal College of Music, before retiring in 1903. He wrote a large number of works for voice and piano, edited numerous classical pieces for piano, and contributed articles on music to various publications. His artist brother Carl Schloesser was known particularly for his depictions of interiors. He studied art in Frankfurt, where he began a lifelong friendship with Frederic (Lord) Leighton, and settled in Paris. There he exhibited frequently and regularly contributed etchings

and drawings to *Les Beaux Arts*. His painting *Forbidden Fruit*, portraying schoolboys caught in the act of smoking, hung in Napoleon III's smoking room in the Tuileries. Schloesser settled in London after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, and worked from a studio in Primrose Hill. He was never naturalised, on the grounds 'Once a Jew, always a Jew; and once a German, always a German'.

*Times* (12 July 1910, 12 Nov. 1913); *Musical Times* (1 Dec. 1913); *JC* (16 Oct. 1863, 1 Nov. 1907).

**SCHLOSS, DAVID FREDERICK** (5 April 1850–15 October 1912), civil servant and social investigator. Born in a suburb of Manchester, where his father, from Frankfurt, was a general merchant, he was through his mother, F. D. \*Mocatta's sister, related to many Anglo-Jewish notables. His sister married Sir Leonard Lionel \*Cohen. He had a brilliant academic record at Manchester Grammar School and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Possibly the first professing Jew to receive a college scholarship at Oxford, he gained Firsts in Classics and in Lit. Hum., and graduated BA in 1874. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1875. He served on the Council of the AJA. With an abiding interest in ameliorating poverty, he was connected with the \*Jewish Board of Guardians for many years and was its Sanitary Inspector from 1884 until his death. He was also employed in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. An early Fabian (although not a doctrinaire socialist), he assisted Charles Booth and other investigators of the London poor. He contributed articles to leading journals. Arthur \*Waley and Sir [Sigismund] David \*Waley were his sons; in 1914 they took the maiden name of their mother, Jacob \*Waley's daughter.

*ODNB*; *JC* (12, 19 March 1869, 16 June 1871, 2 Jan. 1874, 18, 25 Oct. 1912); Lewis, *Oxford*.

**SCHMOLLER, HANS PETER** (9 April 1916–25 September 1985), book designer. He was born in Berlin, the son of a physician. Educated at the Staatliche Kunstbibliothek in Berlin, he was apprenticed to a publisher. He arrived in Britain in 1937, and worked in southern

Africa from 1938–47, when he joined the Curwen Press in London. He is best known for his designs for Penguin Books, where he was employed from 1949 and served as a director from 1960–76. Many of his designs are regarded as classics, and his *Complete Pelican Shakespeare* (1971) received numerous awards. He also wrote essays and translations from German. He converted to Methodism before his first marriage in 1947.

ODNB; *Times* (28 Sept. 1985); *WWW*; H. Caplin & B. Rosenblatt, eds., *International Biographical of Central European Emigrés 1933–1945* (1983).

**SCHNEIDER, DAVID** (22 May 1963–), actor, comedian, director, and playwright. London-born, the grandson of Abisz and Clara \*Meisels and son of a surveyor who became Choirmaster of Hendon Reform Synagogue, he read modern languages at Oxford. He was about to begin a doctorate in Yiddish there when the National Theatre staged a production of *Ghetto* and he joined the cast. He made his name on television in satirical comedy shows with Rebecca \*Front and Patrick \*Marber. He has written the Jewish-themed play *The Eleventh Hour* (1996), has directed the Spiro Yiddish Players, and has appeared in films, notably *Mission: Impossible* (1996).

JC (22 Nov. 1996, 27 Jan. 2006); online sources.

**SCHNURMANN, [IVAN] NESTOR** (1854–13 April 1917), educationist and linguist. Born in Russia, he arrived in England in about 1880. He taught Russian and Slavic languages to army officers, and became examiner in Bulgarian to the Civil Service commissioners. He was for some time Lecturer in Russian Language and Literature at Cambridge, based at Christ's College. For a time Master of the Jewish house at St Paul's School, London, in 1894 he was appointed to the teaching staff at Cheltenham College, where he founded Corinth House for Jewish pupils. He retired in 1914. He authored several textbooks: *The Russian Manual* (1884), *Aid to Russian Composition* (1888), and *Russian Reader* (1899), a guide to the writer Mikhail Lermontev.

JE; JC (20, 27 April 1917).

**SCHOMBERG FAMILY**, consisted of eighteenth-century achievers who drifted out of Judaism. Its founder in England was **Meyer Löw Schomberg** (1690–4 March 1761). Born in Vetzburg, Württemberg, the son of a physician, he received an MD from the University of Giessen (1710) as one of its first Jewish students. He arrived in London in 1721, became LCP the following year, and was initially employed by the \*Great Synagogue as physician to poor congregants. In 1726 he was elected FRS, and soon afterwards unsuccessfully attempted to block the election of his professional rival Jacob \*de Castro Sarmento. He became a Freemason in 1730. By 1740 he had built up a lucrative practice with a fashionable clientele: he reputedly went on to earn 4000 guineas a year. In 1746, by which time he had forsaken Judaism for deism, he attacked the mores of London Jewry in an unpublished essay, *Emunat Omen* ('The Faith of a Physician'). With his encouragement, his sons become Anglicans to further their careers. His son **Isaac Schomberg** (14 August 1714–4 March 1780) obtained a MD degree from the University of Cambridge in 1749 and became a Censor of the College of Physicians, after a good deal of opposition. He also built up a fashionable clientele, with David Garrick and William Hogarth among his patients. His twin brother **Ralph Schomberg** (14 August 1714–29 June 1792) was educated at Merchant Taylor's School in London and received an MD from the University of Aberdeen. A notary public and a physician, he was involved in many lawsuits, and published plays and poetry of indifferent quality. Ralph's son **Isaac Schomberg** (17 March 1753–21 January 1813) entered the Royal Navy in 1770 and became a lieutenant and, from 1790, a naval captain. He saw many engagements and as first lieutenant aboard the ship commanded by Prince William Henry (the future King William IV) became involved in a bitter dispute with his young captain. He served as a Commissioner of the Navy from 1808–13. In 1802 he produced a five-volume work, the *Naval Chronology*, which is a useful reference source for naval historians. His brother **Alexander Crowcher Schomberg** (6 July 1756–6 April 1792), educated at Winchester and at Queen's College, Oxford (BA, 1779), became Senior Dean of Arts at the latter in 1791. He wrote books on a truly varied array of subjects, including poetry, Roman law, maritime law, and tariffs. Meyer Schomberg's son

**Sir Alexander Schomberg** (1720–19 March 1804), was educated at St Paul's School, and entered the Royal Navy in 1743. As a frigate captain in 1759 he covered Wolfe's landing in Quebec, later receiving a commemorative gold medal for his service in Canada. From 1771–1804 he commanded the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's yacht, a position that disqualified him from advancement to flag-rank, and for years he was the most senior captain in the navy. The model for Hogarth's painting *A Naval Officer*, he was knighted in 1777 and authored *A Sea Manual recommended to the Young Officers of the Royal Navy as a Companion to the Signal Book* (1789). His sons **Alexander Wilmot Schomberg** (24 February 1774–January 1850) and **Sir Charles Marsh Schomberg** (1779–2 January 1835) were also naval officers, and fought in the Napoleonic Wars. The former was promoted to rear-admiral in 1830 and to full admiral in 1849, and also wrote on naval affairs. From 1828–32 the latter, a commodore, was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; made CB in 1815, he was knighted in 1832, and from 1833 until his death was Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica. Two other sons of Meyer Schomberg of note were **Moses Schomberg** (1720–79), who in partnership with Solomon \*da Costa Athias was a notary public near the Royal Exchange, and **Solomon Schomberg** (1724–74), who was also a notary public in London as well as a member of the Inner Temple. In 1768–72 Solomon served on the staff of Lord Townshend, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and, most remarkably, was appointed an Irish Privy Councillor in 1770. Several other later members of this family who were Anglicans also became noted military officers. The family should not be confused with that of Frederick Henry de Schomberg, first Duke of Schomberg (1615–90), a prominent military officer, or his descendants, who were non-Jews.

ODNB; EJ; JE; E. R. Samuel, 'Dr. Meyer Schomberg's Attack on the Jews of London, 1746', *JHSET*, 20 (1959–61), 83–111; A. Sakula, 'The doctors Schomberg and the Royal College of Physicians', *Journal of Medical Biography*, 2 (1994), 113–19; G. L. Green, *The Royal Navy and Anglo-Jewry* (1989); Pfeffer, 'From One End of the Earth to the Other'.

**SCHON, Sir FRANK, BARON SCHON** (18 May 1912–7 January 1995), chemical manufacturer

and advocate of technical development. The son of a lawyer in Vienna, he was educated at Rainer Gymnasium there and at the universities of Prague and Vienna. After the Anschluss he took refuge in England. In 1939 he co-founded Marchon Products Ltd, and in 1943 he began Solway Chemicals Ltd. During the Second World War he moved his plants to Whitehaven, and became one of the largest employers in the area. He chaired both companies and was a director of Albright & Wilson Ltd, Blue Circle Industries PLC, and other companies. He was closely connected with the economic development of northern England and was Chairman of the Cumberland Development Board (1964–8). He became known for his advocacy of technical education and research. He was Chairman (1969–79) of the National Research Development Corporation, and was involved with other bodies concerned with technical education. Made an Hon. Freeman of Whitehaven, he received an honorary degree from the University of Durham. He was knighted in 1966 and received a life peerage in January 1976. He advised Israel in marketing chemicals, and was a long-standing member of the British-Israel Chamber of Commerce.

JC (20 Jan. 1995); Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW; Jolles.

**SCHONFELD, SOLOMON** (21 February 1912–6 February 1984), Orthodox rabbi and Holocaust rescuer. Born in Stoke Newington, the son of Rabbi Victor (Avigdor) \*Schonfeld, he was educated at Highbury County School and at a yeshivah in Tyrnau, Czechoslovakia, where his relative Rabbi Michael Weismandl, a significant figure during the Holocaust, was his mentor. He then trained at a yeshivah in Lithuania and received a doctorate at the University of Königsberg. In 1933 he succeeded his father, who had died three years earlier, as rabbi at the Adath Yisroel Synagogue in London and as presiding rabbi of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. He expanded his father's Orthodox school (renamed Avigdor School in the latter's honour) and founded the \*Hasmonean Grammar School. In the 1930s he was extremely active on behalf of refugees and was a member of the Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council, and married Chief Rabbi \*Hertz's daughter Judith. During 1938–9 he brought 1300 rabbis

and their families to England and worked tirelessly throughout the Second World War to rescue Jews, employing both legal and illegal means to bring Jews to safety. In 1944 he transmitted Weismandl's recommendation that the Allies bomb Auschwitz, the first time this had been proposed. After liberation, he was again a significant independent leader of efforts to rehabilitate the remnants of European Jewry. It has been claimed that he rescued 3700 Jews from the Nazis. In the 1960s he established a community centre in Ashdod, Israel, and wrote many books of note, including the *Standard Siddur Prayer Book* (1973). His son Dr **Jeremy Schonfeld** (11 July 1951–) has been a lecturer at the \*Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies since 1989 and was Assistant Director (1988–2002) of the Israel Diaspora Trust. He has written many works on Jewish history.

ODNB; *Times* (9 Feb. 1984); D. Kranzler, *Holocaust Hero: The Untold Story of Solomon Schonfeld* (2003); Ch. Tomlin, *Protest and Prayer: Rabbi Solomon Schonfeld and the Orthodox Response to the Nazi Persecution of Europe's Jews, 1942–1945* (2006).

**SCHONFELD, VICTOR (AVIGDOR)** (October 1880–1 January 1930), Orthodox rabbi and educationist. Victor (known as Avigdor) Schonfeld was born in Sutto, Hungary, the son of a dealer. He studied at the Tolpocany and Pressburg yeshivot, obtaining semikhah, and also received a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Vienna. Unlike many Charedi Jews, he and his associates accepted some measure of Rabbi S. R. Hirsch's combination of secular as well as traditional Orthodox learning. In 1909 he arrived in Britain as Rabbi and Librarian of the North London Beth Hamedrash, and acquired the Adath Yisroel Synagogue (1911) and a cemetery at Enfield (1924) for his congregation. In 1926 he founded the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations, which is one of the most important Strictly Orthodox groupings in this country. Schonfeld was also active in the Mizrachi movement, and lived in Palestine from 1920–2. Following his return to Britain he became a major force in Orthodox Jewish education here, as founder and Principal of the Finsbury Park Secondary School, which was established in 1929. He

died of septicaemia at the age of only 49, having already become a seminal figure in the history of Strict Orthodoxy in Britain.

EJ; *JC* (3 Jan. 1930); *Times* (2 Jan. 1930); *JYB* 1910; V. Schonfeld, *Judaism as Life's Purpose* (ed. S. Schonfeld, 1930). N. Lipschutz, *In Memoriam Rabbi Dr. V. Schonfeld* (1930); B. Homa, *A Fortress in Anglo-Jewry* (1953); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**SCHONFELD, YEHUDA CHAIM (YIDDEL)** (1892–1967), Chasidic rabbi, known as the Kielcer Rebbe. Born of rabbinic lineage in Wloclawek, Poland, he studied under his great-grandfather, before moving in his teens to Kielce. In 1929, having spent short periods in Belgium and France, he moved to London; he lived initially in the East End and from 1938 in Stamford Hill. In 1947 he took up residence in Golders Green, where he established the Shtiebl Kol Yaakov. He was known for his almost obsessive zeal regarding the laws of family purity, and maintained that the construction of a ritual baths should take precedence over that of synagogues. Three years before his death he emigrated to Israel.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**SCHONFIELD, HUGH JOSEPH** (17 May 1901–24 January 1988), author and scholar. Born in London and educated in Glasgow, he entered publishing, and authored *A New Hebrew Typography* (1932). He wrote a number of historical works, such as *Richard Burton: Explorer* (1936), but became known for his controversial writings on Judaism and early Christianity. The best known of these, *The Passover Plot* (1965), viewed the crucifixion of Jesus as part of a prearranged plot that went wrong. Schonfield produced a string of such works, from *Jesus: A Biography* (1939) to *The Pentacostal Revolution* (1974) and an *Authentic New Testament* (1968). While remaining a member of the LJS, he described himself as a 'Nazarene', that is, as someone who believed that Jesus was indeed a Jewish messiah. He was also a broadcaster and one of the best-known popular controversialist writers on religion in Britain. He founded a group, the

Commonwealth of World Citizens, which was to be devoted to international peace.

EJ; JC (5 Feb. 1988).

**SCHORSTEIN, GUSTAVE ISIDORE** (1863–16 November 1906), physician. He was born at Neuilly near Paris. By 1881 he was living with his family in Paddington; his Austrian-born father is described in that year's Census as a 'financial editor'. Educated at the City of London School and at Christ Church, Oxford, Gustave qualified as a physician at the London Hospital. Elected FRCP in 1897, he became an MD of the University of Oxford in 1904. One of the first Jews to be appointed a physician at a London teaching hospital, he was appointed (1905) Lecturer in Public Health and full Physician to the London Hospital, and Examiner in Public Health at the Royal College of Physicians. He was also consultant to the Brompton (Chest) Hospital and Hon. Medical Advisor to the Jewish Association for the Welfare of Women and Girls. Kindly and compassionate, he was widely admired. Following his death at only 43, an annual Schorstein Lecture in Clinical Medicine was established at the London Hospital, and a Research Fellowship in Medical Sciences at Oxford was founded in his honour. His sister married C. G. \*Montefiore.

JC (23, 30 Nov., 14 Dec. 1906); *Times* (19 Nov. 1906); *BMJ* (24 Nov. 1906); *Lancet* (24 Nov. 1906); *Munk's Roll*, 4 (1955).

**SCHOTT, BENJAMIN DAVID (BEN)** (26 May 1974–), author and journalist. London-born Ben Schott, the son of a neurologist, was educated at UCS and Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, where he read Social and Political Sciences (Double First, 1996). Following a stint in advertising he was a freelance photographer for several years. Well known for the lively compilation *Schott's Original Miscellany* (2002), its two sequels, and the annual *Schott's Almanac* (1st ed. 2005), he was once a weekly columnist for the *Daily Telegraph*, and is a regular feature writer for *The Times*.

JC (9 Dec. 2005); online sources.

**SCHOTT, LOUIS** (c1836–28 February 1901), foreign banker. Born in Frankfurt, he moved in the 1850s to England, where he was a merchant and foreign banker in the City of London, and head of a firm founded by a relative, Louis Floersheim & Co. of Old Broad Street and Lothbury. Unmarried, he left the considerable fortune of £348,000.

JC (23 Oct. 1891); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**SCHOTTLANDER, BERNARD** (18 September 1924–28 September 1999), sculptor. Born in Mainz, the son of an ironmonger, he fled to England in 1939. Having trained as a metalworker he worked as a welder and plater. In 1946 he began attending evening classes in sculpture at the Leeds School of Art, and from 1949–51 studied industrial design at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London. He proceeded to teach metalwork at St Martin's School of Art. He became noted for his industrial designs, and early in his career exhibited regularly at the Annely \*Juda Gallery. But his sculptures, typically consisting of metal abstract shapes suggesting symbolic undertones, became so massive in scale that they were displayed in public spaces, with smaller galleries being unable to accommodate them. He attained an international reputation as a master of his craft.

EJ; *Independent* (14 Oct. 1999).

**SCHOTZ, BENNO** (28 August 1891–11 October 1984), sculptor. Born in Arensburg (Kuresaare), Estonia, educated there and in Germany, he moved to Glasgow in 1912, remaining after he obtained a diploma in engineering from the Royal Technical College (now the University of Strathclyde). While working in a big shipbuilding company's drawing office he attended evening classes in sculpture at the Glasgow School of Art, and then turned professional. In 1919 he was a founder member, and in 1921 President, of the short-lived Society of Painters and Sculptors in Glasgow. In 1937 he was elected to full membership of the Royal Scottish Academy. From 1938–61 he headed the sculpture department at the Glasgow School of Art. Often likened to

Jacob \*Epstein, he established his reputation as one of Scotland's most important modern sculptors with a series of portraits of distinguished Scotsmen. In 1963 he was made the Queen's Sculptor-in-Ordinary for Scotland. In 1973 he became Hon. President of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, with which he had long been associated. He received an honorary LLD from the University of Strathclyde in 1969 and the freedom of the city of Glasgow – for his ninetieth birthday – in 1981. His autobiography, *Bronze in My Blood*, appeared that same year. Possessing deep Jewish feelings, he depicted many famous Jews – including Herzl, Ben-Gurion, and Viscount \*Samuel – and created Holocaust-themed sculptures. He assisted such refugees as Jankel \*Adler and Josef \*Herman. In 1955 he held exhibitions at the Bezalel National Art Museum, Jerusalem, and the Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Haifa. He was buried in Jerusalem.

ODNB; JC (19 Oct. 1984).

**SCHREIER, Sir BERNARD** (1918–), businessman. He emigrated to Palestine from his native Austria in 1938. For two years he was a captain in the Israeli army. Trained as a mechanical engineer, he moved to Britain in 1955, initially to visit his sisters and work for a year. He founded CP Holdings Ltd, now a major international conglomerate, with its headquarters in Watford; it has holdings in mining, construction, hotels, car sales, and other activities. He was knighted in 2000 for his contribution to the development of Britain's trade with Hungary.

JC (23 June 2000, 13 June 2003, 18 Feb. 2005); WW; Jolles.

**SCHRYVER, SAMUEL BARNETT** (15 March 1869–21 August 1929), biochemist. He was born in London, where his father is described in contemporary records as a 'Gentleman', and educated at UCL, Zurich Polytechnicum, and the University of Leipzig (PhD). Following a post in Liverpool he was a lecturer in physiological chemistry at UCL, and was chemist to the Research Institute of the Cancer Hospital. By 1913 he was an assistant professor at Imperial College, and by 1920 full Professor of

Biochemistry there. He published *Chemistry of the Albumens* (1906), *The General Characters of the Proteins* (1909), and *An Introduction to the Study of Biological Chemistry* (1919). He received a DSc from the University of London and in 1928 was elected FRS. In 1910, at the \*New West End Synagogue, he married Hebrew scholar Elsie Davis; she is separately noticed, along with her sister Paulina (Nina) \*Salaman.

JC (23 Aug. 1929); Times (22, 24 Aug. 1929); WWW.

**SCHULTZ, Sir JOSEPH LEOPOLD (LEO)** (4 February 1900–22 July 1991), local politician. Sir Leo Schultz was born in Hull, the son of a pawnbroker from Russian Poland. Unable to take up a place he had gained at the University of Cambridge, he turned to accountancy instead. A committed socialist, he served as a Labour councillor in Hull for 57 years. He became Chairman of the Council's Finance Committee in 1929, only three years after joining the council, and was a city alderman from 1962–74. Dubbed 'Mr Hull' and 'The Lion of Hull', he was given the Freedom of the City in 1973. That same year he served as Chairman of the Humberside Local Government Reorganisation Committee in 1973. He was active during the 1930s in the Hull Refugee Committee and adopted a boy from Austria. In 1965 the second purpose-built comprehensive school in Britain, located in Hull, was named in his honour. Appointed OBE in 1945, he was knighted in 1966.

JC (13 Sept. 1991); WWW; Jolles.

**SCHUSTER, Sir ARTHUR** (12 September 1851–14 October 1934), physicist. He was born Franz Arthur Friedrich Schuster in Frankfurt, the brother of Sir Felix \*Schuster. Owing to his parents' conversion to Christianity, he was baptised in 1856. Educated at Frankfurt Gymnasium and at an academy in Geneva, he joined his family in Manchester in 1870. Abandoning business life, he decided to become a scientist and received a doctorate from the University of Heidelberg. He became an authority on spectrum analysis (he coined the term 'spectroscopy') and led major expeditions to Siam, Colorado, Egypt, and the West Indies to study eclipses. In 1881

he became Professor of Applied Mathematics at Owens College (later part of the University of Manchester) and, from 1888–1907, Professor of Physics there. He later made important contributions to the study of low-pressure electrical discharges in gases, which led to the discovery of the electron. He also developed the periodogram, a pioneering method of studying statistical sequences. Elected FRS in 1879, he served as the Royal Society's Secretary from 1912–19 and its Vice-President in 1919–20, and received its Copley Medal in 1931. During the First World War he and his relatives suffered from much anti-German prejudice. Knighted in 1920, he received many honours. Despite his baptism, he was interested in Zionism. He attended the opening of the HUJ in 1925, and donated books to its library, as well as serving as Vice-President of the English Friends of the Hebrew University.

ODNB; WWW; JC (19 Oct. 1934); Times (15 Oct. 1934); Obit Notices FRS, 1 (1935), 409.

**SCHUSTER, Sir CLAUD, first BARON SCHUSTER** (22 August 1869–28 June 1956), civil servant and barrister. His father, a merchant, was the son of Leo Schuster (uncle of Francis Joseph \*Schuster), who had moved to England from Frankfurt in 1808. His mother was the daughter of a non-Jewish lieutenant colonel in the Madras Army. Educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford (BA, 1892), he was called to the Bar in 1895 by the Inner Temple. He practised on the Northern Circuit, and from 1899–1902 worked for the London Government Act Commission. He was then employed at the Board of Education, rising to Principal Assistant Secretary in 1911. In that year he transferred with the famous civil servant Sir Robert Morant, whose protégé he was, to oversee National Insurance. In 1915 he was chosen by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Haldane, to become Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary in the Lord Chancellor's office – a brave appointment in view of Schuster's German familial origins. Knighted in 1913 and made a KC in 1919, he held these posts under ten Lord Chancellors. He was awarded a peerage on his retirement in 1944, a most unusual honour for a civil servant unconnected with the Treasury or Foreign Office. He was a noted

mountain climber, and wrote several books on the subject.

ODNB; WWW; Times (29 June 1956).

**SCHUSTER, Sir FELIX OTTO, first Baronet** (21 April 1854–13 May 1936), banker. He was born in Frankfurt, the son of Francis Joseph \*Schuster and brother of Sir Arthur \*Schuster. Despite the father's conversion to Christianity, the family was still widely regarded as Jewish. Educated at the Frankfurt Gymnasium, at Owens College, Manchester, and at the Geneva Academy, Sir Francis trained as a pianist and had a lifelong association with music. In 1873 he entered the family banking firm in Frankfurt and then settled in London, where he was a partner in the family merchant bank of Schuster, Son & Co. His firm was taken over by the Union Bank of London, with him serving as Governor (Chairman) of the Union Bank from 1895. In 1918 this became the National Provincial and Union Bank (known from 1924 as the National Provincial), and was one of the 'Big Five' high street clearing banks. One of the few Jewish heads of a British clearing bank, he was regarded as one of the leading bankers in England, and was President of the Institute of Bankers in 1907–9 and of the British Bankers' Association in 1925. He also sat on a number of royal and other commissions. A strong free trader, he contested the City of London as a Liberal in 1906. He was given a baronetcy that same year. He was a member of the Council of India from 1906–16, and became involved in the so-called 'Indian Silver' scandal in 1912. He was also vilified during the First World War as a German. He left £605,000. One of his daughters married Lord Goddard, the famous judge.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**SCHUSTER, FRANCIS JOSEPH** (25 November 1823–23 August 1906), merchant banker. Born in Frankfurt, the son of a banker, he arrived in Manchester in 1866 to join relatives, who were prominent export merchants. Although he had converted to Christianity, he was close to the Jewish community. In due course he became a merchant banker (Schuster, Sons &

Co.) of Cannon Street in the City of London, which was chiefly engaged in American finance. In 1888 it was taken over by the Union Bank of London, which later amalgamated with the National Provincial Bank, and was developed as a discount bank by his younger son Sir Felix Otto \*Schuster. He left the considerable fortune of £782,000. His son **Ernest Joseph Schuster** (7 July 1850–18 December 1924), educated in Frankfurt and Munich, became a managing partner in the family bank in London, and also wrote extensively on international law and other subjects; like his brother Sir Felix \*Schuster he married a daughter of the prominent, apparently non-Jewish, German-born physician Sir Herman David Weber; Sir Stephen \*Spender was his grandson.

ODNB (Sir Felix Scuster); WWW.

**SCHUSTER, Sir GEORGE ERNEST** (25 April 1881–5 June 1982), barrister, government official, and politician. The son of a barrister and nephew of Sir Arthur \*Schuster and Sir Felix \*Schuster, he was educated at Charterhouse and New College, Oxford, and became a businessman in London. During the First World War he attained lieutenant-colonel's rank, and soon afterwards became noted as an expert on finance and an advisor on financial subjects to the government. From 1922–7 he served as Financial Secretary to the Sudan and, from 1928–34, as Indian Financial Minister. From 1938–45 he was Liberal National MP for Walsall. After the 1945 General Election, when he lost his seat, he became a close advisor to Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1961, aged 80, he became Hon. Treasurer to Voluntary Service Overseas, with whose development he was closely associated. He was active almost until the day he died aged 101, and published an autobiography, *Private Work and Public Causes*, at the age of 98. Appointed CBE in 1918 and knighted in 1926, he was awarded an honorary degree by the University of Oxford in 1964.

ODNB; EJ; WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**SCHUSTER, LEO** (1791–26 February 1871), merchant and banker. Born in Germany, the

son of cotton export merchant Samuel Judah Schuster, he moved to Britain in or about 1808 and, in around 1820, founded the firm of Leo Schuster, Brothers & Co., merchants at Manchester, Bradford, and Liverpool. In 1855 he founded the merchant bank of Schuster, Sons & Co. at Cannon Street in the City. In the 1860s Schuster and eight others purchased the Crystal Palace. He served as Chairman (1855–6) and Deputy-Chairman (1846–56) of the London and Brighton Railway. Like many other German Jews in Manchester, he converted to Unitarianism. His son Samuel Leo Schuster married the daughter of the Earl of Orkney, and his daughter Mariana Emily Schuster married Lord Halliburton, a senior civil servant. Leo Schuster was presumably the uncle of Sir Felix \*Schuster and Sir Francis \*Schuster. One of the most successful merchants of his day, he left £500,000.

Boase.

**SCHWAB, ERNEST SOLOMON (SHALOM)** (27 May 1909–14 September 1998), merchant banker and communal leader. Born in Halberstadt, Germany, the son of Hermann Schwab, a noted historian of German-Jewish Orthodoxy, he attended Breuer Talmudical Academy in Frankfurt, and arrived in London in 1927 to join the merchant banking firm Leopold Joseph, and later formed his own business, E. S. Schwab and Co. He was instrumental in the foundation, in 1933, of the Golders Green Beth Hamedrash. In 1987 he and his wife settled in Israel.

JC (13 Nov. 1998).

**SCHWABE, SALIS** (1800–23 July 1853), cotton manufacturer and philanthropist. Born Salomon ben Elias Schwabe near Oldenburg, Germany, and educated in Hanover, he moved in his teens to Glasgow to work in his uncle's mercantile house, and converted to Unitarianism. He then established himself in Manchester as a merchant and calico printer, and was one of the most successful in Britain. Prominent in Unitarian and Liberal circles, and a leading member of the Anti-Corn Law League and funder of many worthy civic and charitable endeavours, he introduced many



benefits for the substantial workforce at his immense rurally based calico printing works. With his effervescent cousin and wife, Bremen-born **Julia Salis-Schwabe** (née Schwabe; 1818–96), he entertained literary and musical celebrities, including Clara Schumann and Chopin, at his Manchester mansion. He left £180,000 and land when he died of scarlet fever. During her widowhood Julia gave time and money generously to a variety of causes, ranging from Garibaldi's Italian nationalist movement to the Froebelian kindergarten system, and funded medical relief to victims of a number of conflicts, including Russian pogroms. Salis Schwabe's Hamburg-born nephew, **Gustav Christian Schwabe** (1813–97), who had been baptised in Lutheran childhood, became a shipowner and financier in Liverpool. He invested in the Jewish East India shipping firm of J.S. de Wolf and Co. and set up Sykes, Schwabe and Co., trading with the Far East; he later financed Harland and Wolff – G. W. \*Wolff was his nephew – as well as the Hamburg-Amerika Line.

ODNB; Williams, *Manchester*; GM 1853 (ii), 319.

**SCHWANN, [JOHN] FREDERICK** (c1798–22 April 1882), textile merchant. A native of Frankfurt who went to Huddersfield in the 1830s after the death of his brother, who had previously moved there, he became a large-scale textile merchant with branches in Manchester, Glasgow, and London, and left £317,000 at his death. He appears to have been in trade chiefly in London in later years, at Moorgate in the City of London. He married the daughter of a Birmingham Christian clergyman, and does not appear to have had any connection with the Jewish community at his death. His son **Sir Charles Ernest Schwann (later Swann), first Baronet** (25 January 1844–13 July 1929), educated at the University of London, was Liberal MP for North Manchester from 1886 until 1918. Given a baronetcy in 1906 and appointed to the Privy Council in 1911, he anglicised his name in 1913. Air Vice-Marshal **Sir Oliver Swann** (18 November 1878–7 March 1948), the son of Schwann's son John Frederick, was a distinguished RAF officer. He was made a KCB in 1924.

ODNB (Sir Oliver Swann); Stenton; WWW.

**SCHWARTZ, GEORGE LEOPOLD ADOLF** (10 February 1891–2 April 1983), economist and journalist. The son of an Austrian-born hotel waiter who became a wine merchant, he was educated at the Varndean School in his native Brighton and at a teachers' training college in Cheltenham. Following service in the First World War he graduated in Economics from the LSE. He lectured in Commerce at the University of London (1930–44) and authored or co-authored a number of important works on economics and investment. From 1944–61 he served as Deputy City Editor of the *Sunday Times*, and from 1945–54 edited the *Bankers' Magazine*. A committed anti-socialist during a period when collectivism held sway, he published a collection of his newspaper articles, *Bread and Circuses*, 1945–1958 (1959).

ODNB; JC (4 May 1956).

**SCHWARZ, CHRISTOPHER IAN (CHRIS)** (12 January 1948–29 June 2007), freelance photographer. London-born, the son of a non-Jewish mother and of a Jewish father who arrived in Britain from Lwow in 1939 to study Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, he became a professional photographer in his youth. He published *Down and Out: Orwell's Paris and London Revisited* (1984). In 2002 and 2003 he chaired the Brighton Jewish Film Festival (now the UK Jewish Film Festival). He then moved to Krakow, where in 2004 he established the Galicia Jewish Museum, which is dedicated to promoting appreciation for Polish Jewish culture through seminars on history, classes in Yiddish and Hebrew, and klezmer music concerts, as well as through displaying numerous images he had made connected with aspects of Poland's lost Jewry.

*New York Times* (8 Aug. 2007); JC (10, 21 Sept. 2007).

**SCHWARZ, RUDOLF** (29 April 1905–30 January 1994), conductor. Born in Vienna, the son of a wealthy businessman in transport, he played viola in the Vienna State Opera from 1922 and made his conducting debut in Dusseldorf in 1924. From 1927–33 he conducted the State Theatre at Karlsruhe. Unlike most other notable German musicians, he did not emigrate when Hitler came to power,

but remained as a director of the Kulturbund Deutscher Juden, established by the Nazis for Jews to perform before Jewish audiences. During the war Schwarz survived several concentration camps, including Auschwitz and Belsen, before being liberated in 1945. In 1947 he was appointed Conductor of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, raising it to the ranks of a leading institution. From 1951–7 he was Principal Conductor of the City of Birmingham Orchestra, and from 1957–62 of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, where he was notable for premièring works by many leading British composers, including Britten, Tippett, and Bliss, but aroused criticism for his controversial performance of Mahler. From 1964–73, when he was appointed CBE, he was Principal Conductor of the Northern Sinfonia. Subsequent musicians including Sir Simon Rattle have acknowledged his important influence on them.

JC (21 Aug. 1959, 25 Feb. 1994); *Independent* (11 April 1994); *Grove*; *WWW*; Jolles; online sources.

**SCIAMA, DENNIS WILLIAM SIAHOU** (18 November 1926–18 December 1999), astrophysicist and cosmologist. Born in Manchester, to a mother from Cairo and a businessman in the cotton trade whose grandfather had emigrated from Aleppo in the 1820s, he was educated at Malvern College and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was an enthusiastic member of the university's Jewish Society. He held posts at Trinity and Peterhouse, Cambridge; All Souls, Oxford; Princeton, Harvard, and KCL. He lectured at the Weizmann Institute, met his future wife in Jerusalem, and maintained links with Israeli scientists. A pioneering, influential, internationally-renowned cosmologist whose pupils included Steven Hawking and Sir Martin Rees, he was originally an advocate of the Steady State Theory, writing *The Unity of the Universe* (1959), but from 1965 of the Big Bang Theory, writing *The Physical Foundations of General Relativity* (1969) and *Modern Cosmology* (1971). He was elected FRS (1983), was President of the International Society of General Relativity and Gravitation (1980–4), and in 1991 received the Guthrie Prize of the Institute of Physics.

ODNB; JC (6 July 1923, 17 March 2000); *WWW*; *Nature* (17 Feb. 2000).

**SCOPP, SADIE** (1937–), actress. Born in London's East End, daughter of a Whitechapel butcher, she began her theatrical career in childhood with walk-on parts in Yiddish productions. On leaving school she joined the company at the Grand Palais, which staged a different play each week, 44 weeks of the year. She played juvenile lead roles to much acclaim until her marriage in 1968, when she retired.

JC (28 Jan. 1955, 17 Nov. 1967); Mazower.

**SCOTT, LEE** (6 April 1956–), politician. Born in London and educated at Clarke's College in Ilford, he was a sales director and charities consultant before becoming Conservative MP for Ilford North in 2005. He was also a member of Redbridge Borough Council from 1998. Communally involved, he served as Campaign Director of the UJIA from 1988–98 and is the Essex area chairman of the Conservative Friends of Israel.

JC (13 May 2005); Jolles; *WW*.

**SEALE, MORRIS SIGEL** (1896–29 August 1993), missionary. Born in Tsarist Russia with the surname Sigel, he was converted to Christianity in boyhood and studied theology at Queen's University, Belfast. Interested in the links between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, he authored *The Desert Bible* (1974) and *Qur'an and Bible* (1978). A Presbyterian missionary in the Middle East (1930–93), he translated several books of the Bible into colloquial Lebanese Arabic. Jerusalem-born fashion designer **Dorothea Noelle Naomi (Thea) Porter** (1927–2000), was his daughter.

ODNB (entry for Thea Porter); *Times* (8 Sept. 1993).

**SEBAG, SOLOMON** (1828–30 April 1892), educationist and Hebraist. An habitué of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, and the British Museum Reading Room, this unassuming and helpful scholar lost his father, Ribi Isaac Sebag, a London dayan, in infancy. He grew up to be a teacher at the \*Shaare Tikva School. In 1851 he published *The Hebrew Primer*

and Reading Book, which achieved two further editions (1861, 1871), as the main textbook for Anglo-Jewish children, but declined to update it for a further run, explaining that a fresh book 'by a new hand' was needed. Several of his Hebrew poems, written for special occasions, were printed. On the death of David \*de Sola he acted as temporary Chazan at \*Bevis Marks, but rejected the certain chance of permanent appointment on the grounds that it would interfere with his attendance at the opera.

JE; JC (12 March 1852, 6, 13 May, 6 June 1892); Hyamson, *Sephardim*; D. A. J. Cardozo, *Think and Thank* (1933).

**SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, HAROLD HENRY** (5 December 1924–), barrister and judge. The son of a Clifton and Cambridge-educated scion of two well-known Sephardi families, he was educated at Stowe, at the Lower Canada College in Montreal, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He served in the RAF during the Second World War and in 1951 was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. From 1973–83 he was a Deputy Circuit Judge. He was a member of the LCC from 1955–65 and of the GLC from 1964–73. He served as President of the AJA from 1966–71.

WW; JYB.

**SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, Sir JOSEPH** (1822–18 January 1903), businessman and communal leader. The nephew and principal heir of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, he was born in London, the son of Solomon Sebag (1789–3 December 1831), a merchant from Mogador, Morocco, and of Sir Moses's sister. He added the Montefiore to his surname after his uncle's death in 1885. A successful stockbroker who left £1,024,000, he served as President of the Elders of the Sephardi Synagogues of England and was President of the \*Board of Deputies from 1895 until his death. He also served as High Sheriff of Kent in 1888 and, from 1896, the year he was knighted, was Italian Consul-General in London. He is probably best remembered, however, for carrying out his late uncle's wishes and burning many of his papers, although some were rescued. His

grandson **Robert Sebag-Montefiore** (1882–19 December 1915), the son of Sir Joseph's son Arthur (1853–95), was educated at Clifton and Balliol College, Oxford, and became a barrister. He was a member of the Council of \*Jews' College and an Elder of the Sephardi Synagogue. A prominent Conservative in Kent, he was a member of the LCC from 1911 until his death. Commissioned a captain in the First World War, he died of wounds received at Gallipoli. He was married to the daughter of Marcus \*Samuel, first Viscount Bearsted. Robert's brother **Thomas Sebag-Montefiore** (9 November 1887–11 June 1954) was a professional army officer, rising to colonel, who won the DSO and MC in the First World War and was Commandant of the Royal Artillery OCTU in the Second World War. He later served as Hon. Secretary of the Royal Artillery Association and as Vice-President of AJEX. He was also a leading horseman who, in 1909, set the world's record with a jump of 29 feet on a horse, and was the ninety-third Englishman to gain a pilot's licence. He served as Chairman of the British Council of the World Sephardi Federation, and was an elder of the Sephardi Synagogue. He married Irene (1891–1933), daughter of \*Sir Leonard Cohen. His nephew, Robert's son **Arthur Sebag-Montefiore** (13 March 1912–28 April 1935), was educated at Wellington and at Balliol College, Oxford. At the age of 21 he inherited East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate, the former home of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, but died two years later near Ramsgate in the crash of a small plane he was piloting, together with a passenger. He was Hon. Treasurer of a committee to establish a chair at the HJ in honour of Sir Moses. He left £508,000, but East Cliffe Lodge was sold shortly after his death.

JE; EJ; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; JC (26 Dec. 1915, 17 May 1935, 18 June 1954); *Times* (29 April 1935, 14 June 1954); R. Sebag-Montefiore, *A Family Patchwork* (1987); Jolles.

**SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, OLIVER** (9 July 1915–October 1993), communal leader. Educated at Clifton and at Cambridge, he continued the family tradition of service to the Jewish community. He was President of the Jewish Welfare Board, Vice-President of the Jewish Blind Society, and an executive member of the Jewish Holocaust Memorial Society. He served

as a member of the Essex County Council. Hugh \*Montefiore was his brother.

JC (15 Oct. 1993); EJ.

**SEBBA (née Rubinstein), ANNE MARIETTA** (1951–), journalist and author, and **SEBBA, SAMUEL (SAM)** (16 March 1905–10 April 2005), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Latvia, Samuel Sebba arrived in London as a child; his father, a timber merchant, helped to found the Adath Yisrael Synagogue. Educated at Dame Alice Owen's School, Islington, and at the LSE, Samuel became a City solicitor and served as a Hackney borough councillor. During the 1950s he invested in property; his company, Warnford Investments, went public in 1962. From then onwards philanthropy became his major focus, and in 1967 he founded the Samuel Sebba Charitable Trust, supporting a wide range of causes, religious and secular, in Britain and Israel. He made aliyah in the early 1970s but died in London, three weeks after celebrating his hundredth birthday there. His daughter-in-law Anne Sebba, the daughter of prominent solicitor [Samuel] Eric Rubinstein MBE (29 July 1912–8 February 1997), read history at KCL. Following graduation she became a Reuters correspondent, and was the first woman accepted by that news agency as a trainee. Her books include *Battling for News: The Rise of the Woman Reporter* (1994), and biographies of Laura Ashley, Enid Bagnold, Mother Teresa, William Bankes, and Jennie Churchill. She has reviewed for the JC and judged literary awards including the H. H. Wingate/Jewish Quarterly Prize.

JC (31 Dec. 1993, 20 May 2005); online sources.

**SEDLEY, Sir STEPHEN** (9 October 1939–), judge. He was educated at Mill Hill School (Scholar) and Queen's College, Cambridge (Open Scholar; Exhibitioner). After working as a freelance writer and musician from 1961–4, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1964 (QC, 1983; Bencher, 1989). He served as a Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division (1992–9), and has been a Lord Justice of Appeal since 1999. Well known as a writer on human rights issues, he has

been President of the British Institute for Human Rights since 2000. He was President of the National Reference Tribunals for the Coalmining Industry from 1983–9, and Chairman of the Sex Discrimination Committee of the Bar Council from 1992–5. He was knighted in 1992 and made a Privy Councillor in 1999.

WW; JYB.

**SEDLEY (né Seletsky), WILLIAM SOLOMON** (7 November 1909–July 1985), solicitor and radical. The son of an East End immigrant tailor, he graduated at the LSE (B. Comm.; BSc Econ.) and became a solicitor in 1935, running a 'poor people's' law service in Bow. With his wife's brother **Sigmund Seifert** (16 October 1908–21 February 1979) he then formed a law partnership in Holborn, Seifert Sedley. It became prominent in many radical causes, especially the so-called 'Mortgage Strike' of the 1930s, in which relatively poor purchasers of newly constructed homes in north London sued building societies for 'jerry-building'. The firm was also prominent in rent arrears cases and in actions against unscrupulous money-lenders. It had many trade union clients and, at the time of Sedley's death, was acting for the NUM in the Miners' Strike of 1984–5. According to the *Morning Star* newspaper, Sedley was a lifelong member of the Communist Party. He was also a keen Yiddishist.

Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*; *Morning Star* (7 July 1985); JC (6 Dec. 1935).

**SEGAL, ANTHONY WALTER** (24 February 1944–), physician and medical researcher. Born in Johannesburg, he qualified in medicine in Cape Town (1967; MD 1974) and from 1979–86 was Senior Clinical Fellow at the London-based Wellcome Trust. Since 1986 he has been Charles Dent Professor of Medicine at UCL and Director of the Centre for Molecular Medicine there. An authority on the mechanisms of immunity, he was elected FRS in 1998.

WW; *International Who's Who* 2006.

**SEGAL, ARTHUR AARON** (13 July 1875–23 July 1944), artist and pioneer of art therapy. A leading Expressionist, and primarily a painter, he also created woodcuts on various themes. Born in Jassy, Romania, to middle-class parents who disapproved of his artistic ambitions, he became a socialist. In 1892 he moved to Berlin, where in 1904 he married his cousin. During the First World War the couple and their children lived in Switzerland so that Segal could evade the Romanian draft; in 1933 they fled Germany for Spain. In 1936 they settled in London, where Segal opened a school of painting in Theobalds Road; pupils ranging in age from 14–65 held their first exhibition in 1938. He taught the therapeutic value of art in a special weekly course for doctors and psychologists. In 1940 he was among some 40 refugee artists interned as ‘enemy aliens’ – a policy that was condemned in the Jewish press as ‘unimaginative stupidity’.

JC (30 Dec. 1938, 6 Sept. 1940, 30 April 1943).

**SEGAL, DAVID** (22 October 1901–6 February 1997) and **SEGAL (née Sloviesna), META** (26 August 1901–13 November 1981), actors. A printer’s son from Vilna who turned professional on the Yiddish stage in 1925, David arrived in London in 1933 from Romania with his actress wife Meta, a Vilna Hebrew teacher’s daughter, and Meier \*Tzelniker as guest artists at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel. They afterwards toured the provinces with Madame Fanny \*Waxman’s company, and then appeared in Belgium, and later South Africa. Settling in London in 1939, the Segals became members of the New Yiddish Theatre Company at the Adler Hall and the Alexandra Theatre, Stoke Newington, and subsequently joined the permanent company at the Grand Palais. A magnificent and versatile character actor, who despite colour-blindness did his own make-up to perfection, David excelled in comedic roles and continued to act well into old age. Meta was so dedicated to the stage that she once temporarily discharged herself from hospital in London rather than disappoint a Manchester audience.

JC (20 Nov., 4 Dec. 1981, 30 May 1997); *Independent* (25 Feb. 1997); Mazower.

**SEGAL, DAVID HUGH** (20 March 1937–), sprinter. London-born, educated at Clarkes College, Ealing, he was regarded as the greatest Anglo-Jewish sprinter since Harold \*Abrahams. Becoming European 200 metre silver medallist in 1958, he was British AAA 220 yard champion and record holder in that year and the next. By running 300 yards in 30 seconds he attained another British record. He was a member of the British team at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics in the 4×100 metre relay; finishing in 40.6 seconds, it came fifth. In 1958 he was European silver medallist in the 200 metre event. In the 1960 Rome Olympics, he again participated in the 4×100m relay team, which won the bronze medal (40.2 seconds). He then resided permanently in the USA, having enrolled at Furman University, South Carolina.

JC (24 July 1953, 21 June 1957, 13 June 1958, 22 July 1960); online sources.

**SEGAL, GRAEME BRYCE** (21 December 1941–), mathematician, and **SEGAL, LYNNE** (c1943–), academic and political activist. They were born in Australia, the children of two doctors. Educated at the University of Sydney (PhD, 1970), Lynne Segal has lived in Britain since 1980. In 1999 she became Professor of Psychology and Gender Studies at Birkbeck College, London. She is known for her many socialist feminist works, such as *Is the Future Female?* (1987), and for participation in left-wing Jewish groups such as Jews for Justice for Palestinians. She wrote an autobiography, *Making Trouble: Life and Politics* (2007). Her brother Graeme Segal was educated at the universities of Sydney, Cambridge and Oxford (DPhil, 1967). He was Reader (1978–89), Professor (1988–90), and (1990–9) Lowndes Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at the University of Cambridge. Elected FRS in 1982, he edited *Topology* from 1970–90.

WW; online sources.

**SEGAL (née Poznanski), HANNA MARIA** (20 August 1918–), psychoanalyst. She was born in Lodz, the daughter of a lawyer. From about 1930 the family lived in Geneva, where her

father edited the *Journal des Nations*. Trained at the Polish Medical Institute in Warsaw, she managed, in 1940, to flee from Paris to England, where she became one of the most distinguished of recent psychoanalysts and has been a champion of the theories of Melanie \*Klein, about whom she has written extensively. She has also contributed important work to the study of schizophrenia. From 1977–80 she was President of the British Psychoanalytical Society. She became a visiting professor at the University of London in 1987. She is also the author of *The Work of Hannah Segal: A Kleinian Approach to Clinical Practice* (1986) and of her memoirs, *Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow* (2008).

D. Bell, ed., *Reason and Passion: A Celebration of the Work of Hannah Segal* (1997); J.-M. Quinodoz, *Listening to Hanna Segal* (2007); *Guardian* (8 Sept. 2008).

**SEGAL, HYMAN** (26 May 1914–6 December 2004), artist and animal welfare activist. Born Chaim Segal, one of the seven gifted children of Russian immigrants in the East End, he attended the JFS and won a scholarship to St Martin's School of Art at 12. He subsequently set up an advertising design studio, one of his commissions being the poster for the 1936 New Zealand All Blacks Tour. During the Second World War he served with the Royal Engineers, and in 1946 he settled in the artists' colony at St Ives, Cornwall, where he remained for the rest of his life. He illustrated Father Trevor Huddleston's famous anti-apartheid book *Naught for Your Comfort* (1956). For 20 years he practised art therapy at a sanatorium near Camborne. An animal lover who often drew cats, and rescued seabirds injured in the 1967 *Torrey Canyon* oil disaster, he was an inspector for the RSPCA and Chairman of the St Ives branch. His memoir, *As I Was Going to St. Ives*, appeared in 1994. Stanley \*Segal was his brother.

JC (18 Feb. 2005).

**SEGAL, JEFFREY** (1 August 1920–), actor. Born in London, he was an extra in the 1934 film *Jew Süß*. Like his parents before him, he was during his youth a member of the West Central

Jewish Club, which was founded in 1893; he wrote a play for the club's diamond jubilee celebrations in 1953. From 1962 he was particularly busy in television dramas and serials, including *The Forsyte Saga* and *The Pallisers*, appearing in episodes of numerous popular series such as *Z Cars*, *Bergerac*, *Fawlty Towers*, *Yes Minister*, and *Jonathan Creek*. Occasionally his roles have been specifically Jewish.

JC (20 Oct. 2006); online sources.

**SEGAL, JUDAH BENZION (BEN)** (21 June 1912–21 November 2003), scholar. The son of M. H. \*Segal and brother of Samuel (Lord) \*Segal, he was born in Newcastle upon Tyne, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge; his academic career was interrupted by the Second World War. He served as an intelligence officer in the Middle East Force (1942–4), gaining the MC for his role in the capture of Derba in Libya, and then as captain in the British Military Administration in Tripolitania (1945–6). He returned to academic life, lecturing at the University of London's SOAS, where he was appointed Professor of Semitic Languages in 1961. Following his retirement in 1982, he became Principal of the \*Leo Baeck College for three years and raised its academic reputation, and later became its President. He was President of North Western Reform Synagogue (1976–2003) and Vice-President of both the RSGB (1985–91) and the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society. His publications include *Hebrew Passover* (1963), *Edessa* (1970) and *A History of the Jews of Cochin* (1993).

ODNB; JC (21 Nov. 2003).

**SEGAL, MOSES HIRSCH** (September 1875–12 January 1968), rabbi and academic. Known in Israel as Moshe Zvi Segal, he was born in Maishad, Lithuania, and was educated at rabbinical seminaries in Eastern Europe before arriving in England in around 1899. In the 1901 Census he was described as a 'traveller in jewellery'. He then entered the University of London and became Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholar at the University of Oxford (BA, 1906; MA, 1910), and tutor (1906–9) in Biblical and Semitic Languages there. From shortly after his arrival until 1925 he held rabbinical

appointments in Oxford, Newcastle, Swansea, and Bristol. In 1918–19 he was a member of the Zionist Commission to Palestine. In 1926 he settled in Eretz Israel, where he was a lecturer and later professor at the Hebrew University. He wrote extensively on the Hebrew language and on Biblical topics, and received many awards, including an Israel Prize in 1954. The father of J. B. \*Segal and Samuel (Lord) \*Segal, Baron Segal, he died at Kfar Sava, Israel. His wife, Leah (née Frumkin; d. 1968) was related to Chief Rabbi Jonathan \*Sacks.

EJ; Lewis, Oxford; *Who's Who in Israel* 1952; JC (26 Nov. 1909, 13 Oct. 1916, 2 Feb. 1951, 19 Jan., 20 Sept. 1968); (15 Jan. 1968).

**SEGAL, SAMUEL, BARON SEGAL** (2 April 1902–2 June 1985), politician and communal leader. Born in the East End, the son of M. H. \*Segal and brother of J. B. \*Segal, he was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne, trained at the Westminster Hospital, and practised as a physician. During the Second World War he was a senior medical officer and squadron leader in the RAF. He served as Labour MP for Preston in 1945–50 and was given a life peerage in 1964. From 1973–82 he was Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords. He chaired the National Council for Mentally Handicapped Children (1965–78), and was associated with a wide variety of Jewish causes. He was Chairman of the Anglo-Israel Association (1968–80) and of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Association, and Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce. Married from 1934 to Paul \*Rolo's cousin Molly (3 June 1911–September 1989), whose father long headed the Alexandria Jewish community, in 1977 he met Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who facilitated the removal of a number of Torah scrolls from Alexandria to Britain. Rabbi Leib \*Frumkin was Segal's grandfather.

JC (22 Dec. 1934, 27 March 1981, 16 June 1982, 14 June 1985); Jolles; Stenton; *WWW*; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**SEGAL, STANLEY SOLOMON** (11 October 1919–26 June 1994), educationist and

campaigner for disabled children. One of a large family raised by a widowed immigrant mother in the East End, and brother of Hyman \*Segal, he was educated at the JFS and Hanbury Street Talmud Torah. He was apprenticed to a signwriter at the age of 14, and during the Second World War served as a 'desert rat' in the Middle East, Italy, and North Africa. Upon demobilisation he took advantage of a new teacher-training scheme, and from 1951–4 taught at Mount Scopus Memorial College, Melbourne. Returning to England, he and his wife, a former nurse, became involved in supervising children's summer groups and the Jewish branch of the Children's Country Holidays Fund. He was appointed a juvenile court magistrate and secretary of the newly formed Guild of Diploma Teachers of Backward Children. He headed schools for mentally and physically handicapped children and became Life President of the National Council for Special Education. From 1970–87 he was Principal of Ravenswood Village in Crowthorne, Berkshire, an establishment for disabled Jewish children. He played a crucial part in the framing of the 1970 Education (Handicapped Children) Act, referred to by many professionals as the Segal Act, and was appointed OBE in 1978. His philosophy was encapsulated in the title of his 1967 book *No Child Is Ineducable*. Following his retirement he established the International Centre for Special Needs Education. His daughter **Valerie Sinason** (née Segal; 1946–), a child psychotherapist and adult psychoanalyst who in 1998 founded the Clinic for Dissociative Studies, co-edited the 1996 book that celebrates his life and work.

JC (8 July 1994); P. Mittler and V. Sinason, eds., *Changing Policy and Practice for People with Learning Difficulties* (1996); online sources.

**SEGAL, WALTER** (1907–85), architect. Born in Ascona, Switzerland, to Romanian Jewish artists, he studied architecture in Delft, Berlin, and Zurich, settling in Britain in 1936. At first he worked on interior and furniture design commissions and, during the 1940s, on air raid shelters and on workers' hostels. Anticipating post-war building requirements, he wrote *Planning and Transport* (1945) and *Home and Environment* (1946). Noted for developing an innovative self-build system

of housing design, he established a small practice while teaching, successively, at the Architectural Association, UCL, and the Thames Polytechnic. The legacy of his vision lives on in the Walter Segal Self Build Trust, which was established in 1989.

ODNB; *Architects' Journal*, 33 (1985), 14–33.

**SEGAL, YEHUDA ZEV** (June 1910–13 February 1993), Orthodox rabbi and educationist. Born in London, he moved north in 1913, when his father, Russian-born Rabbi Moshe Yitzchak Segal (1881–October 1947), a founder of London's \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, became head of the Manchester Yeshivah. Educated there after leaving Manchester Jews' School, Yehuda afterwards studied at the Mir Yeshivah in Lithuania. Following his marriage, he continued his studies in Gateshead. In 1938 his father managed to secure the arrival in Manchester of a number of students at Bratislava Yeshivah, and Yehuda likewise strove to bring refugees to safety. Owing to his efforts, Rabbi Naftali Shakowsky arrived in Gateshead, becoming rabbi there. During the early 1940s Yehuda returned to Manchester, and earned a living by manufacturing leather goods. In 1950 he was inducted Head of the Manchester Yeshivah, a post he held until his death. A saintly figure, he was consulted by numerous Jews, of varying degrees of Orthodoxy, for advice on a range of personal issues. Towards the end of his life, the number of people gathering to speak to him when he visited Israel was so great that numbered tickets had to be issued to ensure an orderly queue. His funeral in Manchester was attended by 5000 mourners from around the world.

JC (31 Oct. 1947, 26 Feb. 1993); *Independent* (26 Feb. 1996); S. Finkelman, *The Manchester Rosh Yeshivah: The Life and Ideals of HaGaon Rabbi Yehudah Zev Segal* (1997).

**SEIBER, MATYAS GYORGI** (4 May 1905–24 September 1960), composer and music teacher. Born in Budapest, the son of a civil engineer, he studied cello at the Budapest Academy of Music, where he was a pupil of Kodaly and a friend of Bartok. He lived in Frankfurt in the 1920s and came to England

in 1935. In 1942 Michael Tippett invited him to teach at Morley College in London, where he became a renowned teacher of serious music. A prolific composer of music in many genres, including cantatas, oratorios, film music, and song, with his best known piece probably being *Ulysses* (1949), he helped to found the Committee (later Society) for the Promotion of New Music. He was killed in a car crash in South Africa. G. S. Ligeti dedicated his *Atmospheres* to Seiber's memory.

ODNB; *Times* (27 Sept. 1960); JC (30 Sept., 7 Oct. 1960).

**SEIFERT, RICHARD** (25 November 1910–26 October 2001), architect. One of the best known of recent architects, he was born Reuben Seifert in Zurich and brought up in a large family in the East End. His father was both a doctor and a cinema manager. Educated at the Central Foundation School and at UCL, he set up his own architectural practice in London in 1934, and designed housing estates and other works. From 1940–6 he served in the Royal Engineers, leaving as a lieutenant-colonel; thereafter, he was often styled Colonel Seifert. In 1947 he resumed his practice, developing it into one of the most successful firms in the country. He is said to have designed more than 600 buildings in London alone, and to have had more influence on London's architecture than anyone since Wren. His most famous work was Centre Point in St Giles's Circus, which became notorious in the 1970s when its owner, Harry \*Hyams, kept it empty. The most famous building of Seifert's later career was probably the National Westminster Building in Bishopsgate, one of the tallest buildings in England. He also designed hotels, such as the Royal Garden in Kensington. His brash commercialism caused him to be poorly regarded by many established architects, although from 1971–4 he was a member of the Council of the RIBA, and in 1976 was elected FRSA. He also designed the Holocaust Memorial in Hyde Park, as well as such Jewish communal buildings as the B'nai B'rith Hillel House and Hall for the Hampstead Synagogue.

ODNB; WW; JC (16, 30 Nov., 2001); *Times* (27 Oct. 2001); *Guardian* (29 Oct. 2001); M. Emanuel, *Contemporary Architects* (1994).



**SELBOURNE, [MAURICE] DAVID** (1937–), political philosopher and social commentator. The son of a Paris-born consultant physician deeply involved in Jewish affairs and of the daughter of Moshe Avigdor Amiel, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School; Balliol College, Oxford; and the University of Chicago Law School. Although called to the Bar in 1960 by the Inner Temple, he worked for the British Employers' Confederation, as a freelance journalist, and as a tutor at Ruskin College, Oxford. He wrote plays, and later moved to Italy. His books include *The Spirit of the Age* (1992), *The Principle of Duty* (1994), *The Losing Battle with Islam* (2005), and a translation of the disputed manuscript of Italian-Jewish merchant Jacob d'Ancona, who ostensibly reached China four years before Marco Polo. Selbourne's son Raphael won the Costa First Novel Award in 2009.

JC (28 Oct. 1960, 28 Sept. 1973, 18 Jan. 1985, 31 Oct. 1997); online sources.

**SELBY (né Soldberg), HARRY** (18 May 1913–8 January 1984), politician. A Trotskyite who took little interest in Jewish affairs, he was educated at Queen's Park Senior Secondary School in Glasgow and worked as a barber. During the Second World War he served in the infantry and the Signal Corps. He was elected Labour MP for Glasgow Govan in February 1974, serving until 1979, when he lost pre-selection. A member of Glasgow City Council from 1972–4, he was described in one source as an 'unreconstructed Marxist who...blamed all social evils on the "boss class"', and allegedly won the Labour nomination for Glasgow Govan by 'a 7–6 vote, with all seven having the surname "Selby"'.

J. Sillars, *Scotland: The Case for Optimism* (1986); JC (24 Feb. 1984); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SELDON (né Margolis), ARTHUR** (29 May 1916–11 October 2005), economist and free market activist. A merchant's son, born in the East End, he was orphaned when his Russian-born parents died in the Influenza Pandemic of 1918, and was adopted by a local Jewish cobbler. He was educated at the Raines

Foundation School and at the LSE. There he was heavily influenced by pro-free market economists such as Lionel Robbins and F. A. Hayek and helped to found the Liberal Society. Following service in the Second World War he worked as a university tutor in London, and, in 1957, joined Ralph Harris at the newly founded Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA). For the next 30 years he served as the IEA's Editorial Director, turning it into one of the most influential think tanks in Britain, and a crucial progenitor of Thatcherism. It produced dozens of pamphlets and books, organised lectures, and liaised successfully with politicians and the media. Seldon's collected works were published in seven volumes in 2004–5. His son is the influential political historian Dr **Anthony Francis Seldon** (2 August 1953–), Headmaster of Brighton College (1997–2006) and since 2006 Master of Wellington College, who co-founded the Institute of Contemporary British History.

ODNB; *Independent* (12 Oct. 2005); *Daily Telegraph* (13 Oct. 2005); *Guardian* (13 Oct. 2005); JC (2 Dec. 2005); WW.

**SELF, WILLIAM (WILL)** (26 September 1961–), novelist. Born in London to a non-Jewish father and an American Jewish mother (née Rosenbloom), he was educated at UCS; Christ's College, Finchley, and Exeter College, Oxford. An abrasive social commentator, his novels include *Cock and Bull* (1992), *How the Dead Live* (2000), and *The Book of Dave* (2006). He has also published non-fiction and appeared regularly on television. Critical of religion, he has spoken of his lack of meaningful identification with Jewishness, and has been quoted as saying that Israel's right to exist is not 'absolute' but 'contingent' upon its behaviour.

JC (28 July 2006).

**SELIGMAN (née Salaman), BRENDA ZARA** (26 June 1885–2 January 1965) and **SELIGMAN (né Seligmann), CHARLES GABRIEL** (24 December 1873–19 September 1940) ethnologists. A sister of Redcliffe \*Salaman, London-born, Roedean-educated Brenda married Charles, the son of a wealthy London wine

merchant, in 1905. He altered the spelling of his surname in 1914. Educated at St Paul's School, London, he qualified in medicine at St Thomas's Hospital where as a member of staff he specialised in pathology. He was elected FRCP in 1911 and FRS in 1919. His parallel interest in ethnology was kindled while a member of the Cambridge anthropological expedition to the Torres Strait in 1898. He had joined intending to study plants and native medicine but developed an interest in local kinship patterns and customs, which resulted in several publications. In 1904 he was Scientific Director of an expedition to New Guinea. In 1906 he and Brenda did field work in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and years later in Africa. From 1913–34 he was part-time Professor of Ethnology at the LSE, having obtained a lectureship in 1910. He was President (1923–5) of the Royal Anthropological Institute, to which in 1958 his widow gave £22,000 to start an endowment fund in his memory. He published *The Melanesians of British New Guinea* (1910) and *The Races of Africa* (1930), and, with Brenda, *The Veddars* (1911) and *Pagan Tribes of the Nilotic Sudan* (1932). His influence on social anthropology was profound. Following his retirement he and Brenda opened their Oxfordshire home to many refugees from Nazism. They had an important collection of oriental art.

ODNB; JC (27 Sept. 1940, 8 Jan. 1965); Arts Council of Great Britain, *The Seligman Collection of Oriental Art* (2 vols, 1957–64).

**SELIGMAN, Sir CHARLES DAVID** (31 October 1869–11 December 1954), merchant banker. The nephew of Leopold \*Seligman, he was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Senior Partner (1893–1946) at Seligman Brothers, merchant bankers in the City of London, and also Chairman of National Discount Ltd. He served as a member of the Overseas Development Council of the Board of Trade (1933–9) and of the Advisory Committee of the Export Credit Department of the Board of Trade (1921–40), and was also Hon. Consul in London for Austria (1931–8). Knighted in 1933, he served as a board member of the Home for Jewish Incurables for 59 years (1895–1954).

WWW; Times (13 Dec. 1954); JYB; E. Waley and J. Morton, 'International Relations: a brief history of

the families from whom we are descended' (spiral-bound; privately circulated, 1999).

**SELIGMAN, EDGAR ISAAC** (14 April 1867–27 September 1958), fencing champion. The son of Leopold \*Seligman, he fought in the Boer War with the Imperial Yeomanry. In 1904 and 1905 he was épée champion of England, and was also English amateur champion in foils (1906) and sabre (1923, 1924). He competed in six Olympic Games, captaining England's fencing team in three (1912, 1920, 1924), and winning silver medals in team épées in 1906, 1908, and 1912. For many years he was a vice-president of the Amateur Fencing Association. He donated his collection of 5000 engravings to two London museums, and was also a talented painter of note. His brother **Herbert Spencer Seligman** (1872–19 March 1951), who was educated at St Paul's and the RMA, Woolwich, served in the Royal Artillery from 1892 until 1919, retiring as a brigadier-general. He fought in both the Boer War and the First World War, in which he was named in despatches six times and was awarded the DSO.

JC (13 April 1906, 3 Oct. 1958); JYB 1910; Times (7 Oct. 1958); B. Postal et al., *Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (1965); R. Siegel & C. Rheins, eds., *The Jewish Almanac* (1980); online sources.

**SELIGMAN, LEOPOLD** (c1831–5 December 1911), merchant banker. The father of Edgar \*Seligman, he was one of eight sons of David Seligman of Baidersdorf, Bavaria, several of whom opened important banking houses in Europe and America. Leopold moved to London as a youth and was a partner in Seligman Brothers, merchant bankers of 3 Angel Court in the City of London. His estate, valued at £326,000, included many legacies to Jewish charities. His brother **Isaac Seligman** (2 December 1834–21 April 1928), senior partner in the firm and a noted phil-anthropist, was Vice-President of the AJA from 1928 and its long-time Treasurer. His other communal activities included being Joint Treasurer of the Kishineff Relief Fund (1903). Sir Charles \*Seligman was his son. Another son, **Gerald Abraham Seligman** (26 March 1886–21 February 1973), educated at

Harrow and Cambridge, was a noted writer on glaciers and glaciology, and was President of the British Glaciological Association from its inception in 1936 until 1963. In the USA Leopold Seligman's brothers became leading merchant bankers, and were heavily involved in railway finance. His elder brother Joseph, a close friend of President Ulysses S. Grant, declined the offer of appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

ODNB; JC (8 Dec. 1911, 14 April 1928). Emden; E. Waley and J. Morton, 'International Relations: a brief history of the families from whom we are descended' (spiral-bound; privately circulated, 1999); S. Birmingham, *Our Crowd* (1967).

**SELIGMAN, Sir PETER WENDEL** (16 January 1913–), engineering company chairman, and **SELIGMAN, [RICHARD] MADRON** (10 November 1918–9 July 2002), businessman and politician. Their father, Dr Richard Seligman, PhD (d. 1986), of the merchant banking family, founded the APV Group, which makes engineering equipment for the food and other industries, chiefly for export. Sir Peter was educated at Harrow, in Zurich, and at Caius College, Cambridge. He joined APV in 1936 as Assistant to the Managing Director, and became a director in 1936, Managing Director in 1947, Deputy Chairman in 1961, and Chairman from 1966–77. Also a director of other companies and a member of the Engineering Industries Council (1975–7), he was knighted in 1978. His brother Madron was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford (President of the Union, 1940), where he met future Prime Minister Edward Heath, a notorious loner, whose closest friend he became. They were travelling together in Warsaw when the Second World War broke out. Heath later became godfather to Seligman's children. During the war Seligman served as a major in the Signal Corps in North Africa and Italy. Afterwards he headed his father's manufacturing firm. From 1979–94 he served as Conservative MEP for West Sussex. In the 1979 European elections, he achieved fame by achieving the largest majority (95,484) of any candidate in any democratic European election. He remained a strong pro-European and an ally of Heath. In 1994 he was appointed CBE. An athlete of note, he represented Britain in skiing at the 1952 Winter Olympics.

He married a great-granddaughter of D. W. \*Marks and great-niece of Statue of Liberty poet Emma Lazarus.

WWW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles; JC (18 July 1986); *Daily Telegraph* (12 July 2002).

**SELIGMAN (née Beddington), SYBIL** (23 February 1868–9 January 1936), musical figure. The daughter of wealthy London merchant Samuel Henry Beddington (d. 1914), she married David Emslie Seligman, a London banker. She was regarded as unusually attractive and cultured. In 1904 she met the famous Italian opera composer Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924), an insatiable womaniser, with whom she had a brief affair. After its conclusion, they continued as close friends and confidants for the rest of Puccini's life, exchanging over 700 letters, many of which are now at the Beinecke Rare Book Library at Yale University. She convinced Puccini to write an opera about America which is known as *The Girl of the Golden West* (1910), and which made him enormously popular in the USA. She translated the score and helped Puccini in many other ways. Her son Vincent wrote a book about the relationship. It is believed that she and her family acted as his financial patrons and backers. Her son Vincent Seligman wrote a book about the musical relationship, *Puccini among His Friends* (1938).

*Times* (10 Jan. 1936); V. Seligman, *Puccini among His Friends* (1938); online sources.

**SELLERS, PETER** (8 September 1925–24 July 1980), actor and comedian. He was born Richard Henry Sellers in Portsmouth, the son of a non-Jewish pianist and a Jewish mother, Agnes (Peg; née Marks), an entertainer and the great-granddaughter of Daniel \*Mendoza. Educated at Roman Catholic schools to 14, he then worked as a stagehand and jazz drummer. During the Second World War he served in the entertainment section of the RAF, chiefly in India. From 1947 he appeared regularly on BBC radio as a comedian and impressionist, and then achieved renown as a member of the famous *Goon Show* (1951–60). He also appeared in low-budget films and then, from the mid-1950s, in many hit comedies,

including *The Ladykillers* (1955), *The Mouse That Roared* (1959), and *I'm All Right Jack* (1959). He became internationally known with *Dr. Strangelove* (1964) and as Inspector Clouseau in *The Pink Panther* (1963) and several sequels.

ODNB; EJ; M. Starr, *Peter Sellers* (1991); R. Lewis, *The Life and Death of Peter Sellers* (1994).

**SEMION, [HIRSCH] ZELIG** (1860–1940), shochet and Chasidic lay leader. Born in Warsaw to followers of the Grodzisker Rebbe, he lived in Antwerp before arriving in London in 1914. He established himself as a ritual slaughterer and joined the Board of Shechita. His home in Sandringham Road, Dalston, was virtually open house for homeless Jewish refugees, and Rabbi [Israel] Joseph \*Lew lodged there for over a year. Following a dispute over a liturgical matter at the Dalston shtiebl set up by Leibish Rickel, he was among secessionists who established a rival one nearby. He regarded Rabbi Joseph \*Shapotschnick as a charlatan, and published, at his own expense, a newssheet called *Londoner Yiddish Vort* ('London Jewish Word') in which he attacked the rabbi. He was killed in the Blitz with his wife, daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**SEMION, CHARLES** (1814–18 July 1877), woolen merchant and local politician. Danzig-born, he first arrived in Bradford in 1839, and after briefly took up banking in London, returned there in 1857. One of its leading businessmen, he was elected Mayor (1864–5), Vice-President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce (1871), President of Bradford's Mechanics' Institute (1872), and DL (West Riding). He made donations to the local Eye and Ear Hospital, built and supported a convalescent home at Ilkley, promoted Bradford's Nurse Training Institution, and set up model lodging houses, as well as a day nursery. In his will he left £35,000 to educational institutions in Bradford. He also left £500 to the Great (Old) Synagogue, Manchester, to be invested to provide capital for the congregation's poor and interest for the upkeep of his wife's grave in Prestwich.

JE; JC (27 July 1877; 6 Sept. 1878); *Bradford Observer* (10 Nov. 1864, 2, 11 Nov. 1865, 19 July 1877); *Bradford Times* (11 Nov. 1865).

**SEMION, Sir FELIX** (8 December 1849–1 March 1921), laryngologist. Born in Danzig, the son of a stockbroker, he was educated in Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere, and served in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1. He arrived in Britain in the 1870s, practised at the Golden Square Throat Hospital in London, and from 1882–97 was Physician for Diseases of the Throat at St Thomas's Hospital, the first laryngologist to be appointed to a general hospital in Britain. A founder and President (1894–6) of the Laryngological Society, he served as Physician Extraordinary to King Edward VII (who died of throat cancer) from 1901–10. He made important contributions to the study of throat diseases and published widely. He received a knighthood in 1897 and was made KCVO in 1905. His many German and Austrian honours were rescinded during the First World War.

ODNB; EJ; JE; H. C. Semon and T. A. McIntyre, eds., *The Autobiography of Sir Felix Semon* (1926).

**SENATOR, RONALD** (17 April 1926–), composer. Born in London and educated at Hertford College, Oxford, and at the University of London, he was Professor of Composition at the Guildhall School of Music from 1981–4. Noted for his compositions on Holocaust themes, including *Holocaust Requiem* (1986) and *Lament for Hannah Senesh* (1991), he has also made important contributions to musical education. He is the author of a highly regarded autobiography, *Requiem Letters* (1996).

*International Who's Who in Classical Music 2004*; Grove; L. Stevens, *Composers of Classical Music of Jewish Descent* (2005).

**SEPHARDI CONGREGATIONS.** Britain's earliest Sephardi congregation was that established by Jews of Spanish and Portuguese background in the seventeenth century which foreshadowed the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue.

Services were held in Liverpool about 1750 for Sephardim embarking for North America and for Ireland. A small Sephardi community had been established in Dublin in about 1660 and there was a transitory Sephardi presence in Cork during the eighteenth century. From 1833 Sir Moses \*Montefiore had a small private synagogue for his own personal use, established alongside his home at Ramsgate. In 1874 a Sephardi synagogue, founded with the sanction of the London-based \*Haham by newcomers from North Africa, Turkey, and the Levant, was consecrated in Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester. Shifting population patterns necessitated the consecration in 1904 of a second one in the suburb of Withington, and in 1924 of a third, in West Didsbury. Salford's Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue was established in 1873, and was eventually joined by another for Sephardim, Zichron Yitzhak. The Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation in Maida Vale has four synagogues under its aegis: Bevis Marks, the Lauderdale Road Synagogue, the Wembley Synagogue, and the Montefiore Synagogue, Ramsgate. The withdrawal of Britain from India in 1948 led to the emigration of some 6000 Jews from there and elsewhere in the region, including Burma and Singapore. The Suez Crisis of 1956 saw the arrival of 2000 Jews from Egypt, and 3000 came from Aden when in 1963 it ceased to be a British protectorate. The immigration of these eastern Jews led to the establishment in London of Sephardi congregations independent of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, including, in the 1950s, the Jacob Benjamin Elias Synagogue and the Ohel David Synagogue.

JYB; JC (20 Dec. 2002).

**SEQUEIRA, ABRAHAM ISRAEL** *see*  
**RODRIGUES FAMILY**

**SEQUEIRA, JAMES HARRY** (2 October 1865–25 November 1948), dermatologist. Born in Whitechapel, the son of James Scott Sequeira, Medical Officer to London's Sephardi Synagogue, he was educated at King's College School and at London Hospital (MRCS, 1889; MD, 1891) and became a dermatologist. Based in London, he became a pioneer in the use of ultraviolet radiation to treat

skin diseases, and was also a leading specialist in the treatment of venereal diseases. His *Diseases of the Skin* (1911) went through five editions. He retired to Kenya, where he chaired the local branch of the BMA, and where he died.

ODNB.

**SEROTA (née Katz), Dame BEATRICE, BARONESS SEROTA** (15 October 1919–21 October 2002), politician. The daughter of a tailor of Mile End and Clapton, she was educated at the John Howard School and at the LSE. In 1942 she married a civil engineer, and worked as a civil servant in the Ministry of Fuel and Power from 1941–6. She was a Labour member of Hampstead Borough Council (1945–9), and a member of the LCC (1954–65) and of the GLC (1964–7), when she served as Labour Chief Whip. She was given a life peerage in 1967 and served as a Baroness-in-Waiting (Government Whip in the House of Lords) from April 1968–February 1969, and as Minister of State in the Department of Health and Social Security, 1969–70. She served as a Deputy Speaker in the House of Lords from 1985 and was appointed DBE in 1992. During her period as a governor of the BBC (1977–82) the pro-Arab lobby unsuccessfully attempted to have Michael \*Elkins removed as Jerusalem Correspondent and also questioned her impartiality and that of fellow-governor Stuart \*Young. A member of several groups concerned with social reform, she was the first Chairman (1974–82) of the Commission for Local Administration (the local ombudsman), and a director and governor of the Sadler's Wells Opera. She remained close to her Jewish roots. Her son **Sir Nicholas Andrew Serota** (1946–) was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School, Christ's College, Cambridge, and the Courtauld Institute of Art. He has been Director of the Whitechapel Art Gallery and of the Tate, transforming the nature of the Turner Prize.

ODNB; JC (4 Jan., 8 Nov. 2002); WWW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; Jolles.

**SHAARE TIKVA (GATES OF HOPE SCHOOL)** was a school for Sephardi boys opened in

1664 by London's Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. Supported by congregational funds and occasional benefactions, it eventually developed into the Medrash of Heshaim. The school originally taught just Hebrew and Judaism, but added English and arithmetic to its curriculum in 1736. Meanwhile, wealthy merchant and philanthropist Benjamin Mendes da Costa (1704–64) endowed, in memory of his son, the Yeshiva Mahané Raphael, a preparatory school for admission to the highest class of the Medrash. With Isaac de David Levy he also endowed the Yeshivah Assifat Haberim. Both yeshivot were later absorbed into the Medrash. In 1731 a school for Sephardi girls was opened, endowed by **Isaac da Costa Villa Real** (or Villareal; d. 1737) and named after him. Situated first in Heneage Lane and later in Thrawl Street, it ultimately merged with a National and Infant School founded in 1839. The school was transferred to the control of the London School Board in 1885 and in 1923 ceased activity as an ordinary school. Both schools gave way to the Hebrew and Religion classes run by the Bevis Marks congregation.

Hyamson. Sephardim.

**SHACKLETON (née Charkham), FIONA SARA** (26 May 1956–), solicitor. Born in London to economist Jonathan Philip Charkham CBE (1930–2006) and to a daughter of Barnett Alfred Salomon (10 November 1895–30 May 1965), Chairman of J. Lyons & Co from 1960–5, she was educated at Francis Holland School, Benenden School in Kent, and the University of Exeter (LLB, 1977). She rose to fame as the solicitor representing Prince Andrew in his divorce from the former Sarah Ferguson, and has since represented Prince Charles, Paul McCartney, American-born psychologist Alyce Faye Eichelberger (Mrs John Cleese), and Madonna in their respective divorce actions. She has been personal solicitor to Princes William and Harry since 2006, the year she was appointed LVO.

WW; JC (8 March 1996, 22 Feb. 2008); online sources.

**SHAFFER, ANTHONY JOSHUA** (15 May 1926–6 November 2001) and **SHAFFER,**

**Sir PETER LEVIN** (15 May 1926–), playwrights and novelists. The Liverpool-born twin sons of an affluent businessman and property owner who moved to Hampstead, they were educated at St Paul's School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. They co-edited the Cambridge student magazine *Granta*, and both worked as 'Bevin Boy' coalminers during the latter stages of the Second World War. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1951, Anthony later worked as an advertising copywriter, eventually founding his own company. He wrote the mystery play *Sleuth* (1970), which having triumphed in the West End and on Broadway became a film, as well as the script for Alfred Hitchcock's last film, *Frenzy* (1973), and the screen dramatisations of several Agatha Christie novels. Possibly his best script was for the horror cult classic *The Wicker Man* (1973). He wrote an autobiography, *So What Did You Expect?* (2001). Peter wrote his first television play, *The Salt Land*, in 1955. Before the instant success of his first stage play, *Five Finger Exercise* (performed in London in 1958 and subsequently honoured with a New York Drama Critics' Circle Award), his jobs included two years with a major London firm of music publishers. A very versatile playwright, he has written such acclaimed works for stage – several of which were made into films – as *Amadeus* (the Hollywood adaptation received a number of Academy Awards in 1985, including one to him for best screen play), *The Royal Hunt of the Sun*, and *Equus*. He was knighted in 2001. The Shaffer brothers co-wrote two detective novels under the pseudonym Peter Antony, which had been used by Peter alone for *The Woman in the Wardrobe* (1951).

ODNB (Anthony Shaffer); E; WWW; G. A. Plunka, *Peter Shaffer* (1988); M. K. MacMurrough-Kavanagh, *Peter Shaffer: Theatre and Drama* (1998); McFarlane.

**SHAFIR, SHULAMITH** (1 May 1923–25 November 2000), pianist. She was born in Odessa, the daughter of a Yiddish and Hebrew language poet and journalist who died when she was two. She then went with her mother to Tel Aviv, where she studied music, making her local debut at the age of 11. She arrived in London in 1935, making her debut there the following year. In 1944 she performed Sir Arthur Bliss's Piano Concerto at an Albert Hall event

to mark America's Thanksgiving Day, at which Winston Churchill addressed the audience. She assisted the war effort by performing for the services and in factories; she also played at the National Gallery Concerts, the Concert Aid to Russia Fund, at the Beecham Sunday concerts, and on radio. She continued to perform until the 1960s, but always declined to record commercially, preferring live performances. She later studied for a degree in Russian at UCL, and owing to her knowledge of church Slavonic was a consultant to Arthur Koestler for his controversial book *The Thirteenth Tribe*. She married a solicitor; their son is the arts journalist and screenwriter **Jonathan Alexander Romney** (31 December 1958–).

JC (9 Jan. 1959, 22 Dec. 2000); *Times* (24 March 1941, 11 Nov. 2000).

**SHAFTESLEY, JOHN MAURICE** (1901–11 February 1981), newspaper editor. Salford-born, he attended Salford Grammar School and the Manchester School of Art, and having graduated at the University of London was from 1926–36 on the technical staff of *Allied Newspapers* and the *Manchester Guardian*. He also lectured (1933–6) at the Manchester College of Technology. In 1937 he became Assistant Editor of the *JC*, which he edited from 1946–58, inveighing against Zionist bodies in the Diaspora that allied themselves with Israeli political parties and also against the notion that the Chief Rabbinate was above criticism. In 1956 he produced a bumper supplement marking the tercentenary of the Readmission, and was appointed OBE. Having ruffled feathers by defending Jewish Labour MPs who meekly toed their party's line over the Suez invasion, he was effectively rendered fangless by the *JC*, which sent him back to Manchester to run its affiliate, the *Jewish Gazette*. Following his retirement from journalism he edited the *JHSE's* publications. He was a section editor and contributor to the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*, and from 1973–6 chaired the Society of Indexers.

EJ; *JC* (14 Aug. 1981, 28 April 2008); Cesarani, *JC*.

**SHALLCROSS, BRIAN SINGTON** (27 December 1937–8 August 2009), journalist

and broadcaster. He was born in Birkenhead, the son of a non-Jewish insurance company agent and his Jewish wife, who descended on her father's side from Adolphus Sington and on her mother's from the sister of Saul Isaac MP. Educated at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne, and at the Newcastle campus of the University of Durham (BA Hons., English Language & English Literature), where he was President of the Students' Union and edited the university newspaper, he worked briefly with Thomson Newspapers, and then joined Tyne Tees Television. He afterwards reported on politics and Parliament for Southern Television and for Television South. In 2004 and again in 2007 he was elected Chairman of the House of Commons Press Gallery, where he had a desk for over 30 years. Alert, experienced, and well informed, he excelled at live unrehearsed interviews. He lectured and led tours at Westminster, educating schoolchildren and young journalists in how Parliament operates.

*Daily Telegraph* (10 Sept. 2009).

**SHALVI (née Margulies), ALICE** (16 October 1926–), academic and feminist. Born Alice Hildegard Margulies in Essen, Germany, she arrived in England in 1934 and from 1944–7 studied English Literature at Newnham College, Cambridge. She was an active member of the Cambridge University Jewish Society, participating in its Zionist Study Circle, and was the first woman to sing *zemirot* at its Friday night suppers. The society's involvement with young Displaced Persons during her last year at Cambridge kindled her interest in social work, and she took a postgraduate diploma in that subject at the LSE. In 1949 she made aliyah to Israel, where she became a renowned scholar and, although remaining Orthodox, the country's most prominent fighter for gender equality.

Frankel & Miller, *Gown & Tallith*.

**SHANDEL, HERMAN** (1847–13 June 1924), Orthodox minister. Born in Lippa, Russian Poland, he was from 1876 Chazan at Sir Moses Montefiore's private synagogue

in Ramsgate, serving also as Shochet. For some time his Prussian-born wife Julia ran a boarding house for Jewish visitors to the town. He regularly took Sabbath evening meals with Sir Moses, was present at his death, and helped to officiate at his funeral, and thereafter served as administrator of the synagogue, of the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College, and of the East Cliff Lodge Estate. He compiled a pictorial history of Sir Moses's life and about 1922 visited the Holy Land, making a photographic record. When, in accordance with Sir Moses's wishes, Sir Joseph \*Sebag-Montefiore, burnt the deceased's personal papers, Shandel apparently rescued some of the documents, which eventually passed to his son-in-law Rev. Solomon \*Lipson and ultimately to the University of Oxford. A casting apparatus that he devised in the 1890s for humanely throwing heavy cattle destined for shechitah was adopted by a number of organisations in Britain and the colonies. Lord \*Winston is his great-grandson.

JC (20 June 1924).

**SHANE, [ASHER] LEWIS** (28 February 1911–15 August 1991), property developer, historian, and collector. He was born in Cwnfelinfach, Wales, the son of a clothing wholesaler who once owned a small coal mine. Both of his grandfathers were rabbis. He was articled to a solicitor in Cardiff, but qualified as a solicitor in London, where, in 1933, he was placed first in the All-England Law Examinations. He practised in commercial law and became a property developer, founding the Equitable Debenture and Assets Corporation, one of the largest of its kind in Britain. A keen historian, he served twice as President of the JHSE and as its Hon. Treasurer. He is best known for the remarkable collection of Anglo-Judaica he amassed, said to have been the best in private hands, which sold at auction in 1998 for £2,700,000. It included the Sefer Torah used by Sir Moses \*Montefiore on his journeys abroad, and many other treasures. Shane retired to Bermuda, but died in London.

JC (18 Oct. 1991, 10 July 1998; JHSET (1990–2), xvi–xvii; Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**SHAPIRO, HELEN** (28 September 1946–), pop singer. Born in Bethnal Green, she was educated at Clapton Girls' School and sang at Clapton Jewish Youth Club. Possessing a powerful, blues-type voice, she became a pop sensation in 1961 with hits including *Walking Back to Happiness*. Her career soon fell into the doldrums, but she later successfully reinvented herself as a performer in stage musicals, and, following release of her recording *Straighten Up and Fly Right* (1983) as a major jazz artist. In the late 1980s she joined the London Messianic Congregation, Golders Green, and in 1990 released the first of a series of gospel albums.

H. Shapiro, *Walking Back to Happiness* (1993); JC (3 March, 1 Aug. 1961, 4 Jan. 1974, 26 May 1989, 26 Feb. 1993); online sources.

**SHAPOTSHNICK, JOSEPH** (19 February 1882–October 1937), Chasidic rabbi. Born in Kishinev, Bessarabia, the son of the Belzitzer rebbe, he studied Greek, philosophy, and psychology in Odessa in addition to traditional Jewish subjects. Having lived for a time in Berlin he moved in 1913 to London, where he published a series of short-lived periodicals and gained a certain reputation as a 'miracle worker' consulted by both Jews and non-Jews regarding medical problems. In 1928 he made national headlines when he sent a herbal remedy to King George V. He wrote many Talmudic commentaries and translations as well as other religious works. A controversial and in many ways progressive figure who, inter alia, claimed to make proselytes within a brief instruction period and advocated an eruv in London, he never occupied a salaried rabbinical position at any of the numerous shtieblekh in the East End. He gave two-thirds of his meagre income to charity. Following the First World War, when there were some 10,000 Jewish women in Europe who did not know whether their husbands were dead or alive, he campaigned vigorously for a solution to the agunot problem. His views on the issue brought him into conflict with many great contemporary overseas scholars including the renowned 'Chofetz Chaim', and 600 rabbis in Poland signed a statement denouncing him. Nonplussed, he founded a yeshivah for boys and girls, set up a shechitah board under his own authority, and advocated the



establishment of a league or parliament composed of representatives of every religion in the world. Several thousand mourners lined Whitechapel Road on the day of his burial at the Adath Yisroel Cemetery at Enfield. Since both the \*United Synagogue and the \*Federation of Synagogues regarded him as a maverick, no rabbi attended his funeral.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; Ben-A. Sochachewsky, Joseph Shapotshnick (1927); *Times* (9 July 1936); *JC* (29 Oct. 1937).

**SHAPPS, GRANT** (14 September 1968–), politician. The son of owners of a photographic business, he was educated at Watford Boys' Grammar School; at Cassio College, Watford; and at Manchester Polytechnic. At 17 he became National President of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organisation. A sales executive and company director, having founded his own design and print services firm, he was elected Conservative MP for Welwyn Hatfield in 2005, becoming Housing Minister in 2010 in the coalition government. He is a member of the Conservative Friends of Israel.

*JC* (5 May 2000); *Jolles*; *WW*.

**SHAPS, CYRIL** (13 October 1923–1 January 2003), actor. Born in London, he was the son of a tailor and grandson of Rabbi Joseph Shaps, foundation rabbi of the Fenton Street Synagogue in the East End. He began acting while at the Central Foundation School, joined the Mowbray Players – an amateur Jewish dramatic company in Edgware – and won a scholarship to RADA, where he won the Shakespeare Prize for his portrayal of Shylock. His television roles included the grandfather in Jack \*Rosenthal's *The Barmitzvah Boy* in 1976. His stage parts included the frenetic gambler in Jonathan \*Lynn's award-winning *Three Men on a Horse* at the Royal National Theatre in 1987. He played a Warsaw Ghetto inmate in Roman Polanski's *The Pianist* (2002) and a Yiddish-speaking uncle in *Solomon and Gaenor* (2000). He often lent his talents to Jewish communal events.

*JC* (17 Jan. 2003); *Who's Who in Television* (1970).

**SHARON, RALPH** (17 September 1923–), pianist and arranger. Born in the East End, he became an accomplished pianist. He played with such notable English band and jazz performers as Ted Heath and Ronnie \*Scott, and led his own sextet in London. In 1953 he went to the USA, where he has been musical director and accompanist to Tony Bennett and an arranger and accompanist to many other big band and jazz greats.

*The New Grove Dictionary of Jazz* (2002); C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music* (1998).

**SHARP, Sir ERIC, BARON SHARP OF GRIMSDYKE** (17 August 1916–2 May 1994), businessman and civil servant. He was born in Whitechapel to immigrants from Russia; his father, Isaac Sharp (1879–1965), was a founder of the Jewish Bakers' Union and a local councillor for Poplar. Educated at Raines Grammar School in the East End and at the LSE, where he read Statistics and Economics, he served as an army captain during the Second World War and then joined the Board of Trade (1946–8) and the Ministry of Fuel and Power (1948–57), where he was significant in planning for the electricity industry. Fearing that future promotion was unlikely, he took the unusual step of becoming a business executive, serving as Marketing Manager of British Nylon Spinners (1957–64) and as a director of ICI (1964–9). From 1969 he was a senior figure at Monsanto, the American-based chemical firm, serving as its Deputy Chairman (1973–4) and Chairman (1974–81), and was President of the British Chemical Industries Association in 1979–80. From 1981–90 he headed British Cable & Wireless, a nationalised industry, during its period of privatisation under the Thatcher government, and in that role he became internationally known. Knighted in 1984, he received a life peerage in 1989.

ODNB; *WWW*.

**SHAW, ARNOLD JOHN** (12 July 1909–27 June 1984), politician. Educated at the Coopers' Company School, London, and at University College, Southampton, where he read history, he was a schoolmaster in London

from 1932–66. He sat on Stepney (1934–48), Ilford (1952–64), and Redbridge (1964–8 and 1971–4) councils and was Labour MP for Ilford South from February 1974–9. He was a Parliamentary Private Secretary from 1977–9. He was Co-Chairman and subsequently Vice-President of Poale Zion.

JC (29 June 1984); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SHAW, DAVID LAWRENCE** (14 November 1950–), politician and chartered accountant. David Shaw was the son of a prominent member (née Bader) of the League of Jewish Women, and was educated at the King's School, Wimbledon and at the City of London Polytechnic. He became a chartered accountant and a successful corporate financial advisor. From 1987–97 he served as Conservative MP for Dover, and during 1983–4 was Chairman of the Bow Group. He was one of the first MPs to use the internet to reach constituents.

G. Janner & D. Taylor, *Jewish Parliamentarians* (2008); WW.

**SHAW (né Schulz), IVOR** (c1906–March 1993), architect. Born Israel Schulz near Tower Bridge, the son of Russian immigrants, he changed his name in 1940. Educated at the JFS and at the Northern Polytechnic, he became an architect. He worked on the Sydney Harbour Bridge and then, in London, helped to design many Piccadilly Line tube stations and the Senate House building at the University of London. From 1937–40 he worked with the Crown Agents in Palestine, and also designed many blocks of flats in St John's Wood and elsewhere in London, as well as the synagogue at Highams Park. He became noted for building air raid shelters into the basements of the buildings he designed, a step which possibly saved many lives. During the Second World War he served as a Staff Officer with the Royal Engineers, chiefly in India. Resident in Jerusalem from 1949–54, he was Chairman of the British Olim Society. From 1954 he again practised as an architect in London, where he designed flatlets for AJEX and other projects.

JC (5 March 1973).

**SHAW (né Schnur), NATHAN** (c1895–1 January 1969), football club director. Brought up in Stepney, he sang in synagogue choirs and at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, became a tailor and a professional boxing promoter, and owned champion racing greyhounds. A prominent member and benefactor of the East London Synagogue, he was a founder-director of the Ipswich Town Football Club in 1936, and in 1955 convinced Alf Ramsey, later England's manager during the 1966 World Cup, to become Ipswich's Manager. Ipswich rose from the Third to the First Division of the Football League and won the League Championship in 1962.

JC (18 May 1934, 12 May 1961, 17 Jan. 1969).

**SHAW, Sir SEBAG** (28 December 1906–27 December 1982), judge. Born in east London, he was educated at Central Foundation School and UCL. Called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1931 (QC, 1967; Bencher, 1967), he became leader of the South Eastern Circuit. He served as Recorder of Ipswich from 1958–68 and as Prosecuting Counsel of the Board of Trade, 1959–62. From 1968–75 he served as a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, and from 1975–82 as a Lord Justice of Appeal. He was a Member of the Bar Council, from 1964–8, and of the Parole Board from 1971–4 (Vice-Chairman, 1973–4). Knighted in 1968, he became a Privy Councillor in 1975. As a boy he attended the Hambro' Synagogue with his family and later joined the LJS. He was President of its Friends of the Hebrew University group and a vice-president of the Friends of Magen David Adom.

JC (7 Jan. 1983); WWW; *Kelly's Handbook* 1971; Jolles.

**SHEERNESS**, on the Isle of Sheppey, near the Thames estuary in Kent, had a small Jewish congregation founded about 1790. The port was of significance during the wars with Revolutionary France and Napoleon, and Jews settled there as licensed navy agents and as slop sellers and moneylenders to seamen. It is not clear where early services were held, but in 1811 a new synagogue was consecrated, with Simeon Leo, chazan of the Western Synagogue, officiating. It was a simple wooden structure

between Sheppey Street and Kent Street. The following year the London Beth Din imposed penalties on members of the community who had gone aboard a man-of-war on the Sabbath to collect money owing to them and sell merchandise. As in other naval ports, the community began to dwindle after 1815, with many members leaving to find livelihoods elsewhere. By 1841, when the synagogue was restored with outside help, only five Jewish families remained. A tiny communal burial ground at the rear of premises in the High Street was used until 1855, and afterwards part of the Isle of Sheppey cemetery was set aside for Jewish interments. The synagogue closed in about 1887, but remained standing until 1935. Ministers included Abraham ben Judah Leib, J. Benjamin (later of Liverpool), and L. Cohen. What was almost certainly the first Jewish service aboard a Royal Navy vessel occurred at Sheerness in September 1854, when Russian prisoners-of-war captured at Bomarsund in the Crimea, and visited at Sheerness by Sir Moses and Lady \*Montefiore and Baron Leopold de \*Rothschild, marked Rosh Hashanah aboard HMS *Benbow*.

Roth, Rise; JC (29 Sept. 1854, 31 Jan. 1997).

**SHEFFIELD**, the Yorkshire city once famous for cutlery manufacture, was home during the late eighteenth century to the brothers Isaac and Philip Bright, jewellers and silversmiths. Philip ultimately relocated to Doncaster. Isaac's sons Maurice (1788–1848) and Selim (1799–1891) maintained the family business in Sheffield until Maurice's death. In 1845 Maurice was elected to the Town Council, 'an honour altogether unsolicited by himself'. Selim's son Horatio (c1829–1906) became, in partnership with his non-Jewish father-in-law, a successful steel manufacturer; colourful and determinedly secular, Horatio, a well-known figure locally, had no ties to the formal Jewish community that developed during the early nineteenth century. In the 1820s a fledgling congregation met for prayer at the home of a resident who employed his own shochet; one account names the home's owner as Salomon Myers, another as Mr. Jacobs. Whatever the case, a congregation on a permanent footing might not have been established until about 1838. By 1842 a synagogue existed, with Rev. I. Levy as Reader. There

were then ten Jewish families in Sheffield – a number that doubled over the ensuing decade. Sheffield's New Hebrew Congregation (often referred to as the West Bar Green Synagogue), founded according to source as early as 1864 or as late as 1872, was closed between 1910 and 1935, the period which saw the demise of the North Church Street Synagogue, dating from 1866. The Central Synagogue, situated in Campo Lane and afterwards Brunswick Street, existed from the early 1930s until the late 1940s. The Orthodox synagogue in Wilson Road was dedicated on 3 April 1930. It was superseded in 2000 by the Kingfield Synagogue at the Sheffield Jewish Congregation and Centre, located in Brincliffe Crescent; Rabbi Yoinosson Golomb is the present spiritual leader. The Sheffield and District Reform Jewish Congregation was founded in 1989. Orthodox ministers who have served in Sheffield include Rabbi Revs. A. A. \*Green, J. Nieto, and N. S. Spiers, and Rabbis Barnet Isaac Cohen (son of Dayan Susman \*Cohen), Dr E. Wiesenberg, I. Chait, and D. Katanka. In its heyday in the 1960s the community numbered 2000; in 2005 the figure was 763. During 1963–4 Isidore Lewis was the city's Lord Mayor. In 1983 a shocking tragedy occurred when three members of the Laitner family were stabbed to death in their home by an intruder intent on raping their daughter and sister, whom he had noticed hours earlier in her garden during a family simcha.

JC (23 Feb. 1945, 1 Sept. 1978); Roth, Rise; Jolles; Armin Krausz, *Sheffield Jewry* (1980); JYB; JCR-UK.

**SHEFTON (né Scheftelowitz), BRIAN BENJAMIN** (11 August 1919–), archaeologist and academic. Born in Cologne, he moved to Britain with his parents shortly after Hitler's rise to power; his father, Rabbi Isidor Scheftelowitz (c1875–18 December 1934), an eminent scholar of Sanskrit and Iranian languages, taught briefly at the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College and then at the University of Oxford. An internationally esteemed Hellenic specialist, Brian Shefton, FBA, FSA, was from 1959–84 Professor of Greek Art and Archaeology at the University of Newcastle. He founded the university's Greek Museum (renamed the Shefton Museum) in 1956. A festschrift in his honour, *Greek Identity in the*

*Western Mediterranean*, edited by K. Lomas, was published in 2004.

EJ; UJE; IBDCEE; *Times* (19 Dec. 1934); JC (21 Dec. 1934, 16 Jan., 23 April 2004); online sources.

**SHEINWALD, Sir NIGEL ELTON** (26 June 1953–), diplomat. Educated at the Harrow County School for Boys and at Balliol College, Oxford, he entered the Diplomatic Service in 1976, and served in Moscow, Washington, and Brussels, as well as being a member of the Lancaster House Conference on Zimbabwe. He was Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the EU in Brussels (2000–2003) and Foreign Policy advisor to Prime Minister Tony Blair (2003–7). In 2007 he became British Ambassador to the USA. Appointed CMG in 1999, he was knighted in 2001.

WW; JC (16 Nov. 2006); online sources.

**SHELDON, ROBERT EDWARD, BARON SHELDON** (13 September 1923–), politician. An engineer from Manchester who was educated in technical colleges in the Manchester area, he was also the head of a synthetic yarn firm and was a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce from 1964–74. He served as Labour MP for Ashton-under-Lyne from 1964–2001. He was Minister of State at the Civil Service Department (March–October 1974), Minister of State at the Treasury (1974–5), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1975–9). From 1970–4 he had been an Opposition front bench spokesman. He was Chairman (1983–97) of the Commons' Public Accounts Committee. Made Privy Councillor in 1977, he received a life peerage in 2001.

JC (20 Dec. 1968); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**SHEMTOV (or SZEMTOV), BENZION** (d. June 1975), Chasidic rabbi. Born in Warsaw, he worked in Russia for the Lubavitch movement, was arrested by the Soviet authorities in 1927 and sent to Siberia, and in 1948 left

Paris for London to foster a Lubavitch presence there. He opened a cheder in Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, for the benefit of children deprived of a Jewish education, and later opened another in Cramwich Road, run by his wife and then unmarried daughter. He also established a Talmud Torah in Hackney. He tirelessly prompted the Lubavitch cause across the country, and was joined by, among others, Salford-born Rabbi **Shraga Faivish Vogel** (22 April 1936–), who became Director of Lubavitch in Britain. Following the death in 1963 of his wife, who had initiated Lubavitch activities for women, Shemtov travelled abroad on behalf of the movement. He died in an accident in Israel.

JC (20 June 1975); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart; Challenge: An Encounter with Lubavitch-Chabad* (1970).

**SHENFIELD (né Sheinfeld), ARTHUR ASHER** (7 October 1909–13 February 1990), barrister and economist. Born Asher Sheinfeld in Cardiff, the son of the Rev. Mendel Sheinfeld of the Cardiff New Hebrew Congregation, he shone academically at local state schools before taking a First in Economics at the University of Wales. Following post-graduate studies at the University of Birmingham, holding the degrees BA, BSc Econ, and MCom, he joined the London and Cambridge Economic Service. Subsequently he lectured in economics and commerce. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1945 and in that year's General Election, as Arthur A. Shenfield, unsuccessfully contested Edgbaston as a Liberal Party candidate. In 1955 he was appointed Economic Director of the Federation of British Industries. A classical liberal who published widely on the theme of the free economy and the free society, he often courted controversy, for instance in opposing affirmative action and anti-trust legislation. During the 1960s and 1970s he became an influential academic economist in the USA, working with Milton Friedman at the University of Chicago and holding visiting professorships at other American universities. Following his return to Britain he was closely involved with the Institute of Economic Affairs. His books and pamphlets included *The Political Economy of Tax Avoidance* (1968), *The Ideological War on Western Society* (1971), *The British Monetary*

*Experience, 1797–1821* (1981), and a posthumously published selection of his works, *Limited Government, Individual Liberty and the Rule of Law* (1998).

ODNB; JC (12 Sept. 1924, 31 May 1940, 6 July 1945).

**SHENKIN, ARTHUR MANFRED** (1 March 1915–25 January 2002), psychiatrist and philosopher. Born in Glasgow, the son of a carpet importer, he was educated at Hutchesons' Grammar School and at the University of Glasgow, qualifying in medicine in 1942. During the Second World War he served with the RAF in India. He was psychiatrist at the Southern General Hospital in Glasgow, but was also a noted expert on a range of topics from socialism to the Bible, and was President of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow from 1996–8. His brother, carpet importer **Louis Shenkin** (17 January 1917–22 April 2003), was Chairman of the British Bridge League and an international bridge tournament organiser. Louis's wife **Mamie Shenkin** (née Miriam Epstein; 21 February 1917–22 October 2009), whose father owned a well-known Glasgow store, was a BCom graduate of the University of Edinburgh and a noted campaigner on behalf of Soviet Jewry as well as a WIZO member.

*British Journal of Psychiatry*, 26 (2002), 277; JC (15 March 2002, 18 Dec. 2009).

**SHEPPARD, ELIZABETH SARA** (1830–13 March 1862), novelist and poet. Born in Blackheath, Kent, the daughter of an Anglican clergyman whose mother was Jewish, she was an accomplished musician and scholar. Her studies included Hebrew, and she was proud of her Jewish ancestry. The character Seraphael, in *Charles Auchester* (3 vols, 1853), the first of her five novels, is apparently based on the composer Mendelssohn. The book was dedicated to Benjamin \*Disraeli, whose literary works she admired, and who had praised and encouraged her efforts. She occasionally used the pseudonym E. Berger.

ODNB; *Atlantic Monthly*, 10 (Oct. 1862), 498–502; JC (1 Aug. 1873).

**SHER, Sir ANTONY** (14 June 1949–), South African-born actor, who is also a writer and painter. He arrived in Britain in 1968 and attended the Webber-Douglas Academy of Dramatic Art. During the 1970s he performed with the theatre group Gay Sweatshop, and made an impact on audiences and critics in the televised adaptation of *The History Man* (1980). In 1982 he joined the Royal Shakespeare Company, winning acclaim for his roles, starting with *Richard III* (1984). Awarded the Best Actor Olivier Award in 1984 and 1996, he was knighted in 2000. He played Disraeli in the film *Mrs. Brown* (1997), and in 1999 he made a memorably villainous French royalist in one of the popular *Hornblower* dramatisations on ITV. The first of his several novels was published in 1988, and he has also written such non-fiction works as *The Year of the King* (1985) and *Characters: Paintings, Drawings and Sketches* (1989). He has been involved in the work of the Holocaust Education Trust. Ronald \*Harwood is his cousin.

EJ; JC (4 May 2001); WW; online sources.

**SHERMAN, Sir ALFRED** (10 November 1919–26 August 2006), journalist and political advisor. Born in Hackney, the son of a poor tailor from Russia, he attended the Grocers' Company's School, joining the Communist Party as a teenager and fighting in the International Brigade in Spain, 1937–8. He then worked at an electrical factory, served in the army during the Second World War, and studied at the LSE, from which he graduated in 1950. Expelled from the Communist Party in 1948 for criticising Stalin, he joined the Labour Party, and then moved steadily to the right, becoming a member of the Conservative Party in 1970. During the late 1950s and early 1960s he lived in Israel, where he was an economic advisor to the government. Following his return to London, he worked as a leader writer on the JC and (1977–86) on the *Daily Telegraph*. He was also (1961–75) a correspondent for *Ha'aretz*. A critic of the liberal tendencies of the Heath government, in 1974 he co-founded, with Sir Keith \*Joseph and Margaret Thatcher, the Centre for Policy Studies, an influential right-wing think tank, whose Director he was until 1983, the year he was knighted. He was considered to be one of

Mrs Thatcher's 'gurus', and drafted many of Joseph's speeches and some of hers. By the late 1980s, however, he was convinced that she had not done enough to rid Britain of socialism. He served as a Conservative councillor for Kensington and Chelsea from 1971–8. He was a member of the Council of the AJA. He wrote *Paradoxes of Power: Reflections on the Thatcher Interlude* (2005).

ODNB; JC (8 Sept. 2006); *Guardian* (28 Aug. 2006); WWW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles; online sources.

**SHERMAN, ARCHIE** (1911–4 July 1986), property developer and philanthropist. Archie Sherman was born in Cardiff and moved to London in 1939. There he became a leading commercial property developer, working with Sir Charles \*Clare and Jack \*Cotton. He then became a leading philanthropist, supporting many medical and other charities. He moved to Israel, where he became a citizen and was well-known for his philanthropy there. He was made an honorary Freeman of Jerusalem. With his wife he founded the Archie and Marjorie Sherman Charitable Trust. His wife **Marjorie Sherman** (née Goldberg; 23 September 1914–27 April 2002) carried on their charitable work. She lived in London after her husband's death, and was appointed OBE in 1990.

EJ; JC (11, 18 July 1986, 24 May 2002).

**SHERMAN, JOSEPH** (1875–1949) and **SHERMAN (née Weiland), MINNIE** (1902–73), performers on the Yiddish stage. Born in Jassy, Romania, Joseph was an actor, singer, dancer, and light comedian. He made his theatrical debut in childhood under the direction of Abraham Goldfaden, and later formed a troupe that toured Galicia before performing in England, where he remained. He soon established a reputation as an operetta star excelling in comedy routines, and appeared with Jacob \*Adler, Sigmund \*Feinman and other leading figures at Whitechapel's Pavilion, and elsewhere. He performed in Warsaw and other Continental venues, as well as the USA, South Africa, and Argentina. For many years he was a member of the Grand Palais

and Adler Hall companies. He was so familiar with Goldfaden's repertoire that he was often called upon to supply, from memory, missing songs and scripts. During the final year of his life he headed a company in which his wife Minnie (known as Madgie) and daughter participated. Minnie, an actress, singer, and dancer, began a theatrical career at an early age in her native Lodz, Poland. Following her arrival in Britain, her versatility and appealing soprano voice soon established her as a favourite with Yiddish theatre audiences at the Pavilion, the Grand Palais, and Adler Hall. Following her retirement from the stage she ran a popular kosher hotel at Cliftonville, and arranged seasonal Yiddish cabaret in the town for holidaymakers.

JC (22 July 1949, 15 June 1973); Mazower.

**SHERMAN, Sir LOUIS** (23 May 1914–16 November 2001), local politician. Born in the East End, he left school at 14 to become a tailor's cutter. In the 1930s he became a taxi driver and, many years later, became the first of that occupation to receive a knighthood. He served in the National Fire Service during the Second World War and was invalided out after falling through a roof fighting a fire in Oxford Street. He joined the Labour Party and from 1953–80 was a member of Hackney Council, of which he was Leader from 1957–61. He was Mayor of Hackney in 1961–2. In 1978 he and his wife Alderman **Sally Sherman** (née Sarah Parris; 1916–), his immediate predecessor as mayor, received the Freedom of Hackney. Sherman was also Deputy Chairman of the Harlow Development Council, Chairman of the London Boroughs Association from 1971–8, and a JP for Inner London. An outspoken anti-fascist, in 1962 he was injured at an altercation at a rally in Dalston addressed by Sir Oswald Mosley. Appointed OBE in 1967, he was knighted in 1975.

JC (28 Dec. 2001); WWW; Jolles.

**SHERRARD, MICHAEL DAVID** (23 June 1928–), barrister. A well-known barrister in both criminal and civil cases, he was educated at KCL and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1949 (QC, 1968; Bench, 1977;

Treasurer, 1996). He is possibly best known to the public for defending James Hanratty in his controversial murder conviction in 1962; he also appeared in a number of other high-profile cases, including the action against John \*Bloom of Rolls Razor. He served as Recorder of the Crown Courts from 1974–93 and has worked for the Jewish Friendly Circle for the Blind. In 2003 he was appointed CBE.

Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*; *WW*.

**SHERWOOD, LYDIA** (5 May 1906–20 April 1989), actress. Born Lily Shavelson in London, and RADA-trained, she enjoyed a long career, initially aided by her beauty and golden voice. She made her West End debut in 1925, and acted in such stage productions as *Red Sunday* (1929), *Uncle Vanya* (1937), and *Little Eyolf* (1945), as well as Shakespearean roles. She retired from the stage after playing in *Hamlet* during the 1951 Festival of Britain. Her appearances in films, which included *The Four Just Men* (1939) and *The League of Gentlemen* (1959), commenced with *Yellow Stockings* (1928). She began on radio in 1934, worked with the BBC Drama Company in 1940–1 and 1947–8, and was heard on air regularly thereafter. In 1924 she married Lazarus \*Aaronson; they divorced in 1931.

JC (19 May 1989).

**SHIELDS, Sir NEIL STANLEY** (7 September 1919–12 September 2002), businessman and chairman of commissions. During the Second World War he served as a major, and was awarded the MC. He was chairman of a range of financial and other companies, including Holcombe Holdings PLC (1978–84), Standard Catalogue Co. (1976–84), Anglo-Continental Investment and Finance (1965–78), and was Managing Director of Chesham Amalgamation and Investments Ltd (1968–78). In public life he served as Deputy Chairman (1989–93) and Chairman (1988–9) of London Transport, and was Chairman of the Commission for New Towns (1982–95). He was also Chairman of the London Area National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations (1961–3). He was knighted in 1964.

JC (22 Nov. 2002); *WWW*; *Jolles*.

**SHILS, EDWARD ALBERT** (1 July 1910–23 January 1995), sociologist. He was born in Philadelphia, the son of Russian Jewish immigrants; his father worked in a cigar factory. He was educated at Pennsylvania State University and worked as a research assistant at the University of Chicago, where, from 1950, he held a chair in sociology. During the Second World War he worked in the US Office of Strategic Services. After the war he taught in both the USA and Britain. He was Reader (1946–50) in Sociology at the LSE, and then a Fellow at King's College, Cambridge (1961–70), and at Peterhouse, Cambridge (1970–8), and was Honorary Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of London (1971–7). A specialist on the role of intellectuals in society, he authored *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity* (1961) and founded and edited the influential journal *Minerva* (1962). Originally a New Deal liberal and then an opponent of McCarthyism, in later life he became a prominent neo-conservative.

ODNB.

**SHINDLER, COLIN** (1946–), academic. The son of a Stoke Newington factory worker, he was educated at the University of Leicester (BSc), the North London Polytechnic (MSc), and Middlesex University (PhD), and lecturing in chemistry for many years. His book *Exit Visa*, about Jewish emigration from the USSR, appeared in 1978. He became Editor of the *Jewish Quarterly* in 1985 and has also edited *Judaism Today*. In 2009 he was appointed Professor of Israeli Studies at SOAS, London, arguably the most anti-Israel campus in Britain. It is the first such appointment in Britain. His other books include *Israel, Likud and the Zionist Dream* (1995), *What Do Zionists Believe?* (2007), and *A History of Modern Israel* (2009). He should not be confused with the Manchester writer and novelist **Colin Shindler** (1949–), whose works include *Manchester United Ruined My Life* (1999) and the radio play *Mothers, Daughters and Chicken Soup*.

*Guardian* (26 Feb. 1988, 13 Jan. 2009); JC (17 Aug. 2001, 2 Aug. 2002, 30 Oct. 2009).

**SHINDLER, GEORGE JOHN** (27 October 1922–10 December 1994), judge. Born in Leipzig, he arrived in England with his parents in 1933 and was educated at Regent's Park School and UCS. His early ambition was to be an actor. But in 1952, following internment as an 'enemy alien', service in the Pioneer Corps and the Royal Tank Regiment, and interpreting at the Nuremberg trials, he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple (QC; 1970). A circuit judge (1980–92), he also sat from 1987 as a senior resident judge at the Inner London Crown Court. He was known for his concern for the underprivileged.

JC (20 Jan. 1995); *WWW*.

**SHINER (née Last), MARGOT** (4 June 1923–30 July 1998), gastroenterologist and paediatrician. The daughter of a Berlin textile merchant, she arrived in Britain with her family in 1938. She graduated from the University of Leeds School of Medicine and gained a diploma in child health. Having been a registrar in internal medicine, she was from 1971–83, when she moved to Israel, a consultant in gastroenterology. Inventor of the sterile tube for bacterial sampling of the intestinal cavity, she pioneered the duodenal biopsy capsule, opening new paths to the understanding of pathology as well as the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the small intestine, especially coeliac disease. Her inventions have been exhibited at the Science Museum, London. She was elected FRSP (1974) and FRCPath (1978).

JC (25 Sept. 1998); online sources.

**SHINWELL, EMANUEL, BARON SHINWELL** (18 October 1884–8 May 1986), politician. The eldest of 13 children of an immigrant clothing manufacturer, 'Manny' Shinwell was born in London's Spitalfields and grew up in Glasgow, with which he was associated until he was in his forties. He was apprenticed in the tailoring trade, and was active in the local trade union movement from the age of 17. He joined the ILP and became a prominent left-wing activist. Just after the First World War he was regarded as one of the leading 'Red Clydesiders', dangerous extreme leftists, and

spent five months in prison for his alleged part in disturbances involving strikers in Scotland. He was elected Labour MP for West Lothian in 1922, but was defeated in 1924. He re-entered Parliament at a by-election in 1928, but was again defeated in 1931. At the 1935 General Election he achieved considerable fame by defeating the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, for the seat of Seaham Harbour (later renamed Easington); he held it until he retired in 1970, when he was given a life peerage. He was created CH in 1965. He held a wide variety of ministerial positions. In the first (1924) Labour government he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Mines, and was Financial Secretary to the War Office (1929–30) and to the Ministry for Mines (1930–1) in the second Labour government. As such, he achieved many 'firsts': for instance, he was the first Jew to hold ministerial appointment in a Labour government. Out of office until Labour's win in 1945, he was appointed to Attlee's Cabinet as Minister of Fuel and Power (1945–7), and was responsible for nationalising Britain's coal mines. Owing to his allegedly poor performance in obtaining coal supplies during a particularly cold winter, in October 1947 he was demoted to Minister of War, outside Cabinet, where he proved to be a champion of the army, but returned to Cabinet in March 1950 as Minister of Defence. Although over 80, he was Chairman of the Labour Party from 1964–7. In later years he mellowed considerably, and in 1982 resigned the Labour whip over the party's move to the left. In extreme old age he was recognised as an esteemed elder statesman. He was the author of a number of autobiographical works, including *I've Lived Through It All* (1973) and *Lead With the Left* (1981). An aggressive fighter against antisemitism, in 1938 he crossed the floor of the Commons chamber and slapped the face of a Tory MP who had told him to 'Go back to Poland!' during a heated exchange. Shinwell, who in later life championed Israel and Soviet Jewry, died at the age of 101.

ODNB; JC (8 April 1938, 16 May 1986).

**SHLOIMOVITZ, MARCUS** (16 November 1899–1 April 1986), communal leader and activist. A Jassy-born Manchester textile merchant who sat on the Board of Deputies for



some 30 years, he was a tenacious campaigner on a number of communal issues. Most famously, he fought a long and relentless battle to have such definitions of the word Jew as 'extortionate moneylender ... miser' removed from dictionaries along with the verb 'to Jew', defined in such statements as 'to cheat, swindle or defraud'. In his struggle he was opposed by many in the Jewish community. But he enlisted the support of Lord \*Salmon and of such non-Jewish public figures as Lord Denning, Lord Gardiner, Edward Heath, and Lord Hailsham, as well as Israeli prime ministers. Eventually, most dictionaries either removed the definitions in question or included apologetic explanations regarding their continuing presence.

JC (25 Sept. 1970, 11 April 1986); *Times* (29 Jan., 26 Feb. 1980).

**SHOCK, Sir MAURICE** (15 April 1926–), academic and Vice-Chancellor. Educated at the King Edward School, Birmingham; Balliol College, Oxford (MA); and St Anthony's College, Oxford, he served from 1945–8 in the Intelligence Corps. From 1955–77 he was a lecturer and Fellow in Politics at Oxford, where he taught Rhodes Scholar Bill Clinton. He served as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leicester (1977–87), and as Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford (1987–94). He was a member of the Franks Committee on the future of Oxford in 1964–6, and co-authored *The Liberal Tradition* (1957). He was knighted in 1988.

WW.

**SHOENBERG, DAVID** (4 January 1911–10 March 2004), physicist, and **SHOENBERG, Sir ISAAC** (1 March 1880–25 January 1963), television engineer. Born in Pinsk, the son of a forester, Sir Isaac was educated at the Kiev Polytechnic Institute and in 1905 joined a private radio company in St Petersburg as an engineer. In 1914 he emigrated to London with his family, joining the British Marconi Wireless & Telegraph Company, and later became its General Manager. In 1928 he became Chief Engineer at the Columbia Gramophone Company, headed by (Sir) Louis \*Sterling. In 1931 the firm became known as

EMI, with Shoenberg as Director of Research. He became a leading figure in the development of television in England, and was responsible for the adoption by the BBC in 1936 of the high definition 405 line system. He was also a pioneer of stereo recording. In 1934 he told engineers watching a demonstration of television, 'Well, gentlemen, you have now invented the biggest time-waster of all time', a description that has passed into the language, and was arguably true until the invention of the internet. He became a director of EMI in 1955. He was awarded the Faraday Medal that same year, and knighted in 1962. His son David, born in St Petersburg, was educated at Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith and at Trinity College, Cambridge (First in Physics; PhD), where he worked under Peter \*Kapitza. He was a world-renowned expert on low temperature physics and superconductivity, as well as in magnetic oscillations in metal. During the Second World War he worked at Cambridge on mine detecting. He lectured at Cambridge from 1944–52, was Reader from 1952–73, and (1973–8) Professor of Physics there, and head of the Royal Society's Mond Laboratory (1947–73). He was elected an FRS in 1953, and in 1995 won the Society's Hughes Medal.

ODNB (Sir Isaac Shoenberg); *Times* (26 Jan. 1963); M. Jolles, 'Jews and the British Broadcasting Corporation (1922–1953)', *JHSE Newsletter*, 10 (May 2004); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 51 (2005), 381–2. WW.

**SHOERATS, HARRIS** (1 June 1872–February 1984), Britain's oldest man when he died aged 111. Born in Chodorkov, in Tsarist-ruled Ukraine, he settled in Bournemouth in 1917 and was a regular worshipper at the local Orthodox synagogue, rising at dawn to attend weekday morning service before going to his job as a leather craftsman. A keen walker and fresh air lover, in old age he pedalled a tricycle to work in all weathers until well past his centenary. Also when over 100 he marched in support of Soviet Jewry. He retired at the age of 104, declaring that he would have more time to study the Talmud, and celebrated his one hundred and sixth birthday by attending a communal shiur. His tips for longevity were: early to bed and early to rise, avoiding meat, forgiving one's transgressors, refraining from litigation, and eschewing communal

office. A vegan who lived on fruit, nuts, vegetables, semolina, and rice, he drank only iced water until, at a one hundred and tenth birthday party thrown for him by the Bournemouth Hebrew Congregation, he allowed himself a glass of Israeli wine.

JC (24 Feb. 1984).

**SHONFIELD, Sir ANDREW AKIBA** (10 August 1917–23 January 1981), economist and journalist. Born in Tadworth, Surrey, the son of Rabbi Victor \*Schonfeld and the brother of Dr Solomon \*Schonfeld, he was educated at the Avigdor School, at St Paul's School, and at Magdalen College, Oxford (Chancellor's Prize Essay), and served during the Second World War as a major in the RA (mentioned in despatches). He anglicised the spelling of his birth surname. From 1947–57 he served on the staff of the *Financial Times*, of which he was (1950–7) Foreign Editor, and was Economics Editor of *The Observer* from 1958–61. A noted writer and broadcaster on economic affairs, he was Chairman of the Social Science Research Council (1969–71) and of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (1972–7). He also served as a member of the Royal Commission on the Trade Unions (1965–8). From 1978 until his death he was Professor of Economics at the European University Institute in Florence. He authored *British Economic Policy Since the War* (1958), *Modern Capitalism* (1965), *A Man Beside Himself* (1964), and other works. He was knighted in 1978. In 1938 he spent six months at a yeshivah in Czechoslovakia, but had already begun to question Orthodoxy. He was buried under Liberal Jewish auspices.

ODNB; JC (30 Jan. 6 Feb. 1981); WWW; Jolles.

**SHORT (née Gill), RENÉE** (26 April 1916–18 January 2003), politician. She was born in Leamington Spa to a non-Jewish engineer and a Jewish mother who died young. Although raised as an Anglican by her paternal grandparents she always regarded herself as Jewish and married a refugee from Nazism. Educated at Nottingham County Grammar School and the University of Manchester, she initially worked as a journalist, theatrical costumier, and stage designer. She served

on Hertfordshire County Council (1952–67) and on Watford Rural District Council (1952–63). From 1964–87 she sat as Labour MP for Wolverhampton North-East. She was a member of Labour's National Executive Committee during 1970–81 and 1983–8. She was a delegate to the Council of Europe (1964–8). Strongly feminist, she was at first one of the staunchest far-leftists in her party: pro-Soviet, anti-American, and Chairman of the British-German Democratic Republic Parliamentary Group. But during the 1970s she moved to the centre-left, actively opposing her former allies, and was vilified by them for her vocal opposition to mass non-white immigration. From 1979–87 she chaired the influential House of Commons Select Committee on Social Services. In 1991 she became head of the Rapid Response Unit set up by the Jewish Commonwealth Council to counter antisemitism and anti-Zionism in Commonwealth countries. In the time-honoured British way, she also had another, unexpected side: she bred poodles, which she exhibited at Cruft's.

JC (31 Jan. 2003); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**SHREIR, LIONELLOUIS** (12 November 1914–5 November 1992), metallurgist. London-born, he worked on special materials and alloys for weapons in the British Armed Forces during the Second World War. He became Assistant Lecturer at Battersea Polytechnic in 1948, and obtained his PhD on the electro-deposition of copper. He was Head of Metallurgy at Sir John Cass College, and Professor Emeritus of the City of London Polytechnic. A leading expert on metal corrosion, he advised the government and professional committees, particularly in relation to the Thames Flood Barrier, North Sea Oil platforms, and on corrosion hazards of ships carrying aggressive cargoes. He edited and contributed to the standard textbook *Corrosion* (2 vols, 1963). In 1982 he was appointed OBE.

Times (3 Dec. 1992); JC (13 Nov. 1992).

**SHROPSHIRE MURDER MYSTERY, THE** (1867–8), an unsolved case in which the principals were Jews. In November 1867

Wolverhampton resident Barnett (or Barnard) Zusman, a 48-year-old commercial traveller representing Birmingham jeweller Isaac Cohen, left a Jewish-run inn in Ironbridge to go on his rounds. A fortnight later his body, bearing a severe head wound, was found in a shallow grave near Stirchley. His valuable stock was missing. Fellow-Jew George Harris, a chain manufacturer at Dawley, who had allegedly confided to an acquaintance that Zusman had been waylaid and shot, was arrested at Wellington. He stood trial at Shrewsbury Assizes but was acquitted, as his mother and sister-in-law had provided an alibi. While in custody he claimed that he knew the murderer's identity was but was too afraid of reprisal to reveal it. Later, part of a watch manufactured by Isaac Cohen was found near a Shrewsbury inn at which Harris had stayed along with Richard Hart, a known poacher who had been arrested with him but released. The manager of a Shrewsbury theatrical company wrote a play based on the case, *Circumstantial Evidence, or, the Love of Gold*.

JC (6 Dec. 1867, 17 Jan. 1868, 12, 16 June 1868, 7, 21 Aug. 1868, 24 Sept. 1869).

**SHUBIK, IRENE** (26 December 1929–), television producer and screenwriter. London-born, she was evacuated to Canada during the war, and later obtained an MA in English from UCL. After a stint in North America as a scriptwriter for *Encyclopaedia Britannica* Films she joined Britain's ABC, a component of ITV, working as a story editor on 'Armchair Theatre'. In 1962, when boss Sydney Newman was poached by the BBC, she followed, and as a producer was responsible for many plays, notably *Edna, the Inebriate Woman*. She oversaw the transition of 'The Wednesday Play' into 'Play for Today'. After leaving the BBC in 1976 she produced the series *Rumpole of the Bailey* for Thames Television and subsequently produced *Staying On* and devised *Jewel in the Crown* for Granada. Her film scripts include *Girl on a Swing* for Columbia Pictures. She has written a novel, as well as *Play for Today: The Evolution of Television Drama* (1975, 2nd ed. 2001).

JC (6 April 1984, 2 May 1986, 24 April 1992, 31 Dec. 1995, 30 March 2001); online sources.

**SHULMAN, MILTON** (1 September 1913–21 May 2004), journalist and author. Born to Ukrainian immigrant parents in Toronto, where he trained as a lawyer, he served in the Second Army Tank Brigade during the Second World War. In 1942 he arrived in England. His experiences interrogating senior Nazi officers led to *Defeat in the West: The Story of the German Defeat in World War Two* (1947) which was admired by his fellow-Canadian Lord Beaverbrook so much that in 1948 he appointed Shulman Film Critic for the *Evening Standard* despite (allegedly because of) Shulman's ignorance of films. Shulman's reviews proved so acerbic that in 1953 the Hollywood studios attempted unsuccessfully to force his sacking. From that same year until 1991 he was the paper's Theatre Critic, and was one of Britain's most influential and trenchant such critics and also served as Literary Editor. For a time he was also a television executive. He was a broadcaster on BBC Radio 4's *Stop the Week*, often telling Jewish jokes. He wrote several books including a critique of television, works for children, and two novels, one with Herbert Kretzmer. His autobiography, *Marilyn, Hitler and Me*, appeared in 1999. In 1956 he married his second wife, journalist and television personality **Drusilla Beyfus** (1927–), author of *Modern Manners* (1992) and other books. Their daughter **Alexandra Shulman** (1957–), educated at St Paul's Girls' School, began a journalistic career on *Tatler* in 1982; she joined the *Sunday Telegraph* in 1987, became Editor of *GQ* in 1990 and since 1992 has edited British *Vogue*. Her sister Nicola married the fifth Marquess of Normanby in 1990.

JC (11 June 2004).

**SICHEL, EDITH HELEN** (13 December 1862–13 August 1914), historian and philanthropist. Born in London to baptised Jewish parents from Germany – her father was a cotton merchant – she was well educated and a committed Christian. She did much social welfare work among the poor and destitute of the East End and was involved in the running of a boys' home in Islington and schools in Chelsea. She also held classes for women in Holloway gaol and made recommendations in connection with the 1914 Prison Reform Bill. A regular contributor to leading periodicals,

she developed a particular interest in French history, authoring several books on aspects of that subject in addition to works on other topics.

ODNB; E. M. Ritchie, *Edith Sichel: letters, verses and other writings* (1918).

■ **SIDEBOTHAM, HERBERT** (21 December 1872–19 March 1940), philosemitic journalist and author. Born in Salford and educated at Manchester Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, he wrote on military strategy for the *Manchester Guardian*, on which he served successively as News and Foreign Editor. He became a firm advocate of Zionism, and was a crusading member of the pro-Zionist British-Palestine Committee, which was founded in 1916. From 1917–20, with Harry \*Sachar, he edited the monthly journal *Palestine*. In 1918 he joined *The Times*, and later wrote for other papers. He authored *England and Palestine: Essays towards the Restoration of the Jewish State* (1918); *Great Britain and Palestine* (1937); and, with Sidney \*Dark, *The Folly of Anti-Semitism* (1939).

ODNB; S. A. Cohen, *English Zionists and British Jews: the communal politics of Anglo-Jewry, 1895–1920* (1982).

**SIDGWICK (née Ullmann), CECILY WILHELMINE** (1854–1934), author. She seems to have been ambivalent towards her Jewishness and Jewish life in general. Born in London to parents who had emigrated from Germany, she was baptised at the age of 14 and married in 1883. From 1889 until her death she wrote prolifically, usually under her married name, Mrs Alfred Sidgwick, but also under the alias Mrs Andrew Dean. Along with Amy \*Levy's Reuben Sachs, her novel *Isaac Eller's Money* (1889) was described by a JC reviewer (2 August 1889) as taking 'The clever ill natured fiction of Jewish life' to new heights. Her many other published works, fiction and non-fiction, include *Lesser's Daughter* (1894), *Scenes of Jewish Life* (1904), *Home Life in Germany* (1908), *Below Stairs* (1918), *London Mixture* (1924), *Storms and Teacups* (1931), and *Refugee* (1934).

*Times* (11 Aug. 1934); L. G. Zatlin, *The Nineteenth-Century Anglo-Jewish Novel* (1981).

**SIDNEY, SAMUEL** (6 February 1813–8 June 1883), writer on railways, agriculture, horses, and colonisation. He was born Samuel Solomon in Birmingham. His father may have been local physician Abraham Solomon (1790–6 November 1827), a Jew who had been awarded an MD in 1810 by the University of Edinburgh for a thesis on brain tumours and was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons; Abraham, who died in Marseilles and was Samuel \*Solomon's son, had married a Scottish non-Jew. Samuel practised briefly as a solicitor in Liverpool before turning to pamphleteering and journalism. From 1847–57 he was a regular contributor to the *Illustrated London News*, acting as its Hunting Correspondent and reporting on agricultural shows. He was an assistant commissioner for the Great Exhibition of 1851 and for some years Assistant Secretary to the Crystal Palace Company. He also wrote for *Household Words* and, under the pseudonym 'Cavalier', for the *Live Stock Journal*. With his brother **John Solomon**, who had returned from Australia, he co-edited *Sidney's Emigrant's Journal* (1847–50). His novel, *Gallops and Gossips in the Bush of Australia*, appeared in 1854. In 1860 he became Secretary of the Agricultural Show Company. His most valuable work was *The Book of the Horse* (1873), an impressive study that achieved several print runs.

ODNB; ADB; Z. Josephs, *Birmingham Jewry: More Aspects 1740–1930* (1984).

**SIEFF, Sir DAVID DANIEL** (22 March 1939–), businessman, racing executive, and communal leader. The son of Lord \*Sieff of Brimpton, he was educated at Repton. He joined Marks & Spencer in 1957 and served as a director from 1972–97. From 1994–2004 he was Non-Executive Chairman of the First International Bank of Israel (FIBA) Ltd. He served as Chairman of the National Lotteries Board (1994–9), of the British Retail Consortium (1998–2002), of UK Betting (2001–4), and of Newbury Racecourse PLC from 1998. He has been a governor of the Rehovot-based Weizmann Institute since 1978 and Hon. President of British ORT since 1983. From 1984–200 he was Chairman of the Executive of the UK Foundation for the Weizmann Institute. He was knighted in 1999.

WW; Jolles.

**SIEFF, ISRAEL MOSES, BARON SIEFF** (4 May 1889–14 February 1972), retailer and communal leader, and **SIEFF (née Marks), REBECCA DORA** (23 February 1890–8 January 1966), communal leader. Manchester-born, the son of a Lithuanian-born immigrant who became a successful textile manufacturer, Israel Sieff was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at the University of Manchester, and, in 1910, married Rebecca, the sister of his childhood neighbour and lifelong close friend Sir Simon \*Marks, first Baron Marks of Broughton, Chairman of Marks & Spencer. Sieff became his brother-in-law's lifelong partner, serving as a director of Marks & Spencer from 1915–67. He was its Vice-Chairman and Joint Managing Director (1926–64), Chairman and Joint Managing Director (1964–7), and President (1967–72). He was primarily responsible for securing high-quality manufactured goods for the company from reliable British sources. From 1946–61 he was Vice-Chairman of the Multiple Shops Federation. Renowned for his support of the Zionist movement, he was Secretary of the Zionist Commission (1918), President of the \*Zionist Federation (1931–9) and its Vice-Chairman (1939–64), President of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (1950–65), and associated with many other Zionist and Jewish bodies. From the early 1930s he was President of Political and Economic Planning (PEP), an influential economic body. Awarded a life peerage in 1966, he wrote an autobiography, *Memoirs* (1970). His wife Rebecca, educated at Manchester High School for Girls and, for a short time, at the University of Manchester, was a prominent Zionist leader. In 1918–19 she was one of those who brought WIZO into being. She served as its first President until 1963, when she became Hon. Life President. She also worked tirelessly for German Jewish refugees. After 1948 she lived in Tel Aviv, and was appointed OBE in 1960. Lord \*Sieff of Brimpton was their son.

ODNB (both); JC (14 Jan. 1966, 18, 25 Feb., 3 March 1972); DBB; Jolles; WWW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; R. Gassman-Sherr, *The Story of the Women Zionists of Great Britain and Ireland, 1918–1968* (1968).

**SIEFF, Sir MARCUS JOSEPH, BARON SIEFF OF BRIMPTON** (2 July 1913–23 February 2001), retailer. The younger son of Lord \*Sieff, he

was educated at Manchester Grammar School, St Paul's School, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. During the Second World War he served in the Royal Artillery, rising to colonel and receiving an OBE in 1944 for gallantry in Sicily. He joined Marks & Spencer in 1935 and was a director from 1954, Joint Managing Director (1967–83), Chairman (1972–83), and President (1984–5). The famous retail chain probably reached its peak under his leadership. He continued its traditional policies of obtaining and selling high-quality goods and of ensuring excellent staff relations. It declined after the Sieff and Marks families relinquished active control. He was also Non-Executive Chairman of the *Independent* from 1986 and a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery (1986–94). Like other members of his family, he was a leading Zionist. He was President of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce from 1975, Hon. President of the Joint Israel Appeal, and Chancellor of the Weizmann Institute, and held many other senior positions. He received the B'nai B'rith International Gold Medal for Humanitarianism in 1982. Knighted in 1971, he was made a life peer in 1980, sitting in the Lords as a Conservative. Married four times and divorced thrice, he wrote an autobiography, *Don't Ask the Price* (1986).

ODNB; JC (23 Feb., 2 March 2001); Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW; Jolles.

**SIERRA, MOSES** (1709–19 May 1792), Secretary to the Russia Company. The son of a Jewish father and non-Jewish mother, he was from 1763–81 Secretary to the London-based Russia Company and receiver of its duties at the Port of London, Rochester, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

Guildhall Library, MS 11741, Russia Company Minutes, vol. 7, 144, 148, 225, 391, 400; vol. 8, 53.

**SIGNY (né Signaiewsky), [AARON] GORDON** (1905–23 June 1969), clinical pathologist and Olympic fencer. Born in Whitechapel, the son of Ukrainian-born Rev. Moses Signaiewsky (c1875–12 August 1932), Reader of the New Road Synagogue and from 1914 of the East London Synagogue, he qualified MRCS and LRCP at Guy's Hospital in 1926. He held various

posts in the pathology departments of hospitals in the London area, eventually becoming Director of Pathology of the Chelsea and Kensington Hospital Group. He founded and edited the *Journal of Clinical Pathology*, published by the Association of Clinical Pathologists. In 1969 the BMA published, for the Association, *Trends in Clinical Pathology: Essays in Honour of Gordon Signy*. He was a founder of the Royal College of Pathologists, of which he was Vice-President. A world-class fencer, he was associated with international fencing for over 40 years. He captained the British Olympic foils team at Tokyo (1964) and Mexico (1968), and was chairman of the selectors for the British teams participating in the Maccabiah Games in Israel. In his memory the World Association of Societies of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine established the Gordon Signy Foreign Fellowship in Pathology.

JC (31 July 1914, 19 Aug. 1932, 30 June 1972); B. Postal et al., *Encyclopaedia of Jews in Sports* (1965).

**SILBER, ALBERT MARCIUS** (c1833–14 May 1887), merchant and inventor. Born in Schleswig-Holstein, he emigrated to Britain in 1854 and was naturalised in 1856. With N. H. Fleming he established a successful fancy goods import-export business at Wood Street in the City. He became known as an inventor of improvements to lamps and was also a lamp manufacturer. Many of his lamps were used in railways, and he successfully marketed the Silber Patent Gas Burner, leaving £131,000 and ‘considerable real estate’ when he died. An associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a member of the Royal Institution, he was a council member of the Jewish Board of Guardians and of the United Synagogue, serving the latter as auditor from its inception. His middle name, which appears as Marcius on official documents, has been sometimes misread as Marcus.

JC (15 July 1887); Boase; Hyamson, A-J *Notabilities; The Victorian Catalogue of Household Goods ...* (1991).

**SILBER, Sir STEPHEN ROBERT** (26 March 1944–), judge. Educated at the William Ellis School, at UCL, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar by Gray’s

Inn in 1968 (QC, 1987). He served as a Recorder from 1987–99 and a Law Commissioner for England and Wales from 1994–9. Since 1999, when he was knighted, he has been a Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen’s Bench Division.

WW.

**SILBERBERG (or ZILBERBERG), WOLF** (1885–1942), actor and producer. Born to religious parents in Lodz, he became in 1908 a founder member of the Hirshbein Troupe. An actor of marked intelligence and depth, he arrived in London in 1923 with the Vilna Troupe and remained. In 1925 at the Pavilion Theatre he recited a Chanukah sketch by Sholem Aleichem. Subsequently he gave bravura performances in Yiddish at the Grand Palais, and was in charge of productions there following the death of Nathan \*Isaacovitch. He remained in London until the height of the Blitz, when he was evacuated to Bristol, where he died.

Mazower (as Woolf Zilberberg); JC 18 Dec. 1925, 6 Nov. 1936, 10 June 1938, 25 Aug., 8 Dec. 1939).

**SILBERMANN, ABRAHAM MORITZ** (1894–3 June 1939), scholar. Born into a very Orthodox family in Hungary, he qualified Hattarat Hora’ah at the Berlin Rabbinical Seminary, and also obtained a PhD. Not wishing to be a rabbi, he became a bookseller specialising in Hebraica, and devoted himself to Jewish scholarship. He produced, among other works, a children’s Haggadah, first published in 1933 in Berlin; it went into several editions over the ensuing decades. In London as a refugee, he continued his scholarly pursuits. With Rev. M. \*Rosenbaum he worked on a multi-volume English-language edition of Rashi’s commentary on the Torah, and with A. M. \*Hyamson edited *Vallentine’s Jewish Encyclopædia* (1936). He edited *To Welcome the Refugee Child* (1939).

JC (9, 16 June 1939).

**SILKIN, JON** (2 December 1930–25 November 1997), poet and editor. Born in London, the

son of a solicitor who was the brother of Lewis \*Silkin, first Baron Silkin, he was educated at Jewish schools and in Wales during the Second World War. He then attended Dulwich College, from which he was expelled for truancy. He worked in a variety of clerical and manual jobs, did his National Service as a sergeant in the Education Corps, and did not complete a university degree until 1962. He had begun writing poetry at school, and published his first book of verse, *The Portrait and Other Poems* in 1950. In 1952 he started the *Strand*, a major poetry journal, which he edited until his death. Many anthologies of his verse were published, including *The Peaceable Kingdom* (1954) and *Poems, New and Collected* (1966). He was particularly interested in the poets of the First World War, editing two books about them, *Out of Battle* (1972) and *The Penguin Book of First World War Poetry* (1979). He was heavily influenced by his Jewishness, and was described in his obituary in the *JC* as 'a proud militant Jew' and 'arguably the most significant Anglo-Jewish poet since Isaac Rosenberg', on whom he was an expert. He visited Israel several times, and wrote poems on his Jewish background; these were collected in *Testament Without Breath* (1998). In later life he lived mainly in Newcastle upon Tyne.

ODNB; *JC* (12 Dec. 1997).

**SILKIN, LEWIS, first BARON SILKIN** (14 November 1889–11 May 1972), politician. The uncle of Jon \*Silkin, he was born in Poplar, the son of a recent Lithuanian immigrant who worked as a Hebrew teacher and wholesale grocer. Educated at the Central Foundation School, City Road, and at East London College, he won a scholarship to Oxford, but his parents were too poor for him to take it up, so he worked in the London docks before becoming a clerk to a solicitor; he later qualified as a solicitor and founded his own successful law firm. Unusually, he was a frequent rambler in the countryside, where he acquired a great love for rural England. He served on the LCC from 1925–45 and was Deputy Leader of its Labour group from 1930–6. He was Labour MP for Camberwell Peckham from 1945–50, and as Minister of Town and Country Planning in the Attlee government he piloted important and pioneering planning legislation through

Parliament, and was one of the chief initiators of Britain's 'New Towns' and of its National Parks system. In 1950 he was given an hereditary peerage (duly renounced by its immediate heir, his eldest son Arthur), and from 1955–64 was Labour's Deputy Leader in the Lords; in 1965 he was made CH. He was active in Jewish affairs in such bodies as the British Technion Committee, in support of the Haifa Technion. Despite his genuinely remarkable record of achievement, he was unpopular in many quarters, in part because environmental issues had not yet come to the fore, in part because his 'planning' of housing was seen as smacking of totalitarianism, and in part because of his lack of personal charisma. Two of his sons, both educated at Dulwich College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, were prominent political figures, the first brothers to sit in the same Cabinet. **Samuel Charles Silkin, Baron Silkin of Dulwich** (6 March 1918–17 August 1988), who obtained a Double First in Law, reached lieutenant-colonel's rank in the Royal Artillery during the Second World War (mentioned in despatches), and became a barrister and Harmsworth Legal Scholar at the Middle Temple. He was appointed Recorder of Bedford in 1966, and from 1964–83 was Labour MP for Camberwell Dulwich. From February 1974 until 1979 he was Attorney-General, declining the customary knighthood. As Attorney-General he was involved in a number of controversial proceedings, for instance in efforts to halt publication of Richard Crossman's diaries. In 1983 he was made a life peer. He never held communal office, but was associated with AJEX, Friends of the HUU, and the IJA. His brother **John Ernest Silkin** (18 March 1923–26 April 1987) served as a Royal Navy intelligence officer during the Second World War. He entered the family firm of solicitors, and from July 1963 until his death was Labour MP for Deptford. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Chief Whip) in 1966, and was Minister of Public Building and Works during 1969–70. He entered Cabinet in 1974 as Minister of Planning and Local Government, and served in this role until September 1976 when he was appointed Minister of Agriculture, an office he held until 1979. Generally on the centre-left of the party, he opposed British entry into the EEC and supported nuclear disarmament. In 1980 he became Shadow Leader of the House of Commons and, in the same year, unwisely stood for the leadership of the Labour Party, but received only limited support. A year later

he was also defeated for the party's deputy leadership.

ODNB; JC (19 May 1972, 1 May 1987, 26 Aug. 1988); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SILMAN, MORRIS** (c1876–April 1953), communal leader. Born in Leeds, the son of a Russian-born jewellery dealer, he spent his life as a leader of Leeds Jewry, and was involved in most of that community's key institutions. For more than 20 years he was Chairman of the Leeds Zionist Council, and at the time of his death was an honorary vice-president of the Leeds JNF Commission. He married the sister of Zionist leader Israel \*Cohen, and was on intimate terms with Chaim \*Weizmann and Selig \*Brodetsky. To mark his golden wedding in 1950 the Leeds Jewish Representative Council, of which he was Treasurer until shortly before his death, founded the Morris and Ellen Silman Research Scholarship at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot. At one time he represented the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation on the \*Board of Deputies.

JC (10 April 1953).

**SILVA, JOSHUA DA** *see* **DA SILVA, JOSHUA**

**SILVER, JONATHAN** (21 October 1949–25 September 1997), businessman and gallery owner. A draper's son, he attended grammar school in his native Bradford, served briefly in an Israeli tank regiment following the Six Day War, and afterwards graduated from the University of Leeds in textiles and art history. During the 1970s he built up a chain of men's clothing shops bearing his name, and also had a shop in Manchester selling art and furniture. From 1987 he developed, at the disused Salts Mill outside Bradford, an art gallery specialising in works by David Hockney, and staged operatic and theatrical productions at the venue. In 1994 it won the Arts Council's Centres for Arts award. Owing to his efforts Salts Mill is an important conservation and heritage site.

ODNB; J. Greenhalf, *Salt and Silver* (1997).

**SILVERMAN, JONATHAN (JON)** (c1949–), television journalist. Educated at Enfield Boys' Grammar School and at Cambridge, where he read history, he entered journalism in 1971. After stints with provincial newspapers he joined the BBC, and eventually became its Legal and Home Affairs Correspondent. For investigative reports that led to the arrest of the first person living in Britain to be charged with Nazi war crimes, he won a Gold Sony Broadcasting Award, and was named, for the second time, Broadcast Journalist of the Year by the Bar Council. He later turned freelance. In 2007 he was appointed part-time Professor of Media and Criminal Justice at the University of Bedfordshire. He authored *Crack of Doom* (1994) and co-authored *Innocence Lost* (2002).

JC (8 July 1994, 27 Dec. 2002, 23 Nov. 2007); online sources.

**SILVERMAN, JULIUS** (8 December 1905–21 September 1996), politician. The son of a shopkeeper from Minsk, he left the Central High School in his native Leeds at 16 to become a warehouseman. He took evening classes, was called to the Bar in 1931 by Gray's Inn, and practised on the Midland Circuit. He was a member of Birmingham City Council from 1934–45 and served as Labour MP for Birmingham Erdington from 1945–55, for Birmingham Aston from 1955–February 1974, and for Birmingham, Erdington from February 1974–1983. Passionately interested in India and the USSR, he became Vice-Chairman of the British-Soviet Parliamentary Committee. An extreme left-wing Labour 'rebel', he eschewed the issue of Soviet Jewry and seldom spoke up for Israel, which in 1961, at a meeting of Labour Friends of Israel and Poale Zion, he praised as 'a triumph of democratic socialism'. He was a talented chess player, and won several tournaments.

JC (4 Oct. 1996); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**SILVERMAN, [SAMUEL] SYDNEY** (8 October 1895–9 February 1968), politician. A native Liverpoolian, the son of a general draper, he was educated at the Liverpool Institute and at the University of Liverpool. During the First



World War he was a conscientious objector, and served a term of imprisonment. From 1921–5 he taught in Finland. He returned to Liverpool to qualify as a solicitor, and specialised in assisting the poor. From 1935 until his death he was Labour MP for Nelson and Colne. He abandoned his pacifist beliefs with the rise of Hitler and was one of the first to publicise the horrors of the Holocaust, both in Parliament and outside. He was Chairman (1940–50) of the British section of the WJC and Vice-President (1947–50) of the \*Zionist Federation. During the period 1945–8 he was an outspoken critic of Ernest Bevin's Palestine policies. On other issues he was a dedicated left-wing activist, strongly supporting CND and becoming a high-profile and ultimately successful campaigner against the death penalty. He co-authored *Hanged and Innocent?* (1953). Perhaps unusually, he remained loyal to Orthodox Judaism. He was noted in the Labour Party for his strong individualism.

ODNB; JC (16 Feb. 1968, 9 May 1969); Jolles; Stenton; WW; E. Hughes, *Sydney Silverman: Parliamentary Rebel* (1969).

**SILVERSTONE, ALEC ELI** (March 1897–27 June 1982), rabbi. From a rabbinical family, he was born in Manchester. He attended Manchester's Central High School, obtained semikhah at the local yeshivah (co-founded by his father, Rabbi Simon Silverstone, d. 29 April 1960 in Israel), and then studied Semitic languages at the University of Manchester (BA; MA; PhD). From 1924–7 he was Minister at Sunderland, and from 1927–67 at Southport. He was a vice-president of the Mizrahi Federation of Great Britain and wrote works on the Jewish attitude to spiritualism and related themes.

JC (24 April 1914, 28 July 1928, 13 March 1960, 24 April 1970, 2 July 1982).

**SILVERSTONE, Sir ARNOLD, BARON ASHDOWN** (28 September 1911–24 July 1977), party treasurer and company director. Born in Llanelli, the son of a master draper, he was educated at Llanelli County Intermediate School and at University College, Swansea, and was called to the Bar

by the Middle Temple in 1953. He became a successful company director and financier in London and in 1963, having unsuccessfully contested a seat for the Conservatives at the 1955 General Election, became Joint Treasurer of Greater London Area, at Conservative Central Office, and Joint Treasurer of the Conservative Party from 1974 until his death. Knighted in 1964, he was given a life peerage in December 1974, and took his title from the area around his country house in Chelwood, East Sussex. He was an active member of the AJA. Sir Joseph Ellis \*Stone, Baron Stone, was his brother.

JC (29 July 1977); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**SIMMONDS (né Stiglitz), LOUIS** (3 June 1906–19 April 1994), bookseller. The Whitechapel-born bookworm son of a tailor from Poland, he attended the Stepney Jewish School and Raine's Foundation School, subsequently augmenting his education at WEA classes. Forsaking tailoring to run an anti-quarian bookshop in Islington, in 1946 he opened a shop in Fleet Street offering both new and second-hand items. With a keen clientele of journalists and lawyers, the tall narrow premises became an iconic landmark and its bustling opinionated owner the doyen of London's small independent booksellers. On friendly terms with many distinguished writers – George Orwell gave him the manuscript of *Animal Farm* to vet – he continued to work until shortly before his death. During the Blitz he drove a London ambulance. He headed the Welwyn Garden City Jewish community, which was composed of wartime evacuees; he left the vicinity in 1954 but was instrumental in securing a synagogue, built in 1955, for those who remained.

JC (6 May 1994); *Times* (23 April 1994); *Guardian* (9 May 1994) asserts that his real forename was Harry; cf <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**SIMMONS, LAURENCE MARK** (1852–5 April 1900) and **SIMMONS, VIVIAN GEORGE** (16 September 1886–4 January 1970), Reform rabbis. Born in London, Laurence was educated at the City of London School and

Breslau Rabbinical Seminary. In 1877 he became Minister to Manchester's Reform Congregation, serving until his sudden death from pneumonia. Intellectual and eloquent, in 1886 he succeeded Tobias \*Theodores as Lecturer in Hebrew and Arabic at Owens College, Manchester, and took a BA and later an LLB. He addressed learned societies and contributed to the *Jewish Quarterly Review*. He was interested in the education of Jewish girls, whom he encouraged to take up hospital nursing. His communal offices included that of Hon. Secretary to the Manchester branch of the AJA. His Salford-born son Vivian, also educated at the City of London School, received his higher education and rabbinical training in Germany. From 1914–40 he was Minister of the \*West London Synagogue, a period interrupted by four years as an army chaplain during the First World War. His subsequent ministries were at Birmingham's Liberal Jewish Synagogue (1943–8), the North London Progressive Synagogue (1948–56), and the Wembley Liberal Synagogue (1956–61). He was active in the Jewish Religious Education Board, and for a number of years taught Jewish pupils at Rugby, Stowe, and other public schools. He authored *The Path of Life* (1961). His only child, **Helen K. Schwab** (née Simmons; 1915–87), was President of the JHSE.

JC (13 April 1900, 9 Jan. 1970, 23 Sept. 1983, 7 Sept. 1984, 23 Oct. 1987).

**SIMMONS, MARION** (11 April 1949–2 May 2008), barrister. Born in London, where her father ran a furniture business, she was brought up in Finchley and attended the Kerem Jewish primary school and Hendon County School. She graduated LLB and LLM at Queen Mary College, London, was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1970 (Bencher, 1993; QC, 1994), and in 1998 became a Recorder. In 2003 she was appointed to the Competition Appeal Tribunal. A member of the Mental Health Review Tribunal Restricted Patients' Panel, she chaired from 2007 a panel of the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency. Elected FRCM, she was one of the first women admitted to membership of the Athenaeum Club.

JC (30 May 2008); online sources.

**SIMMONS, Sir PERCY COLEMAN** (5 March 1875–18 September 1939), local politician. The son of a milliner and costumier based in London's Russell Square, he was educated at UCS and became a solicitor with the firm Simmons and Simmons of Threadneedle Street. During the First World War he was a pilot officer with major's rank. From 1907–22 he was a Municipal Reform (or Conservative) member of the LCC, representing St George's in the East. He was Alderman (1910–19), Chief Whip (1914–21), and Chairman of the LCC (1921–2). He sat on numerous LCC committees, led the fight for modernising the Thames bridges, and was created KCVO in 1922.

WWW; JC (22 Sept. 1939); Jolles.

**SIMMONS, Sir STANLEY CLIFFORD** (28 July 1927–), gynaecologist. London-born, he was educated at Hurstpierpoint College in Sussex, and qualified in medicine in 1951 at St Mary's Hospital, London. He did National Service in the Royal West African Frontier Force (1953–5). From 1965–92 he was consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist to the Windsor Group of Hospitals. In 1972 he was President of the Hospital Consultants and Specialists' Association. During the Yom Kippur War (1973) he served as a volunteer surgeon in Safed. He spent a year heading the Obstetric and Gynaecological Department of the Sha'are Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem. From 1990–3, the year he was knighted, he was President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

JC (25 June 1993).

**SIMON, Sir ERNEST EMIL DARWIN, first BARON SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW** (9 October 1879–3 October 1960), politician, social reformer, and Chairman of the BBC. He was born in Manchester, the son of Henry Gustav \*Simon, a German Jew who moved to Switzerland and then, in 1860, to Manchester. Sir Ernest, uncle of Sir Tufton \*Beamish, gave little or no publicity to his Jewish background, which was not mentioned in Mary Stocks's biography of him or in his entry in the ODNB. He was educated at Rugby and at Pembroke College, Cambridge (First in

Mechanical Sciences), but became head of the family firm when his father died, and he managed the firm skilfully. He was a life-long progressive. In 1913 he helped to found the *New Statesman*, and served as a director of that influential weekly. From 1912–25 he was a Liberal member of Manchester City Council (Chairman of its Housing Committee, 1919–23) and in 1921–2 was Lord Mayor of Manchester. His account of municipal government, *A City Council from Within* (1926) is regarded as a standard work. He was also one of the founders of the Liberal summer schools. He was Liberal MP for Manchester Withington (1922–3; 1929–31), briefly serving (September–November 1931) in the first National Government as Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Health. In the 1920s he bought Wythenshawe Park and Hall and presented them to the City of Manchester. During the 1930s he was a leader in the movement for municipal housing and for education for democracy. He joined the Labour Party in 1946 and was given a peerage in 1947, when he was appointed Chairman of the Governors of the BBC, and served in this role until 1952. He remained a vigorous opponent of commercial broadcasting. In later years, ever the activist, he campaigned for family planning and for nuclear disarmament. His son **Brian Simon** (26 March 1915–17 January 2002) was Professor of Education at the University of Leicester (1966–80) and an influential figure in educational reform. He wrote the autobiographical *A Life in Education* (1998) and *In Search of a Grandfather: Henry Simon of Manchester, 1835–1899* (1998).

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; M. D. Stocks, *Ernest Simon of Manchester* (1963).

**SIMON, [ERNEST JULIUS] WALTER** (10 June 1893–22 February 1981), sinologist. He studied Classical and Romance Philology at university in his native Berlin, became a scholar-librarian, and taught Chinese at the University of Berlin from 1932–4. In 1936, with the help of the \*Academic Assistance Council, he joined the academic staff of the University of London's School of Oriental Studies (now SOAS), where from 1947–60 he held a chair. From 1964–75 he edited *Asia Major*. A world-renowned authority on Chinese and Tibetan linguistics who was a visiting professor in

Australia and elsewhere, he was elected FBA (1956) and appointed CBE (1961), and from 1967–70 was President of the Philological Society. He was honorary Vice-President (1976–81) of the Royal Asiatic Society, which awarded him its Gold Medal in 1977. His East Asian Collection is at the National Library of Australia.

JC (20 March 1981); WWW; WWWJ 1965; Times (25 Feb. 1981); *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 45 (1982), 344.

**SIMON, Sir FRANCIS EUGEN** (2 July 1893–31 October 1956), physicist. He was born Franz Eugen Simon in Berlin; his father was a successful real estate developer and his mother a collateral descendent of Moses Mendelssohn. Educated at school in Berlin and at the University of Munich, he served as an officer in the German army during the First World War, in which he was wounded twice and awarded the Iron Cross. He then received a doctorate in Physics at the University of Berlin, where he became an academic specialising in low temperature physics, especially the use of liquid helium. From 1931–3 he taught physical chemistry at the Technische Hochschule in Breslau. In 1933 he moved to Oxford, becoming Reader in Thermodynamics in 1936 and Professor in 1945. In 1953 he became Professor of Experimental Philosophy (i.e., of physics) at Oxford in succession to Lord Cherwell, but died only a month later. During the Second World War he worked in Oxford on the development of the atomic bomb. After the war he pioneered nuclear cooling techniques, and was Scientific Correspondent of the *Financial Times* (1948–51). Elected an FRS in 1941, he received the Rumford Medal in 1948. Appointed CBE in 1946, he was knighted in 1954.

ODNB; WWW; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 4 (1958), 225.

**SIMON, HENRY GUSTAV** (7 June 1835–22 July 1899), engineering contractor and flour miller. Born in Silesia, the son of a pioneering railway director, he was educated at the University of Breslau and joined a firm that manufactured turbines and sugar works machinery. He arrived in Manchester from the Continent in around 1860 as a consulting engineer. There,

he established Henry Simon Ltd., which produced flour milling equipment, and Simon-Carves Ltd, which manufactured coke ovens: these firms eventually became the Simon Engineering Group with a worldwide clientele. He endowed a chair at the University of Manchester and was a notable patron of the Hallé Concerts and other cultural activities in Manchester. He left £252,000. Although of Jewish descent, he described himself as an 'agnostic' had no real ties with the Jewish community. In contrast, his second wife, **Emily Simon** (née Stoehr; 1858–1928), mother of Sir Ernest \*Simon, Baron Simon, remained close to her Jewish roots; she was a regular worshipper at the Park Place Synagogue, President of the Manchester Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association, and active in many other Jewish communal institutions.

DBB; B. Simon, *Henry Simon of Manchester: In Search of a Grandfather* (1997); JC (6 July 1928); ODNB (for son).

**SIMON, Sir JOCELYN SALIS, BARON SIMON OF GLAISIDE** (15 January 1911–7 May 2006), judge and politician. He was born in Hampstead, the Anglican son of Unitarian parents of Jewish descent; his father was a stockbroker. Educated at Gresham's School, Holt and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1934 (Middle Temple; Blackstone Prizeman; KC, 1951). In the Second World War he became a lieutenant-colonel, serving in Madagascar and Burma (despatches). Conservative MP for Middlesbrough West, 1951–62, he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1958–9, and Solicitor-General 1959–62. A founder of the 'One Nation' Tory group, he served as President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Court from 1962–71 and as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, 1971–7. Knighted in 1959, made a privy councillor in 1961, and a life peer in 1971, he wore a distinctive patch over his right eye for much of his career following an operation.

ODNB; *Guardian* (8 May 2006).

**SIMON, Sir JOHN** (9 December 1818–24 June 1897), politician, barrister, and communal leader. The son of a merchant in Montego Bay whose wife had notable Sephardi forebears,

he was educated at private schools in his native Jamaica and in Liverpool, where he lived with his uncle Abraham \*Abraham and became firm friends with D. W. \*Marks, who taught him Hebrew. He then went to UCL, and in 1841 helped Marks compose the prayer book of the \*West London Synagogue. Called by the Middle Temple in 1842, he was the second professing Jew called to the Bar. He practised in Jamaica from 1842–5, and then became a prominent barrister in England. He was appointed a County Court judge in 1858 and a Commissioner of Assize for Manchester in 1867, and in 1868 was made a Serjeant-at-Law. Knighted in 1886, he was Liberal MP for Dewsbury from 1868–88. Very active in defending persecuted Jews and in condemning their plight from the floor of the House, he organised the Mansion House meeting in 1870 to protest at the treatment of Jews in Romania and Serbia. He should not be confused with his contemporary, the eminent (non-Jewish) surgeon Sir John Simon, nor with other prominent namesakes. His wife **Rachel Simon** (née Salaman; 1 August 1823–7 July 1899), sister of Julia \*Goodman and C. K. \*Salaman, wrote *Records and Reflections* (1894). Their son **Oswald John Simon** (1855–January 1932) was a member of the Council of the AJA from 1882–1911, and then a vice-president until his death. He worked on behalf of persecuted East European Jewry.

ODNB; EJ; M. Jolles, *Samuel Isaac, Saul Isaac and Nathaniel Isaacs* (1998); Stenton; *WWW*; JC (7 May 1909, 14 July 1899, 22 Jan. 1932).

**SIMON, Sir LEON** (11 July 1881–27 April 1965), senior civil servant in Britain and Israel. Southampton-born, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at Balliol College, Oxford (Senior Classics Scholar; First in Mods; Ireland and Craven Scholar). In 1904 he entered the Civil Service at administrative grade in the General Post Office, where he served as Director of Telegraphs and Telephones (1931–5) and as Director of Savings (1935–44). Created CB in 1931, he was knighted in 1944. A lifelong Zionist, he was a member of the Zionist Commission to Palestine in 1918 and of the Commission of Enquiry into Jewish Education in Palestine, 1945–6. From 1946–9 he chaired the Executive Council of the HJ and from 1949–50 its Board

of Governors, receiving an honorary degree in 1964. During 1950–3 he headed Israel's Post Office. In later life he again lived in London. He authored *Studies in Jewish Nationalism* (1920), a biography of Ahad Ha-am (1960), and other works. Maurice \*Simon was his brother, Harry \*Dagut his brother-in-law. He married the daughter of Moses and Rachel \*Umanski. His father, Suwalk-born Rev. **Isidore Simon** (June 1849–15 April 1922), was Minister to the Oxford Community (1869–71); Manchester's Chevra Mishnayoth, forerunner of the city's New Synagogue and Bet Hamedrash (1871–4); the Southampton Congregation (1874–84); and the South Manchester Congregation from 1885 until his death.

JC (21 April 1922; 30 April, 21 May 1965); *Independent* (26 May 2005); Jolles; WWW.

**SIMON, MAURICE** (23 February 1874–21 November 1955), Hebrew scholar. A brother of Sir Leon \*Simon, he attended Manchester Grammar School and Wadham College, Oxford. He taught at \*Jews' College (1897–1901) and briefly in Johannesburg. In 1933, he collaborated with Harry Sperling (c1867–3 May 1939) of the \*Judith [Lady] Montefiore College on the Soncino English translation of the Zohar. For about a decade from the mid-1930s he translated and co-translated tractates of the Babylonian Talmud for the Soncino Press, which were edited by Isidor \*Epstein. With Harry \*Freedman he co-edited the *Midrash Rabbah* (1939) for the Soncino Press, for which he translated the *Book of Esther* and the *Song of Songs*. He selected and edited Israel \*Zangwill's literary papers for publication (1937), and wrote *Jewish Religious Conflicts* (1950) and *Moses Mendelssohn: His Life and Times* (1952).

JC (21 April 1922, 25 Nov. 1955, 2, 9 Dec. 1955); *Times* (23 Nov. 1955), JYB 1900.

**SIMON, OLIVER JOSEPH** (29 April 1895–18 March 1956), typographer and printer. A cotton merchant's son, he was born in Sale, Cheshire. His mother was the sister of Sir William \*Rothenstein. He was educated at Charterhouse and in Germany, and served as an officer in the British army during

the First World War. His experience in the Palestine campaign was to influence his outlook, and he later founded the Paladin Club, a Zionist discussion group whose members included Chaim \*Weizmann. Simon trained as a printer in London and in 1920 joined the Curwen Press, of which he became Chairman in 1949. In 1922 Simon founded the Fleuron Society, and from 1923–4 edited its journal, *The Fleuron*. He later founded under his editorship another beautifully designed typographical journal, *Signature* (1935–54). From 1929–33 he was a director of the Soncino Press, for which the Curwen Press published several works, including a five-volume *Zohar*. The two presses were associated with the short-lived *Jewish Review* (1931) edited by N. \*Bentwich and H. \*Sacher. In 1931 Simon visited Palestine, where he discussed with Chaim \*Weizmann the possible creation of a Hebrew University press. He was active in the Paladin Club, which was set up during the Mandate period to debate the future of Palestine. Appointed OBE in 1953, he wrote several books, including the authoritative *Introduction to Typography* (1945; rev. ed. 1954) and an autobiography, *Printer and Playground* (1956). His brother **Herbert Simon** (1898–13 November 1974) was also a notable printer and designer. Born in Manchester, he worked in the USA, but then joined the Curwen Press, succeeding his brother as Chairman in 1956. He also wrote influential works on typography, including *Introduction to Printing* (1968).

ODNB; EJ; JC (30 March 1956); *Times* (16 Nov. 1974); H. Simon, *Song and Words: a History of the Curwen Press* (1973).

**SIMON, S. J. ('Skid')** see SKIDELSKY, SIMON JASCHA

**SIMON, WALTER MICHAEL** (29 May 1922–3 June 1971), historian and academic. Born in Berlin, he arrived in England as a refugee, and attended Repton School from 1936–40. Having graduated BA from Wesleyan University, Connecticut, he served in the United States Army from 1943–6, and in 1949 obtained a PhD from Yale. He taught at Stanford University until 1953, when he moved to Cornell University. From 1965 he

was Professor of History at Keele University, Staffordshire. Already a published authority on German history, intellectual history, and European Positivism, he authored *Germany: a Brief History* (1966), *Germany in the Age of Bismarck* (1968), and the posthumously published *French Liberalism 1789–1848* (1972), and was at work on a major study on the Enlightenment at the time of his sudden death. Elected FRHistSoc, he was at one time a Fellow of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton.

*Times* (11 June 1971: gives Simon's school as Rampton, not Repton); *American Historical Review*, 77 (1972), 872.

**SIMONÉ, SYDNEY** (24 June 1913–16 March 1995), bandleader. London-born, he trained at the Royal College of Music. His first job was a violinist accompanying silent films, and at 19 he became lead violin with Geraldo's Tango Orchestra. He acquired his own orchestra, playing first at Minetta's in Clarges Street, Piccadilly, and then at the Savoy Hotel. During the Second World War he conducted Bert Ambrose's orchestra on ENSA tours, and conducted his own orchestra at the Hammersmith Palais. Afterwards he performed regularly for King George VI at Windsor Castle and for Prince Rainier of Monaco and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in the south of France. During the 1950s he played at London's Café de Paris Club, and during the 1960s was Musical Director of the Talk of the Town theatre restaurant. He also accompanied such younger acts as Diana Ross and the Supremes. He appeared in films, including *Alibi* (1942) and *Russian Lullaby* (1958); in the latter he doubled for Sir Laurence Olivier as an orchestra leader. In later years he ran a theatrical agency with **Alfred van Straten** (20 September 1905–4 December 1988), another personality from the golden age of bands.

JC (5 May 1995).

**SIMONS, CHARLES** (28 March 1916–26 March 2008), chemist. Born in London, and educated at Tottenham County School, he was awarded a Royal Scholarship to the Imperial College of Science and Technology. By his twenty-second birthday he possessed a PhD and had been elected FCS as well as an associate of

other bodies. In 1938 he became the fourth Pedler Research Scholar, as a result of which he studied under Professor Challenger at the University of Leeds. During the Second World War he was involved with the manufacture of penicillin and insulin, and afterwards he investigated chemical factories in Germany for the British army and prepared a report for the British Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1950, he entered industry, becoming Deputy Chief Chemist at British Drug Houses and European Company Secretary of Turtlewax. He was a council member of the University of Liverpool and an examiner for the Institute of Chemistry.

JC (30 July 1937, 4 Feb. 1938, 23 May 2008).

**SIMONS, JOHN PHILIP** (20 April 1934–), physical and theoretical chemist. Born in north London, he was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School, Hampstead, and Sidney Sussex College Cambridge. He was Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Nottingham from 1981 until 1993, when he was appointed Dr Lee's Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford. Elected a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford (1993) and FRS (1989), he was a council member of the Royal Society, 1999–2000.

WW 2006; JC (18 Dec. 1953).

**SIMONS, MICHAEL** (1842–20 November 1925), local politician and communal leader. Born in London's Covent Garden, the son of a large-scale fruit merchant who later moved to Scotland, he was educated at St James's School and at Glasgow High School. He entered the family firm, which he expanded, travelling to the Continent and North America in connection with fruit importation. From 1883–92, when he retired to devote himself to his business, he sat on Glasgow City Council, and during 1887–9 he was a baillie (magistrate). He helped to organise the international exhibitions held in Glasgow in 1888 and 1901, and in 1904 was appointed Chairman of the Council of the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts. For some years he chaired a company that owned theatres in Glasgow and Edinburgh. In 1905

he was made DL for the county and city of Glasgow and was also a county JP. A founder of the Garnethill Hebrew Congregation, he was for nearly 30 years its Hon. Secretary. He was President of the Glasgow Jewish Literary Society and an honorary officer of the city's Hebrew Loan Society, Hebrew Benevolent Association, and Jewish Board of Guardians.

JC (14 Nov. 1905, 27 Nov. 1925).

**SIMPSON, ERNEST ALDRICH** (6 May 1895–30 November 1958), shipbroker. The second husband of Wallis Warfield, who became Duchess of Windsor, he was born in New York to a non-Jewish American mother and a London-born Jewish father. His father, Ernest Louis Simpson (né Solomon), was one of the numerous children of Warsaw-born wealthy businessman Leon Solomon (c1811–79) and Rose, the daughter of Abraham Joseph (d. 20 May 1868) of Plymouth. Educated in England and at Harvard, Simpson was a Coldstream Guards officer during the First World War and afterwards joined his father's firm of shipbrokers, which had offices on both sides of the Atlantic. He married Wallis Warfield in London in 1928; it was a second marriage for both. In 1936 Mrs Simpson was granted an uncontested decree nisi on the grounds of his adultery, enabling her to marry the abdicated Edward VIII the following year. Simpson's Jewish background seems to have had no publicity at the time. He married the (non-Jewish) American 'other woman' in the case; they had one son, born and baptised in 1939, who subsequently reverted to the surname Solomon and went to live in Israel. Simpson resolutely refused to write his memoirs or give interviews to the press. Four times married, he was related to Lemon \*Hart and Redcliffe \*Salaman.

Times (1 Dec. 1958); JC (28 July, 18 Aug. 1972).

**SIMPSON (née Sinovitch), ESTHER (TESS)** (31 July 1903–19 November 1996), worker for refugee scholars. Known as Tess, she was born Esther Sinovitch in Leeds to Lithuanian Jewish immigrants; the family name was later changed by her father, a textile worker. She was educated at Leeds Girls' Modern School and the University of Leeds, from which she

graduated with a First in French and subsidiary German. Learning the Gregg system of trilingual shorthand, she worked overseas, chiefly for the International Fellowship of Reconciliation in Vienna, before becoming a Quaker. In 1933 she was appointed Assistant Secretary, and in 1938 Secretary, of the Academic Assistance Council, which was renamed the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning (SPSL) in 1936. It was established by British scholars for the benefit of their persecuted counterparts abroad, Jews and non-Jews, on behalf of whom Esther liaised with the Home Office, sought job placements in Britain and the Commonwealth, and organised travel grants to the United States in search of work. From 1944–66 she was Assistant Secretary to the Society for Visiting Scientists. She maintained a life-long friendship with many of the refugees she had helped, cheerfully observing that among them were 15 Nobel laureates and 50 Fellows of the Royal Society. She retired from the SPSL in 1978 and remained on its council until her death. Among the many honours she received was the OBE in 1956.

ODNB; JC (13 Dec. 1996); R. M. Cooper, ed., *Refugee Scholars: Conversations with Tess Simpson* (1992).

**SIMPSON, SAMUEL LEONARD** (6 October 1900–3 August 1983), endocrinologist and businessman. Born in London, the elder son of Simeon \*Simpson, he was educated at Westminster School and Downing College, Cambridge, where he was a boxing blue and captained the university boxing team. Obtaining a Double First in the Natural Sciences Tripos, he qualified in medicine at the London Hospital, and spent a period at the Mayo Clinic in upstate New York, where his interest in hormones and endocrinology began. On his return to London he practised as an endocrinologist. He wrote prolifically about various conditions, attributing lung cancer to particle inhalation and viewing childhood obesity as a complex metabolic problem. He published *Major Endocrine Disorders* (first ed. 1938) and pursued research at the Lister Institute. In 1945 he was appointed endocrinologist at St Mary's Hospital, London. On his younger brother's death from leukaemia in 1937 Samuel, while continuing his medical practice, took over the running of the family's

large clothing company. He became Chairman in 1957, and served on the CBI's board. He belonged to the Carlton Club.

ODNB; *Times* (6 Aug. 1983); *JC* (12 Aug. 1983); D. Wainwright, *The British Tradition: Simpson – a world of style* (1996).

**SIMPSON, SIMEON** (1878–12 July 1932), clothing manufacturer. Born in London he learned the tailoring trade, became an expert cutter and designer, and in 1894 set up a small East End workshop. In 1917 he opened a Petticoat Lane factory concentrating on making wartime military uniforms. After the war he provided quality ready-to-wear suits as well as a bespoke mail-order service to tailors and outfitters outside London. Business boomed, and in 1929 he built a new factory in Stoke Newington; it was allegedly the largest and most modern of its kind in the world. At one time the firm employed so many Jewish workers that each Yom Kippur two of its factories shut. In 1932 Simeon patented a line of trousers with a self-supporting waistband, obviating the need for belts or braces. Thus began the famous Daks brand of clothing for both men and women, which is still available, with a flagship store in Old Bond Street; his two sons are credited with inventing the Daks name from a combination of Dad and slacks. Simeon was elected to Hackney Borough Council in 1925 and to Hampstead Borough Council in 1931. On his death his younger son **Alexander Simpson** (c1902–15 May 1937), educated at Westminster School, headed the firm. In 1936 S. Simpson Ltd became a public company. That same year its celebrated art deco-style store, Simpson's (Piccadilly), opened as a quality menswear retail outlet. It attracted an affluent, rather exclusive, clientele, including members of the Royal Family, and eventually sold ladieswear too, but closed in 1999. It was the inspiration for the television comedy series *Are You Being Served?*

ODNB; *JC* (22 July 1932); D. Wainwright, *The British tradition: Simpson – a world of style* (1996).

**SINCLAIR, CLIVE JOHN** (19 February 1948–), writer and editor. Born in London to a business family originally named Smolensky,

he graduated BA and PhD at the University of East Anglia, and has lectured there and elsewhere. Named in 1983 as one of Britain's 20 best young novelists, he has focused on Jewish and Israeli themes in his work, and was the *JC*'s Literary Editor (1983–7). His fiction, comprising both novels and short stories, includes *Bibliosexuality* (1973), *Blood Libels* (1985), *Augustus Rex* (1992), and *The Lady with the Laptop* (1996). His non-fiction includes *The Brothers Singer* (1983) and *Diaspora Blues* (1987). A FRSL, he won, inter alia, the Somerset Maugham Award (1981), the *Jewish Quarterly* Award for Fiction (1997), and the PEN Silver Pen for Fiction (1997).

*EJ*; *JC* (21 Nov. 2003); *JYB*; online sources.

**SINCLAIR (né Schlesinger), LOUIS** (7 January 1861–4 January 1928), politician. Born in Paris, he was the nephew, through his mother, of Sir Samuel \*Montagu, Lord Swaythling. He married the daughter of Daniel de Pass, a prominent South African merchant. Educated at UCS and on the Continent, he emigrated in 1878 to Australia, where he worked on the Melbourne *Argus* and in commercial pursuits. Back in England, he served as Unionist MP for Romford from 1897 until 1906. In Parliament he was responsible for establishing the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons in 1899, and his promotion of Anglo-French inter-parliamentary contacts smoothed the way for the Entente Cordiale of 1904. He wrote on commercial and political subjects.

*JC* (13 Jan. 1928); *Jolles*; *Stenton*; *WWW*.

**SINGER, AARON JACOB** (c1880–2 April 1953), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Kovno and educated at the Slobotka Yeshivah, he became Rav of the \*Federation of Synagogue's flagship congregation, the Philpot Street Synagogue off Commercial Road, Whitechapel, in 1923, the year of its major refurbishment and re-consecration. During the London Blitz of 1940 the synagogue was destroyed, but makeshift premises were consecrated within its ruins in 1943, and Singer served the congregation until his death. A respected Talmudic scholar and a keen Zionist, he was known far beyond



the precincts of his shul. He took an active interest in Jewish education, especially in the Redman's Road Talmud Torah and the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. He died after a long illness. Some of his sermons, studies, and discourses were published posthumously. Rabbi Moses \*Pekarewitch was his father-in-law.

JC (29 June 1923, 10 April 1953, 21 July 1956).

**SINGER, CAMPBELL** (16 March 1909–March 1976), actor. Born Jacob Kopel Singer in Whitechapel, he performed on both stage and screen, and was often seen on television. Adept at both serious drama and comedy, he was frequently cast as authority figures, particularly police sergeants and inspectors. Going against type, he played a clown in three episodes of *Doctor Who* in 1966. He appeared in such films as *Operation Diamond* and *Dick Barton Special Agent* (both 1948); the unfortunately-titled *Ten Little Niggers* (1949); *The Blue Lamp* (1950), in which he made an uncredited appearance as a station sergeant, *Home at Seven* (1952, his first long West End part having been in the stage version at Wyndham's Theatre in 1950); and *The Titfield Thunderbolt* (1953).

JC (17 March 1950, 2 Aug. 1974); <http://www.ancestry.com>; other online sources.

**SINGER, CHARLES JOSEPH** (2 November 1876–10 June 1960) and **SINGER (née Cohen), DOROTHEA WALEY** (17 December 1882–24 June 1964), historians of medicine. Both from London, they married in 1910. He was the son of Simeon \*Singer, she was the daughter of a stockbroker: Sir Robert \*Waley-Cohen was her brother. A qualified physician, Charles Singer was, in 1912, a founder member of the History of Medicine section of the Royal Society of Medicine, and its President (1920–2). Having been a lecturer at Oxford in the history of medicine he held, from 1931–42, a chair at the University of London in that subject. From 1928–31 he was President of the Académie Internationale d'Histoire des Sciences, and founder and inaugural President (1946–8) of the British Society for the History of Science. His copious publications include *The Evolution of Anatomy* (1925) and a number of writings in

conjunction with his wife, whose independent study of post-Renaissance scientific manuscripts resulted in the Singer Collection at the British Library. In 1956 the couple jointly received the Sarton Medal of the History of Science Society of America. Both contributed to *The Legacy of Israel* (1927), co-edited by Charles Singer, and worked on behalf of persecuted scholars under Nazism and the placement and welfare of refugees from the Reich.

ODNB; JC (14 Aug., 27 Nov. 1959, 20 May 1960, 10 July 1964).

**SINGER, Sir HANS WOLFGANG** (29 November 1910–26 February 2006), development economist. Born in Germany and educated at the University of Bonn, he fled to England in 1933 and became a doctoral student under J. M. Keynes at King's College, Cambridge (PhD, 1936). He worked for the Pilgrim Trust Unemployment Enquiry, 1936–8 and was a lecturer at the universities of Manchester (1938–44) and Glasgow (1946–7). From 1947–69 he worked with the United Nations Secretariat as a development economist, and from 1969 until 1980 was Professorial Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. One of the most eminent development economists of his time, he was the co-discoverer of the Singer-Prebisch Thesis, which states that the terms of trade inevitably move against the producers of primary products. His many books included *Rich and Poor Countries* (1977). He was knighted in 1994.

ODNB; JC (9 Dec. 2005, 14 April, 8 Sept. 2006); WWW; J. Shaw, *Sir Hans W. Singer: The Life and Work of a Development Economist* (2002); Jolles; online sources.

**SINGER, MALCOLM JOHN** (13 July 1953–), composer and conductor. Born in London's St John's Wood, he studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, at the RAM, and in Paris and Hamburg. He was Musical Director of the Zemel Choir from 1983–93, and has been Professor of Communication Skills and of Composition at the Guildhall School of Music. In 1977 he became Professor and in 1998 Director of Music at the Yehudi Menuhin School, and wrote *Elegy for Yehudi Menuhin*

(1999). His compositions include a number on Jewish themes, including various settings of several Psalms; *Kaddish* (1990), for 24 solo voices; *York* (1990), commissioned to commemorate the 800th anniversary of the tragedy at Clifford's Tower; and *The Mask of Esther* (2001), a cantata based on the Book of Esther.

Grove.

**SINGER, SIMEON** (5 November 1848–20 August 1906), Orthodox rabbi. London-born, the son of a clothier from Raab in Bohemia, and descended from the renowned Continental controversialist Rabbi Jonathan Eybeschütz, he was a prize-winning pupil at Jews' College School, where he later taught. In 1867, aged only 19, he became Minister to the Borough New Synagogue, south London, and in 1878 of the fashionable \*New West End Synagogue. In 1890, the year he received semikhah in Vienna, he published, with the Chief Rabbi's sanction, the *Authorised Daily Prayer Book*, for which he is chiefly remembered. With Solomon \*Schechter he edited *Talmudical Fragments in the Bodleian Library* (1896). He was a fine preacher, strove to build bridges between Anglo-Jewish Orthodoxy and the Reform movement, helped Sir Samuel \*Montagu to compose a petition to the Sultan in 1892 requesting certain lands to be made available to the Chovevei Zion movement for settlement, and was hospitable to Herzl, while rejecting political Zionism as unworkable and pre-empting the divine will. He served on the executives of the Jewish Education Board and of \*Jews' College. C. J. \*Singer was his son and Israel Abrahams his son-in-law. His death elicited an uncommonly long black-bordered obituary in the *JC*, and numerous tributes.

ODNB; *EJ*; *JE*; *JC* (24, 31 Aug. 1906); I. Abrahams, ed., *The Literary Remains of the Rev. Simeon Singer* (3 vols, 1908).

**SINGTON, ADOLPHUS** (c1810–87), merchant. Born in Breslau, the son of a reader in a small congregation, he became a cotton merchant in Manchester and later a machinery importer. He was an early member of the Manchester Hebrew Congregation. His large

family, some of whom left Judaism, remained notable. His grandson **Gerald Henry Adolphus Sington** (28 December 1876–22 September 1946) was a director of Platt Brothers, textile machinery manufacturers in Manchester, and Chairman of the Textile Machine Industrial and Export Group. Gerald's son **Derrick Adolphus Sington** (1908–February 1968) was Chief Talks Writer at the BBC and, in April 1945, as a captain in the Intelligence Corps, was the first British officer to enter Belsen. He wrote *The Goebbels Experiment* (1942) and *Belsen Uncovered* (1946), and married a Belsen survivor who was related to Franz Kafka. Another grandson, **Harold Sigismund Sington** (31 October 1878–14 February 1956), educated at Cheltenham College and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, became an anaesthetist at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. President of the RSM's Anaesthesia Section in 1939, he was elected FRSE in 1940. Brian \*Shallcross's mother was a member of the Sington family.

Williams, *Manchester*; M. Dobkin, Rothschild in *Manchester and other tales from the history of Manchester Jewry* (1998); *WWW*; *Times* (15 Oct. 1907, 17 May 1923, 24 Sept. 1946, 15 Feb. 1956, 19, 23 Feb. 1968); *BMJ* (25 Feb. 1956); *Medical Directory* 1955; *JC* (2 July 1909, 11 July 1913).

**SKIDELSKY, SIMON JASHA** (c1903–26 June 1948), international bridge player, author, and playwright. He used the pen name S. J. Simon. Born in Harbin, Manchuria, of Russian background, he was educated at Tonbridge School and UCL. An expert bridge player, he jointly (with Jack Marx) invented the popular Acol bidding system. Victorious in most important national competitions, he was a member of the British team that won the European Team Championship in Copenhagen a few weeks before his sudden death. His delightful sense of humour was evident in his writings on the game, including the bestselling *Why You Lose at Bridge* (1945). He wrote bridge columns for *Punch*, *The Observer*, and London's *Evening News*. With Doris \*Abrahams, who wrote as Caryl Brahms, he wrote delightful plays and such madcap novels and quirky looks at history as *A Bullet in the Ballet* (1937), *Casino for Sale* (1938), *Envoy on Excursion* (1940), *Don't, Mr Disraeli* (1940), *No Bed for Bacon* (1941) – a major influence on the 1988 film *Shakespeare in Love* – and

No *Nightingales* (1944), which was made into the 1947 film *The Ghosts of Berkeley Square*.

ODNB (Doris Abrahams, where his forename appears as Secha; *Times* (29 July 1948, which mistakenly described Caryl Brahms, not fellow bridge player Carmel Withers, as his wife); online sources; *JC* (27 July 1923, as Simon Jacoblivitch Skidelsky).

**SLATER, JOHN** (22 August 1916–9 January 1975), actor. London-born, an antique dealer's son, he was educated at St Clement Danes School, and like his father before him acted in stage productions of the West Central Jewish Girls' Club (a mixed club despite its name). In 1946 he and his wife, whom he had met through the LJS, were among only four survivors of a Dakota aircraft crash near Paris. He broadcast on the Kol Zion laGola ('Voice of Zion to the Diaspora') radio station in Israel that commenced in 1950, and played the lead in the Israeli film *Faithful City* (1953). He appeared in several British films, including *Against the Wind* (1948), *Passport to Pimlico* (1949), and *Devil's Pass* (1957), and was often in television dramas, notably in the recurrent role of a police sergeant in *Z Cars*. In 1952 he shared with Yvonne \*Mitchell the *Daily Mail's* top television and radio award. He was a founder of the Finchley Liberal Synagogue.

*Who's Who in Television* (1970); *JC* (17 Jan. 1975).

**SLATER (née Pasternak), LYDIA ELISABETH LEONIDVA** (1902–89), biochemist, poet, and translator. Moscow-born, she was the daughter of painter Leonid Pasternak (1862–1945) and concert pianist Rosalia (née Kaufmann; c1867–1939), and sister of Nobel laureate Boris Pasternak. While working as a biochemist in Munich she met a prominent non-Jewish British psychiatrist whom she married in Oxford in 1935; soon afterwards her parents emigrated to Britain. She remained in Oxford following her divorce in 1945, translating her brother's poems into English (*Fifty Poems*, 1953) writing poetry of her own (*Before Sunrise*, 1971), and promoting her father's reputation as an artist.

ODNB; *JC* (12 May 1989).

**SLATER (né Leschziner), OSCAR JOSEPH** (8 January 1872–31 January 1948), wrongly convicted alleged murderer. Born in Silesia, the son of a baker, he settled in Scotland, where he became a convicted petty criminal who was probably involved with prostitution. He became nationally famous when, in 1909, he was convicted, by a majority verdict, of the murder of a wealthy Glasgow spinster. Enough doubts about his guilt existed for his death sentence to be commuted to one of life imprisonment. A great campaign then ensued for his release. Supporting the doubts about his guilt expressed by William Roughead, who edited *The Trial of Oscar Slater* (1910; 2nd ed. 1915) and by William Park in *The Truth About Oscar Slater* (1927), several prominent individuals campaigned for his release; they included Conan Doyle, Marshall Hall, and Ramsay MacDonald. Slater was fond of terming himself 'the Scottish Dreyfus'. In 1927 he was released into the care of Rabbi E. P. Phillips of Glasgow, and in 1928 his conviction was quashed. At the time of his trial Slater had been a convicted petty criminal, who behaved very suspiciously immediately after the murder of which he was accused, travelling abroad under mysterious circumstances. His conviction was not unreasonable, although the direct evidence for his guilt was limited. Nevertheless, there seems no doubt that he was innocent and wrongly convicted. Antisemitism and xenophobia are often alleged to have played a role in his conviction. The case continues to fascinate historians of crime.

ODNB; A. Conan Doyle, *The Case of Oscar Slater* (3rd ed. 1914); W. Roughead, *The Trial of Oscar Slater* (4th ed. 1950); P. Hunt, *Oscar Slater: the great suspect* (1951; 2nd ed. 1963); T. Toughill, *Oscar Slater: the mystery solved* (1993); Richard Whittington-Egan, *The Oscar Slater murder story: new light on a classic miscarriage of justice* (2001); B. Braber, 'The Trial of Oscar Slater (1909) and Anti-Jewish Prejudices in Edwardian Glasgow', *History*, 88 (2003), 262–79; Rubinstein, JGB.

**SLAZENGER, RALPH SLAZENGER** *see* **MOSS, RALPH SLAZENGER**

**SLESSOR (né Schloesser), Sir [HERMAN] HENRY** (12 July 1883–3 December 1979),

politician, barrister, and judge. The son of a London leather merchant, he attended Oundle School and then the City and Guilds Central Technical School, intending to become a railway engineer. Afflicted with a cardiac condition, he switched careers, becoming a barrister (Inner Temple, 1906), and also joined the Fabian Society. In 1912 he was appointed standing counsel to the Labour Party, and specialised in trade union cases. His health precluded enlistment during the First World War, on the outbreak of which he changed his surname. He twice unsuccessfully stood as a Labour candidate. In 1924, despite his lack of a parliamentary seat, he was appointed by Ramsay MacDonald to the post of Solicitor-General in the first Labour government; he also received a knighthood. He was elected Labour MP for Leeds South-East in 1924, serving until June 1929 when MacDonald appointed him to the Court of Appeals. He retired in 1940, although he continued to write prolifically on legal and other topics. His religious outlook was unusual. Although Jewish, by the 1910s he had become attached to the neo-Catholic 'distributionist' movement, and had a viewpoint somewhat similar to that of G. K. Chesterton. He was also an extreme conservative on sexual and related matters. He attributed his defeat at the polls in Leeds in 1922 to 'secularist and Hebrew' voters, and cited Thomas Aquinas in some of his legal judgments. In 1946 he was formally received into the Roman Catholic Church. Although seriously ill as a young man, he lived to be 96.

ODNB; Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SLOMAN (né Solomon), CHARLES** (1808–21 July 1870), composer and singer, and **SLOMAN (né Solomon), HENRY** (1793–August 1873), actor. The brothers were born in Rochester, Kent. Both were singers of comic songs. Charles, who for a time conducted the orchestra at the London Pavilion, off the Haymarket, composed *Sacred Strains and Hymns* (1860) and several songs, including *Daughter of Israel*, *Maid of Judah*, and *Promised Land*. Henry was a popular comedy actor at London's Coburg Theatre, especially as 'Watty Wagstaff' in *Edward the Black Prince*. He retired from the stage in about 1834, and with Charles owned a theatre in Rochester.

EJ; JE; JC (25 Nov. 1859, 22 Aug. 1873).

**SLOTKI, ISRAEL WOLF** (26 December 1884–2 June 1973), Hebrew scholar, and educationist. A rabbi's son, born and educated in Jerusalem, he arrived in London in 1906 to study at \*Jews College. In 1910 Sir Samuel \*Montagu, President of the \*Federation of Synagogues, appointed him a visitor among the poor of the East End; he also worked on behalf of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians and managed classes of the Jewish Religious Education Board. A proponent of Hebrew as a living language, he was from 1911–50 Headmaster of the Manchester Talmud Torah. In 1917 he established the Manchester Society for Hebraic Studies. A leading Mizrachist, he organised the first conference of religious Zionists in England (1918). He was Manchester Editor of the *Jewish Guardian* (1919–31) and Education Officer of the Manchester Central Board for Jewish Education (1946–50). He studied at the University of Manchester (MA, 1921; DLitt, 1932), served as President of its Egyptian and Oriental Society, and wrote histories of Jewish education in Manchester and of the local Shechita Board. Elected FRSL, he produced, for the Soncino Press, translations and commentaries of 11 tractates of the Babylonian Talmud and of three books of the Bible. He also wrote *Key to the Siddur: A Grammatical Guide to the Hebrew Text of the Principal Prayers* (1946). His Jerusalem-born son **Judah Jacob Slotki** (10 March 1903–c1988), who graduated MA and PhD at the University of Manchester, also produced works for the Soncino Press. From 1946–55 he was Director of Leeds Jewish Education Board, and from 1955–77 Director of the Manchester Board for Hebrew Education; in addition, he was Vice-Principal of the Manchester Talmud Torah. Judah's sister married Mir-born Rabbi **Naphtali Shapiro** (d. 1980), who headed the Glasgow Yeshiva and retired to Jerusalem in 1976.

EJ; WWW; *Who's Who in World Jewry* 1965; *Times* (9 Jan. 1929); JC (28 April 1911, 8 June 1973, 29 Jan. 1988).

**SMITH, Sir ARCHIBALD LEVIN** (26 August 1836–20 October 1901), judge. Born near Chichester, the son of a non-Jewish magistrate and of Mary Ann Levin, whose father Zadik (c1795–c1848) was of Jewish birth, he grew to be almost seven feet tall, reputedly owing to the pituitary disorder acromelagy. Educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1857–9 he was an oarsman in the Oxford and

Cambridge Boat Race, and being a non-swimmer had to be rescued from the Cambridge boat that sank in 1859. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1860 (Bencher, 1883), he was appointed Judge of the Queen's Bench Division in 1883 and knighted. From 1892–1900 he served on the Court of Appeal and in October 1900 became Master of the Rolls. He was made a privy councillor in 1893. He resigned his judicial post shortly before his death. His Jewish relatives included Amy \*Levy.

ODNB; JC (25 Oct. 1901); Jolles; 1841 England & Wales Census; Zadik Levin's death in Sussex was registered in the first quarter of 1848 (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

**SMITH, DAVID** (c1830–1909), theatre owner. Born in Plotsk, Poland, he moved to England in about 1867 and became a kosher butcher in Spitalfields. In March 1886 he opened the Hebrew Dramatic Club in Princes (now Princelet) Street; it was London's first purpose-built Yiddish Theatre, with a seating capacity of 600. Hosting Jacob \*Adler's company, it proved a popular venue, and was managed by Smith's son Abraham, also a kosher butcher. But in January 1887 during a packed performance a stampede followed cries of escaping gas and of fire at the theatre, and 17 people were trampled to death. Adler left for the USA and audiences dwindled. The Smiths suspected that Mr Rubinstein, owner of the rival Russian National Club in Lambeth Street, Goodman's Fields, was implicated in the disaster, but this was never proved. The date of the theatre's ultimate closure is unknown.

Mazower; *Reynolds' Newspaper* (23 Jan. 1887).

**SMITH, ISSY** (c18 September 1890–11 September 1940), Victoria Cross recipient. Born Isroulch Shmeilowitz (later Shmulevitch) in Alexandria, where his father was a clerk at the French consular service, he attended Berner Street School in London's East End. He served in the British army, where he became a middleweight boxing champion, and emigrated to Australia in 1912. Mobilised as a British army reservist in 1914, he was an acting corporal in the First Battalion, the Manchester Regiment, when on 26 April 1915

during the Second Battle of Ypres, he recovered wounded soldiers while exposed to sustained machine-gun and rifle fire, conduct that won him the VC. Subsequently a sergeant, he served in Mesopotamia, and returned to Australia in 1925.

ADNB; JC (18 Aug. 1922, 20 Sept. 1940).

**SMOuha, JOSEPH** (c1879–22 September 1961), textile manufacturer, philanthropist, and property developer. He was born in Baghdad and moved to Manchester in 1892, becoming a successful cotton manufacturer. He was the first President of the congregation at St Annes-on-Sea founded by Sephardim in 1912. At the request of the British government, he moved in 1917 to Alexandria, Egypt, where he was a property developer on a large scale and a philanthropist. In 1941, with three sons serving in the RAF, he gave £5000 toward the cost of a Spitfire. In 1956, after Suez, his assets, valued at over £12,000,000, were expropriated by the Egyptian government. The British government responded to this act in a craven manner. Smouha's son **Ellis Hay Smouha** (11 July 1906–January 1986), educated at Cheltenham College and St John's College Cambridge, who was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, eventually obtained £3,000,000 in compensation for the family. Joseph Smouha died in Paris. Another son, **Edward Ralph Smouha** (17 December 1908–1 April 1992), who read Law at Magdalene College, Cambridge, won a bronze medal for Britain at the 1928 Olympics in the 40×100 metres relay. A wing-commander during the war, he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn and joined the family business in Alexandria. In 1957 he settled in Geneva, where he served as President of the local branch of the RAF Association, and was appointed OBE in 1973. The Smouha Sports Ground in Katamon, Israel, is named in his memory. His daughter, landscape painter **Patricia Espir** (née Smouha; 1934–31 March 1999), also wrote cookery books.

*Times* (25 Sept 1961); JC (21 Nov. 1958, 28 July, 18 Aug. 1981, 1 May 1992, 16 April 1999).

**SNOWMAN, [ABRAHAM] KENNETH** (26 July 1919–9 July 2002), jeweller and painter,

and **SNOWMAN, EMANUEL** (25 January 1886–27 February 1970), jeweller, local politician, and communal leader. Born in Hampstead, a brother of Isaac \*Snowman and Jacob \*Snowman, Emanuel Snowman went in 1898 with his father, Polish-born picture dealer Abraham Snowman (c1849–1918) and family members to Palestine, where he met Herzl and spent a year at an agricultural college. In 1911 Emanuel arranged the opening in London's Regent Street of a branch of his father-in-law Morris \*Wartski's Llandudno jewellery business. It developed into a celebrated firm of art and antique dealers and specialised in fine jewellery and gold boxes, particularly the works of Carl Fabergé. Snowman made several visits to the USSR, acquiring many items that had formerly belonged to the Tsarist court. Under his management the firm received the first of its several royal warrants, with Queen Mary being a regular client. Religiously observant, he served as Warden of the Hampstead Synagogue and Chairman of the West Hampstead Day School, was an early supporter of Habonim, and assisted refugees from Nazi Germany. He became a Hampstead borough councillor in 1937 and, having been mayor from 1953–5, an alderman in 1957; in 1964 he received the freedom of the borough. He was appointed OBE in 1957 and MVO in 1962. His son Kenneth succeeded him as Managing Director of the firm. Educated at UCS, Kenneth was (like his relative Isaac \*Snowman) also a painter; he exhibited at the RA, the Paris Salon, and elsewhere, having studied at St Martin's School of Art. A bon vivant and a published authority on Fabergé, he featured in the James Bond film *Octopussy* (1983) when the firm, which later moved to Grafton Street, was still at its Regent Street address. He served as President of the British Antique Dealers' Association, and in 1997 was appointed CBE in 1997 for his services to fine arts and charity. His mother **Harriette Snowman** (née Wartski; c1890–1985) became Vice-President of the Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain and Ireland. His son [**Michael**] **Nicholas Snowman** (18 March 1944–) has held senior posts as an arts administrator, including Chief Executive of the South Bank Centre (1986–92) and General Director of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera (1998–2000).

Times 4 March 1970. JC (26 April 1953, 26 July 1946, 27 Aug. 1948, 14 June 1957, 3 Oct. 1958, 7 March

1969, 29 Jan. 1965, 21 Jan. 1966, 6 March 1970, 20 July 1973, 18 April 1980, 3 July 1998, 16 Aug. 2002).

**SNOWMAN, ISAAC** (1873–11 February 1947), painter. The brother of Emanuel \*Snowman and Jacob \*Snowman, he was educated at the City of London School, and then studied at the RA Schools, where he won a medal. Establishing a studio in his native Hampstead, he became a popular painter of domestic scenes, and also a fine portraitist, with Edward VII, George V, and Queen Mary being among his sitters. Several of his canvasses were reproduced as greetings cards by the firm of Raphael \*Tuck. His popular paintings included *The Bride*, *Children's Hour*, and *Tales of a Grandfather*. Interested in Jewish affairs and in Zionism, he took part in the \*Maccabæan Pilgrimage of 1897, and in 1900 designed the souvenir card of the Fourth Zionist Congress. For many years he had a studio in Jerusalem, and during the Arab disturbance of 1921 he was stabbed. His paintings on Jewish themes include *The Mourning Daughter of Zion*, which became the emblem of the Russo-Jewish Relief Fund opened in the wake of the pogroms of 1905; *A Difficult Passage in the Talmud*; *The Blessing of Sabbath Lights*; *The Great Day of Atonement*; *Early Morning Prayers in the Synagogue*; and *Joseph Interpreting Pharaoh's Dream*. A nahla (neighbourhood) in Eretz Israel was named in his honour.

JE; JC (14 June 1907, 18, 25 Nov. 1921, 7 March 1947, 25 June 1954, 25 Feb. 1955); Times (10 June 1909).

**SNOWMAN, JACOB** (27 October 1871–28 February 1959) and **SNOWMAN, LEONARD VICTOR** (1900–9 August 1976), physicians and mohelim. The brother of Emanuel \*Snowman and Isaac \*Snowman, Jacob was educated at the City of London School, \*Jews' College, the London Hospital Medical School, and the University of Brussels (MD 1900), where he obtained several distinctions; he gained his MRCP in 1903. He held several medical officer posts, mainly in the East End, and was Consulting Physician to the Bearsted Memorial Hospital. He served as President of the B'nai B'rith First Lodge of England, Vice-President of the Jewish Literary Society, and Warden of Hampstead Synagogue, which he represented

on the \*United Synagogue Council. He edited the pharmaceutical journal *Folia Therapeutica* (1907), translated several key medical texts, and wrote *A Short History of Talmudic Medicine* (1935). From 1904–31, succeeded by his son Leonard, he was the Jewish Initiation Society's Medical Officer. His *The Surgery of Ritual Circumcision*, first published in 1904, became the standard text on the subject. He circumcised several members of the Royal Family. Leonard was surgeon-mohel to the London Jewish Hospital and Bearsted Memorial Hospital, and for many years, like Jacob before him, Hon. Medical Officer to \*Jews' College. He wrote *The Minor Medicine of General Practice* (1936), translated into English works by Hebrew poets, wrote articles on Hebrew literature, and co-translated Maybaum's *The Jewish Home* (1946). He was President of the Union of Hebrew and Religion Classes (a forerunner of the London Board of Jewish Religious Education). His sister married Leslie \*Harris. His uncle **Henry Snowman** (1878–28 February 1969), a London solicitor, made the original translation of N. H. Imber's Zionist anthem *Hatikvah* from Hebrew into English.

JC (3 Oct. 1958, 6 March 1959, 7 March 1969, 13 Aug. 1976).

**SOBELL, Sir MICHAEL** (1 November 1892–1 September 1993), businessman and philanthropist. Born at Boryslau, Galicia, he arrived in London in 1899. His father, despite coming from a family of successful factory owners and businessmen, became a confectioner in Dalston and later a leather goods manufacturer. Sir Michael was educated at the Central Foundation School until the age of 16, and then became a leather goods importer. After 1918 he imported radio and electrical equipment from America, and became one of the leading suppliers of domestic electrical appliances. In the 1930s he opened several factories near London manufacturing radios and refrigerators. After 1945 his firm, Sobell Industries, became one of the largest British manufacturers of televisions, and established Home Maintenance, a nationwide servicing chain. In 1954 he took his talented son-in-law Arnold \*Weinstock into partnership, leading to a further expansion under the name Radio & Allied. The firm later acquired and was known as GEC, one of the most famous

brand names in Britain. From the late 1950s Sobell also became a noted racehorse owner, winning the 1979 Derby with *Troy*. A leading philanthropist, he established the Anne and Michael Sobell Trust and gave to many other charities, including Jewish and Israeli ones such as the \*Michael Sobell Sinai School. From 1967–84 he was President of the National Council for Cancer Treatment. He was also a benefactor of the European Movement. Knighted in 1972, he died at almost 101, leaving £47,600,000.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**SOCHACHEWSKY, BEN-AVRAHAM (BEN-A)** (1889–18 April 1958), poet, satirist, editor, and teller of Chasidic stories. Born in Lodz, Poland, he composed his first Yiddish verses at the age of seven, and having worked on a journal in Vienna arrived in London shortly before the First World War. He joined the editorial staff of the Yiddish-language *Die Zeit* ('The Times'), which had been founded in 1913 by Morris \*Myer. That paper closed in 1950, and in 1951 Sochachewsky took the principal role in founding the Yiddish-language *Die Shtimme* ('The Voice'), of which he became Editor. He also wrote poems, lyrics, reviews, and articles, as well as a book about Joseph \*Shapotschnick. Anthologies of his poems were published, including a translation of a number of poems into English: *Hear, O Israel* (1951). An abiding interest in Jewish mysticism informed much of his output, including his final story for his newspaper. He was buried under the auspices of the Adath Yisroel congregation. Under her anglicised maiden name, Yates, his Russian-born first wife **Leah Sochachewsky** (c1894–1945) acted with the Yiddish players at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel. She retired in 1930 following the death a day before his scheduled Bar Mitzvah of their eldest son **Albert Abraham Sochachewsky** (1917–30), a precocious, published Yiddish poet.

JC (18 April 1958); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart* (as Sokachewsky).

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING (SPSL), THE,**

came into being in 1935 as the result of a name change and broadened thrust by the Academic Assistance Council (AAC). Consisting of eminent British men of science and learning, the AAC was established in 1933 on the initiative of Sir William (later Lord) Beveridge, who was then Director of the LSE, in order to find positions for scientists dismissed and displaced by the Nazi regime. Sir Ernest (Lord) Rutherford was inaugural President, and Professor A. V. Hill Vice-President, but the true decision makers were the joint hon. secretaries, Beveridge and Prof. C. S. Gibson. At first, for fear of an antisemitic backlash, the organisation's visible leadership consisted entirely of non-Jews (Esther \*Simpson, however, had an administrative role), but during the mid-1930s Charles \*Singer and Robert \*Waley-Cohen joined. Writing in 1959, Singer estimated that of the 2600 academic refugees helped by the AAC/SPSL, 50 per cent were professing Jews and that in total about 80 per cent were of Jewish or part-Jewish origin. The previous year, Beveridge noted that those assisted included 32 Fellows of the Royal Society and 17 Fellows of the British Academy. The post-1933 Nobel laureates Max \*Born, Ernest \*Chain, and Hans \*Krebs found refuge through the organisation's efforts.

N. Bentwich, *The Rescue and Achievement of Refugee Scholars* (1953); D. Zimmerman, 'The Society for the Protection of Science and Learning and the Politicization of British Science in the 1930s', *Minerva*, 44 (2006), 25–45; C. Singer, 'Wandering Scholars' (JC, 14 Aug. 1959).

**SOFAER, ABRAHAM** (1 October 1896–21 January 1988), actor. Born in Rangoon, Burma, he was a schoolmaster there and in London before becoming a stage actor in 1921. He performed on the London stage from 1925, as well as on the New York stage, where he frequently played Jewish roles, such as Disraeli in Laurence Housman's *Victoria Regina*, which he performed 750 times in the USA, beginning in 1936. From 1936 until 1968 he had a successful second career as a character actor in Hollywood, playing supporting roles in more than 20 films. He specialised in exotic parts, such as St Paul in *Quo Vadis* (1951). He then began a third career, on American television, appearing among the supporting

cast in many American series of the 1960s and 1970s, including *Perry Mason* and *Star Trek*. He died in California.

EJ; online sources.

**SOLLEY, LESLIE JUDAH** (15 December 1915–8 January 1968), politician. Born in London and educated at the Davenant Foundation School and the University of London, he was a research physicist before becoming a practising barrister (Inner Temple) in 1934. He served as Labour MP for Thurrock, Essex, from 1945 until 1950, when he stood as an ILP candidate and was defeated. An extreme left-winger, he was expelled from the Labour Party in May 1949 along with Konni Zilliacus owing to his opposition to the NATO treaty, but later rejoined. In a surprising twist to his interests, he served as Vice-President of the Songwriters' Guild of Great Britain.

Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SOLO, JUDD** (3 November 1917–14 June 2006), bandleader and actor. Born in Whitechapel, he began his musical involvement at the age of nine as a synagogue chorister and also sang in classical concerts. Self-taught on violin and guitar, he was due to begin voice training in Milan when the Second World War broke out. He served in the British Expeditionary Force in France, and almost drowned during the Dunkirk evacuation. Breaking into show business via radio, he formed his own band, the Quartetto Italiano, which for over 20 years performed nightly from the top of the Park Lane Hilton Hotel. He appeared in such popular television series as *Hi-de-Hi*, *'Allo, 'Allo*, *Doctor Who*, and *EastEnders*. In 1963 he joined the Grand Order of Water Rats, the showbiz charity, and in 1969 was elected Test Rat. He raised substantial funds for the organisation, as well as for Jewish causes. In 1995 he was given the Freedom of the City of London for his services to music and to charity.

JC (28 July 2006).

**SOLOMON** (pianist) *see* CUTNER, SOLOMON



**SOLOMON, ABRAHAM** (14 May 1824–19 December 1862) and **SOLOMON, SIMEON** (9 October 1840–14 August 1905), painters. They were among the eight children of London hatter Michael (Myer) Solomon, one of the first Jews given the Freedom of the City, and his amateur artist wife. Abraham enrolled at a well-known Bloomsbury art school, Sass's, in 1836, was awarded a silver medal from the Society of Arts that same year, and in 1839 entered the RA Schools, where he won more medals. In 1840 he exhibited *Rabbi Expounding the Scriptures* at the Society of British Artists, and from 1841–62 exhibited annually at the RA. His best-known painting was *Waiting for the Verdict* (1857). The musical at-homes he hosted at the Bloomsbury address he shared with his two painter siblings, Simeon and Rebecca (see below), were attended by leading professional musicians. All three siblings sought inspiration largely in literary and historical sources. He died in Biarritz on the very day that the RA voted to admit him as an Associate. Simeon, whose homosexuality informed much of his work, trained at Abraham's studio and at a private art school before entering the RA Schools in 1856. He was the youngest artist ever to exhibit at the RA. His paintings on Jewish themes include *Carrying the Scrolls of the Law* (1867), and he received commissions from two general magazines to depict Jewish ritual. During the late 1850s and early 1860s he became associated with the aesthetic movement and the pre-Raphaelites (Burne-Jones considered him the greatest of them). Later, travel in Italy (with his lover, a future headmaster of Eton) contributed Classicist influences to his work and he became interested in Anglo-Catholicism. He was elected to membership of the Savile Club in 1868. In his prose poem *A Vision of Love Revealed in Sleep* (1871) he drew on mysticism and mythology to explore desire and sexuality. He illustrated Swinburne's sadomasochistic novel *Lesbia Brandon* and poem *The Flogging Block*. Homoerotic imagery, based on literary and scriptural sources, abounded in his paintings, including *David Playing the Harp before Saul* (1859). His life and career were effectively ruined in 1873, following his arrest for indecent exposure and attempted 'buggery' at a public lavatory. He was fined £100 and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour. Owing to the intervention of a wealthy cousin, this was commuted to a

period of police supervision. Solomon then went to Paris, where he was fined 16 francs and gaoled for three months for a similar incident. Back in London, deserted by almost all his friends and patrons, he slid into poverty and alcoholism, alternating between living rough on the streets and in St Giles's Workhouse, where he died. **Rebecca Solomon** (26 September 1832–20 November 1886) trained at the Spitalfields School of Design and exhibited widely from 1850–74. Initially working in oils, she changed to watercolours and illustration in 1863, and the influence of the pre-Raphaelites can be seen in some of her later work, such as *The Wounded Dove* (exhibited 1866). She died after being struck by a hansom cab.

ODNB (S. Solomon); EJ; JE; JC (30 May, 11 Nov. 1862, 16 Jan. 1863, 28 Dec. 1866, 26 Jan. 1868, 18 Aug. 1905); J. E. S. Ford, *Simeon Solomon: an Appreciation* (1908); B. Falk, *Five Years Dead* (1937); A. Rubens, 'Early Anglo-Jewish Artists', *JHSET*, 14 (1939); S. Reynolds, *The Vision of Simeon Solomon* (1985); R. Burman, ed., *From Prodigy to Outcast* (2001); C. Cruise et al., eds., *Love Revealed: Simeon Solomon and the Pre-Raphaelites* (2005).

**SOLOMON, EDWARD (TEDDY)** (25 July 1855–22 January 1895), composer, conductor, orchestrator, and pianist. Born in Lambeth, the son of pianist and music teacher Charles Solomon (c1817–90), who played, composed and arranged for music halls, he was educated at the Westminster Jews' Free School. He wrote many piano pieces and numerous operas and operettas; his one-act comic opera *A Will with a Vengeance* was produced at the Globe in 1876 when he was only 21. His *The Nautch Girl* and *The Vicar of Bray* were staged at the Savoy Theatre in 1891 and 1892 respectively. During the 1880s he collaborated with H. P. Stephens. Their *Billee Taylor* and *Claude Duval* enjoyed years of success on both sides of the Atlantic; they also wrote *Lord Bateman*, *Virginia and Paul*, and *The Red Hussar*. Solomon entertained the Jewish Workingmen's Club with his farce, *The Judgment of Solomon*. In 1886 he was arrested for bigamy, having married, in 1885 (on their daughter's first birthday), American singer and actress Lillian Russell (1860–1922), despite already having a wife. The case collapsed owing to lack of witnesses, but his abandoned wife, singer **Lily Grey** (Jane Solomon; née

Isaacs) secured a divorce in 1887. Their daughter was singer-actress **Claire Romaine** (1873–1964), an effervescent performer who excelled in boys' roles in vaudeville. Solomon's brother **Frederick Solomon** sang in *Billee Taylor* in the provinces (1883) and composed the comic opera *Captain Kidd, or The Bold Buccaneer*, produced in Liverpool that same year.

ODNB; JE; JC (25 Jan. 1895).

**SOLOMON (née Benenson), FLORA** (1895–18 July 1984), welfare pioneer, and **SOLOMON, HAROLD JOSIAH** (c1886–31 July 1930), army officer and administrator. They were the parents of Peter \*Benenson. Harold Solomon was the son of a stockbroker; his mother was the niece of \*Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler. He was educated at Clifton and at the RMC, Sandhurst. During the First World War, while serving with the RASC, he played a major role as Military Attaché to the Serbian army, rising to the rank of temporary brigadier-general. He later served as Controller of Stores in the Palestine Civil Administration under Sir Herbert \*Samuel. Afterwards, in Britain, he was a member of the Council of the AJA and Vice-President of the JNF. His early death was probably hastened by a riding accident in 1923 that left him paralysed. Pinsk-born Flora (Feodosia; 'Fenya') was brought up in luxury in St Petersburg. Her father, Grigori Benenson (d. 1939), a banker and timber merchant with oil interests, brought the family to Britain following the 1917 Revolution. In the 1930s, newly widowed, she joined Marks and Spencer as its self-titled 'Staff Superintendent', and made it a model employer providing subsidised meals and holidays, medical and dental checks, and washrooms. During the Second World War, this mink-clad 'Lady of the Ladle' persuaded the Minister of Food to set up emergency field restaurants in the blitzed East End and Coventry. She was a prominent London hostess, and an ardent Zionist. Her colourful memoir, which includes accounts of her father's scarring by a rejected mistress and Rasputin's consequent blackmail of him, as well as of her liaison in the USA with Alexander Kerensky, was co-written with Barnett \*Litvinoff.

JC (11 April 1924); *Times* (6 Aug. 1930, 25 Aug. 1984); R. Calder, *Carry on London* (1941); F. Solomon & B. Litvinoff, *Baku to Baker Street* (1984).

**SOLOMON, Sir HARRY** (20 March 1937–), businessman. Educated at St Albans School and at the Law Society School of Law, he qualified as a solicitor in 1960 and was in private practice from 1960–75. Since then, he has been a senior executive with many large businesses. He was Managing Director (1975–84) and Joint Chairman (1984–7) of the food giant Hillsdown Holdings, and its Chairman from 1987–93. He is Chairman of Harveys Furnishings PLC, and a director of the American conglomerate Jacuzzi Brands (formerly US Industries). Knighted in 1991, he is President of Help Medicine RCP.

JC (21 June 1991); *WW*; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**SOLOMON, HENRY** (c1814–12 May 1891), businessman and communal leader. A native of Exeter, he moved to London in around 1827 and founded a firm of shipping merchants in Houndsditch and the City with his brother Josiah. He was also one of the first merchants of steel pens in Britain, and was a director of insurance and gas companies. One of the most active communal leaders of his time, he was Warden and President of the \*New Synagogue, a founder of the \*Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution, Treasurer of \*Jews' College, and President of the Board of Schechita. A son-in-law of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler, he helped to establish the \*United Synagogue in 1870, and was active in philanthropic concerns. He left an estate of £337,000.

JC (15 May 1891); Hyamson, A-J *Notabilities*.

**SOLOMON, HENRY NAPHTALI** (cJanuary 1796–12 November 1881), Hebraist and educationist. Born in London, and educated at the Jewish boys' school in Brixton run by his father, Moses Eliezer Solomon, a qualified rabbi, he was a founder of the \*Jews' Free School and its earliest Headmaster (1817–22). He prepared the school's prayerbook, first published in 1822, although his name did not appear on the title page until the sixth edition (1854). On leaving the JFS he opened a boarding school for Jewish boys in London's Queen Square; in 1826 it moved to Hammersmith and in 1838 to Edmonton, where he taught for over 40 years. Between them, his school and that

run by Leopold \*Neumegen educated most of Anglo-Jewry's prominent Ashkenazi figures during the high Victorian period. As early as 1822 he delivered sermons in English at the Great Synagogue at the suggestion of Chief Rabbi \*Hirschell. He helped at various times to conduct services at the Denmark Court shul, at its successor the \*Western Synagogue, and at the \*New Synagogue. He belonged to the small circle of Hebraists behind the formation of the Society for the Cultivation of the Hebrew Language and Literature (existed 1830–1); contributed to M. J. \*Raphall's *Hebrew Review and Magazine of Rabbinical Literature*, which he vainly attempted to save from closure; and was a founder of the \*Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution. He wrote widely on various themes. Matthias \*Levy was his son-in-law. His brother, **Samuel Solomon** (c1803–26 March 1876), who owned a bookshop near the \*Great Synagogue, served as Secretary of the JFS, of the \*Jews' Hospital, and of other communal bodies.

JE; JC (31 March, 3 May 1876, 18 Nov. 1881, 18 Nov. 1918); J. Baum and B. Baum, *A Light Unto My Path: The Story of H. N. Solomon of Edmonton* (1981); M. Levy, *The Western Synagogue: Some Materials for Its History* (1897).

**SOLOMON, ISRAEL MESHULLAM** (d. 1794), rabbi. His father was the famous Rabbi Jacob Emden, whose own father, Zevi Hirsch Ashkenazi, had some contact with the London community very early in the eighteenth century. Known outside England as Israel Meshullam Zalman, he was also first cousin to Hart \*Lyon. Following \*Lyon's departure it was decided that the Great and Hambro' synagogues should choose his successor from a shortlist. The Hambro' selected Solomon, the favourite on the list, but the Great, having second thoughts about Solomon's suitability, chose D. T. \*Schiff. Stalemate ensued, since each congregation now had rival incumbents. Solomon, whose 'call' to the pulpit had preceded Schiff's, considered himself Lyon's true heir, and styled himself 'Rabbi of London and the provinces'. His pretensions were boosted when London's \*New Synagogue, the third and most recent of the metropolitan congregations, recognised his authority. Although all other provincial congregations acknowledged Schiff as the ultimate rabbinic

authority, the Portsmouth congregation voted by 16 votes to eight to acknowledge Solomon; this led to a congregational schism, for the minority faction consisted of 'older' and more influential members who stood their ground, leaving the others to break away. In 1774 Solomon was excoriated by the London dayan Shalom \*Buzaglo for invalidating a get (bill of divorce) granted in Amsterdam. In 1776 Solomon delivered a sermon wishing success to British forces in the rebellious American colonies; published, in English translation, in 1777, it was the earliest Ashkenazi address in an English synagogue to be made generally available. In 1778 the divorce of this 'Jew Priest' from his 'Priestess' was reported in the press. His relations with his congregation soured, and in 1780 he returned to the Continent. The rift between the Hambro' and the Great thereby healed.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*; Duschinsky, *Rabbinat*; N. Cohen, 'Non-religious Factors in the Emergence of the Chief Rabbinat', *JHSET*, 21 (1962–7), 304.

**SOLOMON, JONATHAN** (3 March 1939–21 May 2000), civil servant and businessman. The son of an Indian Civil Servant of Sephardi heritage, he moved to Britain with his family in 1947. Like his father before him, he was educated at Clifton College and at King's College, Cambridge. Having graduated in 1960 with a starred First in Classics he joined the Board of Trade, which became the Department of Trade and Industry. As Assistant Secretary there he was involved in the privatisation of the telecommunications industry, and rose to be Under-Secretary. In 1985 he was headhunted by Sir Eric (Lord) \*Sharp, Chairman of Cable & Wireless, where he became Director of Corporate Strategy and gained the firm entry into the protectionist Japanese market. With Lord \*Young, Sharp's successor, he was instrumental in acquiring the firm's strategic stake in Bezek, the Israeli telecommunications company. At the time of his death he was writing a book about world religions.

JC (16 June 2000).

**SOLOMON, JOSEPH** (7 February 1853–15 September 1931), philosopher. Born in Bristol,

the son of a money lender, he was educated at Bristol Grammar School and at Corpus Christi and Balliol College, Oxford (First in Mathematics and Lit. Hum.); at Balliol he was a favourite of Benjamin Jowett, and friends with the young H. H. Asquith. He was called to the Bar and became a schoolmaster, but spent most of his career as a coach in Classics and Philosophy at Oxford. An expert on the French philosopher Henri Bergson, he wrote *Bergson* (1911). Being proficient in many foreign languages he was used as a Russian translator by the British government during the First World War.

*Times* (17 Sept. 1931); *JC* (18 Sept. 1931); J. Solomon, 'The Philosophy of Bergson', *Mind*, 20 (Jan. 1911), 15–40.

**SOLOMON, LEWIS** (14 March 1848–15 February 1928), architect. Born in London, the son of a furniture dealer and silversmith, he was educated at L. \*Neumegen's School, at UCS, and at UCL. He was articled to a prominent architect, Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, and began on his own in 1872 as an architect and surveyor. He served as Honorary Architect to the \*Federation of Synagogues, and, from 1904, as Architect and Surveyor to the \*United Synagogues, where he succeeded N. S. \*Joseph. He had a major influence on British synagogue design. The many synagogues he designed included the New Hambro' (1899) and the Stoke Newington synagogues (1903). He also designed the \*Hayes Industrial School for Jewish Boys, as well as shops, factories, and flats. Elected FRIBA in 1883, he sat on the Institute's Council during 1904–5. His son **Digby Lewis Solomon** FRIBA (12 March 1884–27 May 1962), who was articled to him and took over his architectural practice in 1904, was Governor of the London Jewish Educational Federation and Vice-President of the Jewish Blind Society.

ODNB; *JC* (17 Feb. 1928); A. Brodie, *Directory of British Architects 1834–1912*, 2 (2001); P. Lindsay, *The Synagogues of London* (1993).

**SOLOMON, MAURICE** (1878–1 September 1954), electrical engineer. A barrister's son, he was educated at St Paul's School, at the

University of London, and at the City and Guilds Institute in physics and electrical engineering. A talented electrical engineer, he worked at the General Electrical Company (see Lord \*Hirst and \*Sir Max \*Railing) for 47 years, and was a director of the company for 35. He was responsible for GEC's activities in the cable industry and made many innovations in electrical filaments and lighting.

*Times* (29 Sept. 1950); *Nature* (25 June 1908); *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* (30 Nov. 1911).

**SOLOMON, SAMUEL** (1770–21 May 1819), manufacturer of patent medicines. Apparently a son of Abraham Solomon, naturalised 1769, who at one time resided in Cork, Ireland, he lived in Liverpool. Styling himself 'Dr', a title almost certainly self-awarded, he invented and patented an empiric medical preparation that he called 'Balm of Gilead'. Growing wealthy on the profits, in about 1805 he moved into a large residence named 'Gilead House'. Surrounded by shrubberies and a grand garden, it was the first landmark that greeted stagecoach travellers arriving in Liverpool. Afterwards streets named Solomon, Balm, and Gilead commemorated his connection with the area. One of his many daughters married, first, her cousin Dr Moses Lemon and, second, Dr James Bradley of Buxton, Derbyshire. Her daughter with Dr Bradley, Elizabeth, became the mother of H. J. \*Byron. Another of Solomon's daughters married the Rev. George Bradnock Stubbs; their daughter Emily married the rector of St Mary's Church, Bilston, Staffordshire, and became the mother of Sir Henry \*Newbolt. Samuel \*Sidney was Solomon's grandson.

ODNB; *JE*; *JC* (18 Jan. 1901, 23 Nov 1932); ODNB; Sir H. Newbolt, *My World as in My Time* (1932); C. A. Stonehill, ed., *The Jewish Contribution to Civilization* (1940).

**SOLOMON, SAUL** (1776–6 December 1852), merchant. Probably a native of London, he became a prosperous colonist of St Helena by accident. Having left for India in an 'East Indiaman', he fell ill and disembarked on the island, which was the East India Company's rendezvous point in the South Atlantic. The

first Jewish settler there, he soon acquired a virtual monopoly of its maritime supply and general wholesale trade. Ultimately he acted as local Consul for France and Holland. In partnership with his brother Joseph and with Isaac Moss he traded as Solomon and Moss, and later as Solomon, Moss and Gideon. One of the Gideon brothers played chess regularly with Napoleon during the latter's exile there (1815–21). Solomon died at Eastwood, near Portishead, Bristol, but was buried on St Helena. His St Helena-born nephew and namesake, the son of his brother Joseph, became a politician in Cape Town.

M. Jolles, *Samuel Isaac, Saul Isaac and Nathaniel Isaacs* (1908); W. E. G. Solomon, *Saul Solomon: 'The Member for Cape Town'* (1948).

**SOLOMON, SOLOMON JOSEPH** (16 September 1860–27 July 1927), painter and camouflage expert. London-born, the son of a leather merchant from Vienna, he attended Thomas Whitford's South London School. He enrolled at 16 at Heatherley's Art School, and later studied at the RA Schools, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, the Munich Academy and elsewhere. With depictions of Israel \*Zangwill and Mrs Patrick Campbell, among others, he built a reputation as a portraitist, and as a painter of Biblical, mythological, and genre subjects with such acclaimed works as *Samson and Delilah* (1887), *Echo and Narcissus* (1894), and *Allegory* (1904). He obtained major public commissions, from the House of Lords, the Royal Exchange and other bodies, and was elected RA in 1906. He founded the Society of Portrait Painters in 1891 and in 1918 became President of the Royal Society of British Artists. Prominent in Jewish communal affairs, he was foundation President of the \*Maccabean Society. During the First World War he was sent to Flanders, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, to advise on camouflage arrangements. In 1918 he established a camouflage school in Kensington Gardens, dealing with concealment from aerial bombardment. He wrote *The Practice of Oil Painting* (1911) and *Strategic Camouflage* (1920).

ODNB; EJ; JE; O. S. Phillips, *Solomon J. Solomon* (1933); C. Spencer, *The Immigrant Generations: Jewish Artists in Britain, 1900–45* (1983); [Ben Uri Art Gallery], *Solomon J. Solomon* (1990).

**SOLOMONS, ESTELLA FRANCES** (2 April 1882–2 November 1968), artist. An optician's daughter, she attended schools in her native Dublin and in Hanover. She afterwards studied at Alexandra College, Dublin, at the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art, and at the Royal Hibernian Schools. In 1903 she exhibited with the Young Irish Artists and in 1905 at the Royal Hibernian Academy. She painted both landscapes and portraits. The Rembrandt Tercentenary Exhibition in Amsterdam in 1906 had a profound impact on her style. In 1915 she joined the Irish nationalist organisation Cumann na mBan ('Council of Women'). Her refusal to take the obligatory oath of allegiance to the British Crown forced her, in 1922, to give up her post teaching etching at technical schools in Dublin. In 1926 she married poet James Sullivan Starkey, founder of the *Dublin Magazine*, but retained her own name professionally. In 1937 at least one example of her work featured in an exhibition at the \*Ben Uri Gallery.

ODNB; JC (20 June 1890, 13 Feb. 1914, 4 June 1937).

**SOLOMONS, ISRAEL** (c1860–11 July 1923), Judaica collector. Apparently listed in the 1871 Census as the son of Aaron Solomons, a glazier of Aldgate, he was also the step-brother of Dr J. \*Snowman. He was educated at \*Jews College School. From the age of 12 he collected pamphlets, book, prints, engravings, bookplates, and memorabilia of the Anglo-Jewish community. Containing many unique treasures, it developed into the largest collection of its kind. He also contributed articles on Anglo-Jewish history to the JHSE. After his death his collection – so important nationally – was sold and dispersed, with parts of it acquired by the Jewish Theological Society in New York and by the HUC in Cincinnati. Tobias \*Lewis was his cousin.

JC (7 Dec. 1906, 30 Aug. 1907, 20 July 1923).

**SOLOMONS, ISRAEL JACOB (JACK)** (10 December 1900–8 December 1979), boxing promoter. Born in Frying Pan Alley off Petticoat Lane, he began as a fishmonger. After a brief career as a featherweight boxer, he became a boxing promoter prior to the

Second World War. During the first 20 years or so after the war he was arguably the leading boxing promoter in Britain. His breakthrough came with his promotion of the British heavy-weight title fight between Jack London and Bruce Woodcock in 1945. In all, he staged 26 World Championship bouts, with the most famous of them probably being those between Sugar Ray Robinson and Randolph Turpin at Earl's Court in 1951 and between Cassius Clay (later Muhammad Ali) and Henry Cooper at Wembley Stadium in 1963. He also established a betting shop chain with Bud \*Flanagan, and was actively involved in charity fundraising. He was appointed OBE in 1978. In later years he lived in Brighton, where a bus is named in his honour.

Times (10 Dec. 1979); JC (14 Dec. 1979); G. Gould, 'Fifteen "Jewish" Buses', *JHSE Newsletter*, Jan. 2008.

**SOLOMON WOLFSON JEWISH SCHOOL** *see* **MICHAEL SOBELL SINAI SCHOOL**

**SOLTI, Sir GEORG** (21 October 1912–5 September 1997), conductor, born György Stern in Budapest. He showed early promise as a pianist and studied music at the prestigious Franz Liszt Academy in his native city, and eventually became a coach at the Budapest Opera House. He spent the war years in Switzerland, and from 1951 until 1961, when he was appointed Director of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, he conducted the Frankfurt Opera. His radical innovations at Covent Garden, which ultimately proved triumphant in the main, initially provoked fierce controversy. He retired in 1991. He received several honorary degrees for his contribution to music, as well as international awards. He was appointed an honorary CBE in 1968 and following naturalisation in 1972 was able to use his knighthood, which had been given on an honorary basis in 1971.

ODNB; JC (12 Sept. 1997); G. Solti, *Solti on Solti: a memoir* (1997).

**SOMAN, PHILIP** (1835–15 June 1895), newspaper proprietor. He owned the *Norwich Argus*

and the *Norfolk Daily Standard*, and was for some time a member of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians. He belonged to the Savage Club, and with other members founded a Masonic Lodge of which he became Hon. Secretary. He died at his South Hampstead home and was buried in the Jewish cemetery at Norwich, with a large throng of Jewish and non-Jewish mourners in attendance. Herman \*Klein was his nephew.

JC (21 June 1895).

**SOMERS, SOURIE** *see* **LANDAU, SURELE**

**SOMMER, RAPHAEL** (21 June 1937–13 November 2001), cellist. Born in Prague, he survived Terezin and Dachau, went to Israel in 1949, and later studied at the Paris Conservatoire. In 1967 he moved to England, where (1967–89) he headed the Cello Department at the Royal Northern College of Music, and was from 1989 until his death Professor of Music at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama in London. He was a regular judge of international cello competitions, and performed and recorded many times, often as a part of the Salomon Trio. He died in Tel Aviv.

JC (5 June 1964, 6 July 1990, 30 Nov. 2001, 7 Nov. 2003); *Guardian* (28 Nov. 2001).

**SOMMERFELD, KURT JOACHIM ('JOHN')** (13 April 1913–12 December 1984), structural engineer. Born in Berlin, the son of a property developer, he studied engineering at Zurich. His family had to leave Germany, and after travelling to France and Palestine, emigrated to Britain in 1938. He pursued postgraduate studies at Imperial College, London, and worked with his father as constructional engineers in Uxbridge. In 1940 he invented the Sommerfeld Track system of portable road surfaces, which could be laid down after minimal ground preparation and within 24 hours to form airfield surfaces suitable for heavy aircraft such as Wellington and Lancaster bombers. It could also be used on desert sand, allowing movement of vehicles,

and on beaches so that progress could be made by tanks, amphibious vehicles, and lorries. Supplied in rolls, it involved steel wire meshing with interlacing transverse strengthening rods at eight-inch intervals, pulled taut and pegged down, and was used to good practical effect during the Second World War by Allied forces. He also designed Sommerfeld Flexboard and air raid shelters. His post-war work involved the use of steel in building structures.

JC (28 Dec. 1984); *Times* (29 May 1953, 19 Oct. 1955, 17 Dec. 1984).

**SOMPER, JACK DAVIS** (1 July 1889–21 February 1965), solicitor and local politician. He was born Jacob Davis Somper in Whitechapel. His Polish-born father was described in the 1891 Census as a 'fancy purse maker', and in the 1901 Census as the 'superintendent of the Jews' shelter'. Jack Somper qualified a solicitor in 1912 and eventually became a JP and Vice-Chairman of the London Magistrates' Association. He served as Mayor of Stepney during 1924–5.

JC (26 Feb. 1965); *Times* (24 Feb. 1965).

**SOMPER, SIDNEY H.** (14 December 1908–6 June 1994), educationist. Born in Whitechapel, he was educated at the Central Foundation School and at KCL. He graduated with a history degree in 1930 and a teaching diploma in 1932, and undertook further studies at \*Jews' College. During the 1930s he taught young people and adults in the poorer areas of London, and served in the RAF during the war, stationed in Egypt and Palestine. Afterwards he taught part-time at Hammersmith Day College and from 1946–86 tutored Bar Mitzvah boys. In 1954 he obtained an MA for a thesis on the development of adult education. From 1952–69 he was Headmaster of the \*Solomon Wolfson Jewish School.

JC (2 April 1954, 1 July 1994).

**SONDHEIMER, ERNST HELMUT** (8 September 1923–), mathematician, and

**SONDHEIMER, FRANZ** (17 May 1926–11 February 1981), organic chemist. They were born in Stuttgart, the sons of glue factory manager Max Sondheimer (1896–1982), who came to England with his family in 1936 and re-established his business in London. It did important work for the British military during the Second World War. Ernest was educated at UCS and at Trinity College, Cambridge (PhD, 1949). He became an academic, rising to Reader in Mathematics (1954–60) at Queen Mary College, London, and to Professor of Mathematics (1960–82) at Westfield College, London. He also did research on the electron theory of metals. He authored the popular work *Numbers and Infinity: A Historical Account of Mathematical Concepts* (1982). Franz was educated at Highgate School and at Imperial College, London (PhD, 1948), and then at Harvard. He had published 20 papers by the age of 26. An expert in organic compound synthesis, he headed research at Syntex S.A. in Mexico City (1952–6) and worked at the Weizmann Institute in Israel before becoming Research Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge (1963–7) and Professor of Chemistry at UCL (1967–death). Elected FRS in 1967, he was noted for his synthesis of biologically active steroids and for his study of polyunsaturated hydrocarbon rings. While a visiting professor at Stanford University, he suffered from acute depression and apparently took an overdose of cyanide.

*Times* (20 Feb. 1981); *IBDCEE*; *WW*; *Biog. Mem.* FRS, 28 (1982), 505–36.

**SONIN, RAY** (27 June 1907–20 August 1992), editor, scriptwriter, and radio presenter. Born in the East End to Russian immigrants involved with the Yiddish press, he was educated at King Edward VI School, Birmingham and at the Regent Street Polytechnic in London. Starting as a journalist in Bournemouth, he joined *Melody Maker* in 1937 and became its Editor in 1939. From 1952 he was Editor of the *New Musical Express*. He wrote over 500 scripts for BBC radio, including 96 for *ITMA*. He also wrote detective stories, scripts for the Yiddish theatre, and a number of hit songs, including *Gertie the Girl With the Gong* (1935). Additionally, he was Radio Critic for the *Daily Herald*. In 1957 he moved to Toronto, where he became a well-known radio presenter, hosting for more than

30 years the popular show *Calling All Britons*. His sister Ruth was Women's Editor of the *Daily Mail*, under the by-line Carole Findlater.

JC (17 May 1940, 20 June 1958, 20 Nov. 1992); C. Andrews, *Radio Who's Who* (1947).

**SONNABEND, YOLANDA TAMARA PAULINA** (1935–), stage designer and painter. Born in Rhodesia, she settled in London in 1964. She studied at the Académie des Beaux-Arts in Geneva, at the University of Rome, and the Slade School of Fine Art. In her artistic role she has collaborated on productions at Sadler's Wells; the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden; the Old Vic the Aldeburgh Festival; and elsewhere. Her style has been stunningly suited to the fantastic settings necessary for the plays of John Genet. Her theatrical costumes and stage designs have been displayed in London and overseas. Her paintings at the National Portrait Gallery include one of Steven \*Berkoff. The V&A and the Arts Council of Great Britain hold examples of her work. In 2000 she won the Garrick-Milne Prize for theatrical portrait painting.

EJ; JC (5 May 1967, 23 March 1976, 27 Dec. 1987, 19 Nov. 1999, 7 Jan. 2005); online sources.

**SONNENSCHNEIN, ADOLF** (1825–18 May 1913), educationist and writer. Born Abraham Sonnenschein in Eisgrub (Lednice), Moravia, he was a deracinated Jew who settled in London in 1848, the year of the failed liberal revolutions on the Continent. He founded a school in Highbury, where he taught mathematics and moulded his pupils' ideas on other subjects, such as modern history. He also taught mathematics at Bedford College, London. He suggested many improvements in teaching methods in Britain, using mainly German models, and authored and co-authored many instructional books. These included *German for the English* (1857), *The English Method of Teaching to Read* (1869), *The Science and Art of Arithmetic* (1870), and a number of works in the 'Reading in a Twelvemonth' series which played an important role in elementary teaching in Britain and the Empire. In 1870 he narrowly missed election to the first London School Board. He helped to shape the country's

educational policy through his acquaintance with influential figures. In 1903 the government awarded him a pension. He was a long-serving volunteer in the 19th Middlesex Rifle Corps. Two of his children by the first of his two non-Jewish wives became prominent. **Edward Adolf Sonnenschein** (1851–1929), was a renowned Oxford-educated classical scholar and Professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Birmingham, and **William Teulon Swan Stallybrass** (1883–1927), also Oxford-educated, became a barrister, law lecturer, and Vice-Principal of Brasenose College who in 1917 changed his Germanic birth surname to his maternal grandmother's.

Times (20 May 1913); JC (31 May 1876); ODNB (E. A. Sonnenschein and W. T. S. Stallybrass).

**SONNTAG, JACOB** (15 April 1905–27 June 1984), editor and journalist. A bookbinder's son, born in Vijnita, Bukovina, then a part of Austria-Hungary, he attended schools in Kosov, Galicia, a gymnasium in Vienna, and an Orthodox cheder. A youthful Zionist who met his wife at a hachsharah, he lived in Vienna, Palestine, and Czechoslovakia, and worked chiefly as a freelance journalist. He arrived in Britain late in 1938 as a Czech refugee, and he also worked as a journalist there. In 1947 he founded *New Life*, a magazine for Jewish writers who had survived the Holocaust, and also established a number of other short-lived journals. In 1953 he founded the *Jewish Quarterly*, a distinguished periodical that still exists. It provided a much-needed platform for Anglo-Jewish writers, as well as a venue for high-level discussions of Jewish political and cultural issues. Arnold \*Wesker published his first works in Sonntag's journal, and virtually every celebrated Anglo-Jewish literary figure has written for it as well. Sonntag produced it on a shoestring budget from his home in north London. In 1976 a trust was established to ensure its continuation. In later years Sonntag, a social democrat, became uncomfortable with right-wing Israeli nationalism. He also produced translations from Yiddish and edited several anthologies of Jewish writing, including *Jewish Writing Today* (1974) and *Writing from Israel* (1980).

ODNB; EJ; JC (6 July 1984); Ruth Sonntag, 'Jacob Sonntag: A Personal Memoir', JYB 2003, xiii–xviii.



**SOPEL, JONATHAN (JON)** (22 May 1959–), television journalist. Born in London, he was educated at Christ's College, Finchley, and read politics at the University of Southampton, where he was President of the Students' Union. He began his broadcasting career on Radio Solent, wrote the highly successful *Tony Blair: The Moderniser* (1995), and later joined the BBC. He has held various posts with the Corporation, becoming particularly well-known as Chief Political Correspondent for BBC News 24 and later a co-presenter of the channel's news bulletins. He is an ambassador for The Prince's Trust. His parents, **Myer ('Sos') Sopol** (1910–16 March 1987) and **Miriam Sopol** (née Lazarus, 11 April 1927–14 April 2008), were long-time wardens of the Oxford and St George's Settlement Jewish Youth Club ('The O St G') in Stepney. Myer was also Vice-President of the Association for Jewish Youth. Following their retirement in 1970 Miriam became a case worker for an educational charity, the Buttle Trust, and eventually became its Director. She was appointed to the Inner London magistrates' bench in 1964, and was its Chairman from 1989–97.

WW; online sources; JC (27 March 1987, 24 June 1966, 10 Dec. 1999, 9 May 2008).

**SOREF, HAROLD BENJAMIN** (18 December 1916–14 March 1993), politician and businessman. Born in Hampstead, he was the son of an Africa merchant from Vaslui, Romania, whose business he eventually headed, and a London-born mother. Educated at St Paul's School and Queen's College, Oxford, he served during the war in the Royal Scots and the Intelligence Corps. It has been claimed that as a teenager he joined the BUF (founded in 1932) and provided the \*Board of Deputies with reports of its increasing antisemitism. Certainly, while carrying the banner of the Junior Imperial League at Mosley's Olympia rally in 1934, he was violently ejected for heckling anti-Jewish remarks. When Editor (1947–51) of the *Jewish Monthly*, the organ of the AJA, of which he was long a Council member, he expressed anti-Zionist views. He wrote on Jewish themes, especially historical ones, in various periodicals. From 1970–4 he was Conservative MP for Ormskirk. In 1973 he defied a two-line whip to vote with the Opposition in protest at the Heath government's refusal to send

spare parts for British-supplied Israeli tanks during the Yom Kippur War. A stalwart of the right-wing Monday Club, he deplored non-white immigration, championed white rule in southern Africa, and co-authored *The Puppeteers* (1965). In 1974 he had to scale a six-foot wall to evade a hostile mob that prevented him from speaking as scheduled at the University of Oxford, and apparently survived a bungled IRA assassination attempt outside his Chelsea home, when a man who resembled him was fatally shot. In 1984 Soref resigned acerbically from the Board of Deputies over its emphasis on race relations. Enoch Powell addressed his memorial service in the Westminster Synagogue.

*Daily Telegraph* (17 March 1993); JC (27 Sept. 1946, 3 Jan. 1947, 15 Jan. 1954, 26 March, 11 June 1993); I. Roth, *Cecil Roth: Historian without Tears* (1982). G. Janner & D. Taylor, in their often overtly left-leaning *Jewish Parliamentarians* (2008), describe Soref's family as 'refugees'; in fact, his mother was from a settled family and his father was an economic migrant whose parents remained in Romania.

**SOROKIN (née Leibovich), RACHEL** (29 March 1885–28 June 1969), actress. Born in Braila, Romania, the daughter of bakers, she arrived in London in her youth. Having appeared in Yiddish music hall there she performed in Paris with Joseph \*Sherman before settling in London and marrying musician and choirmaster Aaron Sorokin. She became a regular performer at the Pavilion Theatre and later at the Grand Palais and Adler Hall, excelling in character and comedic roles. She retired in the 1950s owing to ill health.

JC (4 July 1969); Mazower.

**SORRELL, Sir MARTIN STUART** (14 February 1945–), businessman. The son of an electronics retailer, he was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School; Christ's College, Cambridge; and Harvard Business School. From 1977–86 he was Group Financial Director of Saatchi & Saatchi, and in 1986 founded the WPP Group, which has grown to be one of the largest advertising and communications services firms in the world. In 2006 it was worth a reported £7.5 billion and employed 91,000 persons in 106

countries. Since 1990 he has served as a governor of the London Business School (Deputy Chairman from 1998), and is National Vice-President of the National Deaf Children's Society. Knighted in 2000, he is Hon. Patron of the Cambridge University Jewish Society and a supporter of Jewish Care.

JC (15 Dec. 1995, 25 Aug. 2006); WW; Jolles; online sources.

**SORSBY, ARNOLD** (10 June 1900–6 May 1980), ophthalmic surgeon. The son of Jacob Souransky, who moved with his family from Bialystok to Antwerp, and then to Leeds in around 1914, he was educated at the University of Leeds (MD, 1929). From 1932–4 he served as Dean of the Royal Eye Hospital in London, and from 1943–66 as Research Professor there, and was (1966–71) Consultant Advisor to the Ministry of Health. He was especially noted for his work on treating trachoma and for his research on hereditary blindness; he authored *Ophthalmic Genetics* (1969). In 1966 he was appointed CBE. His brother, general practitioner **Max Sorsby** (December 1907–8 June 1975), qualified (1933) at Charing Cross Hospital and practised in Hackney, where he often conducted his clinic in Yiddish. He served as Chairman of the Inner London Medical Committee and was part-author of *The National Health Service: A Guide for Practitioners* (1953). A third brother, London-based ear, nose, and throat surgeon **Maurice Sorsby** (23 November 1898–6 April 1949), qualified MD (1927) at the University of Leeds. He wrote on Beethoven's deafness, authored *Cancer and Race* (1931), and was a founder of the pre-war Emergency Medical and Dental Association for the Relief of Victims of Nazi persecution.

JC (15 April 1949, 27 June 1975, 23 May 1980); WWW; Times (11 April 1949, 16 May 1980); BMJ (24 April 1949, 28 June 1975, 24 May 1980); Lancet (7 June 1980); Medical Directory 1979.

**SOSNOW, ERIC CHARLES** (18 August 1910–20 February 1987), journalist and businessman. Born in Kolno, Poland, the son of a produce merchant, he attended school in Lomza, took a master's degree in law at the University of Vilna, and became a lawyer. He moved to

London in 1934, importing fruit juices with his uncle. Able to speak eight languages, he also reported for Polish newspapers and worked briefly for Dr Nahum Sokolow. From 1940 he was a wartime special correspondent for the *Economist* and the *Sunday Times*. In 1945 he started a fashion manufacturing business, expanded into textiles, and by 1962 headed United City Merchants, an international trading company involved in banking, shipping, leather, raw materials, industrial machinery, cars, and turnkey projects. He received the Freedom of the City in 1960. He was associated with the HJ, the Weizmann Institute in Israel, the IJA, and the \*Oxford Centre for Postgraduate Hebrew Studies. A governor and hon. Fellow of the LSE and a Fellow-Commoner of Christ's College, Cambridge, he endowed chairs and travelling scholarships at both institutions in the name of his son Norman, a Cambridge graduate and a director of a subsidiary of United City Merchants, who died in an air crash in 1967 aged 23.

ODNB; JC (27 Feb. 1987).

**SOTNICK, HARRY** (c1905–May 1970), solicitor and local politician. Born into a family that settled in Portsmouth when he was a young child, he became, in 1963, the first Jewish Lord Mayor of Portsmouth since the conferral of city status in 1926. A JP from 1959, he was elected to the City Council in 1952 and chaired its Welfare Service Committee. He was also Vice-Chairman of the Portsmouth South Conservative Association. In 1964, while Lord Mayor, he established the Haifa-Portsmouth Friendship Link. He was Hon. Solicitor to the Portsmouth and Southsea Hebrew Congregation for 40 years and from 1949 Chairman of its Trustees. In 1978 his son **Richard Sotnick** (1932–), a councillor since 1967, became the city's second Jewish Lord Mayor; educated at Portsmouth Grammar School, he had joined his father's solicitor's practice following National Service in the RAF.

JC (15 March 1963, 28 Nov. 1969, 8 May 1970, 24 March 1978).

**SOUTHAMPTON**, the seaport city in Hampshire, was settled by Jews in the late eighteenth century. It seems that a watch-

maker living there in 1785 was the father of a baby circumcised at nearby Portsmouth in 1782. There were certainly links between the two communities; members of the Emanuel family of Portsmouth, for example, settled in Southampton probably before George IV's reign. Hebrew teacher Moses Sailman, formerly of Oxford, who was living in Southampton by 1815, wrote in his *The Mystery Unfolded* (1817) – an exposé of the \*London Society for the Promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews – that Southampton Jewry had as yet no organised congregation. There was one from 1833, which met in a room in East Street. For a time there were, in fact, two congregations, because of a split having occurred regarding the local shochet, Joseph Abraham Goldman (served 1834–67). One of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler's first acts was to unify them. In 1864 a synagogue was erected, in Albion Place. It was demolished in 1963 and a successor, in Mordaunt Road, constructed. One of its notable recent presidents was Glasgow-born local businessman Arnold Bernfeld (c1917–92), who sat as a magistrate in Winchester. Ministers have included Revs. B. Grossbaum, I. Simon, S. Fyne, W. Stoloff, H. Haldinsky, J. Bogdanski Morrison, M. Brown, M. L. Gordon, A. Bernstein, R. Restan, and P. Isaacs. Today there are somewhat fewer than 300 Jews in Southampton. As well as the Orthodox synagogue there is the Hampshire Reform Jewish Community, which was formed in 1983. Jewish mayors of Southampton have been Samuel M. Emanuel (1865–6), Henry Abraham (1876), Michael Emanuel (1895), and Joseph Emanuel Silverman (1925–6). The Hartley Library, consisting of Anglo-Jewish archives, and the Parkes Library, also of Jewish significance, are based at the University of Southampton.

EJ; Roth, *Rise*; JC (20 Nov. 1992); Jolles.

**SOUTHPORT**, the Lancashire seaside town, has had an organised Jewish congregation since 1893. It was formed by a handful of residents, including Rev. Naphtali Levy of London, who was staying in the resort for his health and proved to be something of a catalyst. He became foundation Treasurer. With the help of donations from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, a disused Friends' Meeting House in Sussex Road was purchased

for a synagogue, and consecrated on 8 May that year. Long provided with Jewish boarding houses for the holiday season, when the Jewish population markedly increased, in the interwar period Southport became a 'dormitory town' for a number of Jews with businesses in Liverpool and Manchester, and was popular with Jewish retirees from those cities. A handsome purpose-built synagogue, in Arnside Road, was consecrated on 2 September 1926. Ministers have included Rev. N. Blaser and Rabbis Dr A. E. Silverstone, M. Alony, E. Groundland, and M. L. Rogosnitsky. Serving the Reform congregation since 1948 is the Southport New Synagogue, in Portland Street. Its ministers have included Rabbi Sidney Kay. In 1965 the Jewish population of Southport was about 3000. It was 1392 in 1990 and stands at less than 700 today.

JC (12 May 1893, 28 June 1935); JYB; Jolles; JCR-UK.

**SOWIASKI, B.** (c1887–March 1952), artist, poet, and essayist, who used the pseudonym S. Palme. Born in Meseritz, West Prussia (later in Poland), he arrived in England as a young man. An artist in oil, pastel, and watercolour, he had an exhibition at the \*Ben Uri Gallery in 1932 and frequently showed his work at displays by East End artists at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. In 1923 he published, in Yiddish, *In Golem Land*, a collection of plays for children, and in 1947 and 1952 respectively, anthologies of his Yiddish poetry on the theme of the Holocaust. Several of his books of verse were illustrated by his own drawings. Some of his poetry was featured in Yiddish textbooks in interwar Poland. His play about a Jewish artist was produced by Mark \*Markov at the Grand Palais, Whitechapel, in 1940.

JC (8, 15 April 1932, 25 Dec. 1936, 1 Dec. 1939, 10 May 1940, 28 March 1952: all under Palme).

**SPANIER, DAVID GRAHAM** (20 April 1932–18 April 2000), journalist, broadcaster, and author. The son of a London stockbroker, he grew up in Hampstead and attended Charterhouse School. Following National Service he read English at Cambridge, and in 1953 joined the then influential *Yorkshire Post*. In 1957 he returned to London to work on

the home news desk of *The Times*, and in the 1960s served as that paper's Commonwealth Correspondent, Assistant City Editor, and European Economics Correspondent. A committed exponent of closer British ties with Europe, he was voted, in 1971, European journalist of the year. In 1972 *Europe, Our Europe*, his book on Britain's Common Market entry negotiations, was published. From 1974–82 he was Diplomatic Correspondent of *The Times*, before leaving to fill the same role for the London Broadcasting Company (LBC). A chess and poker enthusiast, he wrote *Total Poker* (1977), which drew parallels between that game and diplomacy. In 1997 he became the world's first national newspaper Poker Correspondent when he started a weekly column in *The Independent*. A collection of those columns was published in 1999 as *The Hand I Played*. His final article appeared in the *Financial Times* soon after his sudden death. He was a former council member of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue. He was married to the award-winning fashion journalist and author Suzy Peta \*Menkes (24 December 1943–) who was educated at Brighton and Hove High School and at Cambridge, and who after a successful Fleet Street career became Fashion Editor of the *International Herald Tribune* in 1988 and received the OBE in 2006.

JC (5 May 2005); *WW*.

**SPANIER, JENNY YVONNE (GINETTE)** (7 March 1904–April 1988), fashion house director. The daughter of an affluent jeweller, Paris-born Ginette Spanier was raised in London's Hampstead, where she attended the Frognal School. She then became a buyer for Fortnum & Mason, and while on a related trip in Paris met a doctor, Paul-Emile Seidmann, whom she married in 1939. Following the Nazi occupation of France the couple, after much hardship and adventure, managed to cycle across enemy lines to offer their services to the Allies. Dr Seidmann was made Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur for his work with survivors of Belsen and Buchenwald, and Ginette was mentioned in despatches and given a medal for her work with the American Army of Liberation. For 30 years she was Directrice of the famous Parisian couture house Balmain, before retiring at the age of 72 and spending her widowhood in London,

where she died. Her two lively volumes of reminiscences, *It Isn't All Mink* (1959) and *And Now It's Sables* (1970), made her a celebrity on both sides of the Atlantic. She followed them with *The Long Road to Freedom* (1976), which was a vivid and poignant reminiscence of the war years.

JC (13 May 1988).

**SPARK (née Camberg), Dame MURIEL SARAH** (1 February 1918–13 April 2006), novelist and poet. Best known to the general public for her novel *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* (1961), which won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize and was made into a successful film, she described her father as Jewish and her mother as an Anglican with a Jewish grandfather. In fact, it appears that Dame Muriel was entirely Jewish by parentage and that her parents married at the East London Synagogue, Stepney. Born and raised in Edinburgh, she attended James Gillespie's High School for Girls, trained as a secretary, and in 1937 married a Jew, Sidney Oswald Spark. In 1938 she moved with him to Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), but left him and their baby son in 1940 and returned to Britain in 1944. Soon afterwards she began her literary career, and in 1947 became Editor of the *Poetry Review*. She converted to Roman Catholicism in 1954, yet inwardly continued to tussle with a sense of Jewishness. Her novel *The Mandelbaum Gate* (1965), set in Jerusalem at the time of the Eichmann Trial, was first called *The Gentile Jewesses*: that phrase was how she described herself, her mother, and her mother's mother in radio interview in 1963, and it is the title of a short story of hers published in *The Penguin Book of Jewish Short Stories*. Twice shortlisted for the Booker Prize, she wrote literary biographies and literary criticism as well as fiction and poetry, and was appointed DBE in 1993. *Curriculum Vitae* (1992) is her autobiography.

ODNB; JC (11 Oct. 1963, 31 March 1998, 21 April 2006); B. Cheyette, *Muriel Spark* (2000); M. Stannard, *Muriel Spark: The Biography* (2009); online sources.

**SPEARS (né Spiers), Sir [EDWARD] LOUIS, first Baronet** (7 August 1886–27 January 1974),

army officer, diplomatist, and politician. Sir Louis Spiers was of part-Jewish extraction. He was born in Paris, the son of Charles McCarthy Spiers (1858–1912), a commission agent, and the grandson of Gosport-born Alexander Spiers (1807–69), a distinguished lexicographer who was educated in Paris, where he taught English and spent most of his life. The Spiers family had emigrated to England from Germany. Sir Louis's mother was the daughter of a non-Jewish Anglo-Irish family. Sir Edward was educated in Paris and Germany, and served as a British liaison officer in the French War Office just before the First World War, in which he served with distinction, being wounded four times and awarded the MC in 1915; by the end of the war he was a brigadier-general. In around 1918 he anglicised the spelling of his surname. Multilingual, he was one of the most important links between Britain and France, and during the interwar period was very close to Winston Churchill, who valued his advice. He served as National Liberal MP for Loughborough from 1922–4 and then, like Churchill, joined the Conservative Party, and served as Tory MP for Carlisle from 1931–45. In 1940 he was given the task of assisting Charles de Gaulle to flee to London. During the Second World War he headed the British Mission to the Free French and was British Minister to Syria and Lebanon from 1942–4. In 1940 he was given the task of assisting Charles de Gaulle to flee to London, but later succeeded, in alienating de Gaulle and other Free French leaders, and lost influence in Whitehall. After the war he served as Chairman of Ashanti Goldfields and (1948–66) as Chairman of the Institute of Directors. Knighted in 1942, he received a baronetcy in 1953. He wrote two volumes of memoirs. *The Picnic Basket* (1967), and *Fulfilment of a Mission* (posthumously published, 1977).

ODNB; M. Egremont, *Under Two Flags* (1987).

**SPEELMAN, JONATHAN SIMON (JON)** (2 October 1956–), chess player and writer. Educated at Worcester College, Oxford, he received a doctorate in mathematics. A leading chess player since the 1970s, he won the British championship in 1978, 1985, and 1986. He was awarded the title of International Grandmaster in 1980. His many tournament

victories include firsts at Hastings in 1986–7 and at the Subotica Interzonal in 1987. He was one of the first British players to do well in the International Chess Federation's cycle of matches to determine the challenger for the World Championship. He reached the quarter finals of the Candidates' Matches in 1987, but was defeated by Jan Timman in the semi-finals, and also played in the 1991 cycle but was defeated by the British player Nigel Short. In 1989 he was ranked as equal fourth best player in the world by the official Elo rating system, and also beat World Champion Garry Kasparov in a speed match. He is a noted writer on chess, especially on endgames, in such works as *Analysing the Endgame* (1988) and *Batsford Chess Endings* (1993).

Jon Speelman's *Best Games* (1997); Hooper & Whyld.

**SPENCER (né Zarback), CHARLES SAMUEL** (1920–17 January 2010), art critic and communal leader. Born Charles Zarback in London's East End, he changed his name by deed poll in 1947 to Charles Samuel Spencer. From 1944 he served in Egypt with a Jewish Relief Unit, and saw further service in Italy and Germany. Returning to Britain in 1947, he was from 1948–50 Club Leader, and then Vice-Chairman, of the Brady Boys' Club, a then thriving Jewish club founded in 1896, about which he fondly reminisced in the JC on the former's hundredth anniversary. He wrote sketches and songs for performance by the club's members, and a Chanukah play he co-wrote was broadcast on the radio. During 1950 he was Organising Secretary to the Central Maccabi Fund, and in 1951 was appointed Assistant Secretary and Public Relations Officer of the AJA, and became its Secretary in 1952. A self-taught expert on Jewish painting and sculpture, as well as on the visual arts of ballet and theatre, he was an executive member of the \*Ben Uri Art Gallery, edited the periodical *Art and Artists*, and was for many years a prolific Art Critic for the JC. He lectured on art at Spiro Ark, the organisation for Jewish cultural education, and elsewhere. He authored *Charliko in Greece: Memoirs of an English Art Critic* (2005).

JC (11 April, 12 Sept. 1947, 2 Jan. 1948, 5 May, 25 Aug. 1950, 12 Jan., 23 March 1951, 12 Dec. 1952, 22 Nov. 1996, 22 Jan. 2010).

**SPENCER, IVOR** (20 November 1924–10 January 2009), toastmaster. Considered the doyen of toastmasters, he was the son of a Spitalfields trader and left the JFS at 14. He took a series of jobs, and first saw toastmasters in action while a kitchen hand at the Dorchester Hotel. Following war service in the Royal Norfolk Regiment he worked as a waiter, and received his first appointment as a toastmaster in 1955, at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel attended by Princess Margaret. Having been Secretary, in 1969, to the Guild of Professional Toastmasters, in 1970 he founded the Guild of International Toastmasters, which he chaired, and of which he was Life President. In 1981 he set up the Ivor Spencer School of Butlers and Personal Assistants. Of stentorian tones, he officiated at more than 1000 royal events, including the Queen Mother's much publicised hundredth birthday celebrations, attired in his formal red coat. He was appointed MBE in 2002.

JC (6 March 2009).

**SPENDER, Sir STEPHEN HAROLD** (28 February 1909–16 July 1995), poet. He had a Jewish mother, the daughter of Frankfurt-born barrister Ernest Joseph Schuster (c1850–1924), and a non-Jewish father, a journalist and author whose brother was the renowned political journalist J. A. Spender. Deeply influenced by his maternal grandmother, Spender had a staunch lifelong attachment to Jewish causes, and in his youth received hostility both as a Jew and a 'Hun'. Educated at UCS and at University College, Oxford, he was one of the best-known poets of his time, with his 1931 poem *I Think Continually of Those Who Were Truly Great* becoming a famous anthology piece. On the anti-fascist left and a friend of other left-wing contemporaries such as W. H. Auden, he published *Up from Liberalism* (1937) for the Left Book Club. He fought in Spain, and briefly joined the Communist Party, but, like other writers of his time, later renounced communism as totalitarian. He wrote an autobiography, *World within World* (1951). He lived for long periods in America, where he taught at American universities, and was knighted in 1983. Bisexual and very complex, he was active in helping writers persecuted in the USSR and frequently defended Israel. His daughter with his Jewish second wife, Natasha

Litvin, married Australian comedian Barry Humphries. His brother [**John**] **Humphrey Spender** (19 April 1910–11 March 2005) was educated at Gresham's School, Norfolk, and studied architecture. He became a photo-journalist, specialising in taking pictures of ordinary people while they were unobserved, especially for Mass-Observation. These are regarded as classical historical artefacts of everyday life. He taught at the Royal College of Art, and designed well-known murals for the Festival of Britain and other venues. He produced several important collections of photographs.

ODNB; JC (28 July 1995); H. David, *Stephen Spender: A Portrait with Background* (1999); D. Frizell, *Humphrey Spender's Humanist Landscapes: Photo-Documents 1932–1942* (1997).

**SPERO, GEORGE ERNEST** (11 April 1894–June 1976), politician. The son of a dentist, he was born in Dover and educated at the University of London, where he qualified as a physician and surgeon. He was also a wireless manufacturer. From 1915–17 he was a surgeon-lieutenant in the Royal Navy, serving on minesweepers and destroyers; he was invalided out. He was Liberal MP for Stoke Newington from 1923–4, when he was defeated. He then joined the Labour Party, serving as Labour MP for Fulham West from May 1929 until he resigned in April 1930 having been declared bankrupt. He then disappeared, so that his even date of death was unknown. However, he appears in the American Census of 1930 as a doctor, living at an affluent address in Manhattan with his wife and two daughters; in 1931, when he applied to the US government for naturalisation, he was residing in Los Angeles. The 1951 UK Medical Registrar lists him as a doctor, with a forwarding address in north London. His death in Belgrade was registered with the US Embassy there.

JC (23 Dec. 1921, 4 March 1927, 6 June, 15 Aug. 1930); Jolles; Stenton; WWW; <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**SPEYER, Sir EDGAR** (1862–1932), railway financier. Frankfurt-born, he arrived in Britain in 1887 as a director of the family bank, Speyer Brothers, which engaged in currency

exchange and railway financing. He was naturalised in 1892 and soon became a major figure in the finance and development of the London Underground. In 1906 he was made a baronet, and in 1909 a Privy Councillor. During the First World War a smear campaign was mounted against him, accusing him of being pro-German. There does seem to have been justice in the accusation. Although his offer to resign from the Privy Council was refused in 1915, he was removed in 1921 and his naturalisation revoked, and a government White Paper in 1922 found that he had indirectly traded with Germany during the conflict. He had by the time of that finding moved to New York. He died in Germany following an operation.

ODNB; D. Kynaston, *The City of London*, 1 (1994).

**SPIEGELHALTER, DAVID JOHN** (16 August 1953–), biostatistician. Educated at Barnstaple Grammar School; at Keble College, Oxford; and at UCL (PhD), he is a leading biostatistician, working especially in the application of Bayesian analysis to health issues, and is one of the most widely cited mathematicians of the present. He worked at the MRC Biostatistics Unit at the University of Cambridge from 1981, and since 2007 has been Winton Professor of the Public Understanding of Risk at Cambridge. He conducted a study (2003) of the Harold Shipman murder case. In 1975 he was elected FRSS, and in 2005 FRS.

WW; online sources.

**SPIEGL, FRITZ** (27 January 1926–23 March 2003), musician and humorist. Born to a Jewish mother and a Catholic agricultural merchant in Zumdorf, Austria, he attended a local Catholic school. Following the Anschluss he arrived in England on a Kindertransport. Educated at Magdalen College School, Oxford, and at the RAM, he was (1948–63) Principal Flute in the (Royal) Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, and over the years played for other leading British orchestras. To promote the offbeat jocular mock-classical concerts for which he became known, he formed two music groups. The signature tune to the popular television series *Z*

*Cars* consisted of his rearrangement of an old Liverpool-Irish ballad. He chose and conducted the medley of historic British airs that regularly introduced BBC Radio 4 in the mornings. He wrote regularly for a number of journals, and in 1965 founded the Scouse Press which published his *What the Papers Didn't Mean to Say* (1965) and *Lern Yerself Scouse* (co-authored, 1966). His other books included *A Small Book of Grave Humour* (1971), *Keep Taking the Tabloids* (1982), and *Contradictionary* (2003).

ODNB; JC (4 April 2003).

**SPIELMAN[N] FAMILY**, which has produced several notable personalities, is descended from **Adam Spielmann** (1812–18 April 1869), an immigrant banker from Prussia who was in business in the City of London as a bullion broker and later a banker. His wife Marian (née Samuel; 1822–19 June 1858) was the sister of Sir Samuel \*Montagu, later Lord Swaythling. The couple's third son, **Sir Isidore Spielman** (21 July 1854–10 May 1925), who like his brother Meyer (below) anglicised his surname's spelling, was educated by private tutors and trained as an engineer. He served as Hon. Secretary to the British Department of the international exhibitions at Brussels (1897) and at Paris (1900), and played a major role in that at St Louis (1904) and at the Franco-British Exhibition at White City (1908), as well as at many similar events. In April 1886 he suggested an exhibition of Anglo-Jewish memorabilia. This led to the famous Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition of 1887 and to the formation, in 1893, of the JHSE, of which he was President from 1902–4. He also helped to found the Mocatta Library at UCL. He was knighted in 1905. From 1890–2, when Tsarist persecution of Jews was at its zenith, he edited *Darkest Russia* as a supplement to the JC. Sir L. L. \*Cohen, Baron Cohen, was his son-in-law. Sir Isidore's brother **Sir Meyer Adam Spielman** (10 September 1856–13 January 1936), their parents' fifth son, was educated at UCL and in Brussels and Frankfurt. From 1881–1911 he worked as a stockbroker. Having joined the Home Office in 1914 as HM Inspector of Schools, he served on many committees relating to the welfare and education of children, and was knighted in 1936 for his efforts in this field. A vice-president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, he was President of the British

Section of ITO, of the United Synagogue's Central Keren Hayesod Committee, and of other communal bodies. His wife **Gertrude Emily [Lady] Spielman** (née Raphael; 1864–4 May 1949), the daughter of George Charles \*Raphael, a millionaire merchant banker, became a manager of the Jews' Infant School in 1884, and remained in that post for over 60 years. She was also a founder (1902) and President (1918) of the Union of Jewish Women, and, in 1919 (with Alice \*Model) became one of the first two women to become members of the \*Board of Deputies. Eva Marian \*Hubback was their daughter. Adam and Marian Spielmann's fifth son, **Marion Harry Alexander Spielmann** (28 May 1858–20 October 1948), whose mother died within a month of his birth, retained the original form of his name. Educated at UCS, at UCL, and in Paris, he became an art critic on the staff of a range of London newspapers, including the *Pall Mall Gazette* (1883–90) and the *Daily Graphic*. From 1887–1904 he edited the *Magazine of Art*, and from 1910–35 was an editor of the *New Arts Library*. He authored a history of the first 50 years of the London satirical weekly, *Punch* (1895); *The Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer for the Chaucer Society* (1901); *The Portraits of Shakespeare for the Stratford Town Edition of Shakespeare's works* (1907); and *British Portrait Painting* (2 vols, 1910). His *Iconography of Andreas Vesalius*, commissioned by the Belgian government, was published in 1925. His wife was the sister of Herbert \*Samuel, Viscount Samuel. Their son **Percy Edwin Spielmann** (1881–January 1964), educated at St Paul's School, at the Royal College of Science, at UCL, and at Zurich Polytechnic (PhD, 1908), became a leading authority on the chemistry of road surfaces. He headed the Coal Tar Analytical Laboratory in the Ministry of Munitions during the First World War and later served on many committees dealing with road surfaces, coal tar, and petroleum. He formed a collection of 500 miniature books, each less than three inches high, and wrote a useful study of the early history of the Spielmann family.

EJ; JC (28 Oct. 1853, 2 July 1858, 25 June 1869, 17 Jan. 1936, 10 Jan. 1964); *Times* (15 Jan. 1964, 11 May 1925); R. D'Arcy Hart, *The Samuel Family of Liverpool and London* (1958); P. Spielmann, *The Early History of the Spielmann Family and of Marion Harry Alexander Spielmann (1858–1948) to the Year of His Marriage (1880)* (1951); R. Sebag-Montefiore, 'From Poland to Paddington: the early history of the Spielmann

family, 1828–1948', *JHSET*, 32 (1992), 237 *et seq.*; S. Massil, 'The foundation of The Jewish Historical Society of England, 1893', *JHSET*, 33 (1994), *et seq.*; W. Raphael, *Gertrude Emily Spielman, 1864–1949: A Memoir* (1950).

**SPIERS, BERNARD (BAER)** (1827–31 December 1901), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Schlesien, Poland, he was a rabbi in Posen before he arrived in London in about 1866. There, his innovative Talmud classes in English drew large crowds. He became an honorary lecturer with the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge (later renamed the Jewish Religious Education Board) and, styling himself Professor of Hebrew and German, was Principal of the Collegiate School in Coram Street near Russell Square, which opened in 1867. Later he took in Jewish boy boarders at his Maida Vale home, where he taught Hebrew and religion. In 1876 he was elected a dayan of the \*United Synagogue. He combined his duties as religious judge with those of librarian of Hebrew books and manuscripts at the Bet Hamedrash. His publications included a Passover Haggadah (1877) and *The School System of the Talmud* (1882), which received widespread attention and was translated into Marathi, a language of India.

JC (1 Nov. 1867, 3 Jan. 1902); Alderman, MBJ.

**SPIERS (née Davis), DOROTHY BEATRICE** (25 May 1897–2 September 1977), actuary. Born in the London borough of Hackney, the daughter of Samuel \*Davis, she was educated at the City of London Girls' School and at Newnham College, Cambridge. In 1923 she became the first woman admitted to Fellowship of the Institute of Actuaries. During her retirement from the actuarial profession she served as national Treasurer of the League of Jewish Women. She left small bequests to the Jewish Welfare Board and the Jewish Blind Society.

ODNB; JC (2 Dec 1977).

**SPINNER, LEOPOLD ISRAEL** (26 April 1906–12 August 1980), composer and music



editor. He was born in Lemberg and was educated in Vienna, obtaining a PhD on an aspect of Wagnerian operas. He won prizes for early compositions. Fleeing Austria in 1938, he worked as a lathe operator in a Bradford locomotive factory before becoming a copyist and arranger for Boosey & Hawkes, the London music publishers, and later the firm's Chief Editor. In this country he wrote a chamber symphony (1979), a violin concerto, and other works, as well as a book on composition.

JC (1 June 1962); Baker's *Biographical Dictionary of Musicians* (2001); Grove; Times (9 April 1934); E. Levi, 'The German Jewish Contribution to Musical Life in Britain', in W. E. Mosse, ed., *Second Chance* (1991); C. MacDonald, *Continental Britons: The Emigré Composers* (2002).

**SPIRA, JACOB JOSEPH** (d. 1946), Chasidic rabbi. Related by marriage to Rabbi Jacob Arye \*Twersky, he arrived in London's Whitechapel from Eastern Europe in 1926, and the following year established the Shtiebl Kehillat Yaakov at Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill. He was rabbinical district supervisor of kashrut. His authored several short published works. His wife *Gitel* (née Ungar, d. 1958), a rabbi's daughter, ran a bookshop in Wentworth Street, Whitechapel.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**SPIRA, MARKS ELIMELECH** (1903–June 1983), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Tarnow in Austrian Galicia (now Poland), the son of Chasidic rebbe Yankel Spira, he was educated in Vienna and afterwards, his family having moved to England, at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim and at the University of London, where he read philosophy and psychology. Meanwhile, in 1929 he received his rabbinical diploma from Austrian authorities. In 1934, having served as headmaster of its cheder, he was appointed Minister of the West Willesden Hebrew Congregation (forerunner of the Willesden and Brondesbury Synagogue), which originated in a private minyan formed in 1926 and was formally constituted in 1931. Under Spira it became known as the shtiebl of the \*United Synagogue, for he introduced several Chasidic innovations into its liturgy. In

1951 he wed Joseph Arye \*Twersky's daughter. A Mizrachist, he was Vice-Chairman of the \*Zionist Federation's Education Committee and Vice-President of the World Union for Hebrew Education. On his retirement to Jerusalem he reverted to traditional Chasidic garb.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; B. Susser, *History of the Willesden and Brondesbury Synagogue 1934–1994* (JCR-UK online).

**SPIRO, EDWARD** (8 May 1903–79), journalist and author. Born in Cesky Krumlov, Czechoslovakia, into a wealthy family of paper mill owners, he was educated at the University of Vienna and became a journalist. In 1938 he was arrested in Berlin on a charge of spying for Britain and sent to Buchenwald. British ambassador Sir Neville Henderson obtained his release. Having then arrived in London Spiro volunteered for active duty, but was rejected on medical grounds since his brutal Nazi interrogators had damaged his leg. During the war he served in the Ministry of Information and the Intelligence Corps. Afterwards, using the nom-de-plume Edward Henry Cookridge (Cookridge was his mother's maiden name), he wrote many books, mainly on espionage and counter-espionage. They included three works about George Blake, *Traitor Betrayed* (1962), *Shadow of a Spy* (1967), and *George Blake, Double Agent* (1970), as well as one about Kim Philby, *The Third Man* (1968). Spiro was a frequent contributor to a number of newspapers and periodicals and worked at one time as a parliamentary correspondent. His death registration was in the name Edward Spiro Cookridge. His journalistic pseudonyms included Peter Leighton, Peter Morland, Ronald Reckitt, and Edward H. Spire.

JC (16 Feb. 1979, which gives his forename as Edmund); <http://www.ancestry.com>; other online sources.

**SPIRO, MOSS** (7 June 1915–13 November 1996), solicitor, property developer, and communal leader. Born in the City of London, he qualified as solicitor in 1937 and entered legal practice. Following his marriage in 1943, he

teamed up with his wife Jocelyn (née Shore) to identify and develop properties in post-war London. At one stage he worked closely with Harry \*Hyams. He was responsible for developing many of the offices in Chiswick on the M4 and organised the London Wall project. He built over one million square feet of office accommodation. An ardent Zionist, he made headlines in 1971 when he exposed the compliance of British building firms with the Arab boycott of Israel. He served as Treasurer of the West End Great Synagogue in Soho, and was a generous supporter of the Joint Israel Appeal and of the Lubavitch Foundation.

JC (6 Dec. 1996); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**SPIRO, ROBIN MYER** (9 February 1931–), educationist and communal benefactor. The great-nephew of Myer \*Fredman and son of property developer Solomon Spiro (c1897–1967), and a prominent member of the St John's Wood Synagogue, Robin Spiro was educated at Harrow and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and became a chartered accountant and a property developer. With his wife **Nitza Spiro** (née Lieberman, 9 November 1937–) he founded the Spiro Institute for the Study of Jewish History and Culture, which conducted popular adult courses in Jewish studies. It later split into two separate bodies: the London Jewish Cultural Centre on North End Road in Golders Green, and the Spiro Ark in Marylebone. The former conducts GCSE programmes in Hebrew and Jewish studies and activities in Holocaust memorialisation and anti-racism; the latter conducts adult education and Hebrew classes for adults. He has also contributed to works on Jewish history. His wife Nitza, born in Israel, was a lecturer in Hebrew at the University of Oxford before becoming Executive Director (1983–98) of the Spiro Institute.

JC (27 Jan. 1967) for Solomon Spiro.

**SPIRO, SAMANTHA** (20 June 1968–), actress. Born in London's Mill Hill and raised in Radlett, Hertfordshire, she trained at the National Youth Theatre and the Webber Douglas Academy of Dramatic Art. The role of Barbara Windsor in *Cleo, Camping, Emmanuelle and Dick* at the National Theatre in 1998 was her

big break. Her performance in the Sondheim musical *Merrily We Roll Along* at the Donmar Warehouse won her an Olivier Award in 2002, and for her part in *A Little Night Music* at the Chicago Shakespeare Theater she obtained the 2004 Joseph Jefferson Award for Actress in a Supporting Role in a Musical. In 2008 she played Fanny Bryce in a revival of *Funny Girl* at the Chichester Theatre.

JC (4 Dec. 2008); online sources.

**SPITZ, LEWIS** (25 August 1939–), surgeon. He qualified in medicine at university in his native Pretoria (1963) and obtained his PhD at the University of the Witwatersrand (1980). He specialised in paediatric surgery, and worked in Johannesburg (1971–4) and in Sheffield (1974–9). While consultant surgeon at London's Great Ormond Street Hospital, he held the post of Nuffield Professor of Paediatric Surgery at the Institute of Child Health (1979–2004). He was President of the British Association of Paediatric Surgeons (1996–8), and Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons (2001–2). A leading authority on congenital oesophageal disorders, he is also the foremost specialist in Britain on the surgical treatment of conjoined twins, having treated more than 20 sets.

**SPITZEL, LOUIS** (c1858–5 September 1906), diamond merchant and contractor for the Chinese government. Born in Krakow to an Orthodox family, he arrived in London as a youth. He developed a business as a merchant to Australia, and then as a diamond merchant in London. In the 1890s he visited China, and became a major contractor for the Chinese government, particularly in armaments; he induced it to purchase its first Maxim guns, and was an advisor and confidant to Chinese officials visiting London. He became a wealthy man, leaving £161,000, and gave to a range of Jewish charities in London, especially the Talmud Torah in the East End and the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home. An ardent imperialist who supported moves for imperial Tariff Reform, he died of diabetes in Austria at the age of only 48.

JC (7, 14 Sept. 1906).

**SPIVAKOVSKY, MICHAEL** (1919–83), violinist and composer. He was born in London and educated at the Guildhall School of Music. A violinist, he was from 1946 a founder and director of the Stradivari Orchestra. He was a prolific composer, with works for strings, and for violin and piano. His *Harmonica Concerto* (1951) is regarded as the first full-scale concerto for that instrument.

JC (20 March 1936, 1 June 1951); *WW in Music* (1949–1950).

**SPOLIANSKY, MISCHA** (28 December 1898–3 July 1985), composer. He was born in Bialystok, the son of an opera singer. His family migrated to Vienna and then to Germany, where he made his debut in Dresden at the age of ten. Following the First World War he wrote cabaret music in Berlin, often under the pseudonym Arno Billing. Although he was married and had three children, in 1920 he wrote the first homosexual ‘anthem’, *Das Lila Lieb*. In 1933 he moved to London, where he became a significant film composer, and produced the music for more than 50 films including *The Ghost Goes West* (1935), *King Solomon’s Mines* (1937), and *Saint Joan* (1957). His best known songs include *Heute Nacht Oder Nie* (1932) and *Love Is Lyrical*, which Marlene Dietrich sang in *Hitchcock’s Stage Fright* (1950).

*Times* (3 July 1985); G. Abramson, ed., *The Encyclopedia of Modern Jewish Culture* (2005).

**SPOT, JACK** *see* **COMER, JACOB**

**STADLEN, PETER** (14 July 1910–20 January 1996), pianist and music critic. Born in Vienna, the son of a doctor, he studied music and philosophy at the University of Vienna and in Berlin. During the 1930s he toured Europe as a pianist, where he gave the premières of Webern’s *Variations For Piano* and other works. He emigrated to Britain in 1939, and as an ‘enemy alien’ was interned for some time in Australia. From 1960–86 he was Music Critic for the *Daily Telegraph*. His wife **Hedwig** (‘Hedy’) **Magdalena Stadlen** (née Simon; 6 January 1916–21 January 2004) was also born

in Vienna, the daughter of a Jewish banker who was related to Johann Strauss. At school she became a convinced Marxist and an atheist. She attended the University of Vienna and then, from about 1936, Newnham College, Cambridge (First in Moral Sciences), and became active in the local Communist Party. After a first marriage to the Dutch-Sri Lankan Communist Pieter Keunemann she married Peter Stadlen. With him in East Germany in 1967, she discovered that much of the well-known ‘Conversation Books’, allegedly recording Beethoven’s sayings, was forged. The couple’s son **Sir Nicholas Felix Stadlen** (3 May 1950–) was educated at St Paul’s School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (President of the Cambridge Union, 1970). Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1976 (QC, 1991), he became a Recorder in 2000, and in 2007 was appointed a Judge of the High Court, Queen’s Bench Division, and knighted.

*Guardian* 29 Jan. 2004; *IBDCEE*; *Grove*; *Times* (23 Jan. and 6 Dec. 1996); *Daily Telegraph* (23 Jan 1996); *WW*.

**STAMFORD HILL BET HAMEDRASH**, a Chasidic synagogue in Clapton Common. It was founded in 1915 for daily prayers and regular shiurim by a small number of newcomers to Stamford Hill, notably Woolf Schiff (c1881–1965), who was its President for many years, and I. L. Goldberg, at whose home it first met. Long located in Lampard Grove, it had 600 members by its fortieth anniversary in 1955. Its initial spiritual leader was Rabbi S. I. Bloch (d. 1924), who was succeeded by his son-in-law, Rabbi W. Kirzner; he left for South Africa in 1941, and Rabbi S. Y. \*Rabinow took over. The present spiritual leader is Dayan Dovid Grynhaus. The shul is an affiliate of the \*Federation of Synagogues and, in consequence of its incorporation of the Divrei Shir Congregation, of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations.

JC (18 Feb. 1955, 24 Sept. 1965); JCR-UK (online).

**STAMLER, SAMUEL AARON** (3 December 1925–12 November 1994), barrister. Born in Stoke Newington, the son of a fur merchant from Galicia, he was educated at the Central Foundation School, at Berkhamstead

School, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he conducted daily Talmud studies. He was a law tutor before being called to the Bar in 1949 by the Middle Temple (QC, 1971; Bencher, 1979). In 1966 he co-established a chamber known for its address, One Essex Court, which grew to become the largest practice in London that specialised in commercial law. It had many influential clients and acted in such prominent legal cases as the Lonrho Affair. He supported many Israeli charities, and was a governor of Carmel College, of which his brother **David Marcus Stamler** (4 November 1928–), an Oxford graduate, was Vice-Principal (1956–62) and Headmaster (1962–70). Samuel's Oxford-educated wife [**Vivienne**] **Honor Stamler** (née Brotman; 10 November 1929–27 January 1995), the daughter of Adolph \*Brotman, was a senior economic advisor to the government.

JC (7 Nov. 1941, 22 May, 13 Nov. 1970, 16 April 1971, 25 Nov. 1994, 24 March 1995); *Independent* (19 Nov. 1994); *WWW*; JYB 1963; Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**STANFIELD (née Steinfeld), DOREEN** (11 June 1928–5 May 2000), pianist, and **STEINFELD (née Flatto), ADA** (1896–22 September 1994), painter. Born in Lodz, Poland, the daughter of a lace importer who was also a Talmudic scholar, Ada arrived in the East End with her family in 1902. She showed an early gift for art, and during her twenties had a studio in Berlin before studying in London. She married jeweller Max Steinfeld (d. 1964) in 1926. Painting in oils, she specialised in portraiture and the human figure. By the 1960s, under her maiden name, she was exhibiting annually at the \*Ben Uri Gallery and other London venues. She received enthusiastic reviews in the fortnightly *Art News and Review*. In her seventies she gave a well-received solo exhibition, and finally abandoned painting at age 88. Jacob \*Bronowski was her sister's son. Her daughter Doreen showed an instinctive aptitude for the piano in childhood, and only as a wartime evacuee in Bishop's Stortford did she begin to tolerate formal lessons. She trained at the Royal College of Music, where she taught during the 1960s and into the early 1970s; she later specialised in teaching talented child pianists. She anglicised her surname for professional purposes. From

1951–82 she was married to Eli \*Goren, with whom she performed as a musical duo.

JC (14 Oct. 1994, 16 June 2000).

**STANLEY, SIDNEY (or SYDNEY)** (1901–25 May 1969), businessman and convicted fraudster. Born Solomon Wulkan in Poland, he migrated to England with his father in 1913; the remainder of the family followed later. They settled in Aldgate and he seems to have entered the clothing trade at an early age. He was, under his original name, declared bankrupt in 1927. He remained an undischarged bankrupt. In 1933, owing to his fraudulent misdemeanours, a deportation order was made against him, under the name Solomon Kohszyczy or Koszycki (his mother's maiden surname), alias Rechtand, alias Sid Wulkan. But he went to ground before it could be enforced, and did not resurface until 1940, when he obtained employment for a year or two with a ladies' clothing manufacturer. He subsequently evidently prospered as a black marketeer. In 1947 he introduced his apparent brother, Marcus Wulkan (an American who was professedly keen to promote British exports to the USA) to John Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and to George Gibson, a director of the Bank of England. They were subsequently accused of corruption in accepting bribes from Stanley in order to circumvent governmental red tape for his contacts; this led to the tribunal of 1948 chaired by Sir George Lynskey, where Stanley's alleged shady dealings were aired. In 1949, the Israeli government denied him an entrance visa but then relented. Early in 1951 he was, in absentia, fined and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by a Paris court for threatening two French businessmen. He joined his father in Tel Aviv, where he died. He was buried as Shlomo Volcan.

JC (28 Jan., 1 April 1949, 26 Jan. 1951, 30 May 1969); S. W. Baron, *The Contact Man: The Story of Sidney Stanley and the Lynskey Tribunal* (1966).

**STATE, OSCAR** (1911–2 July 1984), sports administrator and coach. A graduate of Goldsmiths College, London, he trained at

the Carnegie Physical Education College, Leeds, and became a teacher. During wartime service in the RAF he supervised the physical education of airmen. From 1946–50 he was Secretary of the British Amateur Weight Lifters' Association. He coached the British weightlifting team at the 1948 Olympics in London, and at the Empire Games of 1950 and 1958. From 1960–76 he was Secretary-General of the International Weightlifting Federation. Appointed OBE, he officiated at nine Olympic Games, 24 World Weightlifting Championships, 27 World Body Building championships, and many other events. He became executive Vice-President of the International Federation of Bodybuilding and Fitness, which later established an award in his memory.

JC (29 Nov. 1957, 7 Nov. 1958, 30 Jan. 1959, 7 Sept. 1970); online sources.

**STAUB, FERDINAND** (1862–23 April 1932), pianist and musical director. Born in Miklos, Moravia, the son of a bandleader in the Austrian army, he studied violin, cello, and composition in Vienna. During the early 1880s he worked as pianist in a German club in London and as a cellist at the Strand Theatre. In 1886 Jacob P. \*Adler engaged him as pianist at the Hebrew Dramatic Club in Spitalfields, and the self-styled Professor Staub, a prolific composer and superb arranger, went on to be Musical Director at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch; the Pavilion, Whitechapel; the East London Palace; and the Grand Palais. Exuberant and widely read, he was himself a competent actor.

JC (13 May 1932); Mazower.

**STAEFEL, SHEILA** (26 May 1935–), actress. Born and brought up in Johannesburg, she became well-known as a comedy actress in Britain, especially on television in the 1970s and 1980s. She had roles in a few films, including *Goodbye, Mr Chips* (1969). Her acting parts have varied from Mistress Quickly in a Royal Shakespeare Company production of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* to Harpo Marx in *A Day in Hollywood/A Night in the Ukraine* in the West

End (1979), and she starred on the London stage in the one-woman comedy *Victoria Plums* (2005). For several years she was married to the (non-Jewish) actor Harry H. Corbett.

JC (3 Jan. 1969, 11 April 1986, 22 Sept. 1989, 12 Aug. 2005).

**STEEN, ANTHONY DAVID** (22 July 1939–), politician. Educated at Westminster School and UCL, he has been a barrister (Gray's Inn, 1962) and Lloyd's underwriter, and has worked in many community and social work bodies, volunteering at the Bernhard Baron Settlement in his youth. He served as Conservative MP for Liverpool Wavertree from February 1974–83, for South Hams (Devon) in 1983–2001, and for Totnes from 2001. From the liberal wing of the Tory Party, he served as a junior minister from 1992–4 and is the author of *Tested Ideas for Political Success* (1976) and *New Life for Old Cities* (1981). In May 2009 the *Daily Telegraph* named him as one of the MPs who had allegedly made improper claims for expenses, and he announced his decision not to contest the next General Election.

JC (15 Dec. 1961, 29 May 2009); Jolles; Stenton; WWW; *Debrett's People of Today*; *Daily Telegraph* (16, 21 May 2009).

**STEIN, ERWIN** (7 November 1885–19 July 1958), music writer, conductor, and editor. Born in Vienna, the son of a publisher, he studied at the University of Vienna and privately with Arnold Schoenberg, and then worked as an editor as well as teaching conducting, broadcasting, and lecturing. In 1938 he emigrated to Britain. He was appointed Artistic Advisor to Boosey & Hawkes, co-founded in 1939 the modern music periodical *Tempo*, directed the English Opera Group, and was an ISCM jury member. He was an early champion of Benjamin Britten, who dedicated his *The Rape of Lucretia* to him. Stein scored the first two acts of Berg's *Lulu* for the piano, and made reductions of the scores of Mahler's second symphony and Schoenberg's *Gurrelieder*. He wrote widely about Schoenberg, whose collected letters he published (1958). He authored *Form and Performance* (1962) and

compiled *Orpheus in New Guises* (1953). His daughter, concert pianist **Marion Stein** (18 October 1926–), was married from 1949–67 to the Earl of Harewood, and in 1973 married Jeremy Thorpe, the then leader of the Liberal Party. In 1961 she co-founded the Leeds International Piano Competition with Fanny \*Waterman.

E. Levi, 'The German Jewish Contribution to Musical Life in Britain', in W. E. Mosse, ed., *Second Chance* (1991); IBDCEE; *Times* (22 July 1958); D. Snowman, *The Hitler Emigrés* (2002).

**STEIN, LEONARD JACQUES** (12 December 1887–23 April 1973), barrister and communal leader. London-born, the son of a German-born button manufacturer, he was educated at St Paul's School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a First. In 1910 he made history as the first practising Jew to be elected President of the Oxford Union. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1912, he was an army captain during the First World War, and during 1918–20 served as Deputy Military Governor of Galilee. He was Political Secretary of the WZO (1920–9), and co-compiled with Leon \*Simon *Awakening Palestine* (1923) – a collection of official documents. He resigned owing to disagreement with official policy, but continued a close association with Chaim \*Weizmann and with the Jewish Agency. He became a published expert on taxation law. Active in the Liberal National Party, the League of Nations Union, the AJA (President, 1939–40) and the JCA, he welcomed Israel's establishment and visited the state several times. A foundation member of the Council of Christians and Jews, he was President (1964–5) of the JHSE. In 1953 he was appointed OBE. In honour of his eightieth birthday a lectureship in medieval Hebrew bearing his name was instituted at Oxford by the JC, of which he was a director from 1936–72. His authoritative *The Balfour Declaration* appeared in 1961. He jointly edited volume one of the *Letters and Papers of Chaim Weizmann* (1968), and completed work on volume seven just before his death. His American-born wife **Sarah ('Kitty') Stein** (née Kitay; 9 November 1899–5 January 1997), was active in WIZO and Youth Aliyah.

ODNB; EJ; JC (13 April 1973, 17 Jan. 1997).

**STEIN, LEOPOLD SIEGFRIED** (2 December 1894–24 May 1969), psychiatrist and speech therapist. He attended university in his native Vienna, studying philosophy and philology, and, later, medicine (MD, 1923). He held posts in treatments for speech disorders at several institutions, becoming well known internationally for his treatment of stammering. He also studied dynamic psychology with Alfred Adler. In 1938, after the Anschluss, he left Austria for Britain. Until his retirement in 1959 he was on the staff of the Tavistock Clinic in London. Towards the end of the Second World War he was appointed a civilian professional advisor in speech therapy to the War Office. A leading Jungian, he was Chairman of the Society of Analytical Psychology and of the College of Speech Therapists, and President of the International Association of Phoniatics and Logopaedics. He wrote *Speech and Voice* (1942), *The Infancy of Speech and the Speech of Infancy* (1949) and *Loathsome Women: a Study of Modern Witches* (1959).

ODNB; S. Robertson et al., eds., *From the College of Speech Therapists to the Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists: a history of the college, 1945–1995* (1995).

**STEIN, Sir [MARC] AURIEL** (26 November 1862–26 October 1943), explorer and archaeologist. Sir Auriel Stein was born in Budapest, the son of a merchant. Although both of his parents were Jews, he was baptised and educated at a Lutheran school in Dresden. He regularly visited the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and then studied Sanskrit and other Middle Eastern languages at the universities of Vienna, Leipzig, and Tubingen. In 1884 he came to England to study Britain's oriental holdings, and in 1887 moved to India, where he was Registrar of the University of the Punjab and headed two Indian universities. He later worked chiefly for the Indian government. During the 1890s he led archaeological expeditions to the Peshawar Valley and to Kashmir. After 1900 he headed several expeditions to Chinese Turkestan, which were financially supported by the Indian government, especially along the old Silk Route. He brought back many important artefacts and manuscripts, which today are mainly in British museums. This led to considerable hostility from Chinese intellectuals, who

accused him of plundering ancient treasures. In 1907 he explored the Cave of the Thousand Buddhas in Tunhuang, and in later life led archaeological expeditions to Persia and the Himalayas. The ten books he wrote between 1903 and 1940 about his expeditions made him internationally famous. Naturalised in 1904, he was made KCIE in 1912. He received numerous awards and three honorary degrees. He died in Afghanistan during his first visit to that country. His career parallels those of a number of other Anglo-Jewish explorers of central Asia such as Ney \*Elias and G. W. \*Leitner.

ODNB; EJ; WWW; J. Mirsky, *Sir Auriel Stein* (1977); A. Walker, *Auriel Stein* (1993); Jolles.

**STEIN, SIEGFRIED** (6 June 1909–29 April 1995), Hebrew scholar and academic. Born into an Orthodox family in Berlin, he studied at the city's Jewish Hochschule and in 1933 received a doctorate from the University of Heidelberg. In 1935 he arrived in England, obtaining a part-time lectureship in Hebrew and north Semitic epigraphy at UCL. That post became full-time in 1954, and the following year he was promoted to Reader. In 1963 he was appointed Professor of Jewish Studies there. He co-directed UCL's Institute of Jewish Studies, and was a council member of the JHSE and a committee member of the Society for Old Testament Study. The wide-ranging nature of his scholarship is seen in the topics of his publications, which include a study of the Jewish law of interest from Biblical times to the expulsion of medieval Anglo-Jewry (*Historia Judaica*, 17, 1955) and another on literary form in the Passover Haggadah (*The Journal of Jewish Studies*, 8, 1957). With Raphael \*Loewe he edited *Studies in Jewish Religious History* (1979), a tribute volume to Alexander \*Altmann. Following his retirement from his chair in 1974 he moved to Israel with his wife, medical scientist Dr **Rachel Stein-Werblowsky** (d. 27 May 1995).

JC (9 June, 7 July 1995).

**STEINBERG, AARON** (1891–17 August 1975), scholar and communal leader. Born in Dvinsk, Russia, the son of a Talmudic

scholar who declined the post of Chief Rabbi of Moscow, he was educated at the Pernau Gymnasium and the University of Heidelberg. From 1918–22 he was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Petrograd [St Petersburg]. He also helped to found a Jewish institution of learning in Leningrad (as Petrograd was renamed), and came into contact with many Jewish scholars, especially the great historian Simon Dubnow, with whom he collaborated on a three-volume *History of the Jewish People*. Since the Soviet regime increasingly destroyed intellectual freedom, he moved in 1922 to Berlin, where he was one of the founders of YIVO, the Yiddish Scientific Institute. He published an important book on Dostoevsky, which anticipated recent interpretations of the writer, and co-edited a Yiddish-language Jewish encyclopaedia that later continued in London as *The Jewish People, Past and Present*. In 1934 he moved to London, where he served as Director of the Research Department and later Vice-President and Director of the Cultural Department of the WJC. He was also President of the English Section of YIVO and of other bodies. He produced a translation of Dubnow's *World History of the Jewish People*, and edited a memorial volume for the martyred historian, *Simon Dubnow: The Man and His Work* (1963). His brother **Isaac Nachman Steinberg** (13 July 1888–2 January 1957) served briefly as Minister of Justice in the short-lived coalition government headed by Lenin in 1917–18, but then left the USSR. From 1933–9 he lived in London, where he founded the Freeland League, a 'territorialist' body devoted to finding an alternative home for persecuted Jewry apart from Palestine. During 1939–43 he was in Australia, where he strove vainly to persuade the Australian federal government to allow an autonomous Jewish settlement in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, but won much support for the project among public figures. An avowed anti-Zionist, he later lived in Canada.

EJ; JC (22 Aug. 1975); I. N. Steinberg, *Australia – The Unpromised Land* (1948); H. L. Rubinstein, *The Jews in Australia: A Thematic History. Volume 1, 1788–1945* (1991).

**STEINBERG, GERALD NEIL (GERRY)** (20 April 1945–), politician. Educated at schools in his native Durham, at the Sheffield College

of Education, and at Newcastle Polytechnic, he became a teacher and head teacher in special education schools. He served on Durham City Council (1975–87), and as Labour MP for Durham City (1987–2005). He strongly espoused the cause of Soviet Jewish emigration and was Vice-Chairman of Labour Friends of Israel.

JC (31 Jan., 6 Nov. 1992), Jolles; WW.

**STEINBERG, LEONARD, BARON STEINBERG**

(1 August 1936–2 November 2009), businessman and politician. Born in Belfast to a family of Latvian origin, he attended cheder at the city's Jaffe National School and was a lifelong observant Jew. After leaving the Royal Belfast Academical Institution he trained as an accountant. He took over the family businesses, a milk bar and an optician's, in 1954 on the death of his father, who had dabbled in the off-course betting industry. In 1958 he founded Stanley Leisure, which became one of the country's major casino and betting operators, and took over the Mecca Chain in 1989. Having been shot twice in the leg on his Belfast doorstep by IRA hoodlums for refusing to pay protection money, he moved to Manchester in 1977. He was Chairman of Stanley Leisure from 1958–2002 and became its Non-Executive Chairman in 2002. He sold the bookmaking arm of the company to William Hill in 2005 and the casinos to a Singapore-based company. From 1994–2002 he was Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party; he became a life peer in 2004. A major JIA donor, he represented the Sale Hebrew Congregation on the \*Board of Deputies, and became inaugural President of the Manchester Jewish Federation in 1997 and of the Northern Ireland Friends of Israel, launched in March 2009.

JC (13 Oct. 2006, 6, 13 Nov., 4 Dec. 2009); Dod; WW.

**STEINBERG, MEYER** (April 1906–22 January 1971), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. A rabbi's son, and grandson of the renowned Gaon of Brody, he studied philosophy and eastern languages at university in his native Lwow, after receiving his early Talmudic education in Vienna. He also studied at yeshivot in

Poland, where he received his rabbinic diploma. Following the Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939 he escaped to Romania with units of the Polish army, which he served as a chaplain, and then to Palestine. While a rabbi in Jerusalem he studied at the HUI, and in 1942 was appointed senior chaplain to Polish troops in the Middle East. Following the war he was reunited with his wife and daughter, who had survived Belsen, and in 1948 settled in London where he became Minister of the Notting Hill Synagogue. He transferred to Brixton in 1952 and was appointed a part-time dayan in 1956. He continued to serve the Brixton congregation until 1966, when he became a full-time dayan. Although staunchly Orthodox he often exerted a moderating influence on his fellow dayanim.

JC (10 Sept. 1948, 9 May 1952, 29 Jan. 1971).

**STEINBERG, SIGFRID HENRY** (3 August 1899–28 January 1969), author and editor of reference books. A merchant's son, born at Goslar, Germany, he served briefly as a soldier during the First World War and attended the universities of Munich and Leipzig, and received a doctorate from the latter. He then worked for an art publisher, and arrived in Britain in 1936 to assume a Fellowship at the Courtauld Institute of Art. He became known for compiling *Historical Tables*, a standard reference work that first appeared in 1939 and went into its eighth edition in 1966. He also produced *Steinberg's Dictionary of British History* (1963) and edited (1964–9) *The Statesman's Year Book*, *Cassell's Encyclopedia of Literature* (1963), and *Chamber's Encyclopedia*. He also wrote on German literature and art, and was well known as an historian of printing and typography, and frequently collaborated with the famous authority on this topic, Stanley Morison. *Steinberg's Five Hundred Years of Printing* (1955) is one of the standard works on the subject.

ODNB.

**STEINER, GEORGE** (23 April 1929–), literary critic and author. A doctor's son, he was educated at a lycée in his native Paris, and following the Nazi occupation in 1940



escaped with his family to America, where he was educated in New York, at the University of Chicago, and at Harvard. He afterwards obtained a doctorate at Oxford. Prodigiously learned and multilingual, he has lived since 1961 in Britain, where he has been a Fellow of Churchill College, Cambridge. His works of literary criticism include *The Death of Tragedy* (1961), the collection of essays in *Language and Silence* (1964), *Extraterritorial: Papers on the Literature and the Language of Revolution* (1971), and *After Babel* (1975). He has reflected provocatively on the Jewish condition. The themes of Jewishness and antisemitism are explored in such works as *In Bluebeard's Castle: Some Notes towards the Re-definition of Culture* (1971) and in his biography of Martin Heidegger (1980). He has also written two well-received novels, *The Portage to San Cristobel of A.H.* (1979), which was later made into a play and deals controversially with the Holocaust, and *Antigones* (1984). The recipient of many honorary degrees and other honours, he has also authored an autobiography, *Errata: An Examined Life* (1997). His wife **Zara Steiner** (née Shakow; 6 November 1928–), is a well-known historian of twentieth-century international relations. Educated at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania; Queen Anne's College, Oxford (BA, 1950); and Radcliffe College in Massachusetts, she was a Fellow of New Hall, Cambridge from 1965–96. Her most recent work is *The Lights That Failed: International History, 1919–1933* (2005).

EJ; JC (9 Sept. 1994, 8 June 1990); JYB; WW; *George Steiner: A Reader* (1984).

**STEINFELD (née Flatto), ADA** *see* **STANFIELD (née Steinfeld), DOREEN**

**STEINITZ, WILHELM** (17 May 1836–12 August 1900), world chess champion. Often known as William Steinitz, he was born in the Jewish quarter of Prague, the youngest of 13 children. His father was a hardware retailer. He was educated in Prague and in Vienna, where, from about 1860, he became a professional chess player. In 1861 he won a major tournament in Vienna, and the following year emigrated to London, where he lived for over 20 years. In 1866 he defeated the

German Adolf Anderssen, regarded as the strongest active player in the world, 8–6. This is seen by many as the first unofficial match for the World Chess Championship. Over the next quarter-century Steinitz was certainly the world's strongest player, and won numerous tournaments such as London 1872 and Vienna 1873. In 1883 he moved to New York, where he edited a chess magazine and in 1886 defeated Johannes \*Zukertort in what is regarded as the first official match for the World Chess Championship. He became an American citizen in 1888. He was one of the most important chess theorists in history; his emphasis on sound development, securing small advantages, and active defence comprised the backbone of the 'Classical School' of playing, which replaced the highly tactical, combinational type of chess that had previously predominated. His teachings were compiled in *The Modern Chess Instructor* (2 vols, 1889–95), and expounded in columns that he wrote for the *London Field* magazine. He continued to be a strong player until the end of his life – his most famous game was played in the great 1895 Hastings tournament – although he lost the World Championship to Emanuel Lasker in 1894. He died in poverty in New York. Two works by his relative Kurt Landsberger give the fullest modern account of his career.

EJ; Hooper & Whyld; K. Landsberger, *William Steinitz, Chess Champion: A Biography of the Bohemian Caesar* (1993); idem, *The Steinitz Papers* (2002); C. Devide, *William Steinitz: Selected Games* (1974) contains many of his best games.

**STEINMAN, HARRY** (1906–14 January 1987), pharmacist. Born in Salford, he was educated at Manchester Central High School, Manchester College of Teaching, and at Manchester College of Pharmacy. The owner of a pharmacy in Cheetham Hill Road, he was twice Chairman (1946, 1970) of the National Pharmaceutical Union. A council member (1947–77) of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (FPS 1966; Charter Gold Medal, 1973), he was elected President in 1955, and served as Treasurer from 1963–75. He chaired several other organisations of chemists, and was also a member of the North West Regional Health Authority. In 1964 he was elected Chairman of the Manchester

Executive Council of the NHS, and in 1966 was appointed OBE.

*Chemist and Druggist* (2 July 1955, 23 April 1977, 24 Jan. 1987); *Pharmaceutical Journal* (24 Jan. 1987).

**STEINSCHNEIDER, MORITZ** (30 March 1816–1907) bibliographer and orientalist. During periodic visits to Oxford from the Continent over several years, this distinguished Moravian-born Prussian scholar, at the invitation in 1848 of the Bodleian Library's chief librarian, prepared a catalogue of printed Hebraica held by the Bodleian, which at the time was enhancing its Hebrew book and manuscript holdings by acquiring important private collections. The resultant *Catalogus Librorum Hebraeorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana* (1852–60) was published in Berlin.

EJ; JE; online sources.

**STEKEL, WILHELM** (18 March 1868–25 June 1940), psychoanalyst. Born into an Orthodox family in Bujan, Bukovina, he qualified in medicine in Vienna, entered private practice in 1898, and conducted psychoanalysis from 1903–38. One of the very earliest supporters of \*Freud, he later disagreed with him. He co-edited *Zentralblatt für Psychoanalyse und Psychotherapie*. His many contributions to the formative science of psychoanalysis includes *Störungen des Trieb- und Affektlebens* ('Disorders of the Instincts and Emotions'; 10 vols, 1912–28). In 1938 he found refuge in Britain; his last book appeared that same year. In 1940, depressed by the onset of war and suffering from diabetic gangrene, he committed suicide.

EJ; JC (5 July 1940); E. A. Gutheil, ed., *The Autobiography of Wilhelm Stekel: The Life Story of a Pioneer Psychoanalyst* (1950); *Deutsche Biographische Enzyklopädie*, 9 (1998).

**STENCL, AVROHOM NOKHEM (ABRAHAM NAHUM)** (1897–24 January 1983), Yiddishist, better known as A. N. Stencl. Born in Czeladz, Poland, into a family that had produced a number of rabbis, he acquired a Talmudic

education and worked on a hachsharah in Holland before making Berlin his home. There, he wrote much Yiddish poetry, some of which, translated into German as *Ring des Saturn*, impressed Thomas Mann. Arnold Zweig wrote the introduction to Stencl's *Fisherdorf* ('Fisherman's Village'), published by the German PEN Club. In 1936 Stencl was arrested and brutally interrogated by the Gestapo, after which he moved to London. Whitechapel became the centre of his world, as seen in his poetry anthology *Vaitshapl: shtetl d'Britn* (1961). In 1938, with I. A.\*Lisky and the latter's wife Sonia ('N. M. Seedo'), he edited a short-lived magazine of Yiddish poetry, *Yidish London*. He campaigned strenuously for the retention of Yiddish as a living language, as he regarded it as essential for an authentic expression of the Jewish spirit. Spearheading this campaign was *Loshen un Leben* ('Language and Life'), a monthly periodical which he founded and edited. It superseded *Vaitshapl Heflich* ('Whitechapel Notebook'), which he began in 1939 and took to air raid shelters during the Blitz. Largely consisting of his own writings, and reports of Sabbath afternoon Yiddish discussions, *Loshen un Leben* appeared from 1940–81. Its circulation dropped from a peak of 1000 to 200, yet in old age he doggedly carried a bundle of copies with him at venues where Jews gathered.

EJ; JC (21 Nov. 1952, 28 Jan. 1983); *Jewish Renaissance* (Summer 2004).

**STENGEL, ERWIN** (25 March 1902–2 June 1973), psychiatrist. The son of a schoolteacher learned in rabbinics, he was educated at university in his birthplace, Vienna (MD, 1926). He became a follower of Freudian psychiatry (later disputing aspects of \*Freud's theories) and in 1937 was appointed Senior Lecturer in Neurology and Psychiatry at his alma mater. After the Anschluss of 1938 he fled to Britain, where he had to retrain in medicine; he became Hon. Research Fellow in Medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1942, and was admitted LRCP, Edinburgh, in 1944. A world authority on suicide, he was (1949–57) Reader in Psychiatry at the University of London and (1957–67) Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Sheffield, where on his retirement a prize was established in his name. He served as President of the Samaritans and

of the International Association for Suicide Prevention, and in 1966–7 he was the final President of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, which became the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

ODNB; JC (26 Aug. 1966, 27 Oct. 1967, 16 July 1971, 22 June 1973); *Times* (5, 9 June 1973); *Munk's Roll*, 6.

**STEPHANY, MORRIS** (April 1853–5 July 1918), communal worker. Born and brought up in Southwark, the son of a German-born general dealer, he was educated at the \*Jews' Free School and privately. In February 1867 he joined the staff of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and succeeded the Rev. Samuel \*Landeshut as its Secretary on the latter's death in 1877, resigning as Secretary of the Sabbath Meal Society in order to devote himself to his new post. He served the Board of Guardians in that capacity for the rest of his life. He was a founder in 1899 of the Stoke Newington Synagogue. His JC obituary spelled his name Maurice.

JC (18 Jan. 1878, 12 July 1918).

**STERLING (né Steinberg), Sir JEFFREY MAURICE, BARON STERLING OF PLAISTOW** (27 December 1934–), businessman. Born in the East End to a family that changed its surname during his childhood, he was educated at Reigate Grammar School and the Guildhall School of Music. He hoped to be a concert violinist, but following sports injuries became a stockbroker and established an investment house, the Sterling Guarantee Trust Company. He became a director of P&O, one of Britain's oldest and most famous shipping lines, in 1980, and was its Chairman from 1983–2005. He has been instrumental in developing its cruise ship business, and has spearheaded the revival of sea cruises during the last few decades, through P&O Cruises, of which he is Life President. Sterling was Chairman of the Queen Elizabeth Golden Jubilee Weekend Trust, which was responsible for the celebrations marking the British monarch's fiftieth year on the throne in 2002. He first visited Israel in 1953, during National Service in the RAF, and spent a few weeks on a kibbutz. Active in Jewish affairs,

he was chairman of World ORT from 1969–73. Appointed CBE in 1977 and knighted in 1985, he received a life peerage in 1991.

JC (28 April 1983, 28 April 1989, 24 March 1995).

**STERLING, Sir LOUIS SAUL** (16 May 1879–2 June 1958), gramophone company magnate, book collector, and philanthropist. Born in New York's Lower East Side, and educated at the Henry Street School and the Hebrew Technical Institute, he left school at 12 and worked as a newsboy. He arrived in London in 1900, allegedly with £6 in his pocket, as a commercial traveller for the Gramophone and Typewriter Co. In 1904 he founded the British Zonophone Co., an early gramophone firm, and, in 1905, Sterling Records. He then became Managing Director of Columbia Gramophone, which bought out its American parent company in 1927, and afterwards became head of EMI. He was also a director of the merchant bank S. W. Warburg & Co., and of other companies. Despite his lack of formal education, he built up a remarkable collection of rare books and manuscripts, which he donated, along with the Sterling Library, to the University of London in 1956. In all, he is said to have given £1,500,000 to charitable causes. A great philanthropist of Jewish institutions, including his New York alma mater and the Haifa Technion, he was President of the British Committee for Technical Development in Israel. A keen theatre-goer, he often entertained visiting American performers at his London home. He was knighted in 1937, and left £667,000.

JC (6, 13, 27 June, 4, 25 July 1958); *WWW*; *Jolles*.

**STERN, Sir ALBERT GERALD** (24 September 1878–2 January 1966), banker and pioneer of tank development. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he was the son of the merchant banker James Julius Stern (1835–1901), one of the partners in the lucrative City house of Stern Brothers who was a cousin of Sir Herbert Stern, Lord \*Michelham and Sydney Stern, Lord \*Wandsworth; the family was related to many others in the \*'Cousinhood'. Sir Albert was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. At an early

age he became an Anglican. He served as a partner in the family banking firm from 1903. With the outbreak of the First World War, he was commissioned in the RNVR, but quickly became a member of a team in the Royal Naval Air Service, which was attempting to develop a 'landship' to break the stalemate on the Western Front. In 1915 he became Secretary of the Admiralty Landship Committee, and helped to design the first tanks in 1915–16. Some of these were built at his own expense. In 1916 he became Chairman of the Tank Supply Committee under Lloyd George and, in October 1917 became Commissioner for Mechanical Warfare. He was promoted to major and then, in 1917, to lieutenant-colonel. His work was highly significant in winning the war for the Allies. He was made a KBE in 1918. He authored *The Tanks, 1914–1918: The Log Book of a Pioneer* (1919). After the war, he returned to banking, and became a director of the Midland Bank and other concerns, and also headed (1933–64) the family bank, Stern Brothers, which had precipitously declined. During the Second World War he served in the Ministry of Supply, again assisting with the building of tanks. From 1944–63 he was Chairman of Governors of Queen Mary College, London. In 1945–6 he was High Sheriff of Kent.

ODNB; WWW; JC (7 Jan 1966); Jolles.

**STERN, Sir EDWARD DAVID, first Baronet** (18 July 1854–17 April 1933), merchant banker. The son of David, Viscount \*de Stern and the brother of Sydney \*Stern, Lord Wandsworth, he was educated at King's College School and at KCL. The Sterns were relatively little known, but were among the very richest Anglo-Jewish banking families. He became head of Stern Brothers, but the firm went into sharp decline under his leadership, a victim of very conservative business practices and of the disruption to the firm's traditional links caused by the First World War. He was also a director of other banks. From 1904–5 he served as High Sheriff of Surrey in 1904–5. Knighted in 1904, he was given a baronetcy in 1922. He left £666,000, including munificent bequests to Jewish charities, especially the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, of which he had been President. He had been a vice-president

of the AJA, and was involved with the JFS and other communal institutions. His first wife was Sir George \*Jessel's daughter.

ODNB; DBB; JC (21 April, 2 June, 7 July, 25 Aug. 1933); WWW; Jolles.

**STERN, Sir FREDERICK CLAUDE** (8 April 1884–10 July 1967), horticulturalist, and **STERN, JAMES JULIUS** (30 June 1835–5 January 1901), merchant banker. Another member of the extremely wealthy family of merchant bankers, James Stern was born in Germany, the son of a banker of Frankfurt and Berlin, and the brother of Baron Herman \*de Stern and Viscount David \*de Stern. He arrived in London in around 1860 to enter the family merchant bank Stern Brothers, of Angel Court in the City of London, and became senior partner in 1887 after the death of Herman de Stern. Married to a sister of H. L. \*Bischoffsheim's wife, he was a director of the Imperial Bank. Like the other members of his family he was extremely wealthy, leaving £1,114,000. His son Sir Frederick was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He joined the Second Company of London Yeomanry in 1905, served in the First World War (MC, 1917; mentioned in despatches twice), and during the Second World War was Group Commander of the West Sussex Home Guard. From 1947–61 he was President of the John Innes Horticultural Institute, and in 1962 Vice-President of the RHS. He also served as Vice-President and Treasurer (1941–58) of the Linnean Society. Knighted in 1956, he wrote works on botany and gardening and lived at Highdown, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex, where he founded and maintained a famous garden. A member of the councils of \*Jews' College and the AJA, he was President of the Jewish School for Deaf Children in Wandsworth, and (1919–47) Hon. Secretary of the Jewish War Memorial Fund and its successor body, the Jewish Memorial Council.

ODNB (for Stern family); JC (11, 18 Jan. 1901, 14 July 1967); WWW; Jolles.

**STERN, GEOFFREY HOWARD** (5 February 1935–4 October 2005), academic, broadcaster,

and composer. The son of an accountant and a piano teacher, he was born in Liverpool and brought up mainly in London, attending St Marylebone Grammar School. From 1960–2001 he lectured in International Relations at the LSE, where he had obtained a bachelor's degree and a PhD, and retired as Senior Lecturer. He was known to a wider public as a long-time presenter on the BBC World Service, especially on *24 Hours* and *News Hour*. In addition to several works on communism he wrote *Leaders and Leadership* (1993), based on his interviews with world leaders, and *The Structure of International Society* (1995), a widely used textbook. As a student he had composed an opera, *The Happy Deception*, to which he invited Vaughan Williams; to his surprise, the latter accepted, and they became friends. Stern's many compositions, comprising works for various instruments, were well respected in musical circles. He died in Montreal.

JC (2 Dec. 2005); *Guardian* (19, 31 Oct. 2005); *Independent* (22 Oct. 2005), gives his death date as 3 Oct.

**STERN, GLADYS BRONWEN** (17 June 1890–18 September 1973), writer, generally known as G. B. Stern. Born Bertha Gladys Stern in London to a German-born merchant and his wife of Viennese background, she was raised in a non-practising household. She attended Notting Hill High School and RADA, but abandoned her acting ambitions to become a writer. A legendary wit, she authored several plays and nearly 50 books, mostly novels, as well as short stories and journal articles. Her works include two studies of Jane Austen. She was married for several years to a non-Jewish New Zealander, and several of her fictional Jewish heroines also married non-Jews. The milieu from which her maternal family derived is reflected in her novels *Children of No Man's Land* (1923) and *Tents of Israel* (1924) and its sequels *A Deputy was King* (1926), *Mosaic* (1930), *Shining and Free* (1935), and *The Young Matriarch* (1942). Her novel *The Ugly Dachshund* (1938) was made into a film. In 1947 she became a Roman Catholic, later publishing an account of her conversion, *All in Good Time* (1954).

ODNB; EJ; online sources.

**STERN, Sir HERBERT, first Baronet, first BARON MICHELHAM** (28 September 1851–7 January 1919), merchant banker. The son of Herman, Baron \*de Stern and of Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid's niece Julia, he was a partner in the merchant bank Stern Brothers and then senior partner in Herbert Stern & Co. merchant bankers of Cornhill and Paris, which he founded in 1910. An alderman of the LCC from 1907–13, he otherwise had held no offices or positions when he was created a baronet and peer in 1905 – moves that were much criticised in the press. He was known for his success at the turf and for his art collection, but is best remembered for presenting the quadriga which sits atop the Wellington Arch at Hyde Park Corner, for which he was given another knighthood in 1912. He was the cousin of Sir Edward \*Stern and Sydney \*Stern, first Baron Wandsworth.

ODNB; JC (10 Jan., 5 Sept. 1919).

**STERN, MICHAEL CHARLES** (3 August 1942–), politician. Educated at Christ's College, Finchley, he is a chartered accountant. He was Chairman of the Bow Group, 1977–8, and Chief Finance Officer (1988–91) and Vice-Chairman (1991–2) of the Conservative Party. He served as Conservative MP for Bristol North-West from 1983–97, and was a Parliamentary Private Secretary in 1986–9 and 1990–1. Unusually among Jews on the Conservative benches, he did not join the Conservative Friends of Israel.

JC (18 Nov. 1988, 31 Jan., 21 March, 11 April 1970; WW; Jolles.

**STERN, Sir NICHOLAS HERBERT** (22 April 1946–), economist. The London-born son of a Jewish socialist who fled Nazi Germany in 1938, he was educated at Latymer Upper School; Peterhouse, Cambridge (First in Mathematics, 1967); and Nuffield College, Oxford (DPhil, 1972). He successively held chairs in economics at the University of Warwick and the LSE, and from 1980–98 edited the *Journal of Public Economics*. He was Chief Economist at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (1994–9)

and at the World Bank (2000–3). In 2003 he joined the Treasury at a senior level, and as Cabinet Office Government Advisor on the economics of climate change and development produced *The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review* (2006), which assessed and made recommendations regarding the economic impact of climate change. Elected FBA in 1993, he was knighted in 2004.

WW.

**STERN, SAMUEL MIKLOS** (22 November 1920–29 October 1969), orientalist. Born in Tab, Hungary, he studied at the HUI and graduated at St Catherine's College, Oxford. During the Second World War he worked as a censor in the Middle East. Expert in Arabic and Hebrew history, literature, philosophy, and numismatics, he was Assistant Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and University Lecturer in the History of Islamic Civilisation. In 1957 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls. His publications include a study (1958) of the early medieval Jewish physician and philosopher Isaac Israeli, co-authored with A. \*Altmann, and he oversaw the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*.

JC (7 Nov. 1969); *Times* (o Oct., Nov 1969); J. D. Latham and H. W. Mitchell, 'The Bibliography of S. M. Stern', *Journal of Semitic Studies*, 15 (1970), 226.

**STERN, SOLOMON** (c1894–February 1963), cantor. Generally regarded as one of the finest chazanim in the world, this splendid tenor was born in what became Czechoslovakia, studying under Cantor Josef (Yossele) Rosenberg in Bratislava, and later at the Moscow Conservatoire. At 27 he became Chief Cantor in Leipzig, and a few years afterwards in Bratislava. In 1933, following three years as Chief Cantor of the Manchester United Hebrew Congregation, he moved to the equivalent post in Leeds, before retiring in 1961. He was a prolific composer of cantorial music, and also sang excerpts from grand opera, delighting packed congregations and audiences in both Britain and overseas. Illness thwarted his long-held dream of settling permanently in Israel during retirement,

and he moved from there to Southport, where he died.

JC (30 April 1926, 28 July 1933, 5 Jan., 29 March 1962).

**STERN, SYDNEY JAMES, first BARON WANDSWORTH** (1844–10 February 1912), merchant banker and politician. The son of David, Viscount \*de Stern and Sir Isaac Lyon \*Goldsmid's niece Sophia, Sydney Stern was the cousin and business partner of Sir Herbert \*Stern, Baron Michelham. Educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, he was a merchant banker with Stern Brothers in the City, and was believed to own considerable property in London. He served as Liberal MP for Stowmarket from May 1891 until 1895, when he retired and was given a peerage. This award was widely criticised as coming to a man whose distinctions were few apart from what were described as 'lavish contributions' to the Liberal Party. He left £1,556,000. Although an observant Jew, he had little connection with the Jewish community until, at the urging of Rev. Isaac \*Samuel, he gave a considerable sum for the erection in Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth, of spacious premises as the Home for the Jewish Aged. The building opened in 1910, with him as Hon. President. In his will he left over £1,000,000 to found an orphanage.

ODNB; JE; JC (22 March 1912, which wrongly says he was educated at Oxford; 9 April 1912); WWW; *Complete Peerage*; Jolles; Stenton.

**STERN, VIVIEN HELEN, BARONESS STERN** (25 September 1941–), prison reform advocate. The daughter of German-Jewish refugees, she was educated at Kent College in Pembury and at the University of Bristol. She served on the Community Relations Commission (1970–7), and was Director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO) from 1977–96. In 1989 she became Secretary-General of Prison Reform International. Created a life peer in 1999, she has written widely on prison reform.

WW; Dod; Jolles.

**STERN, WILLIAM** (21 January 1826–18 December 1897), Orthodox rabbi and educationist. Born in Tachan, Bohemia, he received his advanced schooling in Prague, where he also obtained a PhD and his rabbinical diploma. Having been assistant minister at a Prague synagogue, and from 1860 rabbi to the new and rapidly growing community in Linz, he was (1873–84) Minister of Liverpool's New Hebrew Congregation; to his congregants' delight he delivered his first sermon in English only six months after his arrival. Genial and popular, he became a leading member of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, and had a number of his sermons published in the general press. From 1884–94 he was Principal of \*Aria College, Portsea. He then returned to the Continent, and died in Copenhagen.

JC (21 Nov. 1873, 2 Aug., 6 Dec. 1878, 25 April 1879, 15 Oct. 1880, 31 Dec. 1897).

**STERNBERG, Sir RUDY, BARON PLURENDEN** (17 April 1917–5 January 1978), businessman. Born in Thorn, Austria, the son of a corn merchant and miller, he was educated at Johann's Gymnasium in Breslau and came to Britain in 1937 to study chemical engineering at the University of London. He served in the British army during the Second World War and was naturalised in 1945. He became a plastics manufacturer at Stalybridge in 1948, and within ten years headed the fourth largest petrochemical firm in Europe, the Sterling Group. Also a livestock breeder, he was Chairman, from 1968, of the British Agricultural Export Council. He specialised in trade with Eastern Europe, especially with East Germany, which aroused much hostility and controversy. It was said that he was the only British industrialist who could call the Kremlin, ask for Krushchev, and be put through directly. Much of his career is obscure, especially his alleged funding of Harold Wilson during the 1960s and 1970s, which was said to have been the reason for his honours. Knighted in 1970, he received a life peerage in 1975, taking his title from his country mansion, Plurenden House, at Woodchurch in Kent. Subsequently he lived chiefly in Switzerland, and died at Tenerife Airport.

ODNB; JC (26 Nov. 1976); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**STERNBERG, Sir SIGMUND** (2 June 1921–), businessman and pioneer of interfaith dialogue. He was born in Budapest. Excluded from the university there owing to the quotas imposed upon Jews by the Horthy regime, he moved to Britain in 1939. During the Second World War, when he was classified as a 'friendly enemy alien', he established a successful metal recycling business and became a member of the London Metal Exchange; he is also a successful property developer. He was naturalised in 1947. In 1979 he joined the International Council of Christians and Jews and has been one of the best-known and most visible figures in the Jewish community involved in interfaith dialogue. He is Co-President of the Council of Christians and Jews. He has also been a prominent figure in British Reform Judaism and established Finchley's Sternberg Centre for Judaism. In 1997 he was a founder of the Three Faiths Forum, which was set up to promote dialogue among Christians, Jews, and Muslims. Knighted in 1976, he became, in 1985, only the second British Jew to receive a papal knighthood. He is seen as significant in arranging the first papal visit to a synagogue (Rome, 1986) and in the establishment in 1993 of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Israel. In 1998 he was awarded the Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion, and has been honoured by many foreign governments. He has served on the \*Board of Deputies and other Jewish bodies, and has been active in a range of charitable activities.

WW; JC (2 Aug. 1985, 12 March 2004); Jolles.

**STERNBERG CENTRE FOR JUDAISM** *see* **MOVEMENT FOR REFORM JUDAISM**

**STETTAUER, CARL** (2 June 1859–24 July 1913), local politician and communal leader. Born in Fürth, Bavaria, he moved to England around 1889. He founded Stettauer & Wolff, leather merchants of Bermondsey. From 1903–7 he was on the LCC as a borough councillor for Stepney, and from 1910–13 as a Progressive councillor for Mile End. He served as Treasurer of the \*United Synagogue and as Auditor of the \*Board of Deputies, as well as in other communal posts. In 1905 he was a

member of an important mission of British Jews to Russia to investigate the pogroms, and also took a leading role in assisting refugees and in suppressing white slavery. His daughter Eleanor married Harry \*Nathan, first Baron Nathan.

UJE; Times (10 Nov. 1910, 25 July 1913); JC (25 July 1913); JYB 1910.

**STEVEN (né Cohn), STEWART GUSTAV** (30 September 1935–19 January 2004), newspaper editor. Born Stefan Gustav Cohn in Hamburg, to a Jewish import-export merchant and his non-Jewish wife, he lived England from 1936, the family anglicising its surname. Educated at Mayfield College in Sussex, he entered journalism. As a political reporter on the *Daily Express*, he covered the 1967 Six Day War. In 1972, while the paper's Foreign Editor, he infamously believed an imposter who claimed to be Martin Bormann. As Assistant Editor of the *Daily Mail* in 1977 he relied on a letter that turned out to be forged to accuse the car manufacturer British Leyland of resorting to bribery to sell cars overseas. From 1982–92 he edited the *Mail on Sunday*, considerably improving its circulation, and from 1992–5 the *Evening Standard*. Angered by the demonisation of Israel in much of the media, and unfazed by the loss of Arab League advertising, he ensured that both papers wholeheartedly supported the Jewish State. When asked why he was so uncritical he answered: 'Because everyone else is so critical'. In 1995 while Editor of the *Evening Standard* he published an attack on Tony Blair purportedly written by a former Labour frontbencher but in reality by the teenage son of Michael \*Howard. Steven lost his job six weeks later but continued with the paper as a columnist. He authored *Spymasters of Israel* (1981) and *The Poles* (1982).

JC (6 Feb. 2004); *Independent* (20 Jan. 2004); *Guardian* (20, 23 Jan. 2004); *Telegraph* (20 Jan. 2004).

**STEVENS, RACHEL LAUREN** (9 April 1978–), singer. Born in North London, she attended Ashmole School, Southgate and the London School of Fashion. She rose to fame as a member of the group S Club 7; its *Bring It All*

*Back* (1999) reached top spot in the British singles charts. Since the group's disbandment in 2002 she has achieved success with solo albums. She is also a model and actress, and has appeared in *Strictly Come Dancing*.

JC (29 Nov. 1996, 15 Sept. 2000, 8 June 2001, 22 Feb. 2002), online sources.

**STIEBEL, Sir ARTHUR** (27 February 1875–15 February 1949), judicial registrar and communal leader, and **STIEBEL, DANIEL CHARLES** (c1839–2 April 1912), colonial broker and communal leader. Sir Arthur's father, Daniel Stiebel, was born in London, the son of Sigismund \*Stiebel. During Daniel's headship of the family firm, Stiebel Brothers of 8 Crosby Square in the City of London which was prominent in the colonial exporting trade, its chief clerk was Sir Alfred \*Yarrow's father. Daniel was one of the founders of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home in London and a member of the Council of the \*West London Synagogue. He left £460,000. His widow, the sister of Herbert \*Lousada, married Sir Kenneth Matheson, and died in 1922. Sir Arthur Stiebel was educated at Clifton College and at University College, Oxford, and in 1899 was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. He was wounded during the First World War, while an army lieutenant. From 1920–47 he served as Registrar in Companies (Winding Up) and in Bankruptcy, High Court of Justice, and from 1936–47 as Senior and Chief Registrar. He was President of the Jewish Board of Guardians from 1920–30, and served in a number of other communal posts. He authored works on company law.

JC (12 April 1912, 4 Aug. 1922; 25 Feb. 1949); *WWW*; Jolles.

**STIEBEL, SIGISMUND** (c1791–11 September 1859), merchant. Frankfurt-born, he became a wealthy West India and South American merchant at Nicholas Lane in the City of London, and lived at Gordon Square in Bloomsbury. His brother Samuel was a merchant at America Square in the City of London. While previously living in Jamaica, Sigismund and a 'native housekeeper' produced an illegitimate son, George Stiebel



(1821–96), who became a well-known entrepreneur, shipowner, and property owner there, and is regarded as Jamaica's first black millionaire. In the 1851 Census Sigismund is listed as married to London-born Eliza, the paternal aunt of F. D. \*Mocatta; Daniel \*Stiebel was one of their two sons. Sigismund left £120,000, which was a considerable fortune. His sister was the mother of the Schloss brothers (Sigismund, Lewis and Daniel), who left Frankfurt for Jamaica and later settled in Manchester.

GM 1859, ii, 434; <http://www.ancestry.com>; JC (4 Nov. 1904).

**STIFTEL-LIPMAN (née Stiftel), ROSE** (27 June 1902–10 January 1974), educationist, local politician, and communal leader. An East Ender, she graduated in English Literature at KCL, obtained a doctorate in Semitic languages at the University of Vienna, and acquired a teaching certificate at the London Institute of Education, where she specialised in the Froebel method. In her teens she taught in the Hebrew and religion classes at the New Synagogue, Stamford Hill, where in 1923 she founded and became Headmistress of an innovative bilingual (Hebrew and English) kindergarten. She married in 1928. Following the Second World War, she became Director of the reconstructed Joint Committee for the Religious Education of Refugee Children, retired from that post in 1949, and was then for a while Headmistress of the Brady Street Hebrew classes. From its inception under \*Zionist Federation auspices in 1956 until 1973 she was Headmistress of the Clapton Jewish Day School (forerunner of the \*Simon Marks Jewish Day School). An active office-holding Zionist, she served on the WJC, and was Vice-President of the Maccabi Union. A Hackney Borough Labour councillor from 1964 until her death, she was responsible for Hackney's twinning with Haifa.

JC (26 March 1920, 1 June 1973, 18 Jan. 1974).

**STOKE-ON-TRENT**, in North Staffordshire, has a small Jewish community which was founded as the Hanley Hebrew Congregation in the nineteenth century. Initially, services

were held in a private home in Marsh Street, Hanley. In 1873 a synagogue in Birch Terrace, formerly a chapel, was consecrated. Marks Harris was reader. In 1902 the congregation obtained new premises in Birch Terrace, with room for a Hebrew school. Since 2004, when the Birch Street site was sold to developers, the congregation has been based at London Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme, next to the communal cemetery. The community now numbers about 33. Ministers have included Revs. S. Sumberg, P. Wolfers, S. J. Levy, M. Bensky, H. Goodman, D. I. Devons, and B. M. Starr.

JYB; Jolles; S. P. Moreland, 'Jewish settlement in Staffordshire', *JHSET*, 42 (2009), 97–120; online sources.

**STOLOFF, WOLF** (c1871–10 February 1953), Orthodox minister. Born in Shervint, near Kovno, he arrived in England in about 1895, and briefly served the congregations in Hastings, Stroud, and Southampton. From 1899–1931 he was Reader of the Hampstead Synagogue, and from 1902–10 its Secretary. He wrote *Shir Ush'vocho: Song and Praise* (1912), *Songs and Prayers of Israel* (1914; co-authored with Asher \*Perlzweig), and *Inauguration of the Sabbath, and Friday Evening Service, in Hebrew and English, set to Music* (1930).

JC 20 Feb. 1953).

**STONE, ANDREW ZELIG, BARON STONE OF BLACKHEATH** (7 September 1942–), businessman and communal leader. Born in Glamorgan and educated at Cardiff High School, he joined Marks & Spencer in 1966 and served as Personal Assistant to the Chairman (1978–80), Director (from 1980), and Joint Managing Director (1994–2000). A life peer since 1997, he was Chairman of Deal Group Media PLC until 2007 and is a director of other companies. From 1991–9 he was Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board for Israel (President, 1995–2000). He became a governor of the Weizmann Institute Foundation in 1993 and a member of the European Committee of the Ben-Gurion University from 2002, and was a governor of Tel Aviv University from 2001–4. He is an honorary vice-president

of the Movement for Reform Judaism and a member of Labour Friends of Israel.

Dod; WW.

**STONE, HYMAN** (1903–21 April 1961), solicitor and communal leader, and **STONE (née Lever), DOROTHY RAE** (9 October 1908–10 March 1995), barrister and communal leader. Sheffield-born Hyman attended the University of Sheffield, where he was President of the Jewish Students' Association and (1923–4) the first Jewish President of the Union. Graduating LL.M., he lectured in law there from 1929–33. For some years he represented Sheffield Hebrew Congregation on the \*Board of Deputies. Moving to London, he practised as a solicitor, became senior partner in the firm Jacobson, Ridley and Co., and acquired a number of commercial interests and directorships. He served from 1952–6 as Treasurer of the AJA, of which he became a vice-president and whose Foreign Affairs Committee he chaired. He was Warden of the \*New West End Synagogue (1957–60), Hon. Solicitor of the Residential School for Jewish Deaf Children, and Treasurer of the Constance Fund (for placing fountains in London parks). Dorothy, whom he married in 1931, was one of five Manchester siblings who all qualified as lawyers: they included Harold \*Lever and Leslie \*Lever. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, she joined Neville \*Laski's chambers, at 21 became the youngest practising barrister on the Northern Circuit. In London she sat as a magistrate, served on the Parliamentary Committee of the National Council of Women and on the Consumer Protection Committee of the Board of Trade, and was Treasurer and later President of the JHSE.

JC (28 April, 5 May 1961, 31 March 1995); *Times* (21 March 1995); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice*.

**STONE (né Silverstone), JOSEPH ELLIS, BARON STONE** (27 May 1903–17 July 1986), physician. The brother of Sir Arnold \*Silverstone, Baron Ashdown, he was educated at Llanelli Intermediate School, the University of Wales at Cardiff, and Westminster Hospital (MB, BS, 1927). In 1932 he became a general

practitioner in London. During the Second World War he served as a captain in the RAMC, and led the first allied medical team to enter Belsen. From 1964–70 and 1974–6 he was Personal Physician to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, whom he accompanied on official trips abroad. Knighted in 1970, he was given a life peerage in Wilson's Resignation Honours List of June 1976. This was an extremely unusual honour, with its only apparent precedent being the award of a peerage to Charles Wilson, Lord Moran, Churchill's Personal Physician, in 1943. Lord Stone was involved in a number of Israeli charities, including the Friends of Israel Educational Trust, which was chaired from 1976 until her death by his wife Beryl (née Bernstein; 1908–15 January 1989), Lord \*Bernstein's sister.

JC (31 July 1981, 25 July 1986, 20 Jan. 1989); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**STONE, LEWIS (LEW)** (28 May 1898–13 February 1969), bandleader and musical director. A cabinetmaker's son, he was born Louis Steinberg in Bethnal Green. During his youth he was a promising footballer as well as a night club pianist. In 1927, having changed his name, he became a full-time arranger for such top performers as Bert \*Ambrose. In the early 1930s he formed his own successful band, which made many recordings. The legendary Al Bowlly was its vocalist. Except for the period 1942–5, when it was on tour playing to the troops, the band was resident at a succession of fashionable London venues. Stone was Musical Director (1931–4) for British and Dominion Films (1931–4), and for many popular shows. In 1938 he became the first prominent band to play at Butlin's holiday camp. He also recorded with the Stonecrackers jazz group. After 1958 he led a sextet, and ran his own entertainment agency. He published the acclaimed *Harmony and Orchestration for the Modern Dance Band* (1st ed. 1935).

ODNB; JC (21 Feb. 1969); K. Trodd, *Lew Stone* (1971).

**STOPPARD (née Stern), MIRIAM** (12 May 1937–), physician, author, and television presenter. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne,

where her father was a nurse, she attended the city's Central High School and qualified in medicine at King's College (then part of the University of Durham and now part of Newcastle University). She became famous as a presenter of television programmes about science and medicine, and has written a number of books on health matters, as well as writing an advice column in the *Daily Mirror*. In 2010 she was appointed OBE. From 1972–92 she was married to Tom \*Stoppard. Oona \*King is her niece.

JC (17 Jan. 1997); online sources.

**STOPPARD (né Straussler), Sir TOM** (3 July 1937–), playwright and scriptwriter. A doctor's son, he was born Tomik Straussler in Zlin, Czechoslovakia. Most of his family left Czechoslovakia in 1939; they first found refuge in Shanghai and then, after the Japanese invasion, in India. But his father perished in the Holocaust. In India, his mother married Major Kenneth Stoppard of the British army, whose name he took. He was educated at the Dolphin School, Nottingham and worked as a journalist from 1954–63. His many famous plays include *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* (1967; filmed 1990), *The Real Inspector Hound* (1968), *Jumpers* (1972), and *Travesties* (1974). He also co-authored the script for the film *Shakespeare in Love* (1998), for which he won an Academy Award. During the 1970s and 1980s, he was an activist for human rights in Eastern Europe and the USSR, especially against the abuses of psychiatry for dissidents. From 1982–2003 he was a member of the Board of the Royal National Theatre. In 2004 he became President of the London Library. Knighted in 1997, he was appointed OM in 2000.

WW; JC (28 June 2002); T. Brassell, *Tom Stoppard: An Assessment* (1985); S. Rusinko, *Tom Stoppard* (1986); M. Gussow and T. Stoppard, *Conversations with Stoppard* (2004); online sources.

**STRACHAN (née Nicholls), Dame VALERIE PATRICIA MARIE** (10 January 1940–), civil servant. Born near London and brought up in Hull, the daughter of B'nai B'rith stalwart and

city councillor John Jonas Nicholls (1913–98), a chemist, she was educated at the Newland High School for Girls (Head Girl), and the universities of Hull and Manchester. In 1961 she joined the Customs and Excise service, becoming, in 1980, head of its VAT section. In 1985 she was appointed head of the Joint Management Unit, a Whitehall body operating under the aegis of the Treasury and Cabinet Office to ensure economical and efficient governance. She was Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise from 1987–93, and its Chairman from 1993–2000. In 1991 she was made CB and in 1998 DBE. In 1992, in a competition organised by the European Community, she was chosen UK Woman of Europe for her work towards the completion of a single market. In 1999 she was named a Jewish Care Woman of Distinction.

JC (18 Jan. 1980, 1 Feb. 1985, 11 Jan. 1991, 10 Sept. 1993, 26 June 1998, 12 Nov. 1999).

**STRASBOURG, SOLOMON** (c1747–1817), Hebrew teacher. Apparently born in Poland, he taught Hebrew in Oxford. He occasionally visited Bath and Cheltenham, journeying to and from Oxford on foot to save money, although he was said to have considerable means. The fact that he was not wearing a shirt when he collapsed and died was attributed to his characteristic frugality. He was in a Bath butcher's shop at the time, 'being seized with an apoplectic fit while in the act of purchasing meat'. He might have been related to a Benjamin Wolff Lazarson Strasburg, who in 1813 produced a small stipple engraving bearing the imprimature 'J. Whatman'.

GM (1817), 477; *Notes and Queries* (May 1909), 348.

**STRAUS, BERTRAM STUART** (17 March 1867–26 August 1933), politician. The son of parents from Frankfurt, he was born in Manchester, where his father, R. S. \*Straus's brother, was a merchant and Vice-Consul for the Netherlands. Educated at Harrow and on the Continent, Bertram was a partner in Hale & Sons, colonial brokers of Mincing Lane, before retiring in 1898, and for over 30 years was Chairman of Virol Ltd. He served as

Liberal MP for Mile End from 1906–January 1910, and was a member of the LCC and a JP for London. A staunch defender of Jewish interests, for many years he represented the East London Synagogue on the \*Board of Deputies, of which he became Treasurer in 1926. He was on the Committee of the Jews' Infant Schools and active in B'nai B'rith.

JC (1 Sept. 1933); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**STRAUS, RALPH SIGISMUND** (c1816–7 November 1880), cotton merchant and communal leader. He arrived in Manchester in the early 1830s from Frankfurt, where his family were the first Jews to live outside of the traditional ghetto area. With his brother Henry Sigismund Straus, the father of Bertram \*Straus, he established a successful firm of cotton export merchants in Manchester and was among the leaders of the Jewish community there. In 1856–8, he helped to found the Reformmovement's Manchester Congregation of British Jews and its synagogue, and served as its Treasurer. He was also a member of the local Board of Guardians, and President of the Jews' Schools. He left £200,000.

JC (19 Nov. 1880); B. Williams, *Manchester Jewry*; Berger.

**STRAUSS, ARTHUR** (28 April 1847–30 November 1920), politician. Born in Mainz, he was educated in Germany and became a partner in A. Strauss & Co., tin merchants and smelters of London and Cornwall. He served as Liberal Unionist MP for Camborne, Cornwall (1895–1900), and as Unionist MP for North Paddington from January 1910–1918, when he was defeated as an ILP candidate. Although he married within the faith, and at the time of his death still belonged to the \*Bayswater Synagogue, he was given a Christian burial. The father of George Russell \*Strauss, MP, Baron Strauss, he was apparently the paternal uncle of Henry George \*Strauss, first Baron Conesford: the 1881 Census records an Arthur Strauss, born in 1847 or 1848, as living with his brother Alphonse Henry Strauss (Baron Conesford's father) in Paddington.

JC (10 Dec. 1920); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**STRAUSS, EDWARD ANTHONY** (7 December 1862–25 March 1939), politician. Born in Highbury and educated at KCL and overseas, he became Managing Director of the family firm of Strauss & Co., hop merchants of Southwark, which was founded by his Bavarian-born father Joseph Strauss. He served as Liberal MP for Abingdon (1906–10) and for North Southwark (1918–23; 1927–9), and as Liberal National MP for North Southwark from 1931 until his death. He was a Freeman and Liveryman of the City, and a JP for London and Berkshire. Philanthropic to the poor, he took no active part in Jewish communal life. Edward \*Lessing was his nephew.

JC (1 Aug. 1927, 31 March 1931); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**STRAUSS, GEORGE RUSSELL, BARON STRAUSS** (18 July 1901–5 June 1993), politician. Born in London, the son of Arthur \*Strauss (1847–1920), a wealthy tin merchant and Tory MP, he attended Rugby and entered the family firm, but joined the Labour Party, moving to the far left in the 1930s in opposition to fascism. In 1939–40 he was briefly expelled from the Labour Party for supporting a Popular Front with the communists. Strauss served on the LCC in 1925–32 and 1932–46 and was Labour MP for Lambeth North (1929–31; 1934–50) and for Lambeth Vauxhall (1950–74). He served in junior ministerial posts in 1929–31 and 1942–5, and was Parliamentary Secretary for Transport (1945–7) and then Minister of Supply (1947–51); he piloted steel nationalisation through Parliament. In 1968 he secured the abolition of theatre censorship. He was Father of the House of Commons from 1974–9 and was given a life peerage in 1979. Early in his parliamentary career he made clear his distaste at being listed as a Jewish MP, and he had no involvement in Jewish affairs.

ODNB; JC (8 Aug. 1930, 23 Oct. 1931, 18 June 1993); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**STRAUSS, HENRY GEORGE, first BARON CONESFORD** (24 June 1892–28 August 1974), politician and barrister. He was the son of Alphonse Henry Strauss (1842–11 June 1906), a German-born general merchant in the City of

London who left £296,000. Alphonse Strauss was apparently the brother of Arthur \*Strauss, MP, and the uncle of George \*Strauss, Baron Strauss. The estate Alphonse left for probate was listed in the JC, but Henry made no reference to his Jewish background, which is not mentioned in his entry in the ODNB or elsewhere; he is generally omitted from lists of Jewish MPs. Educated at Rugby and at Christ Church, Oxford (Scholar; First in Hons Mods and Lit Hum), he served briefly during the First World War, but was discharged on medical grounds and worked in Whitehall. Called to the Bar by Inner Temple in 1919 (KC, 1946; Bencher, 1969), he practised as a barrister until elected Conservative MP for Norwich (1935–45), for the Combined English Universities (1946–50), and for Norwich South (1950–5), when he was given a peerage. He served as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Attorney-General (1936–42), and as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works (1942–3), to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning (1943–5), and to the Board of Trade (1951–5). From 1964–70 he was Chairman of the Association of Independent Unionist Peers. Notable for his anti-Appeasement views and for resigning in March 1945 over the treatment of Poland by the Yalta agreements, he published *Trade Unions and the Law* (1946). He was President of the Architectural Club.

ODNB; *Times* (30 Aug. 1974); JC (13 July 1906).

**STREIMER, MORRIS** (1857–1935), businessman and local politician. He was born in Austria. In around 1898 he founded Streimer's Nougat Ltd., a major sweets manufacturer situated at Victoria Road, Stratford. He took part in local politics, was Chairman of the Brody Temporary Relief Fund in 1915, and held the office of Mayor of West Ham in 1927–8.

JC (14 May 1915, 14 Sept. 1928); Pollins, *Economic History*; *Victoria County History for Essex*, 6 (1973).

**STROSS, Sir BARNETT** (25 December 1899–13 May 1967), politician and physician. Born in Pabianice, near Lodz, Poland, he was educated at Leeds Grammar School and the University of Leeds School of Medicine. He practised as a physician in Stoke-on-Trent, where he served on the borough council, and was Hon.

Medical Advisor to the National Society of Pottery Workers and the North Staffordshire Miners' Association. He served as Labour MP for Hanley (1945–50) and for Stoke-on-Trent Central (1950–66). From 1964–6 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health. He was one of the earliest anti-smoking activists in public life, and a tribute was paid to him in the Commons as 'unpaid medical practitioner to this House'. He was knighted in 1964. In 1955 he originated the idea of a Peace Garden at Lidice, the Czech town decimated in 1942 by the Nazis, and was given an award by the Czech government. He supported the Children and Youth Aliyah movement, and from 1956–63, when he was made an honorary life president, he was Chairman of the British OSE Society. He chaired, successively, the Friends of the Tel Aviv Museum and the Friends of the Art Museums of Israel. He arranged for 86 paintings and drawings depicting life and death at Theresienstadt, by four Jewish artists who perished in that camp, to be shown at the \*Ben Uri Gallery and other British venues in 1964. He left his own art collection to Keele University.

JC (19 May 1967); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**SUASSO, ALVARO [JACOB ISRAEL] LOPEZ** (fl. first half 18th century), merchant banker. From Holland, he was the grandson of a wealthy Sephardi Dutch merchant banker on whom the Spanish king, Carlos II, had conferred an hereditary barony in recognition of his diplomatic services, and who placed a great deal of money at the disposal of William of Orange when the latter set out for England in 1688. Alvaro's elder brother was their grandfather's namesake **Antonio [Isaac] Lopez Suasso**, who in 1714 married the daughter of Anthony [Moses] da Costa (\*Costa or Mendes da Costa Family). Settling in London, Alvaro became a prominent member of the \*Bevis Marks Synagogue. In 1735 he was elected FRS. His Amsterdam-born nephew **Antonio Diaz de Fonseca** (né Lopez Suasso; 1776–1857), who converted to Christianity, joined the British army and fought in the Napoleonic Wars; after retiring with captain's rank in 1829 he wrote on political and military matters.

EJ; Hyamson, *Sephardim*; Katz, JHE (1994).

**SUCHET, JACK** (10 May 1908–9 September 2001), obstetrician, gynaecologist, and venereologist. Born in Johannesburg, the son of an immigrant from Dvinsk originally surnamed Suchedowitz, he studied business administration at the University of Cape Town before arriving in England in 1932. He enrolled at St Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, and eventually worked in the hospital's Department of Obstetrics and subsequently as Director of the Department of Venereology. During the Second World War he worked with Sir Alexander Fleming on the use of penicillin for the treatment of venereal disease, as well as with the RAMC. Afterwards he returned to St Mary's, became a consultant (1953), and opened a practice in Harley Street. Two of his three sons with his half-Jewish Anglican wife, the daughter of James \*Jarché, are the television presenter and former ITN newsreader **John Suchet** (17 March 1944–), the author of several works on Beethoven, and the actor **David Suchet** (2 May 1946–), famous for his role as Hercule Poirot in the popular ITV television series.

A. Holdsworth, *Out of the Doll's House* (1988); online sources.

**SUGAR, Sir ALAN MICHAEL, BARON SUGAR** (24 March 1947–), businessman, philanthropist, and television presenter. A tailor's son, educated at Brooke House School, Hackney, he began in business life by selling vegetables from the back of a van. In 1968 he founded Amstrad, one of the first and, initially, most successful British computer manufacturers. He remained its Chairman until 1997, although the firm lost out in the computer industry to overseas rivals. From 1991–2001 he chaired the two companies that succeeded it, Viglen and Betacom, and in 1993 he became Chairman of Amsair, the world's largest broker of private aircraft. From 1991–2001 he co-owned Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, of which he was Chief Executive (1998–2000). Nationally known as the presenter of the popular BBC television show *The Apprentice*, which has aired since 2005, a competition to identify young entrepreneurs, he wrote *The Apprentice: How to Get Hired Not Fired* (2005). Knighted in 2000, he was given a life peerage in June 2009 and made Minister for Enterprise in Gordon Brown's government.

He is a notable philanthropist for Jewish Care and other charities. Actress **Rita Simons** (Rita Joanne Simons; 10 March 1977–) is his wife's brother's daughter.

EJ; WW; JC (11 March 1994); D. Thomas, *Alan Sugar: The Amstrad Story* (1991); online sources.

**SUGARMAN, ARTHUR BERNARD** (1925–87), men's clothing manufacturer. Born in Brighton, the son of a salesman, he moved to the USA in 1946, but returned to Brighton in 1963, where he founded the famous Ben Sherman firm of men's clothing, which is known especially for its casual shirts. Many of his designs were modelled on colours of the RAF. The company was the first to produce Oxford button-down shirts. It continued after his death, and is today the fourth largest men's casual wear brand in Britain.

P. Hewitt & T. Rawlings, *My Favourite Shirt: A History of the Ben Sherman Style* (2004); online sources.

**SUGARMAN, SARA** (13 October 1962–), actress, playwright, and film director. Born in Rhyl, Denbighshire, where her father owned a menswear shop, she studied ballet before training at RADA. She has had acting roles on stage, in television, and in films, and in 1992 directed her first play, *Handsome, Handicapped and Hebrew*. As a film director she made her Hollywood debut with Disney's *Confessions of a Teenage Drama Queen* (2004). Other films directed by her include *Mad Cows* (1999) and *Very Annie-Mary* (2001), which she also wrote.

JC (25 Nov. 1983, 20 March 1992, 25 May 2001, 7 May 2004).

**SUMBEL, LEAH** *see* **WELLS (née Davies), MARY**

**SUMBERG, DAVID ANTHONY GERALD** (2 June 1941–), politician and communal leader. Born to a family in Newcastle-under-Lyme, he was educated at Tettenhall

College in Wolverhampton and at the London College of Law, and practised as a solicitor in Manchester. He was a member of Manchester City Council in 1982–4 and was Conservative MP for Bury South from 1983–97, and a junior minister in 1986–90. He was Director of the AJA from 1997–2001, and was Joint Hon. Secretary of Conservative Friends of Israel.

Jolles; WW; JC (5 Oct. 1990, 9 May, 18 April 1997, 9 Aug. 2002, 9 June 2006).

**SUNDERLAND**, in north-eastern England, began to attract Jewish residents in the mid-eighteenth century, when the town (city from 1992) had become an important ship-building centre and trading port. The earliest Jewish settler was probably silversmith Abraham Samuel, in the 1750s. The expulsion of Jews from Prague in 1763 led to the arrival of Bohemian as well as Dutch Jews, and in about 1768 a congregation was formally established. They met for prayers in a private house that apparently had once belonged to the regicide Robert Lilburne. In 1790, not long after the acquisition of a burial ground, a rabbi, Jacob Joseph (1769–1861), who was also a silversmith, arrived from Holland and remained communally active until his death; for some years his home was used for worship. In 1781 newcomers from Poland founded their own congregation, in Vine Street, which attracted some dissident elements from the original. The community became, in 1832, the first provincial one represented on the \*Board of Deputies. Rabbi Joseph's nephew, Judah Leib ben Nissan, became shochet in 1839. During the 1850s membership of the Vine Street shul dwindled markedly, and in 1861 the two congregations, 'Israelite' and 'foreign', combined to form the Sunderland Hebrew Congregation, whose synagogue was erected in Moor Street in 1862 and was rebuilt in 1900. Since 1928 it has been located in Ryhope Road. The congregation's ministers have included, from the 1830s, Revs. D. Joseph, M. Wolf, I. Halt, M. Schreiber, I. A. Levy, M. L. Harris, A. A. \*Green, Jacob \*Phillips, Z. Lawrence, Rabbi Samuel \*Daiches, Rabbi Dr Salis \*Daiches, Rev. A. Plaskow, Rabbi Dr A. E. Silverstone, Rev. S. P. \*Toperoff, Rabbis Morris \*Turetsky, E. \*Gastwirth, B. \*Susser, M. L. Cofnas, Rev. J. Braunold, and Rabbi S. \*Zahn. An influx

of Lithuanian Jews from the late nineteenth century made Sunderland a bastion of strict Orthodoxy with a beth hamedrash situated in Mowbray Road from 1938 until 1984 when it was incorporated into the congregation, a yeshivah (Sunderland Talmudical College) and an Institute for Higher Rabbinical Studies (Sunderland Kolel), both of which are now located in Gateshead but retain their names. The Menorah Primary School and Kindergarten served the community. The yeshivah was founded in 1946 under the direction of Rabbi Zushe Waltner, who was succeeded as head in 1950 by Rabbi Zahn. The current Rosh Yeshivah is Rabbi Yankel Ehrentreu, and it has about 100 students, a few of whom are from the Continent. By the late 1960s there were some 1350 Jews in Sunderland; 40 years later the figure had dwindled to about 45. There have been Jewish mayors of Sunderland: Sir Jack \*Cohen (d. 1982) in 1949–50, his wife Kitty in 1961, and Charles H. Slater in 1976.

EJ; JYB; Jolles; Roth, Rise; A. Levy, *History of the Sunderland Jewish Community* (1956).

**SUNLIGHT (né Schimschalavitch), JOSEPH** (2 January 1889–15 April 1978), architect, property developer, and politician. Born in Novgorodok, Russia, the son of a cotton merchant who moved to Manchester in 1890 and changed his name to Sunlight a decade later, he was educated at a private school in Kingston-on-Thames. He then trained as an architect and became extraordinarily successful as a large-scale house builder in his early twenties and was a well-known millionaire property developer in the north of England by his thirties. In 1932–3 he built the 14-storey Sunlight House in Manchester, which has been described as the first skyscraper in the north of England. He also built the South Manchester Synagogue (1923), which is designed in the style of a Turkish mosque. From 1923–4 he served as Liberal MP for Shrewsbury, and unsuccessfully contested the seat in 1924 and 1929. Known for his love of horse-racing, he remained a successful property developer for many decades, leaving over £5,700,000 at his death.

ODNB; JC (14 Nov. 1975, 21 April 1978); WWW; Jolles; Stenton.

**SUNSHINE, MONTY** (8 April 1928–), clarinetist and jazz band leader. Born in Stepney, he took up the clarinet while a student at the Camberwell School of Art. He did his national service in the RAF. In 1949 he and others formed the Crane River Jazz band, and he later formed his own quartet. Subsequently, while a member of the Chris Barber Jazz Band, he recorded the clarinet solo *Petite Fleur*; released as a single, it sold a million copies, bringing the band international attention. Monty, having become the top traditional jazz clarinetist in Britain, left the band in 1960 and the following year formed the Monty Sunshine Jazz Band. He retired in about 2001.

JC (20 Feb. 1959); online sources.

**SUPERVIA, CONCHITA** (9 December 1895–30 March 1936), mezzo-soprano. Born in Barcelona to non-Jewish parents, she married London timber broker Ben Rubenstein in 1931, and converted to Judaism. Having made her operatic debut in 1910 in Buenos Aires, she had rapidly built an international reputation on her exceptionally outstanding performances in Bizet's *Carmen* and in three operas by Rossini. Her British debut was in 1930. She first performed at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in June 1934, and that October she participated in a concert for the JLB, with her repertoire including Sephardi songs from Rhodes. She died immediately after childbirth at the height of her career.

JC (3 April 1936); *Times* (15 June, 31 Oct. 1934, 31 March 1936); *Grove*; N. Douglas, *More Legendary Voices* (1994); *WWW*.

**SUSCHITSKY, WOLFGANG** *see* **HART, EDITH TUDOR**

**SUSMAN, MORIS (or MORRIS)** (1889–19 January 1958), impresario. Born in Riga, Latvia, he arrived in London in 1907. Becoming a bookseller and printer in Whitechapel, he had his earliest brush with matters thespian when he printed publicity material for the Pavilion Theatre there. For decades he brought numerous Yiddish theatre companies to London, as

well as individual stars. They played mainly at the Pavilion but sometimes in the West End. Under his aegis, the Vilna Troupe first came to England during the 1922–3 season, to première here Szymon Ansky's *The Dybbuk* (1914); among the capacity audiences at the Kingsway Theatre were Augustus John, Sir Alfred \*Mond, Chaim \*Weizmann, and Israel \*Zangwill. Susman was also responsible for the introduction of the first 'talkies' in Yiddish. Many of the world's finest chazanim appeared in London under his auspices. He organised many charity concerts and was a founder of the Jewish Hospital Aid Society. From 1914–20 he was Hon. Organiser of the Jewish Worker's War Relief Fund. He represented the New Road Synagogue on the \*Board of Deputies.

JC (10 Sept. 1954, 24 Jan. 1958); Mazower (as Morris Susman).

**SUSSER, BERNARD** (29 September 1930–18 April 1997), Orthodox rabbi and historian. Born in Golders Green, where his father, from Poland, was a synagogue beadle and kosher wine shop owner, he was educated at Dame Alice Owen's School and at \*Jews' College, where in 1970 he obtained semikhah. He served in a number of rabbinical posts in London, as well as in Plymouth and Sunderland. From 1971–82 he lived in South Africa, and was afterwards minister to two Brighton and Hove congregations. He wrote a number of detailed works on Anglo-Jewish history, including *The Jews of South-West England* (1993) and *The History of the Willesden and Brondebury Synagogue, 1934–1994* (1994). Especially active in tracing and preserving tombstone inscriptions, he wrote *How to Read and Record a Jewish Tombstone* (1995) and other works.

JC (26 July 1968, 2 May 1997).

**SUSSKIND, [JAN] WALTER** (1 May 1913–25 March 1980), conductor. Born in Prague, the son of a Viennese music critic, he studied at the Prague Conservatory, and came to Britain at the time of the Nazi takeover in 1939. In Britain he founded the Czech Trio, and was a conductor for the Carl Rosa Opera (1942–6), and Musical Director of the Scottish Orchestra (1946–52). From 1943–53 he was married to



Eleanor \*Warren, with whom he had a son. His subsequent career was spent outside Britain, chiefly in Melbourne, Toronto, and St Louis.

*Times* (27 March 1980).

**SUSSMAN, ABRAHAM** *see* **ABRAHAM** (né Sussman), **ABRAHAM**

**SUTRO, ALFRED** (7 August 1863–11 September 1933), playwright and translator. Born in London, the son of Dr Sigismund Sutro (d. 1886) from Germany, who was Physician-in-Charge of the German Hospital at Dalston, and the grandson of a rabbi, he was educated at the City of London School, Asquith's School, and in Brussels, after which he joined his brother in business as tea, coffee, and cheese wholesalers. In 1894, having married painter Esther Stella (Essie) Isaacs (1869–3 December 1934), the daughter of a Covent Garden fruit merchant and sister of Rufus \*Isaacs, the future first Marquess of Reading, he gave up business and developed theatrical and literary friendships; he helped to found the Dramatists' Club, became a patron of the young D. H. Lawrence and, with his wife, collected Impressionist art. He wrote fiction and became the prolific playwright of works including *The Walls of Jericho* (1904), *The Fascinating Mr Vanderveldt* (1906), and *Far above Rubies* (1924). He was notable as a translator of Maeterlinck. Following wartime service in the War Trade Intelligence Department he was appointed OBE in 1918. He published an anthology of essays, *About Women* (1931), and an autobiography, *Celebrities and Simple Souls* (1933).

ODNB; JE; JC (15 Sept 1933); L. Sawin, *Alfred Sutro: a man with a heart* (1989); Boase (S. Sutro).

**SUTTON, PHILIP JOHN** (20 October 1928–), painter. Born in Poole, he studied at the Slade School of Fine Art (1948–53), and taught there from 1954–63. Known for his love of vibrant colour, he has worked in oils and woodcuts, painted ceramics, and designed posters, tapestries, and Post Office greetings stamps. His first solo exhibition was in 1956. In 1963 he spent some time painting in Australia and Fiji.

He was appointed RA in 1989. Examples of his work are in the Government Art Collection, Tate Britain, and the National Gallery of Victoria in Melbourne.

WW; JC (27 May 1977); online sources.

**SUWALSKI, ISAAK BEN SAMSON** (1863–1913), writer and editor. He was born in Kolno, near Lomza, Poland, received a traditional Jewish education, and from his youth contributed to Hebrew periodicals articles reflecting his Orthodox religious principles. He published *Chayyei ha-Yehudi al pi ha-Talmud* ('The Life of the Jew According to the Talmud'; 1889) and a literary anthology, *Keneset ha-Gedola* ('The Great Assembly'; 1890–1). In 1895 he moved to London's East End, where he dealt in Hebrew books and from 1897 until his death single-handedly produced a Hebrew weekly, *Ha-Yehudi*, acting as both editor and compositor. He was President of the Zionist National League, which in 1899 narrowly voted to join the English Zionist Federation. He participated in a sparsely attended conference of English Mizrachists held in Whitechapel in 1904 under the chairmanship of Herbert \*Loewe's father, James Henry Loewe, and in 1911 was elected one of the secretaries to a conference of Eastern European immigrant rabbis held at the Leeds Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, and was also elected Chairman of the lay participants.

EJ; JC (15 April 1898, 3 March, 14 April 1899, 23 Aug. 1901, 4 March, 19 Aug. 1904, 6 Nov. 1908, 10, 17 March 1911, 11 July 1913).

**SUZMAN, JANET** (9 February 1939–), actress. Born in Johannesburg, the daughter of a tobacco importer, she is the niece of the anti-Apartheid activist Helen Suzman. Arriving in London in 1959, she appeared in many productions of the Royal Shakespeare Company. She is best known for her film portrayal of the Tsarina Alexandra in *Nicholas and Alexandra* (1971), and for her much-praised television drama roles. In recent years she has lived in South Africa. She has signed statements critical of Israeli policy, and was married to the director Sir Trevor Nunn.

JC (8 Feb. 1980, 3 Nov. 2006).

**SWAEBE, ALBERT VICTOR** (1877–3 August 1967), photographer. Born in London to a Jewish cigar merchant from Brussels and a non-Jewish mother, he attended the City of London Freeman's School in Brixton and worked briefly in Julius Sax's factory. He became a gold miner in South Africa and served in the Boer War. Returning to his native land, he spent 30 years as an actor and comedian under the stage name Bert Edwards before making photography his career in 1927. He was still working at 90, the oldest press photographer in Britain, and also specialised in portraits of children, the Royal Family, and society figures. His subjects included Hitler at the 1936 Winter Olympics, Wallis Simpson, George Bernard Shaw, Churchill, and Eisenhower. He belonged to the Edgware Reform Synagogue. In 1903 his Warrington-born stepbrother **James Barrow Helsby** (1862–14 December 1943), who was apparently a member of the LJS, co-founded with Walter James Edwards (d. 1929) the London-based Topical Press Photographic Agency, which for 40 years, owing to representation throughout Britain and in many locations overseas, provided an outstanding service from its London premises for the British, foreign, and colonial press.

JC (31 Dec. 1943, 11 Aug. 1967); A. V. Swaebe, *Photographer Royal* (1967); *World's Press News* (20 June 1929); *Illustrated London News* (6 Oct. 1928).

**SWANSEA** has the longest-established Jewish community in Wales. A Jewish-owned business was reputedly established there as early as 1731. What is perhaps more reliably related is that the earliest settlers were two men who arrived in the town in 1841, one of whom was David Michael, who ultimately led the congregation, as would his two sons, both silversmiths. One son, Levi Michael, was a subscriber to the London Meshibat Naphesh charity in 1797 and to Nahum Joseph's Hebrew dictionary, which was published in Bath in 1814: his son, Francis David Michael, founded the Swansea Savings Bank. (Non-Jewish descendants of Levi's brother Jacob included William Henry Michael, a prominent Nonconformist who became an eminent QC.) In 1768 the corporation granted David a plot of land for a Jewish burial ground: the first person interred there came from Carmarthen. At first the congregation met for prayers at the back of Michael's

house in Wind Street, but in 1789 it moved to premises in The Strand. A 99-year lease was taken in 1818 on a plot of land in Waterloo Street, and a synagogue, capable of holding up to 70 people, was erected; its successor, in Goat Street, opened in 1859. In 1829 a Meir ben Judah was licensed by the Chief Rabbi as shochet to the Swansea community, which as in other provincial centres, consisted largely of watchmakers, jewellers, and other tradesmen and craftsmen. In the mid-nineteenth century there were between 100 and 150 Jews in Swansea; as a result of East European migration there were about 1000 by the First World War. In 1941 the synagogue was destroyed in an air raid, and a replacement, in Ffynone, was erected after the war. With fewer than 20 active members, it closed in 2009. Ministers have included Revs. L. Slevanski, J. Tuchman, H. L. Price, J. Phillips, J. Miron, Moses Hyamson, Philip Wolfers, Herbert Sandheim, Morris Lubner, M. H. Segal, Fineberg, J. Weintrobe, C. M. Bloch, E. Morris, A. Brysz, W. Wolfson, J. Freedman, and M. Schwarz. Today, Swansea Hebrew Congregation incorporates the former Swansea Beth Hamedrash and the former Llanelli and Port Talbot congregations. The community gradually diminished numerically, so that by 1970 it numbered 418 and by 1995 about 245. The 2001 Census showed 170 declared Jews there. In 1867 a synagogue, entirely funded by Lazarus Samuel and capable of seating 30 people, was built in nearby Neath; situated in Wind and Water Street, it closed sometime after 1880. There was also once a small congregation at Ystalyfera, close to Neath, which was founded in about 1910 but is now defunct.

Roth, Rise; Henriques, *Jews of South Wales*; JE; EJ; Jolles, *Directory*; JCR-UK; JC (17 Sept. 1880, 27 Nov. 2009).

**SWAYTHLING** *see* MONTAGU

**SWIFT, CLIVE WALTER** (9 February 1936–), actor and songwriter, and **SWIFT, DAVID** (3 April 1931–), actor. Born in Liverpool, where their father had a house furnishings business, both brothers attended Clifton College and Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. David Swift, who cajoled Polack's House at Clifton

into allowing him to play rugby on Saturdays, studied law before deciding on an acting career. In 1983, objecting to a line alleging Zionist-Nazi collaboration, he quit the cast of the anti-Zionist *The Beautiful Part of Myself*, by Anglo-Jewish playwright Tom Kempinski (1938–). His role as the irascible newsreader in the television comedy series *Drop the Dead Donkey* (1990–8) made him widely known. Clive Swift, who studied English Literature, taught at LAMDA and RADA, made his film debut in 1967, and has had a successful stage career. The films in which he has appeared include Hitchcock's *Frenzy* (1972) and Lean's *A Passage to India* (1984), but he is most familiar to the general public for his roles on television, especially as the hen-pecked husband in the television comedy series *Keeping Up Appearances* (1990–5). In 2009 he toured Britain with a stage show featuring his songs. He was once married to the celebrated (non-Jewish) writer Margaret Drabble; the television gardener **Joe Swift** (25 May 1965–) is their son.

JC (16 Sept. 1983, 28 May 1993, 3 Aug. 2003); online sources.

**SWIFT, MORRIS** (17 July 1907–83), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Known for his uncompromising Orthodoxy, blunt language, and often controversial stance, he was born in Liverpool. He studied at the local yeshivah there and at the Manchester one, before moving at the age of 16 to London, where he conducted Talmud classes at the Montague Road Synagogue, Hackney. He then studied for five years at yeshivot in Poland, where he qualified as a rabbi. From 1932–6 he served the Shepherd's Bush Synagogue, and afterwards the Brixton Synagogue, also acting during the war as rabbi of the Jewish community at High Wycombe, which consisted of evacuees. In 1945 he became a part-time dayan on the \*United Synagogue's London Beth Din. Following a period at the Brondesbury Synagogue he became a dayan and minister in Johannesburg and later Rabbi to the Young Israel Movement in Los Angeles. Having resigned from the prestigious but to him unsatisfying post of Principal Rabbi of the \*Federation of Synagogues, in 1957 he became a full-time member of the London Beth Din, but rejected the offer of a simultaneous ministerial post. A staunch supporter of

the Mizrahi movement and a bitter opponent of Progressive Judaism, he unabashedly berated any Orthodox colleague whom he considered overly moderate, and his colourful speeches attracted large audiences. His brother, Rabbi **Harris Swift** (c1905–16 January 1971), who before officiating at the \*Western Synagogue (1962–9) had served congregations in Llanelli, Bristol, St John's Wood, South Africa, and the USA, supported Louis \*Jacobs in the so-called Jacobs Affair. He was the father of Lionel Swift QC.

JC (22 Jan. 1971, 23 Sept. 1983).

**SWIMER, YECHIEL NATHAN** (d. 16 February 1952), Chasidic lay scholar. A London haberdashery merchant who had a private minyan at his home, he was steeped in Jewish learning and especially well versed in a medieval commentary on Maimonides. He was in communication with many leading Chasidic thinkers overseas, one of whom described him as 'a Gaon, renowned for his works'. The depth of his erudition is evident in his *Chikrei Halachot* (1944), a learned work of responsa. Like \*Moishe Aaron Kutchinsky he worshipped and delivered discourses at the Shtiebl Kehillat Yaakov established in Stamford Hill by Rabbi Jacob Joseph \*Spira.

JC (22 Feb. 1952); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**SYDNEY, ALGERNON EDWARD** (8 January 1834–20 July 1916), solicitor and communal leader. His father, Edward Isaac Sydney (d. 1873) – himself the son of a solicitor, Elias Sydney, who specialised in criminal law – was a prominent solicitor of Finsbury Circus who was Warden of the \*New Synagogue and served on its Board of Management. Algernon was educated at UCS and qualified as a solicitor in 1856. He served as Hon. Solicitor of the \*United Synagogue from its inception in 1870 and as Hon. Solicitor for the Jewish Board of Guardians. He was also a member of the Council of the AJA, and was Overseer of the Poor for the New Synagogue. He also acted as solicitor for many prominent London Jews, such as Samuel \*Lewis, the wealthy moneylender.

JC (21 July 1916); Cooper, *Pride versus Prejudice* (2003).

**SYLVESTER, [ANTHONY] DAVID [BERNARD]** (21 September 1924–19 June 2001), writer, museum curator, and art critic. Born in London's East End, the son of an antiques dealer, and educated at UCS, he rejected a place at Cambridge, beginning his career as an art critic on George Orwell's *Tribune*. He was a visiting lecturer at the Slade School of Fine Art (1953–7) and the Royal College of Art in 1960. He also wrote on football and cricket for *The Observer*. He authored several authoritative books on art and artists. He chaired the Art Panel of the Arts Council of Great Britain (1980–2), was a trustee of the Tate Gallery, an honorary fellow of the RA, and achieved notable recognition in art circles in France, Italy, and the USA. He was appointed CBE in 1983. He rebelled against his Orthodox upbringing, but was highly conscious of being a Jew and an 'outsider', and proudly noted his kinship with Fanny \*Waxman. *Memoirs of a Pet Lamb* (2002) comprises his concise, lively reminiscences.

ODNB; *Guardian* (20 June 2001); *Independent* (25 June 2001).

**SYLVESTER (né Joseph), JAMES JOSEPH** (3 September 1814–15 March 1897), mathematician and pioneer of Jews in higher education. He was born in London, the son of merchant Abraham Joseph, and like his brothers took the surname Sylvester. He was educated at two boarding schools in London, including L. \*Neumegen's, and entered the University of London when it opened in 1828, but withdrew a few months later after having allegedly assaulted a fellow student with a table knife. He then attended the Royal Institution School, Liverpool, and afterwards matriculated at St John's College, Cambridge, finishing as Second Wrangler in 1837. As a non-Anglican he was unable formally to graduate, but was awarded a BA and MA by Trinity College, Dublin in 1841, with which Cambridge had a reciprocal arrangement; Dublin had no religious test. Many years later, in 1890, Cambridge gave him an honorary doctorate; Oxford had awarded him a DCL in 1880. From 1838–41 he was Professor of Natural Philosophy at UCL, possibly the first professing Jew to hold a British university chair. Elected FRS in 1839, he was (1841–2) a professor at the University of Virginia, as – apparently – the first professing Jew to hold an American

university chair. Characteristically, he quickly became involved in a number of disciplinary incidents, and returned to London, where he was called to the Bar (Inner Temple, 1850) and worked in a secretarial and actuarial capacity at an insurance company. He also began a distinguished career as a theoretical mathematician, making important discoveries in variant theory and other fields, and created an actuarial table that was in use until 1923. From 1855–70 he was Professor of Mathematics at the RMA, Woolwich, and made further important discoveries. From 1876–83 he was Professor of Mathematics at the newly-founded Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and the founder of the *American Journal of Mathematics*. He then returned to England, and from 1884–94 was Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford. The Royal Society awarded him the Gold Medal in 1861 and the Copley Medal in 1880, and established the prestigious Sylvester Medal in his memory.

ODNB; JC (7 March 1997); K. H. Parshall, *James Joseph Sylvester: His Life and Work in Letters* (1998); idem, *James Joseph Sylvester: Jewish Mathematician in a Victorian World* (2006); B. Lightman, ed., *The Dictionary of Nineteenth Century British Scientists*, 4 (2004), 1949–55.

**SYLVIA, SARAH** (1890–1984), actress and impresario. Her real name was Serke (or Sarah) Goldstein. Born in London, she grew up in South Africa, where she played in Yiddish dramas, joining Fanny \*Waxman's Company and, in London, Maurice \*Moskovitch's. For some years she was Moskovitch's leading lady, and also appeared with Jacob P. \*Adler, Joseph \*Kessler, Joseph \*Sherman, and other stars. She later returned to South Africa, and became that country's foremost exponent of Yiddish theatre, and also achieved success in such English-language productions as *Death of a Salesman* (1953) and *The World of Sholem Aleichem* (1970).

Mazower.

**SYMONS, ALAN** (3 November 1928–13 May 2001), author. Born in London, he attended St Paul's School and began his working life in an estate agent's office, from which he

was sacked him for hurling a chair at a more senior colleague making antisemitic taunts. An active member of the anti-fascist 43 Group, he sustained a pro-Israel media campaign at the time of the Six Day War. During the 1960s he worked in the clothing trade, and during the 1970s made enough money out of property investment to subsidise his literary career. He wrote a collection of poetry, *From Out of the Top of My Head* (1973), a novel about German Jews under Nazism; *Dust Never Settles* (1975); *Behind the Blue Plaques of London* (1994); *The Book of Limericks* (1995), the bestselling *The Jewish Contribution to the 20th Century* (1997), and *Nobel Laureates* (2000). He lectured widely on Jewish themes. He also authored a play, *Maybe This Time* (produced at the New Theatre, Hampstead) and a documentary film, *Across the China Seas*. He died in Trieste.

JC (15 June 2001).

**SYMONS, ALPHONSE JAMES ALBERT** (16 August 1900–25 August 1941) and **SYMONS, JULIAN GUSTAVE** (30 May 1912–19 November 1994), literary figures. The brothers were born in Battersea, south London, to a Jewish auctioneer and his non-Jewish wife. Both attended Wix's School, Clapham, until they were 14. Alphonse, who adopted the forename Alroy but was usually known as AJ, began his working life as a furrier's apprentice. He founded the First Edition Club (existed 1922–31) and in 1930 established the influential *Book-Collector's Quarterly*. His own works included an *Anthology of Nineties Verse* (1928), a biography of the explorer Stanley (1933), and *The Quest for Corvo* (1934), a celebrated study of the literary eccentric Baron Corvo. Julian became a critic, poet, and author. His several biographies included one of his brother. He also wrote an autobiography, *Notes from another Country* (1972). His many detective novels, commencing with *The Thirty-First of February* (1950), include *The Man Who Killed Himself* (1967) and *Death's Dark Face* (1990). Among his histories of detective fiction was the well-known *Bloody Murder* (1972). From 1958 he chaired the Crime Writers' Association and from 1976–85 was President of the Detection Club.

ODNB (both); Julian Symons, A.J.A. Symons: *His Life and Speculations* (1950).

**SYMONS, SIMON** (c1844–2 March 1911), stockbroker. Born in Holland, he became a successful stockbroker in Throgmorton Street in the City of London, moving from suburban Camberwell to Queen's Gate Terrace in South Kensington in the 1890s. He also headed several mining companies in the City, and left £294,000. His son Adolph Symons was a major in the British army.

JC (7 April 1911); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**SYTNER, ALAN** (10 February 1935–11 January 2006), jazz enthusiast and entrepreneur. The son of a well-known Liverpool general practitioner and philanthropist, he was born in that city and educated at Liverpool College. He worked for a while at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and following a visit to Le Caveau, a Parisian jazz club, he founded Liverpool's Cavern Club. It opened in 1957 as a venue for jazz artists, but became celebrated as the place where the Beatles and several other pop music legends rose to fame. Sytner later became a music promoter in London. He subsequently ran a chain of shops, and then a hugely successful luxury car dealership, the Sytner Group, with his brother.

JC (17 Feb. 2006); *Times* (14 Jan. 2006).

**SZPETMAN, SZOSHUA (SZYA)** (c1887–1964), Orthodox rabbi. Lublin-born, of Chasidic background, he was for 30 years Rabbi of the East London Central (Amalgamated) Synagogue in Nelson Street in the East End, which was founded in 1923 and affiliated to the \*Federation of Synagogues. Witty and eccentric, a prolific writer of articles in *Morris Myer's Die Zayt* and of booklets for the High Holydays, he was dubbed the 'Red Rabbi' for his radical views, which included replacing the designation 'Chief Rabbi' with 'a dignified title'. He wrote warmly of Chasidism in his Yiddish work *Beigilufin Fergangene Velten* ('Past Worlds', 1951).

JC (18 April 1947, 15 May 1964); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

# T

**TABACHNIK, ELDRED** (5 November 1943–), communal leader and barrister. Born in South Africa, he graduated BA and LLB from the University of Cape Town and qualified for the South African Bar. Subsequently he obtained an LLM in Commercial Law and Restitution in Britain with distinction, and lectured from 1969–72 at UCL. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1970 (QC, 1982; Bencher, 1988), he became a Recorder in 2000. From 1994–2000 he was President of the \*Board of Deputies.

WW; online sources.

**TABICK (née Acker), JACQUELINE HAZEL** (8 October 1948–), Reform rabbi. Born in Dublin, she was educated in England. After reading history at UCL she trained for the rabbinate at \*Leo Baeck College. Ordained in 1975, she was the first female rabbi in Britain, and the third in the world. She served as Associate Minister of the \*West London Synagogue from 1975–97, when she became Minister of North West Surrey Reform Synagogue. In 2001 she was appointed Vice-President of the \*Reform Synagogues of Great Britain in recognition of her pioneering role. She is also highly involved in inter-faith work, and became Chairman of the World Congress of Faiths in 2001.

JC (4 July 1975); Jacqueline Tabick, 'I Never Really Wanted to be First', in Sybil Sheridan, ed., *Hear Our Voice* (1994).

**TABOR, DAVID** (23 October 1913–26 November 2005), physicist. Born in London to parents from Tsarist Russia, he was educated at Regent Street Polytechnic, at the Royal College of Science (BSc), and at the University of Cambridge (PhD, 1939). During the war he researched in Melbourne, and in 1946, with an Australian physicist, effectively pioneered, in the Department of Physical Chemistry at Cambridge, the science of tribology: the study

of the design, friction, wear, and lubrication of interacting surfaces in relative motion. The pair co-authored *The Friction and Lubrication of Solids* (1950), and he wrote *The Hardness of Metals* (1951) and *Gases, Liquids and Solids* (1969). His research resulted in important scientific developments. Awarded a ScD in 1956, elected FRS in 1963 (Royal Medal, 1992), and a Fellow of Gonville & Caius, he was Head of Physics at the Cavendish Laboratory (1969–81) and Professor of Physics at Cambridge (1973–81). He received several honours. Deeply interested in Biblical and rabbinical texts, he was active in the Cambridge University Jewish Society.

*Times* (28 Dec. 2005); *Guardian* (21 Jan. 2006); *JC* (20 Jan. 2006).

**TABORI, PAUL** (1908–9 November 1974), author and journalist. Born in Budapest, son of a well-known journalist, he was educated at the University of Budapest and Kaiser Frederick Wilhelm University, Berlin. He worked as a foreign correspondent, moved to England in 1937, and pursued a multifaceted career. He was the author of well-known anti-Nazi works, including *Epitaph for Europe* (1942), and wrote many novels, such as *Bricks upon Dust* (1945). He worked as a scriptwriter for Sir Alexander \*Korda from 1943–8. He was the *Daily Mail's* Film Critic, and was a BBC broadcaster. Possessing a lifelong interest in the occult, he was the literary executor of the famous 'ghost-hunter' Harry Price (d. 1948), about whom he wrote two books: *Harry Price: The Biography of a Ghost Hunter* (1950) and (as co-author) *The Ghosts of Borley* (1973). He also wrote a string of other works on parapsychology, notably *Beyond the Senses* (1971), as well as unusual works of social history such as *The Natural Science of Stupidity* (1959) and *The Social History of Rape* (1971). Closely associated with the PEN organisation, he worked on behalf of persecuted authors. He had a continuing interest in Yiddish literature, and wrote *The Anatomy of Exile* (1972).

EJ (as Paul Tabor, a surname he seldom used); *Times* (12 Nov. 1974); *JC* (22 Nov. 1974).

**TAFLEER, SYDNEY** (31 July 1916–8 November 1979), actor. Born in London, the son of an

antiques dealer, he was RADA-trained, making his stage debut in 1936. In the late 1940s he acted in radio plays and with the Old Vic. Often cast in comedies, he was also a fine serious actor. He had his share of Jewish roles, notably Nat Goldberg in both the stage and film versions of Harold \*Pinter's *The Birthday Party*. The films in which he appeared included *The Lavender Hill Mob* (1949), *Passport to Pimlico* (1951), *Carry On Regardless* (1961), *Alfie* (1966), and *The Spy Who Loved Me* (1977). He was frequently seen in television plays and popular series. He was a member of the \*West London Synagogue, where he often officiated as lay reader on the High Holydays.

JC (16 Nov. 1979); *Who's Who on Television* (1970).

**TAJFEL, HENRI** (22 June 1919–3 May 1982), social psychologist. Born in Włocławek, Poland, son of a businessman, he was educated at the local Jewish Gymnasium and at the University of Toulouse. Following war service in the French army and captivity as a POW he studied in Paris and Brussels and in 1954 graduated from Birkbeck College, London. He became a research assistant at the University of Durham, then lectured in Social Psychology at Linacre College, Oxford (Fellow), and from 1967–82 was Professor of Social Psychology at the University of Bristol. He made important contributions to an understanding of prejudice, stereotyping, social influence, and inter-group relations. The author of *Human Groups and Social Categories* (1981), he was instrumental in creating the European Association of Experimental Social Psychology.

ODNB; *Times* (21 May 1982).

**TALLERMAN, DANIEL** (1832–July 1917), Australia merchant, and **TALLERMAN, LEWIS ABRAHAM** (c1845–17 October 1903), Australia merchant, inventor, and philanthropist. London-born Daniel lived from 1853–68 in Australia, where he developed a method of preserving and transporting meat in cold storage. On returning to London he introduced cheap restaurants and 'penny dinners', in order to popularise Australian meat. He was Chairman of the British, Irish,

and Australasian Meat Company. In connection with meat distribution he met France's Emperor Napoleon III and, later, Austro-Hungary's Emperor Franz Josef, who made him a Knight Cross of his Imperial Order. The author of *Agricultural Distress and Trade Depression* (1889) and other publications dealing with food, Daniel proposed a scheme to alleviate crowding in the East End, as well as a settlement of several hundred Jews on land at Mersea Island near Colchester in order to stall-feed and slaughter (according to Jewish practice) cattle and sheep imported from Ireland and sell the meat in London. His brother Lewis, educated at the City of London School, spent part of the 1870s in Australia. In about 1880, back in London, he developed and patented the so-called Tallerman Hot Air Treatment of Disease, which involved treating 'rheumatic-gout type' ailments with superheated air. The ensuing Tallerman-Sheffield Dry Air Bath was tested successfully in 1894 at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and taken up by that and most London hospitals, spreading to Paris, Berlin, Baden-Baden, and Philadelphia. He set up free and non-denominational institutes in deprived areas of London, and subsequently in Lowestoft and Stockholm, for the treatment of the sick and disabled poor.

*Times* (2 Aug. 1899, 19 Oct. 1903); JC (23 Oct. 1903, 12 Dec. 1902, 23 Oct. 1903, 3 Aug. 1917); *Lancet* (12 Jan. 1895).

**TANG, ABRAHAM BEN NAPHTALI [ABRAHAM ABRAHAMS]** (d. 1792), scholar. He was probably born in London, where he studied under Rabbi Moses of Minsk, preacher of the small Chevrat Shaarei Zion ('The Society of the Gates of Zion'). The acronym Tang imitated that of Abraham's grandfather, a Prague rabbi whose scholarly son Naphtali settled in London and married the daughter of Rabbi Nathan Apta of the \*Hambro' Synagogue. Abraham brought secular thought and scholarship, including classical mythology and Lockean philosophy, to bear on his Talmudic studies. The result was a deism lacking in distinctive Jewish features. Styling himself 'A Primitive Ebrew' he published *A Discourse Addressed to the Minority* (1770), which was a spirited defence of the political radical John Wilkes, and *The Sentences and Proverbs of the Ancient Fathers ... called Avoth*

(1772, dedicated to Moses of Minsk), the first publication of *Pirkei Avot* in English. His writings in Hebrew, which included a commentary on Ecclesiastes and the first translation into Hebrew from English literature, namely William Congreve's *The Mourning Bride*, were never published.

ODNB; EJ; JE; D. B. Ruderman, *Jewish enlightenment in an English key: Anglo-Jewry's construction of modern Jewish thought* (2000); S. B. Leperer, 'Abraham ben Naphtali Tang: a precursor of the Anglo-Jewish Haskalah', *JHSET*, 24 (1970–3), 82–8.

**TARN, NATHANIEL** (1928–), poet and anthropologist. Born in Paris to a French mother and British father, he spent his childhood in France and Belgium and moved to England in 1939. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, the Sorbonne, and the University of Chicago. From 1960–7 he taught anthropology at the University of London, and he was briefly an editor at Jonathan Cape, the publishing firm. From about 1955 until 1962 he was a member of 'The Group', an influential association of London poets that included Philip \*Hobsbaum and Peter Porter. Resident since 1970 in the USA, he is a well-known poet whose verse is influenced by Chasidism and the Bible. His works include *Selected Poems, 1950–2000* (2002), *Recollections of Being* (2004), and *The Embattled Lyric: Conversations and Essays in Poetics and Anthropology* (2007).

EJ; online sources.

**TAUBER, RICHARD** (16 May 1891–8 January 1948), operatic tenor. Born in Linz, Austria, the illegitimate son of a Jewish-born actor who had converted to Catholicism, he was originally known by his mother's surname, Denemy. He rose to prominence as a member of the Dresden Opera, and later moved to Vienna and achieved international renown after 1925, when he turned to performing in operettas. He first performed in Britain in 1931, settled here in 1936, and during 1938–9 appeared under Sir Thomas Beecham at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in roles by Mozart. He was naturalised in 1940. He composed the operetta *Old Chelsea* (1943) and sang its leading part. His final appearance

was in 1947, as Don Ottavio in *Don Giovanni* at Covent Garden with the visiting Vienna State Opera, to which he had belonged.

ODNB; EJ; D. Napier-Tauber, *Richard Tauber* (1949); C. Castle and D. Napier-Tauber, *This was Richard Tauber* (1971).

**TAUSKY, VILEM** (20 July 1910–16 March 2004), conductor and composer. He was born in Přerov, Moravia (now in the Czech Republic); his mother, sister of an operetta composer, was an opera singer. He studied law at the University of Brno, but made music, in which he was also trained, his career. From 1929–39 he was répétiteur and conductor at the Brno Opera House. After war service in the Czech army he arrived in Newport in Wales, worked for ENSA and CEMA, and was Director of the Carl Rosa Opera Company (1945–9). He made his conducting debut at Covent Garden in 1951, and was associated with several other opera companies and orchestras. From 1956–67 he was Musical Director of the BBC Concert Orchestra, and subsequently Director of Opera at the Guildhall School of Music. He introduced to British audiences many works by Czech composers, many of whom he had known personally. He conducted dozens of premières, including Dvořák's 'lost' first symphony. Apart from arrangements, he wrote many and diverse compositions. His memoir, *Vilém Tauský Tells His Story*, appeared in 1979. He was appointed CBE in 1981. His musical achievements were re-acknowledged in post-Communist Czechoslovakia, and he received the Prague Musical Academy's Gold Medal and other awards.

ODNB; WW; JC (2 April 2004); *Times* (18 March 2004).

**TAYLOR, CECIL PHILIP** (6 November 1929–9 December 1981), playwright. Born in Glasgow, son of a commercial traveller originally surnamed Girshovitz, he left the city's Queen's Park Secondary School at 14. He had a series of jobs, writing in his spare time, and in 1957 moved to Northumberland. His copious output included the television trilogy *Revolution* and plays for the Northumberland Experimental Youth Theatre as well as for a special school for handicapped children; he was connected with



theatres in Edinburgh, in Liverpool, and on Tyneside. His interest in socialism and in the Jewish condition is seen in some of his plays. His works include *Who's Pinkus? Where's Chelm?* which debuted in 1967 with Bernard \*Bresslaw in the lead. His play *Happy Lies* opened in London just days before his sudden death.

ODNB; *Times* (15 Dec. 1981); *JC* (18 Dec. 1981).

**TAYLOR, IRVING** (7 January 1945–), surgical oncologist. Born in Leeds, he qualified in Medicine at Sheffield (1968). From 1981–93 he was Professor of Surgery at the University of Southampton, and from 1993–7 at UCL, where in 2002 he was appointed Vice-Dean and Director of Clinical Studies. He has published very widely (frequently on colorectal cancer), and has served on numerous NHS advisory committees in an expert capacity. Elected FMedSci in 2000, he served as President of the British Association of Surgical Oncology (1995–8) and of the European Society of Surgical Oncology (2006).

WW.

**TAYLOR, Sir PETER MURRAY, BARON TAYLOR OF GOSFORTH** (1 May 1930–28 April 1997), Lord Chief Justice. He was the son of a Leeds doctor whose original family name was Teiger or Teicher; his mother came from a rabbinical family. Educated at Newcastle Royal Grammar School and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1954 (Bencher, 1975). He was involved in many high-profile cases and became a QC in 1967. He was Recorder of Teeside (1970–1), a member of the Crown Court (1972–80), and Chairman of the Bar Council in 1980. He served (1980–7) as Judge of the High Court (Queen's Bench Division), as Presiding Judge on the North Eastern Circuit (1984–7), as Lord Justice of Appeal (1987–92), and as Lord Chief Justice (1992–6). He was Chairman of the Hillsborough Disaster Inquiry in 1989 and issued the 'Taylor Report' on stadium safety. From 1991–2 he was President of the Inns of Court Council. Knighted in 1980, he was appointed Privy Councillor in 1988, and became a life peer in 1992.

ODNB; Jolles; WW.

**TCHAIKOWSKY, ANDRÉ** (1 November 1935–26 June 1982), concert pianist and composer. Born Andrzej Czajkowski in Warsaw, he was orphaned during the Nazi occupation, smuggled out to Paris, and survived the Holocaust. After the war he went to Lodz, returning in 1948 to Paris, and later to Warsaw. He settled in Britain and took up composition. His small output included a piano concerto, written for Radu Lupu who gave its first performance, *Trio Notturmo*, and an opera based on *The Merchant of Venice*. One of the most acclaimed pianists of his generation, renowned as a Mozart specialist, he died of cancer leaving his body for medical purposes and bequeathing his skull to the Royal Shakespeare Company for use in *Hamlet*; it made its stage debut in 2008.

*Daily Telegraph* (30 June 1982); *Times* (29 June 1982); W. Lyle, *A Dictionary of Pianists* (1985); online sources.

**TEFF, SOLOMON** (c1892–21 September 1979), communal leader. Born in Lomża, Poland, he grew up in London's East End, where he was taken in infancy. He was educated at local schools and imbibed a lifelong love of Hebrew and Zionism at the Redmans Road Talmud Torah. Contemplating a career in the Jewish ministry, he went on to \*Jews' College and the University of London, where he won the Hollier Hebrew Scholarship, but following graduation became a solicitor. In 1929 he was adopted as Liberal candidate for the Mile End division of Stepney, but was defeated at the ensuing General Election. From 1922–47 he represented the \*New Synagogue on the \*Board of Deputies, and afterwards the Hove Congregation. He became the Board's Vice-President, and in 1964 was unanimously elected President following the death of incumbent Abraham \*Moss. He retired from the post in 1967. He was Chairman of the Jewish Communal Council in Brighton.

*JC* (28 Sept. 1979).

**TEICHER, JACOB LEIB** (27 September 1904–17 November 1981), scholar and academic. Born in Rudki, Galicia, he attended secondary school in Lwow. Afterwards, while

studying at the Italian Rabbinical College, he read philosophy and oriental languages at the University of Florence. He briefly taught at a progressive Jewish secondary school in Warsaw before returning to Florence, where he became an authority on the influence of medieval Arabic and Jewish philosophy on Renaissance and modern thought. In 1938 he moved to England, and was initially engaged in research in Oxford. From 1943–6 he was Secretary to Ignacy Schwarzbart, Jewish representative on the National Council of the Polish Government-in-Exile. He subsequently edited (1946) *Il Corriere del Sabato*, a newspaper for Italian POWs published on behalf of the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office. From 1946–71 he was Lecturer in Rabbinics at the University of Cambridge. During this period he was the inaugural Editor of the *Journal of Jewish Studies*, lectured in philosophy at \*Leo Baeck College, and was a founding Fellow of University (later Wolfson) College, Cambridge. Besides his work on philosophy he published articles on other Jewish-related topics, notably the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Jolles (2007); *Times* (21 Nov. 1981); *JC* (27 Nov. 1981).

**TEITELBAUM, ABRAHAM** (1889–1947), Yiddish actor. Born in Warsaw, he worked in the London theatre before the First World War with Maurice \*Moscovitch. He also worked in English-language productions in the West End, including Richard \*Cumberland's *The Jew*. After the war he toured in Europe but eventually settled in New York, where he worked in Yiddish theatre, and played in two Yiddish-language films.

EJ; Mazower.

**TEMKIN, SEFTON DAVID** (7 June 1917–20 December 1996), barrister, scholar, writer, and communal leader. Born in Manchester, he was educated at the Liverpool Institute and the University of Liverpool, playing an active part in the Inter-University Jewish Federation (forerunner of the \*Union of Jewish Students) and graduating in law. From 1943–51 he was Secretary of the AJA. He was instrumental in founding the *AJA Review* and, with Harold

\*Soref, the *Jewish Monthly*. During the 1950s he was called to the Bar and was a co-editor of *Topham's Company Law* and contributed to other legal texts. He was a warden of the \*West London Synagogue, which he represented on the \*Board of Deputies, and from 1958–9 was the *JC*'s inaugural 'Ben Azai' columnist. He then moved to the USA, where he became a senior academic and author in the field of Jewish studies. His publications included *The New World of Reform* (1974) and *Isaac Mayer Wise* (1992).

*JC* (24 Jan. 1997).

**TEMKO, EDWARD JAMES (NED)** (6 November 1952–), journalist and editor. Ned Temko was educated at Williams College in the USA, and became a reporter in 1976. He served as the *Christian Science Monitor's* Middle East Correspondent in 1978–80, and its correspondent in Jerusalem from 1984–5. From 1990–2005 he edited the *JC*. Since 2005 he has been Chief Political Correspondent of the *Observer*. He is the author of a biography of Menachem Begin, *To Win or to Die* (1987).

WW.

**TEMPLE, HOPE** (pseud.) *see* **MESSAGER (née DAVIS), ALICE MAUD**

**TEMPLE, NATHAN (NAT)** (18 July 1913–30 May 2008), clarinettist, dance bandleader, and composer. He was born in Stepney, the son of a tailor. His brothers also became musicians. In 1931 he joined Harry \*Roy's band, and played most of the clarinet solos attributed to Harry during the 1930s. In 1940 he joined the Grenadier Guards, and played with service bands throughout the war. Afterwards he formed his own Club Royal Orchestra; its most popular recording was his own composition, *Nattering Around* (1946). Other compositions included his signature tune, *The Lover's Lullaby*. Genial and dapper, he got his start on radio as Musical Director of two popular programmes, and from radio proceeded to television, where he specialised in nostalgic music shows. Concurrently, he and his dance band

were in demand at live events ranging from parties at Windsor Castle to Butlin's holiday camps. His was the resident house band for Decca records, and for nearly 25 years he was Musical Advisor to Marks & Spencer. He retired from band leading on his ninetyeth birthday. In 1993 he received the Gold Badge of Merit from the British Academy of Songwriters, Composers and Authors. He was a Freeman of the City of London. In 1995 he was nominated for an Emmy Award in New York for his poignant musical soundtrack to two television features – *Igor, Child of Chernobyl* and *Igor, the Boy Who Dared to Dream*. Both were directed by his daughter **Mandy Temple**, who left the BBC in 1995 to be a freelance film maker, and whose awards include the Prix Europe.

*Daily Telegraph* (5 June 2008); *Guardian* (5 June 2008).

**TERTIS, LIONEL** (29 December 1876–22 February 1975), viola player, composer, and arranger. The son of Russian-born mohel Rev. Alexander Tertis (c1852–1918), he left his native West Hartlepool as a babe-in-arms when his family settled in London's Spitalfields. He studied at the Trinity College of Music, the RAM (where he subsequently became Professor of Viola), and the Leipzig Conservatorium. He was a member of the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Henry Wood (1897–1904), and played in several string quartets, one of which he founded in 1899. His recitals, over many decades, were highly appreciated. He arranged for viola many existing compositions, most famously works by Bach and Elgar. Many composers wrote new works for him, and he premièred several works by others. He elevated the status of the viola among composers, musicians, and the public, promoting it in particular as a solo instrument and significantly expanding its repertoire. He designed an improved viola, which produced a more musical, more expressive, less mechanical, less scratchy sound, and also designed a new violin and cello. Appointed CBE (1950), he received many other honours, including the Gold Medal of the Royal Philharmonic Society (1964, the year of his retirement).

ODNB; L. Tertis, *My Viola and I*. (1974); *Times* (4 June 1899); *New Grove*.

**THEODORES, TOBIAS** (1808–27 April 1886), linguist and orientalist. Born Theodor Tobias in Margulin, Posen, he was an able Talmudist with an outstanding command of languages, including Arabic, Sanskrit, and Greek. At the age of 16 he moved to London with his uncle but later settled in Manchester, where he was employed in the local branch of a Hamburg firm, G. Gumpel and Co. Subsequently he set up as a teacher of languages, and translated for Manchester firms trading with the East. During the Damascus Affair of 1840, in response to a malevolent letter from 'T.J.C.' (Rev. Theodore Cartwright) of Oxford, he wrote a lengthy and learned refutation of the blood libel in a letter to *The Times*, and continued by tongue and pen to defend Judaism from calumny. In 1851 he was appointed to the teaching staff at the newly founded Owens College, which in 1880 became part of the Victorian University of Manchester. He was Professor of Oriental and Modern Languages there (1860–84), and afterwards the first Emeritus Professor in the university's history. He wrote for Morris \*Raphall's *Hebrew Review*, and was prominently connected with Manchester's Reform Congregation from its foundation in 1856.

JC (9 April 1858, 30 April 1886); *Times* (20 Oct., 5 Nov. 1840); Goldberg, *Manchester Congregation*.

**THOMAS, BASIL A.** (1912–1 March 1957), playwright and theatre manager. Nephew to [Jacob] Leon \*Salberg, he was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and became a director of that city's Alexander Theatre. Following a stint in the advertising profession, he managed (1937–55) the repertory company at the Grand Theatre, Wolverhampton, a Salberg-owned playhouse. While there, he founded and captained a cricket club, the Reptiles, consisting of theatre folk. His parallel career as a playwright began with musical comedies; his first straight play staged in London was *Shooting Star*. His most successful play was the humorously satirical *Book of the Month*, which enjoyed a long run at London's Cambridge Theatre. A new play was on tour at the time of his death, which was followed by a memorial service at the LJS.

JC (15 March 1957); *Times* (14 March 1957).

**THOMAS, GERALD CYRIL** (10 December 1920–9 November 1993) and **THOMAS, RALPH PHILIP** (11 August 1915–17 March 2001), film directors. Born in Hull, sons of a representative of the Shell petroleum company, they were related to Basil \*Thomas and grew up in Bristol. Gerald's medical studies were interrupted by wartime service in the Sussex Regiment. Upon demobilisation he joined Denham Film Studios. During the early 1950s he edited a number of films directed by Ralph. He also edited Walt Disney's *The Sword and the Rose* (1953). His directing career began in 1956. His films included *Carry on Sergeant* (1958) and its *Carry On* sequels, other lesser-known comedies, and the film version (1972) of Sid \*James's television series *Bless This House*. Ralph briefly worked for a local evening paper, and started his film industry career in 1932 at Oscar \*Deutsch's studios in Shepperton, becoming an editor. During the war he reached major's rank in the Ninth Lancers and won the MC. He began directing in 1948, going on to achieve outstanding success with such films as *The Clouded Yellow* (1950), *Doctor in the House* (1954), and other films in the *Doctor* series. His work included the Holocaust-themed *Conspiracy of Hearts* (1960).

ODNB (both).

**THORN, Sir JULES** (6 February 1899–12 December 1980), electronics manufacturer. One of the best-known businessmen of the post-war period, he was born in Vienna, the son of an insurance company director. He fought for Austria during the First World War and took a commercial degree in Vienna before coming to Britain about 1921 as the representative of a firm of Austrian lamp manufacturers. He went into business on his own as the importer of Hungarian lamps and then, in 1928, as a lamp manufacturer. He established Thorn Electrical Industries, later known as Thorn EMI, serving as its Managing Director (1937–69), Chairman (1937–76), and President (from 1976 until his death). The firm grew enormously after 1945 by manufacturing fluorescent tubes, televisions, domestic appliances, and other goods, and was one of the first to take advantage of changes in consumer taste as affluence increased. He

was President of the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association from 1964–8. When he retired as Chairman in 1976 his firm had a turnover of £956 million and employed 75,000 persons. He gave generously to Jewish causes, especially the Haifa Technion. Naturalised in the 1920s, he was knighted in 1964, and left £8.5 million.

ODNB; DBB; WWW; Jolles.

**TIGER, SHAYE (JOSHUA)** (1898–9 December 1960), Yiddish-language journalist and author. Born in Galicia, he was, during the First World War, correspondent in Vienna for the Warsaw Yiddish daily *Moment* and the Tel Aviv Hebrew daily *HaBoker*. In 1937 he arrived in London as a refugee, and became a regular contributor to the Yiddish daily *Die Zeit*. A fine essayist and book reviewer, he was a prominent member of the Association of Jewish Journalists and addressed the Cultural Committee of the World Jewish Congress (British Section). The author of *Der Tsaddik un der Baal Tshuva* ('The Saint and the Renegade'), which was published in London in 1960, he was three times awarded scholarships by the Claims Conference.

JC (5 Feb., 16 Dec. 1960); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**TILVERN, ALAN** (5 November 1918–17 December 2003), actor. Born in London, he reputedly once worked as an East End barrow boy. A character actor who frequently depicted foreigners, he sometimes appeared in specifically Jewish productions, including a season of Jewish plays performed in Glasgow in 1950, and excelled in the eponymous role in Wolf \*Mankowitz's *The Boychik* when it debuted in 1952 at the Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage. He was superb as the super salesman Hickey in *The Iceman Cometh* on the London stage in 1976. He had small parts, often uncredited, in many films, including *The Black Rose* (1950), *Captain Horatio Hornblower* (1951), *Bhowani Junction* (1956), *Love and Death* (1975), *Superman: The Movie* (1978), *Little Shop of Horrors* (1986), and *Who Framed Roger Rabbit* (1988). He also appeared in television dramas, including episodes of *Doctor*

Who and *Dad's Army*. His date of birth is sometimes given as 1 January 1920.

JC (8 Sept. 1950, 18 April 1952, 22 Jan. 1956, 25 June 1976); online sources.

**TIMYM, WILLIAM H.** (5 October 1902–May 1990), cartoonist and sculptor. A political cartoonist on a newspaper in pre-war Vienna, he fled his native city for London in 1938, and was briefly interned in 1940 as an 'enemy alien'. At first, given the wartime lack of newsprint, he made ends meet by painting dolls' faces, but through a Jewish agent, Billy Cooper (Mrs Jones; d. 5 June 1981), he obtained commissions to paint posters for the Ministry of Information and to make pastel portraits of armed forces' chiefs. He later contributed a regular strip cartoon to *Woman* magazine and as Tim became popular with viewers of TV's *Children's Hour*, particularly for his mischievous cartoon puppy Bengo. He also appeared on *Blue Peter*, and sculpted one of that programme's resident dogs, Petra. London Zoo commissioned him to sculpt Guy the Gorilla in 1978. In 1967 he donated his charcoal drawing of General Moshe Dayan to the JIA for fund-raising, and subsequently created a bronze sculpture of Dayan. He also sculpted Sir Malcolm Sargent.

JC (7 Feb. 1958, 17 Nov. 1967, 31 May 1974, 15 June 1990).

**TITLEBOAM, LEAH** (1882–24 September 1960), educationist. Born in Whitechapel, where her father was a greengrocer, she enrolled at the 'Jews' Free School in 1889, and in 1895 won a scholarship to the Central Foundation School for Girls in Spital Square. She became a pupil teacher at the LCC's Deal Street School, and attended the Mile End Pupil Teachers' Centre (1897–1901) and the Stockwell Training College for Teachers (1901–3). An honours graduate in History from the University of London, she was an assistant mistress at the Montague Street School until 1908, when she became Vice-Mistress of the girls' department at the JFS. In 1913 she became Headmistress, retiring in 1938 for health reasons. An extremely able

and popular teacher, she introduced annual Shakespearean productions at the school, and established the Old Girls' Guild, the Union of Mothers and Teachers, and the so-called JNF Hut at Seaford, Sussex.

JC (21 Jan. 1938, 30 Sept. 1960); Black, JFS.

**TOBIAS, DAVID** (d. 1940), blacksmith. Born in Lomza, Poland, to a family of blacksmiths, he moved with his family in 1886 to Glasgow, where he eventually opened his own smithy. Following his death it was taken over by his three sons. After the First World War, when there was little call for the farrier's craft, the business endured as one of three Jewish smithies in Britain, making iron articles such as bolts and hinges. It fashioned the railings for the Langside Hebrew Congregation's synagogue in Niddrie Road, and made for Billy Butlin, when he took a circus to Glasgow, the biggest animals' cage ever manufactured in Scotland. During the Second World War the smithy produced many items for the armed forces. Like his sons, David Tobias was a strictly Orthodox Jew who closed his premises on Sabbaths and festivals and involved himself in communal activities. In 1905 he helped to found the Poalei Zedek Congregation, and was for many years its parnass.

JC (26 March 1954).

**TOBIAS (née Shepherd), LILY** (1887–May 1984), novelist and dramatist. Born in the Swansea Valley, the daughter of a Polish-born furniture dealer, she married a businessman from South Africa and moved with him to London. In 1921 she published *The Nationalists*, and other *Goluth Studies*, a book of short stories. Her dramatisation of George Eliot's novel *Daniel Deronda* was first performed in 1929, when the Jewish Drama League staged it at London's Q Theatre: the philosemitic (Dame) Sybil Thorndyke was among the cast. Lily's novel *In My Mother's House* (1931) tells of a Welsh-born Jew who rejects, and then reclaims, his heritage. Her anti-war novel *Eunice Fleet* (1933) was republished in 2004. Her *The Tube* followed in 1935, the year that she and her husband settled in Mount Carmel, Eretz Israel, with her

widowed father. On the afternoon of 11 July 1938, while she was at work on the final chapter of her novel *The Samaritans* (1939), her husband, who ran a glass company, was dragged from his car by a mob of young Arabs and brutally murdered. Coincidentally, her novel had a similar theme. It was her last, although she continued to write articles for Jewish papers and to lecture on Israel and literary matters. A member of the International PEN Club, and an aunt of Dannie and Leo \*Abse, she visited London for long periods each year.

JC (22 July 1938, 27 Sept. 1957, 25 May, 8 June 1984).

**TOLANSKY, SAMUEL** (17 November 1907–4 March 1973), physicist. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne, the son of a tailor, he was educated locally at Rutherford College and at Armstrong College (later the University of Newcastle): one prize was for an essay on Newcastle Jewry. In 1934, following research posts at Newcastle, Berlin, and Imperial College, London, he joined the lecturing staff at the University of Manchester (DSc, 1946). In 1947 he was appointed Professor of Physics at Royal Holloway College, London, where he devoted himself to surface topography. He was a principal investigator to the NASA Lunar Project, and was amongst the first to examine lunar dust. He wrote 16 books, and articles for the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. A silver medallist of the Royal Society of Arts, he was elected FRAS (1947) and FRS (1952). He was a member of the Academic Committee of the WJC and a vice-president of the British Technion Society. Percussionist Jonathan Tolansky is his son.

Olsover; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 20; *Times* (6 March 1973).

**TOLEDANO, COLOMBO ANGELO** (c1859–26 May 1920), educationist and communal leader. An Italian subject, born in Tripoli, Libya, he was a teacher of Spanish and Italian in Manchester, styling himself ‘Professor of Languages’. He tutored at the Victoria University of Manchester, the Manchester Grammar School, and the local High School for Girls. Although Sephardi, he was for over 25 years a member of the South Manchester Synagogue, and was a member of its Education Committee. He did much benevolent work

in Manchester irrespective of creed, especially among Italian immigrants. The Italian Consul in the city delivered a tribute at his funeral, which was well attended by both Jews and non-Jews.

JC (4 June, 10 Sept. 1920); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**TOLEDANO, PINCHAS** (12 October 1939–), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Meknes, Morocco, he was ordained at the age of 20 by Rabbi N. S. \*Greenspan of the \*Yeshiva Etz Chaim. He became Rabbi of the Ohel David Congregation in Golders Green and a rabbinic supervisor of the London Shechitah Board, graduating BA from the University of London (Classical and Modern Hebrew) in 1969 and later obtaining his PhD. He was later appointed Rabbi of the Wembley Sephardi Congregation, and in 1983 was appointed Av Beth Din of the Sephardi Communities of Great Britain when the functions of the \*Haham were divided between him and Dr Abraham \*Levy, who was appointed Communal Rabbi. During ‘Sepharad ’92’, a year-long programme of events commemorating the five hundredth anniversary of the expulsion of Jews from Spain, Dr Toledano boycotted a special Sabbath service held in the presence of the Spanish Ambassador, claiming that it was ‘inappropriate’ to ‘celebrate’ what had occurred. Following his retirement as Av Beth Din in 2007 he was succeeded by Saadia Amor. Other offices held by Dr Toledano include the vice-presidencies of the Mizrahi Federation and of the Herut Movement of Great Britain.

JYB 2006; JC (15 Aug. 1969, 7 March 1975, 18 Oct. 1991, 31 Jan. 1992).

■ **TONNA (née Browne), CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH** (1 October 1790–12 July 1846), philosemite. She was a Christian novelist and editor of two Protestant periodicals, whose works appeared under the nom-de-plume Charlotte Elizabeth. An Anglican clergyman’s daughter and former keen exponent of the conversion of the Jews to Christianity, in the 1840s she forcefully championed the validity of Judaism as an alternative path to redemption and strove to eradicate prejudice and

misconceptions regarding Jews and Judaism. This groundbreaking philosemitism brought her many Jewish friends and admirers, including Grace \*Aguilar, Sir Moses \*Montefiore, and Jacob Abraham \*Franklin. She organised, during the Tsar's private visit to London in 1844, a petition to him protesting his treatment of his Jewish subjects; it was signed by numerous pious male Christian public figures, both clerical and lay. She was also a zealous fundraiser on behalf of Jews suffering famine and persecution in foreign lands, and an advocate of agricultural settlement in Palestine by disadvantaged Jews.

ODNB; H. L. Rubinstein, 'A Pioneering Philosemite: Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna (1790–1846) and the Jews', *Jewish Historical Studies*: JHSET, 35 (1996–8), 103–18; F. Kobler, *The Vision Was There: A History of the British Movement for the Restoration of the Jews to Palestine* (1956); Charlotte Elizabeth, *Judah's Lion* (1843); idem, *Personal Recollections* (3rd ed., 1847).

**TOPEROFF, SHLOMO PESACH** (14 December 1906–6 January 2006), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Whitechapel, son of a tailor and a seamstress, he was educated at Brick Lane Talmud Torah, received semikhah at the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim, and then graduated from \*Jews' College and the University of London. In 1934 he married the daughter of Rabbi [Zvi] Hirsh \*Ferber, the 'Rav of Soho', and became spiritual leader to the Sunderland Jewish Community, moving in 1951 to Newcastle upon Tyne as Community Rabbi of Leazes Park Road and Gosforth synagogues. He also briefly served Newcastle's United Hebrew Congregation, which was founded in 1973 – the year he retired and settled permanently in Israel. A broadcaster and lecturer on Jews and Judaism, he authored a well-known handbook for mourners entitled *Eternal Life* (1972), as well as *Echad Mi Yodea* (1973), consisting of questions and answers relating to Jewish life; *The Animal Kingdom in Jewish Thought* (1995); and other works.

JC (24 Feb. 2006).

**TOPOLSKI, FELIKS** (14 August 1907–24 August 1989), artist and stage designer. Of Jewish birth but Christian faith, he was a

native of Warsaw, the son of an actor-manager, and studied at the Warsaw Academy of Art. He settled in London in 1935, establishing a well-deserved reputation as an outstanding illustrator, pictorial journalist, and muralist. He received numerous commissions, including designing stage sets for George Bernard Shaw. Drawings for the *News Chronicle* formed the basis for *The London Spectacle* (1935), the first of his many books. In 1940 he became an official war artist, producing sketches of the London Blitz, of British and Allied forces, of the Warsaw Ghetto, of the liberated Belsen camp, and of the Nuremberg trials. Naturalised in 1947, he went on to paint murals for the Festival of Britain and of the Coronation, and to make portraits of 20 great modern writers for the University of Texas. Among his output were vivid charcoal impressions of Israel that appeared in the \**Jewish Chronicle* in 1963, the pictorial series *Topolski's Chronicle* (1953–79, 1982–9), and a vast panorama – *Memoir of the Century* – on London's South Bank. Examples of his work are in major venues. Elected RA shortly before his death, he wrote an autobiography, *Fourteen Letters* (1988).

ODNB; EJ; JC (8 Sept. 1989).

**TOPPER, CHARLES ABRAM** (c1883–25 October 1958), Society hairdresser. Born in Poland, he settled in Britain in his youth. The owner of a salon in Old Bond Street, he counted among his clients King George V's sons the Dukes of Windsor and of Kent, and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. In 1956 the Duke of Edinburgh granted him a royal warrant. A member of the Hammersmith Synagogue for 45 years, Topper was a founder member of the Chiswick Hebrew Congregation. His brother Isidore ('George') Topper owned a salon in Oxford Street, and also had royal clients. The brothers followed in the footsteps of another Jew, Louis Hyman of West Street, Brighton, who in around 1900 advertised as 'Court Hairdresser', as George did.

JC (15 July 1910, 9 Jan. 1925, 21 Nov. 1947, 6 Jan. 1956, 31 Oct. 1958); *Times* (31 Jan. 1959).

**TORCH, SIDNEY** (5 June 1908–16 July 1990), cinema organist, conductor, and composer.

His real surname was Torchinsky. Born in London, the son of a trombonist, he studied piano at the Blackheath Conservatoire. His first professional engagement was as accompanist to Albert \*Sandler. He became a brilliant cinema organist, playing, notably, at the Regal, Marble Arch, and broadcasting regularly from 1934 onwards. During the war he served in the RAF, reaching the rank of squadron-leader. Having conducted the RAF Concert Orchestra he continued as a conductor after the war, forming his own, eponymous, orchestra and becoming one of Britain's foremost conductors of light music. From 1953–72 he directed the BBC's hugely popular radio programme *Friday Night Is Music Night*, which he had helped to devise and for which he conducted the BBC Concert Orchestra. He provided many orchestral arrangements, and among the best-known of his own compositions were *Shooting Star*, *Going for a Ride*, and *The Trapeze Waltz*. In 1985 he was appointed MBE.

ODNB; JC (20 July 1990); *Who's Who in Music*; *Times* (19 July 1990).

■ **TOVEY, d'BLOSSIERS** (1 March 1692–1745), historian and antiquary. A London-born Oxford graduate and Anglican clergyman, he authored *Anglia Judaica, or, The History and Antiquities of the Jews in England* (1738), utilising a wide range of primary sources from a number of public repositories. That work, which inspired M. D. \*Davis on his own pursuit of medieval Anglo-Jewry, continues to be read and cited today, but 'being a blend of fact and fiction', as once noted in the JC, perpetuates 'many a stupid legend'. Tovey estimated as 6000 the total number of Jews in the London of his day.

ODNB; JC (19 March 1912).

**TOWB, HARRY** (27 July 1925–24 July 2009), actor. Born in Larne, County Antrim, he grew up in Belfast, where he attended technical college, and became a distinguished character actor. He made his West End debut in 1950. He appeared in films, typically 'action man' fare, and in numerous popular television series, but preferred the stage. He performed

with the Royal Shakespeare Company and in his final years was a staple of the National Theatre. He sometimes played Jewish roles. In 1983 he presented *Odd Men In*, a nationwide television documentary about Belfast Jewry.

JC (27 July 2009); *Guardian* (30 July 2009).

**TOWERS (né Blitz), LEO** (c1902–1 March 1973), songwriter. Born Leonard Blitz, he was a violinist, broadcaster, and Musical Director of the Moss and Stoll theatre empire. He wrote numerous songs, including *The Stars will Remember* and *Silver Wings in the Moonlight*. He co-wrote Gracie Fields' famous song *Sally* (1931), on which one of his collaborators was Harry \*Leon, and *When the Poppies Bloom Again* (1936). His *Mardi Gras* won the European Song Contest at Knocke-le-Zoute in 1953. He arranged charity shows for the benefit of the Songwriters' Guild of Great Britain, of which he was Treasurer for many years, and of which he became a life vice-president in 1969.

JC (23 March 1973); *Times* (3 March 1973).

**TOWN FAMILY**, London painters, consisting of **Francis Town** (1738–1826) of Bond Street and his children. Francis was almost certainly the Isaac ben Benjamin Thun mentioned in a list of \*New Synagogue members who subscribed towards the publication of the book *Midrash Phineas* (1795); he presumably derived from Thun-Hohenstein in the South Tyrol, from where most Jews were expelled in the mid-eighteenth century. Francis is credited with introducing to Britain the craft of painting on velvet, a tradition continued by his children. His son **Benjamin** (d. c1824) gave lessons in velvet painting to wealthy ladies, and testified in 1809 at the investigation into the army promotions scandal involving one of them, the Duke of York's mistress, Mary Ann Clarke. Benjamin's sister **Lydia** (c1778–1861), continued, under her married name, as a velvet painter following her wedding to Emanuel Emanuel (c1796–1849), of a family of dealers in china and enamels connected with the Maiden Lane Synagogue. The prominent antiques business of Town and Emanuel, of which Lydia's brother **Charles** (1781–1854) was a partner, specialised in furniture and



had Queen Victoria's warrant. Lydia was known for her exquisite floral works, and, like Benjamin, was in demand in high society as an instructor. Queen Caroline and Princess Charlotte were among her pupils. Charles was a landscape painter, often of Norfolk scenes including *Boat Builders, Norwich* (1811) and *Cattle Fair* (1826), who exhibited at the RA and the British Institute; he has frequently been confused with an unrelated contemporary artist, Charles Towne of Liverpool. Like Charles, **Edward** (1790–1870) first exhibited at the RA in 1806. The following year he and Lydia were charged with assault and affray, Lydia making a counter-charge against the plaintiff; the outcome is unknown. Edward abandoned his artistic career in 1809 to join the army.

A Rubens, 'Francis Town of Bond Street (1738–1826) and his family', *JHSET*, 18 (1953–5), 89–111; EJ (Charles Towne, sic.).

**TRASSJONSKY, [SARA] ROSA** (c1885–?), alleged anarchist. She was the reputed girlfriend of Peter Piatkoff, the mysterious, apparently Latvian, East End revolutionary known as 'Peter the Painter'. Born Sara Selinsky in Chinik, in the Russian province of Grodno, 'Rosie' was of hunchbacked appearance. She arrived in London in about August 1910. At a preliminary hearing in March 1911 she was acquitted of complicity in the attempted robbery by Peter's gang of a Houndsditch jeweller's premises in December 1910 that resulted in the fatal shooting of two policemen and led to the Sidney Street siege. Unhinged by stress, she was very shortly afterwards committed to Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum. Some weeks later, a magistrate ruling in favour of an application by the LCC ordered that she be 'deported as an alien lunatic in receipt of poor relief'. Whether this was carried out is unknown, as is the date of her death.

ODNB (Piatkoff).

**TREE, Sir HERBERT BEERBOHM** (17 December 1853–2 July 1917), actor and theatre manager. He was born in London, the son of a corn merchant of Lithuanian Jewish origin and an English non-Jewish mother. Sir Max

\*Beerbohm was his half-brother. He was educated in London and in Thuringia, Germany, and entered his father's firm at 18, but turned to amateur acting. From the late 1870s he was known as Herbert Beerbohm Tree. He became a professional actor in 1878, and was one of the best-known performers of his day. From 1887 he was chiefly a theatre manager, heading the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, which premièred works by Wilde and Ibsen, as well as *Trilby*. In 1897 he became head of Her (later His) Majesty's Theatre, where he premièred Shaw's *Pygmalion*. Tree did much to popularise Shakespeare in the West End, and was renowned for his lavish and spectacular scenery and productions. He was knighted in 1909. He had three daughters with his wife, but also six children with his long-time mistress. The Oscar-winning film director Sir Carol Reed was his illegitimate son, and the actor Oliver Reed his grandson.

ODNB; H. Pearson, *Beerbohm Tree: His Life and Laughter* (1956); M. Bingham, *The Great Lover: The Life and Art of Herbert Beerbohm Tree* (1979); Jolles.

**TREITEL, Sir GUENTER HEINZ** (26 October 1928–), professor of law. Born in Berlin, the son of a lawyer, he arrived in Britain aboard a Kindertransport in 1939. Educated at Kilburn Grammar School and Magdalen College, Oxford (Fellow, 1954–79), he taught at the LSE (1951–3), was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1952 (QC, 1983), and from 1953 held posts at the University of Oxford, which in 1976 awarded him an hon. DCL. He was Reader in English Law at All Souls (1964–79; Fellow, 1979–96) and Vinerian Professor of English Law at Oxford (1979–96). Much-published, he is acknowledged as the leading British authority on contract law. Elected FBA in 1977, he was knighted in 1997.

IBDCEE; WW 2007; JC (24 July 1953).

**TREMELLIUS, IMMANUEL (JOHN)** (1510–80), Hebrew and Biblical scholar. Born in Ferrara, Italy, to Jewish parents, he received a traditional Jewish education as well as a humanist one. As a student at the University of Padua he met, and was influenced by, the English Cardinal Reginald Pole and

his circle. In 1540 he was baptised in Pole's house in Padua, with Pole acting as godfather. Subsequently, having embraced Protestantism, Tremellius fled to Strasbourg, where he taught Hebrew grammar. In 1547 he arrived in England, staying with Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth Palace, where he began to write his ultimately published commentary on Hosea. In 1549 he became 'King's Reader of Hebrew' at Cambridge. Aiming to convert other Jews to Christianity he translated the Geneva catechism into Hebrew. In 1552 he was granted a prebend in the Diocese of Carlisle. With the accession of the Catholic Mary Tudor to the throne in 1553 he returned to the Continent, where he enjoyed a distinguished academic career.

ODNB; EJ; JE.

**TRIESMAN, DAVID MAXIM, BARON TRIESMAN** (30 October 1943–), university educator, union secretary, and politician. He was educated at the Stationers' Company School, the University of Essex, and King's College, Cambridge. As an undergraduate he became well known as a student radical, and was a member of the Communist Party from 1970–7 before rejoining the Labour Party. From 1970–4 he was Research Officer at the Institute of Psychiatry, from 1975–84 Senior Lecturer at the Polytechnic of the South Bank, from 1984–93 Deputy Secretary of NATFHE (the union of lecturers in further education), and from 1993–2001 General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers (AUT). General Secretary of the Labour Party from 2001–3, he was given a life peerage in 2004 and served as Lord-in-Waiting (Government Whip in the Lords), 2004–5, and then as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He has written works on drug use, football, and higher education.

Dod; WW.

**TRIPP (née Loewenthal), KATHLEEN** (29 August 1923–24 March 1993), poet and writer, who wrote as Karen Gershon. An architect's daughter, born Käthe Loewenthal in Bielefeld, Germany, she arrived in England in 1938 on

a Kindertransport. She was married first, briefly, to another refugee, and, second, to a non-Jewish art teacher. In her writing career she pioneered, in British literature, confrontation of the German Jewish tragedy. Her compilation of the recollections of 234 child refugees, *We Came as Children*, and her first volume of poetry, *Selected Verse* – pervaded by the grief, loss, and alienation inflicted by the Holocaust – both appeared in 1966. From 1969–75 she lived in Israel, lecturing and researching in Holocaust literature. Among her best-known works were the poetry collections *My Daughters, My Sisters* (1975) and *Coming Back from Babylon* (1979), and the novels *Bread of Exile* (1985), which was semi-autobiographical, and *The Fifth Generation* (1987). *The Lesser Child*, her account of growing up Jewish in Germany, was published posthumously in 1994.

ODNB; JC (2 April 1993); Lawson, *Anglo-Jewish Poetry*.

**TUCK, Sir ADOLPH, first Baronet** (30 January 1854–3 July 1926), card manufacturer and communal leader. His father, **Raphael Tuck** (1821–1900), a native of Koschmin, East Prussia, went initially into the furniture trade after settling in England with his wife and children. In 1866 he opened a shop in Spitalfields selling framed pictures, mainly German-made chromolithographs, and also sold related wares from a handcart. Adolph, educated at the JFS and at the Elizabeth Gymnasium, Breslau, entered the family firm in 1869, and was later joined by his brothers Hermann and Gustave. In 1871, under Adolph's supervision, it began producing its first Christmas cards, which became internationally known: it reproduced works obtained from prominent contemporary artists, held design contests, and even commissioned verses from the Poet Laureate, Tennyson. Adolph became Managing Director of Raphael Tuck & Sons on his father's retirement in 1881. The firm received a royal warrant from Queen Victoria in 1893, and the following year produced its first picture postcard, of Mount Snowden. It also produced puzzles, scrapbooks, and paper dolls, as well as novelty children's books including the 'Father Tuck' series, an allusion to its founder. In 1900 it opened an office in New York. Raphael House, its headquarters in London's Moorfields, was destroyed in 1940 during the Blitz. Adolph received a baronetcy in 1910. A

leading communal figure, he served for many years as Warden of the \*Central Synagogue, was Treasurer of \*Jews' College and President of the Jewish Blind Society. He sat on the Council of the AJA, and was associated with the Jewish Religious Education Board and the \*Jewish Board of Guardians. L. N. G. \*Montefiore was his son-in-law.

ODNB (Raphael Tuck); JC (9 July 1926); WWW; Jolles.

**TUCK, Sir RAPHAEL HERMAN** (5 April 1910–1 July 1992), politician and academic. A grandson of the founder of the eponymous greetings card company, he was educated at St Paul's School, London; at the LSE (BSc Econ, 1936); at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (MA, 1939); and at Harvard University (LLM, 1940). An advisor to the Canadian government during the war, he taught law at the University of Saskatchewan (1941–5) and was Professor of Political Science at McGill University in Montreal (1945–6) and at Tulane University in New Orleans (1947–9). In 1951 he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. From 1964–79 he served as Labour MP for Watford, and was knighted in 1979. Sir Desmond \*Ackner was his cousin.

JC (24 March 1972); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**TUDOR ENGLAND, JEWS IN.** Although there was no formally acknowledged Jewish community in Tudor England, there was certainly a Jewish presence. At the Court of Henry VIII were a number of Italian musicians of Jewish origin. The genesis of the modern Anglo-Jewish community was seeded by Portugal's establishment of the Inquisition in 1535 and its active persecution of its forcibly baptised Jews in the 1540s, which caused many of them to emigrate. Marrano merchant Diego Mendes Benveniste, based in Antwerp, held the contract for marketing the King of Portugal's spices, and his London agent, Antonio de Laronha (or della Rogna), provided many of those fleeing with advice and letters of credit to enable them to migrate to Italy and Turkey. About 70 Marranos took refuge in London and attended a secret synagogue in the house of one Luis Lopes. Extreme caution was necessary, since Henry

IV's statute *De Haeretico Comburendo* made the practice of Judaism by any baptised Christian a capital crime. Some of the Marrano worshippers, found out, were taken into custody. Diego Mendes protested that the arrest of these, his customers and agents in England, would reduce the King of Portugal's income, and following a complaint from the Queen of Portugal to her aunt, the Queen Regent of the Netherlands, the Spanish Ambassador, who had triggered their arrest, procured their release. Among members of London's clandestine Jewish community were the \*Añes family and Hector \*Nunes. When Mary Tudor began burning Protestants at the stake, many crypto-Jews left England. During her sister Elizabeth's reign the community increased to about 100 individuals. Most were engaged in trade with Spain and Portugal, and some, like Rodrigo Lopes or \*Lopez, were medical men. Lopez's execution in 1594 on a charge of plotting to poison Elizabeth threatened to jeopardise these people's standing. When, in the same year, her government attempted to forge an alliance with Turkey through negotiations with Alvaro Mendes (Solomon ibn Yaish), Alvaro's envoy Solomon Carmano was permitted to hold Jewish prayers in his quarters, and others were free to attend. Jewish prayers in his quarters, and others were free to attend. (See also exclusionary period, 1290–1656.)

R. Prior, 'Jewish Musicians at the Tudor Court', *Musical Quarterly*, 69 (1983), 253–65; L. Wolf, 'The Jews in Tudor England', in *Essays in Jewish History* (1934); 'The Jews in Elizabethan England', *JHSET*, 11 (1920); E. Samuel, 'London's Portuguese Jewish Community 1540–1753', in R. Vigne and C. Littleton eds., *From Strangers to Citizens: The integration of Immigrant Communities in Britain, Ireland and Colonial America, 1550–1750* (2001).

**TUGENDHAT, CHRISTOPHER SAMUEL, BARON TUGENDHAT** (23 February 1937–), politician, journalist, and businessman. His Vienna-born Jewish father arrived in England after the First World War to pursue a doctorate at the LSE. His mother was not Jewish, and he was raised a Roman Catholic. From 1960–70 he was a journalist on the *Financial Times*, and from 1970–6 was Conservative MP for London and Westminster. He was a member of the European Commission (1977–81) and a vice-president (1981–5). He was Chairman

of the RIIA (Chatham House) from 1986–95, of the Civil Aviation Authority from 1986–91, and of Abbey National from 1991–2002. He has authored a number of books. Knighted in 1991, he was created a life peer in 1993. Since 1998 he has been Chancellor of the University of Bath. On a nostalgic visit to his ancestral town, Bielsko, Poland (formerly Bielitz, in the Hapsburg Empire), he contributed to the restoration of the Jewish cemetery.

WW; online sources.

**TUMIM, Sir STEPHEN** (15 August 1930–8 December 2003), judge and penal reformer. His father, Joseph Tumim (1894–1957), educated at St Paul's School and the University of Oxford, was called to the Bar at Inner Temple in 1919; appointed Clerk of Assize of the Oxford Circuit in 1942, he served as Chairman of the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, and was appointed CBE in 1953. Stephen was educated at Oxford's St Edward's School and Worcester College, Oxford. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1955 (Bencher, 1990), he was a Recorder of the Crown Court (1977–8), a Circuit Judge from 1978, and from 1987–95 Chief Inspector of Prisons. His reforming zeal brought him into conflict with Home Secretary Michael \*Howard, who declined to extend his term. In 1996, the year he was knighted, Tumin became Principal of St Edmund Hall, Oxford; he left the job in 1998 following a vote of no confidence in him by dons who were as irritated by his habit of voicing opinions to third parties as many of his critics in the prison service had been. He wrote a report in collaboration with Lord \*Woolf on the 1990 Strangeways prison riot, and also authored *Great Legal Disasters* (1983) and *Great Legal Fiascos* (1985). He served as President of the Mental Health Review Tribunal; Chairman of the National Deaf Society; President of Unlock, the association of reformed prisoners; and Chairman of the Friends of the Tate Gallery.

JC (13 Aug. 1926, 19 June 1942, 3 May, 20 Sept. 1957, 19 Dec. 2003); Times (10 Dec. 2003); WWW; Jolles.

**TURETSKY, MORRIS (MOSHE)** (22 January 1922–13 September 1993), Orthodox rabbi

and dayan. Having attended grammar school in his native Manchester, he graduated in Oriental Studies at the University of Manchester, received a PhD at the University of Leeds, and in 1949 obtained semikhah at the Manchester Yeshivah. He was (1952–9) rabbi in Sunderland and (1959–70) Rabbi at the New Central Vilna Synagogue in Leeds, where he served on the Beth Din. From 1970–84 he was Rabbi at the \*Western Synagogue, and then, until 1991, of the \*New West End Synagogue. A distinguished Talmudic scholar, he contributed to the JC, taught at \*Jews College, and was involved in updating Singer's Prayer Book for the centenary of its first edition.

JC (24 Sept. 1993).

**TURNBERG, Sir LESLIE ARNOLD, BARON TURNBERG** (22 March 1934–), physician. Born in Manchester, he was educated at Strand Grammar School in Whitefield and at the University of Manchester (MD, 1966). He worked at the Manchester Jewish Hospital and was Registrar (1961–4) of UCH. He was lecturer (1968–73) and Professor of Medicine (1973–97) at the University of Manchester and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (1986–9). From 1992–7 he was President of the Royal College of Physicians. He has published widely on gastrointestinal diseases. Knighted in 1994, he received a life peerage in 2000. In 2004 he was appointed Chairman of the national centre concerned with animal testing. He is a member of Labour Friends of Israel.

JC (1 May 1992, 17 June 1994, 19 May 1995, 8 Dec. 2008); Dod; WW.

**TURNER-SAMUELS, MOSS** (19 October 1888–6 June 1957), politician and barrister. Born Moses Samuels in Newcastle upon Tyne, he was brought up by his aunt and uncle, Rose and Solomon Turner (a financial agent of foreign parentage), whose surname he added to his own. Educated at Newcastle Grammar School, he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker but studied law books purchased with his pocket money and was eventually articled to a solicitor. Having practised as a solicitor for seven years he was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1922. He was made a KC in

1946 and was Recorder of Halifax in 1948–57. He served as Labour MP for Barnard Castle during 1923–4 and for Gloucester from 1945 until his death. He was also a member of Newcastle City Council and was High Sheriff of Gloucester (1945–6). He wrote works on the law, trade unions, and industrial arbitration. From 1919–39 he represented Newcastle Old Hebrew Congregation on the \*Board of Deputies, and was later an active member of the \*West London Synagogue.

JC (14 June 1957); 1901 Census (online); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**TUTTNAUER, PHOEBUS** (c1890–29 November 1965), surgeon, painter, and communal leader. Born in Suczawa, Bukovina (Suceava, Romania), he studied medicine in Vienna. He played a leading role in the spread of Zionism among Jewish youth and held high office in various Zionist organisations in Austria. Fleeing to England in 1938, he continued his Zionist activities, and was on the executive of the Jacob Ehrlich Society (Council of Jews from Austria in Great Britain). With Isaiah \*Berlin, Eustace \*Chesser, Morris \*Ginsberg, F. Ashe \*Lincoln, Maurice \*Orbach, Cecil \*Roth, Sir Leon \*Simon and Maurice \*Simon, he was on the advisory council of the Political and Economic Circle for the Study of Problems of Jewish Survival, a think tank established in 1954. He took up painting in 1955, and received unanimous praise from art critics; his works included *The Beach*, *French Chateau*, *King Solomon's Mines*, *The Children's Pond in Regents Park*, and *The Terraced Park*. Lord Mountbatten, a personal acquaintance, attended an exhibition of Tuttnauer's landscapes and variations on the menorah theme held at the Alfred Brod Gallery in 1960; Tuttnauer inaugurated the Edwina Mountbatten Forest project in Galilee.

JC (11 April 1941, 2 April 1954, 22 March 1957, 30 Sept., 14 Oct. 1960, 24 May 1963, 10 Dec. 1965, 30 Jan. 1981).

'**TWELVE JEW BROKERS**', the old term for the 12 Jews permitted by a regulation of the City of London's Court of Aldermen in 1697 to conduct business at the Royal Exchange. This

regulation formed part of a general measure enacted to curb unauthorised activity on the Exchange. The original proposal, in reaction to the escalating number of Jews active on the Exchange, was to prohibit their participation altogether – a proposal they vigorously protested against. The measure restricted the total number of brokers operating at the Exchange to 124, of whom 100 would be 'English'. As in the case of the Jews, the total number of miscellaneous alien brokers was fixed at 12. Each 'sworn broker' possessed a silver medal, the symbol of his status. Jews were spared the normal obligation of taking up the Freedom of the City of London prior to being admitted to the Exchange, and the broker's oath of allegiance that they were required to swear was a modified one suiting their religious sensibilities. The original 12 brokers were Jacob Arias, David Avila, Moses Barrow, Samuel (Francis) de Caceres, David de Faro, Joseph Ferdinando [Carvajal], Abraham Francke, Benjamin Levy, Elias Lindo, Benjamin Nunes, Abraham [Carriso] de Paiba, and Elias [de] Paz. There was no formal limit on the number of Jewish stock-jobbers at the Exchange; stock-jobbers had to purchase an expensive licence from the Court of Aldermen. The office of broker was abolished in 1886. The first Jew ever admitted to the Exchange was Solomon \*Dormido in 1657.

Roth, HJE; Katz, JHE.

**TWERSKY, JACOB (YAAKOV) ARYE** (1883–1979), Chasidic rabbi, known as the Trisker rebbe. Born in Turisk, Russian Poland, son of a well-known kabbalist and great-great grandson of the 'Trisker Maggid', he was for some time a rabbi within Russia proper but left to escape Soviet oppression, arriving in London in 1922. He officiated at the Philpot Street Sephardish and Romanian Synagogue, founded in 1911 and affiliated to the \*Federation of Synagogues, and later co-founded the Or Chayim Bnei Berdichev Nusach Sephard Congregation in Nelson Street, of which he was a popular baal tefillah. Following demographic trends, it shifted in 1931 out of the East End to Upper Clapton Road and in 1940 to Cazenove Road, where he established a mikvah, matzah bakery, and Bet Hamedrash. He would not allow his children to attend the \*Jews' Free School in Spitalfields,

and obtained permission from the LCC for them to be educated at home. In 1964 he made aliya to Israel. He lies buried on the Mount of Olives. A relative from Turisk, Rabbi **Abraham Twersky** (b. 1903), was for about 20 years from the mid-1920s Rabbi of the Philpot Street Sephardish shul. Active in the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations of Great Britain, in the Aguda movement, and in the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations, he moved to the USA after the war.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; JC (10, 26 Oct. 1979).

**TZELNIKER, ANNA** (22 August 1922–) and **TZELNIKER, MEIER** (1898–8 October 1980), stars of Yiddish theatre. Born in Warsaw, the posthumous son of a yeast manufacturer, Meier was a boy chorister at that city's Great Synagogue when he obtained his first stage role. As a teenager he toured Russia with a Yiddish theatrical company, taking acting lessons at a drama school in Odessa. Following service in the Russian cavalry during the First World War, he performed in Yiddish theatre in Eastern Europe, marrying in Romania. In 1927 he visited England to play a season at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel Road, and in 1934 settled here permanently with his wife and family, living successively in Leeds,

Manchester and finally in London's East End. Becoming a much-loved star of the Yiddish stage, he, with Fanny \*Waxman, formed the Jewish National Theatre at the Adler Hall in 1936, and in 1938 he performed in South Africa. During 1943–4 he acted in and produced the smash hit *The King of Lampedusa* at the Grand Palais Theatre, Commercial Road. In 1946, to great acclaim, he played Shylock in Abisz \*Meisels' Yiddish translation of *The Merchant of Venice* at the New Yiddish Theatre, in which his daughter Anna played Portia. He became known to mainstream audiences through appearances in television dramas and for parts in such films as *Last Holiday* (1950), *A Night to Remember* (1958), and *The Killing of Sister George* (1968). Anna, born in Cernauti, Romania, was a noted performer who had parts in such mainstream theatre productions as Lionel \*Bart's musical *Blitz* at the Adelphi, *Spring Song* at the Saville, and spent five years in the original stage production of *Fiddler on the Roof*. In old age, still living in the East End and the most distinguished survivor of the heyday of Britain's Yiddish theatre, she championed the revival of Yiddish, and appealed for support of a new Yiddish Theatre Fund to ensure its future survival. She was married to Philip \*Bernstein.

A. Tzelniker, *Three for the Price of One* (1991); Mazower; JC (14 Dec. 2007).

# U

**UCKO, PETER JOHN** (27 July 1938–14 June 2007), anthropologist, archaeologist, and academic. He was born in London, the son of refugees from Germany; his father was a professor of medicine. After attending Bryanston School, Dorset, and the North Western Polytechnic, he studied anthropology at UCL, obtaining a doctorate and becoming a lecturer there. His thesis was published as *Anthropomorphic Figurines of Predynastic Egypt and Neolithic Crete* (1968). With then partner Andrée Rosenfeld he authored *Palaeolithic Cave Art* (1967). He co-edited standard texts, and went on to write other noted works. In 1972 he was appointed Principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies in Canberra. In 1981 he became Professor of Archaeology at the University of Southampton, and in 1996 Professor of Comparative Archaeology and Director of the Institute of Archaeology at UCL. He founded a new-subdiscipline, ‘public archaeology’, and a journal of the same name. He strove, often controversially, to involve indigenous peoples in the study of their own archaeological heritage. He was honoured with a festschrift, *A Future for Archaeology* (2006).

*Independent* (21 June 2007); *Daily Telegraph* (25 June 2007).

**UHLMAN, MANFRED (FRED)** (19 January 1901–11 April 1985) painter. Born in Stuttgart, he obtained a doctorate from the University of Tübingen and practised as a lawyer. Upon the Nazi accession to power he fled to Paris to avoid imminent arrest for political activities, and began to paint. In 1936 he went to Spain, where he met his future wife, the rebellious daughter of the English Conservative politician Sir Henry Page Croft (later Baron Croft). They married that year and helped the republican Spanish cause. Having moved to England, Uhlman was initially interned, as a so-called ‘enemy alien’, on the Isle of Man, where he made some remarkable drawings

that were published under the title *Captivity* (1946); he followed this with *An Artist in North Wales* (1947). He held solo exhibitions in London during the 1940s and soon became internationally known. His wife was joint Secretary of the Artists’ Refugee Committee, which helped artists from Germany and Central Europe, and the marital home in Hampstead was a cultural magnet for refugee artists. Uhlman’s written works included a novel, *Reunion* (1971), about a German-Jewish childhood in his native city during the early 1930s, and a witty and perceptive autobiography, *The Making of an Englishman* (1960), which was made into Harold Pinter’s 1989 film of the same name.

ODNB; JC (19 April 1985).

**ULLENDORFF, EDWARD** (25 January 1920–), orientalist and scholar of Ethiopia. Born in Zurich, he was educated in Berlin, later graduating MA in Semitic languages at the HJ. From 1942–6 he served the British Military Administration in Ethiopia-Eritrea, and in 1942 founded the first Tigrinya-language newspaper, the *Eritrean Weekly News*. After serving in the Palestine administration (1947), he devoted himself to Ethiopian studies. Having obtained a DPhil from Oxford, he taught (1950–9) at the University of St Andrews, and was Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature at the University of Manchester (1959–64). He occupied (1964–79) the world’s first Chair of Ethiopian Studies, at the University of London’s SOAS, and (1979–82) the Chair of Semitic Studies there. He catalogued the Ethiopian manuscripts at Windsor Castle, the Bodleian, and the Cambridge University. He translated Haile Selassie’s autobiography from Amharic to English, and received the Imperial Ethiopian Gold Medallion (1960) and the Haile Selassie International Prize for Ethiopian Studies (1972). Much-published, he was Chairman of the Association of British Orientalists (1963–4), was elected FBA (1965; Vice-President 1980–2), and was twice Vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society.

G. Khan, *Semitic Studies in Honour of Edward Ullendorff* (2005); E. Ullendorff, *The Two Zions* (1988).

**UMANSKI, MOSES** (1862–11 May 1936), medical practitioner and communal leader. Born in Ekaterinoslav, Russia, he was educated at the universities of Kharkov – where he joined the Chovevei Zion movement – and Berlin. He then became a medical officer in the Russian Army Medical Reserve. In 1892 he arrived in London, and later moved to Leeds where he opened a medical practice. In 1893 he founded the Leeds Hebrew Literary Society, of which he became President. He was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress, held at Berne in 1897. He created the Leeds Zionist Association and the local ‘beacon’ of the Ancient Order of Maccabeans. In 1899 he was a founder of the English \*Zionist Federation, and that same year established (in Yiddish) Britain’s first provincial Zionist newspaper, *Dos Volk*. He was Medical Superintendent of the Herzl-Moser Hospital in Leeds (partly named after Jacob \*Moser, who had played a large part in its foundation) from its opening 1905 until 1926, and was Hon. Medical Officer to many Jewish institutions in Leeds. Father-in-law to Leon \*Simon, he moved to London in 1930 and qualified MD (Berne) in 1931. His Ukrainian-born wife Rebecca (1870–4 May 1940), who shared many of his communal interests, was in 1898 a delegate to the Second Zionist Congress, taking her small children with her. With Henrietta \*Diamond she founded the first women’s Zionist society in Britain, the Leeds Ladies’ Zionist Association.

JC (15 May 1936, 10 May 1940); JYB; BMJ (23 May 1936); *Dos Volk* (15 Nov. 1899).

**UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS, THE**, of the United Kingdom and Ireland, formed in 1973 as successor to the Inter-University Jewish Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, was founded in 1919 largely through the efforts of Harry \*Dagut, who the following year was elected Chairman. The Federation’s initial activities included welcoming the establishment of the HUU, with which it forged a close relationship, and deploring the expulsion of Jewish academics and students from the University of Budapest. Apolitical in nature, the Union, which is represented on the executive of the National Union of Students, has a constituency of some 8000 students, up to 6000 of whom belong to university Jewish societies affiliated to it. It liaises with bodies

ranging from university authorities to the government regarding issues of concern, provides social activities and informal Jewish education, and promotes inter-faith dialogue. It is a member of the World Union of Jewish Students and the European Union of Jewish Students. Committed to Israel’s right to exist within secure borders, it has in recent years been faced with the demonisation of Israel by campaigners on many campuses and attempts to muzzle pro-Israel opinion.

JC (13 Aug. 1920); JYB.

**UNION OF ORTHODOX HEBREW CONGREGATIONS, THE**, was founded on 27 March 1926 as the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations by Rabbi Dr Victor \*Schonfeld. Headquartered in Stamford Hill, where very many of its constituents are located, it is Strictly Orthodox, consisting of the Adath Yisroel Synagogue in Queen Elizabeth’s Walk and more than 50 other, mainly Chasidic, congregations, as well as the \*Yeshivah Etz Chaim. A full list of its constituents appears in each edition of the *Jewish Year Book*. The Union’s religious heads have been (1955–2000) Rabbi C. D. \*Padwa and (since 2000) his son Rabbi Ephraim Padwa. Associated with it are the Kashrus Commission-Kedassia, the Central Mikva’oth Board, and the Adath Yisroel Burial Society.

**UNITED SYNAGOGUE, THE**, is an association of Orthodox Anglo-Jewish Ashkenazi synagogues under the jurisdiction of the \*Chief Rabbinate and the London Beth Din. Mooted in 1866 by Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler, the idea of such a body was taken up enthusiastically and energetically by Asher \*Asher (who became its Secretary) and Lionel Lewis \*Cohen (who became Vice-President), and in 1868 its establishment was agreed upon. The three City congregations had moved towards increasing cooperation with one another in 1834, when they instituted arrangements for the relief of the community’s poor, and strayed into broader issues such as sharing expenses and preventing the poaching of members. The US (its common abbreviation) extended the agreement to include the \*Bayswater and \*Central synagogues. It was established



by the 'Act for Confirming a Scheme for the Charity Commissioners for the Jewish United Synagogues', which received the royal assent on 14 July 1870. Subsequently another act was passed defining the status of the Chief Rabbi and the Beth Din. The annual budget of each constituent required the approval of the US, making the agreement less a federation of sovereign entities than an amalgamation. For much of its history the top office-holders of the US were drawn overwhelmingly from \*'Cousinhood' families; for instance, its first President (1870–4) was Sir Anthony \*Rothschild, its second (1874–9) Sampson \*Lucas, and its third (1879–1915) Nathan Mayer (Lord) \*Rothschild. It has traditionally represented a mainstream, middle-of-the-way Orthodoxy. In 1890 it proposed an abortive 'East End Scheme', designed to integrate foreign Jewish immigrants and deter them from setting up independent places of worship. The scheme proposed the opening of a huge synagogue in Whitechapel and of such institutions as a savings bank and reading room. However, the rival \*Federation of Synagogues was set up in 1887 to represent Orthodox newcomers. By 1914 the number of congregations connected to the US was 21; this number rose by 1939 to 52, since during the interwar period the US made headway among congregations having the frum East European immigrants' anglicised descendants as founders and members. During the twentieth century Sir Robert \*Waley Cohen was long the dominant lay figure in its affairs. With over 60 connected congregations, it is now the largest synagogal organisation in Europe. Its Council, which elects the lay leadership and sets budgets, has 340 members, who are elected directly by local synagogues (depending on size, these have from one to 12 delegates each); in 1993 Chief Rabbi Jonathan \*Sacks decided that women could sit on the Council (although not on equal terms with men).

JE; Newman, *United Synagogue*; Alderman, MBJ; JC (28 July 1993); online sources.

**UNNA, FERDINAND** (1816–27 February 1898), merchant, and **UNNA, PERCY JOHN HENRY** (18 January 1878–27 December 1950), mountaineer and philanthropist. Hamburg-born Ferdinand established in the City of London the successful mercantile firm of Openshaw,

Unna & Co., which traded with South Africa. Naturalised in 1871, he lived for parts of his life in Cape Town and in Manchester, and left £213,000. His son Percy, educated at Eton and Cambridge, became well known as a mountaineer and conservationist. A trained civil engineer, Percy designed the oxygen equipment used on the Mount Everest expeditions of 1922 and 1924. He served as President of the Scottish Mountaineering Club and, through his drive and financial generosity, enabled thousands of acres of the Scottish Highlands, including Glencoe, to be acquired by the National Trust for Scotland. Unlike his relative, Hamburg-born woollen merchant **Jacob Arnold Unna** (1800–81), President of the \*Bradford branch of the AJA and a prominent figure in Bradford's business life, Ferdinand appears to have taken little interest in Jewish communal affairs.

JC (4 May 1849); ODNB (Percy Unna).

**UNSDORFER, JULIUS** (1919–29 November 1978), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Pressburg (Bratislava), Czechoslovakia, he studied at the renowned local yeshiva, which was headed by his father. Having fled to England in 1939, he was from 1940–50 Minister of Manchester's Kahal Chasidim Synagogue, and from 1950–72 of Manchester's Holy Law Synagogue. He was Hon. Religious Director of the King David Schools, was Chaplain to the local Jewish Lads' and Girls' Brigade, served on the Lancashire Education Board, and was closely associated with the spiritual welfare and guidance of Jewish students at the universities of Manchester and Lancaster. From 1972 until his death he was Minister of the \*Brighton and Hove Hebrew Congregation, and played a key part in the establishment of the local Jewish kindergarten and day school. A vice-president of the Mizrahi Organisation of Great Britain, he was buried in Jerusalem.

JC (8 Dec. 1978).

**UNTERMAN, ISSER YEHUDA** (c1886–26 January 1976) and **UNTERMAN, MAURICE** (18 March 1917–31 October 2000), Orthodox rabbis. Born in Brest Litovsk, Isser attended famous yeshivot, including Mir and Volozhin, and served a number of communities in Eastern

Europe before becoming, in 1924, Communal Rabbi ('Rav') in \*Liverpool. A passionate Zionist, he appeared as a witness before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry into Palestine (1945). He was Vice-President of the JNF, President of the Mizrahi Organisation of Great Britain, and involved at a high level with the CCJ and many national and international refugee, educational, and religious organisations. From 1946–64 he was Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, and from 1964–72 of Israel. His Polish-born son Maurice was educated at the Liverpool Yeshivah, the Mir and Radom yeshivot, and \*Jews' College. He served (1937–46) as Minister of the \*Cardiff Hebrew Congregation. In 1954, having worked in the interim for a kosher wine company, he became Minister at Hove, and from 1956–61 was Development Director of the European office of Bar-Ilan University. From 1961–82 he was Rabbi of the \*Marble Arch Synagogue. In addition he headed, from its establishment in 1972, the Department of Applied Rabbinics at Jews' College. He collaborated with Immanuel \*Jakobovits on the centenary edition of Simeon \*Singer's prayer book of 1890. From 1968–72 he held the Israel portfolio at the Office of the Chief Rabbi and from 1985–95 sat on the latter's Liaison Committee for Intercommunal Relations. He cooperated with non-Orthodox colleagues in areas of common concern, and was particularly active in the Campaign for Soviet Jewry. His Lithuanian-born brother **Avraham Yitzhak Unterman** (1910–97), who received semikhah at Slobodka Yeshivah, was from 1938–48 Minister at Liverpool's Childwall Synagogue, and in 1960, after some years in Israel, became Minister of the Borehamwood and Elstree Synagogue; Rabbi M. O. Matlin of Dublin was his father-in-law. The brothers' paternal uncle, **Joseph Dov Unterman** (c1892–February 1972), received semikhah but became a journalist on Yiddish newspapers in Kovno and Antwerp before going into business. Ruined in the Great Depression, he moved in 1931 to Dublin, where he was Headmaster of a Jewish day school and minister, successively, of two congregations, before his appointment to Crowland Road Synagogue in London's South Tottenham. His son, Watford-born Dr **Alan Unterman** (1942–) was Minister (1981–2003) of the Yeshurun Synagogue, Gatley, Manchester, and taught comparative religion at the University of Manchester.

EJ; Times (28 Jan. 1976); JC (30 Jan., 6 Feb. 1976, 22 Aug. 1997, 24 Nov. 2000).

**USDEN, ARLINE** (1937–), journalist. She was born in Manchester, where her grandfather, who emigrated from Tsarist Russia, had been a tailor. Beginning her career on the *Yorkshire Evening News*, she became Beauty Editor of *Woman* and edited three beauty-oriented magazines. From 1991–2009 she edited *The Lady*, England's oldest weekly for women, which has been published continuously since 1885. She continued with it as Editor-at-Large, specialising in features on beauty, health, travel, and opera. Journalist **Janina Antonia Pogorzelski** (1971–) is her daughter.

Mark Usden, 'Detective Work on the Dorins', *Shemot* (March 2006), 28–31; online sources.

**UZIELLI, MATTHEW** (25 January 1806–5 October 1860), railway financier and philanthropist. His father, Judah Uzielli, was a notary public of Italian background connected with \*Bevis Marks before converting to Anglicanism and becoming the Foreign Secretary of the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Also converted, London-born Matthew was a clerk and eventually a partner in the London branch of the French bank Devaux and Co., and became heavily involved as a successful financier and promoter of railways during the 'Railway Boom'. He was especially active in promoting Continental railways but was also a director of the London and South Western Railway. He applied for several patents, one being for improvements in preserving timber. Elected ARGs, he offered to equip Count Strzelecki's expedition to Australia. He was renowned for his generosity to worthy projects, and also for his important art collection, which was auctioned following his death in Ostend. He left £200,000. His brothers Clement and Thomas were stockbrokers.

*The Mechanics' Magazine* (31 July 1841); *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, 27 May 1861; *Annual Register* (1860); *GM* (1860), Part 2, 565; H. Pollins, 'The Jews' Role in Early British Railways', *Jewish Social Studies*, 15 (1953), 61.

# W

**WAGERMAN (née Barbanel), JOSEPHINE MIRIAM (JO)** (17 September 1933–), educationist and communal leader. Born in London, where her father was in the tailoring trade, she was educated at the John Howard School; at Birkbeck College, London (BA, 1955); and at the London Institute of Education, and obtained her MA (Ed) in 1970. From 1985–93 she was Head Teacher of the JFS, and from 1994–6 was Chief Executive of Lennox Lewis College, Hackney. She served as President of the \*Board of the Deputies from 2000–3, and was the first woman to hold that position. In 1992 she was appointed OBE.

*Guardian* (1 June 2000); *Daily Telegraph* (19 June 2001); JYB; WW.

**WAGG, EDWARD** (3 November 1843–7 March 1933), stockbroker and merchant banker. His father was John Wagg (1793–1878), one of the founders of the firm of Helbert & Wagg, stockbrokers to the Rothschilds and later an important general stockbrokerage firm. After the First World War the firm became a notable merchant bank dealing chiefly in arbitrage transactions. Edward Wagg was a barrister and a director of the family firm. He is described in the ODNB as ‘a bachelor who divided his time between the City, his club [the Windham Club], and the grouse moor’ in Scotland, where he spent part of each year. He left a legacy to the Jewish Board of Guardians in his estate of £782,000. His nephew **Alfred Wagg** (14 March 1877–30 May 1969), merchant banker and the son of Edward’s brother Arthur (1842–1919), was educated at Eton and raised as an Anglican. He headed Helbert Wagg, then run exclusively as a merchant bank, from 1922–54. He handled the personal investments of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. In 1959 the firm merged with the old-established non-Jewish merchant

bank of J. Henry Schroder, and became well known as Schroder Wagg.

JC (28 April 1933); ODNB (Alfred Wagg).

**WAHLTUCH, ADOLPHE** (May 1837–25 November 1907), physician, and **WAHLTUCH, VICTOR LIONEL** (24 May 1875–27 August 1953), chess player. Born in Odessa, Adolphe studied there and in Kiev before emigrating to London, where he qualified as LRCP at the Middlesex Hospital in 1863. He spent his career in Manchester as a prominent physician. He was President of the Manchester Clinical Society and held other senior posts. He wrote a number of medical works, including *A Dictionary of Materia Medica and Therapeutics* (1868). He was also a prominent chess player, and conducted a leading chess column for the *Manchester Weekly Times*. His son Victor, educated at Manchester Grammar School, was also a prominent British chess player. He was London Champion in 1935–6 and played for England at the 1931 Chess Olympics in Prague. He was champion of the Manchester Chess Club more than ten times. He competed in the strong 1922 London international tournament, where he defeated Reti and drew with Alekhine and Maroczy. He was a member of the executive of FIDE, the international chess federation.

*Lancet*, 2 (1907), 1654, 1730; W. T. Pike, *Manchester and Salford* (1899); *BMJ* (14 Dec. 1907); *Times* (28 Aug. 1953).

**WAISMANN, FRIEDRICH** (21 March 1896–4 November 1959), philosopher. Born in Vienna, the son of a hardware manufacturer, he was educated at the University of Vienna and was an assistant to Professor Moritz Schlick, founder of the Vienna Circle. The Circle embraced many of the original ideas of Ludwig \*Wittgenstein, with Waismann acting as the latter’s main spokesman in Europe. Schlick was murdered in 1936, and the following year Waismann arrived in Cambridge, where he fell out with Wittgenstein, then Professor of Philosophy. From 1940 he taught at Oxford, where in 1950 he became Reader in

the Philosophy of Mathematics and later in the Philosophy of Science. He was known for his seminars, which attracted the leading linguistic philosophers of the time. Most of his works were published posthumously, including *The Principles of Linguistic Philosophy* (1965), *Ludwig Wittgenstein and the Vienna Circle* (1967), and his essays, *How I See Philosophy* (edited by R. Harré; 1968).

ODNB; *Times* (6 Nov. 1959); *Biographical Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Philosophers* (1996); *IBDCEE*.

**WALBROOK, ANTON** (19 November 1896–9 August 1967), actor. Born Adolf Wilhelm Wohlbrück in Vienna, the son of a German circus clown and an Austrian mother of Jewish origin, he became a popular leading man in German cinema. He left Berlin in 1936, changed his name, and worked briefly in the United States before settling in England. He starred in the films *Victoria the Great* (1937) and *Sixty Glorious Years* (1938), and contributed part of his earnings towards assisting other refugees from Nazism. Suave and moustached, he appeared in a succession of films during the 1940s and also acted on stage, in roles including a powerful portrayal of a Jewish fugitive in *Watch on the Rhine* (Aldwych Theatre, 1942). Naturalised in 1947, he based himself in London, but frequently performed on the Continent.

ODNB; David Quinlan, *Quinlan's Illustrated Directory of Film Stars* (4th ed., 1996).

**WALD, NICHOLAS JOHN** (31 May 1944–), physician and academic. Educated at Owen's School, London, and at UCL, he qualified in medicine at UCH (1967), and was appointed Professor of Environmental and Preventive Medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1983. A distinguished expert on public health, epidemiology, and screening matters, he has served on scores of expert scientific, research, and advisory committees, providing evidence for and advice on such subjects as cancer screening, cardiovascular disease, smoking, diet, congenital defects, and Gulf War Syndrome. He was elected FRS in 2004.

WW.

**WALDMAN, RONALD HARTLEY** (13 May 1914–10 March 1973), television executive. Born in Hackney, where his father Michael Waldman OBE JP, chief clerk in a firm of mineral water wholesalers, became mayor, he was educated at Dame Alice Owen's School, Islington, and Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1938 he joined the BBC as a producer, and in 1945, following war service in the RAF, resumed his radio career. He moved into television in 1950, becoming Head of Light Entertainment. Among the numerous BBC TV shows for which he was responsible were the hugely popular *Billy Cotton Band Show*, *Dixon of Dock Green*, *Hancock's Half Hour*, *Whack-0!*, *What's My Line?*, and *This Is Your Life*. In 1961 he was promoted to General Manager, TV Enterprises, and in 1963 headed the forerunner of VisNews, which evolved into Reuters Television. A BBC News editor, **Simon M. Waldman** (1957–), is his son with the actress Lana Morris (1930–98). Waldman's brother **Stanley John Waldman** QC (1923–28 July 1989), who attended the same school and college, was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn; from 1971 he was Master of the Supreme Court (Queen's Bench Division). Victor \*Lucas was their brother-in-law.

ODNB; *JC* (17 March 1978).

**WALDMANN, HERMAN** (27 February 1945–), immunologist. The son of a physician, he was educated at Sir George Monoux Grammar School, Walthamstow; at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge (BA, PhD); and at the London Hospital Medical School (MD). He has worked in the Department of Pathology at Cambridge (1971–94) and was Kay Kendall Professor of Therapeutic Immunology at Cambridge (1989–93). Since 1994 he has been Professor and Head of Pathology at Oxford. A well-known pioneer in reprogramming immune systems for therapeutic benefit, he was elected an FRS in 1990. A. D. \*Young was his father-in-law.

WW; *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, Series B, 360 (2005), 1707–17.

**WALES**, where individual Jews, though no organised Jewish communities, had resided

in the Middle Ages, was resettled by Jews during the eighteenth century. The earliest community was that of \*Swansea, followed by \*Cardiff. In 1871 a synagogue was established in Newport, Monmouthshire (now Gwent). In Bangor, North Wales, where the locally prominent Aronson and Wartski families had settled earlier in the century, a congregation was founded in 1894; Bangor, in 1939, would produce from the latter family Wales's first Jewish mayor. Other North Wales communities grew up in the seaside resorts of \*Llandudno, Rhyl, and Colwyn Bay, as well as in Wrexham near the English border. During Victoria's reign, especially after 1880, immigrants from the Tsarist empire settled in South Wales, including the mining towns of the valleys, as shopkeepers and pawnbrokers. Communities were established at Aberdare, Abertillery, Ammanford, Bargoed, Barry Dock, Bridgend, Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale, Llanelli, Merthyr Tydfil, Newbridge, Newport, Penrhiwceber, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Porthcawl, Port Talbot, Rhymney, Tonypany, Tredegar, and Ystalyfera. It is often difficult to trace the precise year in which the small synagogues at many of these places closed, but by the 1960s most had done so, with the Jewish residents of the localities involved having moved to larger centres. The Merthyr Synagogue, which perhaps uniquely incorporated a Welsh dragon in its architecture, closed in 1983. In the late 1960s there were about 4300 Jews in Wales, of whom roughly 3500 were in Cardiff. Welsh Jewry has declined numerically recent years. According to the 2001 Census there were 941 declared Jews in Cardiff, 170 in Swansea, 39 in Newport, and smaller numbers in other towns – about 1300 in all. Today, the active congregations are those of Cardiff, Swansea (which incorporates the former Llanelli congregation), Newport, and Llandudno (which was founded in 1905 and now incorporates the former congregation of Colwyn Bay), while since the 1990s a Progressive Jewish group has met in Welshpool, which is composed of people living in a wide surrounding area. With just a score of regular worshippers the Swansea congregation now meets in a hall, as its synagogue closed in 2009. The Old Testament underpins the Welsh Nonconformist tradition, and, like many Jews, many Welsh people have both first names and surnames names drawn from that source. A philosemitic element has been evident in Welsh religiosity. The Welsh Calvinistic

Methodist minister John \*Mills exemplified this trend, as did Morris \*Wartski's long-standing friend David Lloyd George, who knew the names of the kings of ancient Israel before he knew the names of British monarchs, and was an outstanding supporter of Zionism, with the \*Balfour Declaration being introduced when he was prime minister. On the other hand, a proposal to introduce Polish Jews into the coal mines fundered owing to local opposition that had some antisemitic undercurrents. The disorders in South Wales during the miners' strike in 1911 took on an anti-Jewish tinge. In August that year several Jewish-owned shops and houses were looted and wrecked in Tredegar, and the disorder swiftly spread to other mining towns in the area, driving hundreds of Jews to seek refuge elsewhere. Winston \*Churchill sent in troops to quell the riots. These disturbances represent virtually the only example of violent antisemitism in modern British history, but historians, like contemporary commentators, disagree regarding the extent to which antisemitism per se played a part in the disturbances, since non-Jewish property was also damaged. Sinclair Lewis, the twentieth-century Welsh nationalist, displayed anti-Jewish prejudice. Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party, appears staunchly pro-Palestinian; its recent annual conferences have passed resolutions condemning Israel, gratuitously singling the country out for criticism. The current lack of sympathy towards Israel in much of the British media has had its effect more widely: in 2008 the presiding officer of the Welsh Assembly, Lord Dafydd Elis-Thomas, urged fellow members to boycott a private meeting with the Israeli ambassador – a meeting arranged, ironically, by the Assembly's only Muslim member. There is to date no Jewish member of the Assembly, but there have been many Welsh Jews in public life, from local government to Westminster.

G. Davies, *The Chosen People: Wales and the Jews* (2002); N. Evans, 'The South Wales riots of 1911', *Llafur* (1980); C. Holmes, 'The Tredegar Riots of 1911', *ibid.* (1982); U. Henriques, ed., *The Jews of South Wales: Historical Studies* (1993); G. Alderman, 'The Jew as Scapegoat? The Settlement and Reception of Jews in South Wales before 1914', *JHSET*, 26 (1974–8), 62–70; *idem*, 'Into the Vortex: South Wales Jewry before 1914', in A. Newman, ed., *Provincial Jewry in Victorian Britain* (1975); *idem*, 'The anti-Jewish riots of August 1911 in South Wales', *Welsh History Review*, 6 (1972),

190–200; W. D. Rubinstein, *The Anti-Jewish Riots in South Wales: A Re-examination*, *ibid.*, 18 (1906–7); G. Alderman, ‘The Anti-Jewish Riots of August 1911 in South Wales: A Response’, *idem*, 20 (2000), 565–71; Jolles; JCR-UK.

**WALEY (né Schloss), ARTHUR DAVID** (19 August 1889–27 June 1966), scholar and translator from eastern languages. He was the son of D. F. \*Schloss and of Rachel, daughter of Jacob \*Waley. The family changed its name to Waley in 1914, probably in response to anti-German prejudice. He was educated at Rugby and at King’s College, Cambridge, where he won a scholarship and obtained a First in Classics. From 1913–30 he worked as Assistant Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum, and became internationally known as a translator of Chinese and Japanese poetry – languages which he taught himself. He also became a noted expert on Chinese paintings. His best-known work was arguably his translation of the tenth-century Japanese classic *Tales of Genji* (1925–33). Probably more responsible than anyone else for the popularity of the haiku and other eastern verse forms in the English-speaking world, he also wrote a noted work of history, *The Opium War Through Chinese Eyes* (1958). He was associated with the Bloomsbury Group, and received many honours. In 1956 he was made CH. Sir [Sigismund] David \*Waley was his brother.

ODNB; EJ; I. Morris, *Madly Singing in the Mountains* (1970).

**WALEY, JACOB** (17 March 1819–19 June 1873), barrister, academic, and communal leader. One of the most important communal leaders among Victorian Anglo-Jewry, he was the son of Solomon Jacob Waley (né Levi, c1791–1864), a West India merchant and stockbroker in London whose grandfather, engraver Benjamin Levi (d. 1784) from Wiesbaden, was a founder of Portsmouth’s Jewish community. Educated at L. \*Neumegen’s school in Highgate and at UCL, where he won a gold medal, Jacob was called to the Bar (Lincoln’s Inn, 1842) as one of the first Jewish barristers. In 1847 he married the niece of Sir Moses \*Montefiore, and was connected by marriage to many of the leading \*‘Cousinhood’

families. He was Conveyancing Counsel of the Court of Chancery from 1871, and edited a leading law textbook on conveyancing. Most remarkably, from 1853–66 he was Professor of Political Economy at UCL, although he had no ostensible qualifications as an economist. In 1867 he served on the Royal Commission on the Transfer of Land. One of the main progenitors of the \*United Synagogue, he was the first President of the AJA, was President of the Jews’ Orphan Asylum, and belonged to a wide range of other communal bodies. In 1872 he wrote the preface to a work on the persecution of Romanian Jewry. Julia M. \*Cohen was his daughter. Arthur \*Waley and Sir [Sigismund] David \*Waley were his grandsons. His brother **Simon Waley Waley** (23 August 1827–30 December 1875), a stockbroker married to a daughter of the first marriage of Sir David Salomons’ second wife Cecilia, was a composer of note as well as a talented concert pianist. His compositions included a piano concerto and a setting of Psalms 117 and 118 for synagogue use.

ODNB; JE; JC (23, 27 June 1873, 7 Jan. 1876, 10 May 1912); Berger, *The Jewish Victorian 1871–1880*; Roth, *Great Synagogue*; H. H. Bellot, *University College, London 1826–1926*; A. E. Franklin, *Records of the Franklin Family*; JHSET, 13 (1936), 161; JHSET, 18 (1958), 41 *et seq.*

**WALEY, Sir [SIGISMUND] DAVID** (19 March 1887–4 January 1962), civil servant and businessman. The brother of Arthur \*Waley, Sir David Waley was educated at Rugby, where he was Head Boy, and at Balliol College, Oxford (Double First). He entered the Treasury in 1910 after finishing in first place in the entry examination. He was Private Secretary to Edwin \*Montagu, MP during 1915–16, and married the granddaughter of Samuel \*Montagu, Lord Swaythling. From 1916–19 he served as a second lieutenant (wounded; MC). He was Assistant Under-Secretary at the Treasury from 1924, attending the Lausanne conference. He was Principal Assistant Secretary from 1931 and Third Secretary at the Treasury in 1946–7. During the Second World War he was involved in important economic missions, especially to the USA. In 1948 he headed the European Recovery Department at the Foreign Office. Thereafter he was a businessman, serving as Chairman of the

Furniture Development Corporation from 1949–57 and of Capital and Provincial News Theatres Ltd from 1952–7, and was a director of other companies. Until his death he was Chairman of the Mercury Theatre Trust from 1955 and the Sadler's Wells Trust from 1957. He was made KCMG in 1943.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**WALEY-COHEN, Sir BERNARD NATHANIEL, first Baronet** (29 May 1914–3 July 1991), businessman, communal leader, and Lord Mayor of London. The son of Sir Robert \*Waley-Cohen and of Alice, daughter of H. E. \*Beddington, he was educated at the RNC, Dartmouth (leaving after three years owing to poor eyesight), at Clifton College, and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was a Lloyd's broker and a director of Lloyds Bank and other companies, and a farmer in Somerset. During the Second World War he served as an executive officer in the Port of London Emergency Service and as a Principal at the Ministry of Fuel and Power (1940–7). From 1949–84 he was a member of the City of London, becoming an alderman. He was Sheriff of London in 1955–6 and Lord Mayor of London in 1960–1. Knighted in 1957, he received a baronetcy in 1961. He served as Deputy Chairman of the Public Loans Commission and as Chairman of UCL from 1971–80. He was Vice-Chairman of the Palestine Corporation (1947–53) and of the Union Bank of Israel (1950–3), Treasurer of the Jewish Welfare Board (1948–53), and Vice-President of the \*United Synagogue (1952–61). More controversially, he was Master of Fox Hounds with several leading hunts between 1953 and 1985. Harry, first Baron \*Nathan, was his father-in-law.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles; Bermant, *Cousinhood*; R. D. Q. Henriques, *Sir Robert Waley Cohen* (1966).

**WALEY-COHEN, Sir ROBERT** (8 September 1877–27 November 1952), businessman and communal leader. He was born Robert Waley Cohen; his surname was officially Waley-Cohen from 1950. The son of Julia (née Waley) and Nathaniel L. \*Cohen, he was educated at the Jewish house at Clifton College and took a science degree at Emmanuel

College, Cambridge, followed by study at the University of Berlin. After a brief unpaid stint at the Meteorological Office he joined Shell Transport and Trading in 1901, and rose to become a director in 1906 and later its Managing Director and a major figure in the petroleum industry. He was also a senior executive of Shell's associated companies such as Asiatic Petroleum and the United Africa Company. During the First World War his scientific expertise was extremely useful to the British government, and in 1920 he was made KBE. One of the dominant figures in Anglo-Jewry during his time, he served as Treasurer, Vice-President, and President (1942–52) of the \*United Synagogue, and was a major influence on the community's development. A 'practical' rather than a 'political' Zionist, he was Chairman of the Palestine Corporation, which did much to further Jewish development there. In 1919 he helped to establish the Jewish War Memorial organisation, and in 1942 was among the founders of the Council of Christians and Jews. During the 1930s he was a major funder of Winston Churchill's anti-appeasement body Focus. Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen was his son.

ODNB; EJ; WWW; Alderman, MBJ; Rubinstein, JGB; Jolles; R. D. Q. Henriques, *Sir Robert Waley Cohen* (1966).

**WALKER (née Barnato), DIANA** (15 January 1918–28 April 2008), pilot. Born in Hampstead and brought up there by her American mother following the latter's divorce from Barney \*Barnato's son Wolf, she was educated at Queen's College, a girls' school in Harley Street. A debutante in 1936, she craved adventure and in 1938 learned to fly. In 1939 she joined the Air Transport Auxiliary. Its unarmed pilots were airborne in all weathers, without navigational aids. Married in 1944 and widowed the following year, she obtained a commercial licence after the war and was appointed corps pilot for the Women's Junior Air Corps. On 26 August 1963, at the controls of one of the RAF's new supersonic Lightning aircraft, she became the first woman to break the sound barrier. Appointed MBE in 1965, she described her exploits, both aeronautical and amorous, in her autobiography *Spreading My Wings* (1994).

*Daily Telegraph* (5 May 2008).

**WALLENSTEIN, MEIR** (May 1903–26 December 1996), educationist and scholar. Born in Jerusalem, where his grandfather, Rabbi Moshe Nahum Wallenstein, was Chief Rabbi, he was educated at yeshivah there, at the Mizrahi Teachers' Training College, and at the H.U.J. From 1932 he lived in Manchester, obtaining an MA from the University of Manchester for his thesis on medieval Hebrew poetry and a doctorate for one on seventeenth-century Hebrew manuscripts. He served as Headmaster of the Modern Hebrew School at Manchester's Central Synagogue, founded the Hebrew-speaking Tarbut ('Culture') Society in the city, and co-founded and edited the Hebrew-language journal *Melilah*. From 1941–6 he was Lecturer and from 1946–70 Reader in Medieval and Modern Hebrew at the University of Manchester, where he established the first BA Honours course in Modern Hebrew at a provincial British university. His books included studies of aspects of the Cairo Genizah and the Dead Sea Scrolls. He was later a professor at Bar-Ilan University. A festschrift, *Studies in the Bible and the Hebrew Language* (1979), was published in his honour.

JC (29 July 1938, 15 May 1981).

**WALLFISCH, PETER** (20 October 1924–November 1993), pianist. Born in Breslau, Peter Wallfisch emigrated to Palestine in 1938, and studied at the Jerusalem Academy of Music and in Paris. Eventually settling in London, where in 1974 he was appointed Professor of Piano at the Royal College of Music, he toured widely and was internationally renowned. His many awards include the Harriet Cohen Bach Medal (1957). He married cellist **Anita Lasker-Wallfisch** (née Lasker; 1925–), the daughter of a Breslau lawyer and niece of the leading American chess player and author Edward Lasker. While incarcerated in Auschwitz she had played in the female orchestra formed there, and arrived in England in 1946. A member of the English Chamber Orchestra, she later wrote *Inherit the Truth 1939–1945: the documented experiences of a survivor of Auschwitz and Belsen* (1996). Their daughter married the son of Rabbi Dr Louis \*Jacobs. Their son, cellist **Raphael Wallfisch** (15 June 1953–), became a

professor at the Guildhall School of Music in 1980.

JC (19 Nov. 1993); *Who's Who in Music and Musicians' International Directory* 1962.

**WALLICH, NATHANIEL** (28 January 1785–28 April 1854), botanist. Born in Copenhagen to parents who left Judaism for Christianity, he studied botany, qualified in medicine, and was appointed surgeon to the Danish settlement at Serampore, near Calcutta. In 1817 he became Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden in Calcutta. He contributed new plant descriptions to William Carey's printing of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica* and oversaw teak plantations at Sylhet. In 1818 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society (Vice-President, 1849), in 1822 FRSE, and in 1829 FRS. His most famous work was *Plantae Asiaticae Rariores* (3 vols, 1830–2). He headed the Tea Commission set up by the British government in 1834, and advised on tea-bush planting in Assam. In 1846 he settled in England, which he had visited on a leave of absence in 1828. A genus of palms is named after him, as is the Bhutan pine.

R. Desmond, *Dictionary of British and Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*; idem, *The European Discovery of the Indian Flora* (1992); H. A. Antrobus, *A History of the Assam Company 1839–1953* (1957); *Dansk Biografisk Leksikon*, 15 (1984).

**WALSTON (né Waldstein), Sir CHARLES** (30 March 1856–21 March 1927), archaeologist and academic. A merchant's son, he anglicised his surname in 1918. Educated at Columbia University in his native New York and then at the University of Heidelberg, he became, in 1880, a lecturer in Classics at the University of Cambridge, a singular appointment for an American Jew who had not attended one of the old universities. From 1883–1907 he was Reader in Classical Archaeology, and from 1883–9 was also Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum. He wrote extensively on classical sculpture and led several important archaeological expeditions, most notably to Herculaneum in the 1890s. He also, remarkably, won a silver



medal in shooting at the 1896 Olympics, at which he represented the USA. He became a British citizen in 1899 and was knighted in 1912. The father of Henry \*Walston, he was a considerable landowner in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**WALSTON, HENRY DAVID LEONARD GEORGE, BARON WALSTON** (16 June 1912–29 May 1991), politician. The son of Sir Charles \*Walston, he was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and was a landowner and experimental farmer with 2700 acres in Cambridgeshire and 3000 acres in St Lucia, West Indies. He served as Director of Agriculture in the British Zone of Germany, 1946–7. Having contested several parliamentary seats as a Liberal he joined the Labour Party in 1955 and was given a Labour life peerage in 1961. He served as Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office from 1964–January 1967 and as Parliamentary Secretary at the Board of Trade, January–August 1967. In 1981 he joined the SDP and sat in the Lords as a Social Democratic peer. He was an MEP from 1975–7, and served as Chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, 1968–81.

Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**WALTON, ISIDORE AARON** (c1913–11 June 1979), businessman and philanthropist. The son of a pedlar from Tsarist Russia, he was Chairman and Managing Director of the Scottish Metropolitan Company, a property firm with assets exceeding £60,000,000. He set up the Isidore and David Walton Trust, which made substantial benefactions to both Jewish and non-Jewish institutions in Glasgow. Among its endowments was the Walton Chair of Cardiology at the University of Glasgow. In 1967 he became a deputy treasurer of the Scottish Conservative Party and in 1972 was appointed CBE. He was President of the Glasgow Jewish Lads' and Girls' Brigade and prominently involved in many other local Jewish organisations.

JC (29 June 1979).

**WALZER, RICHARD RUDOLF** (14 July 1900–16 April 1975), Classical scholar and orientalist. The Berlin-born son of a businessman, he was educated at the University of Berlin, where he became an authority on Aristotle. He also learned Hebrew and Arabic, and became a leading specialist on the traditions of Greek thought in Arabic culture. Dismissed from his post at the University of Berlin in 1933, he taught at the University of Rome until 1938, when he came to Britain. He became a lecturer in Medieval Philosophy at Oxford, and was later (1960–70) Reader in Arabic and Greek Philosophy and Professorial Fellow (from 1962) at St Catherine's College, Oxford. He was the leading authority on the use of Greek sources in Arabic thought. His translation of Galen on *Jews and Christians* (1949) is probably his best known work.

ODNB; WWW; *Times* 23 April (1975); JC (2 May 1975).

**WANAMAKER, SAM** (14 June 1919–18 December 1993), actor and director. Born Samuel Watenmaker in Chicago, he came to Britain during the McCarthy era to appear in a stage play, and remained. He was responsible for staging a number of plays that showcased the 'method' technique of acting, and gave a stunningly powerful if innovative performance as Iago in *Othello* opposite Paul Robeson. Subsequently he established a solid reputation as an opera director, and after the demise of McCarthyism appeared in several American films and television series. In 1971 he founded the Globe Playhouse Trust (later the Shakespeare Globe Trust) with the aim of replicating the Globe Theatre in Southwark. He persevered, overcoming setbacks and initial scorn. His enduring monument, the new Globe Theatre, was formally opened in 1997. He was appointed hon. CBE in the year of his death. His daughter **Zoë Wanamaker** CBE (13 May 1949–) is an award-winning actress, educated at King Alfred School in Hampstead and the Sidcot School, Somerset, and trained at the Central School of Speech and Drama. Well known to mass audiences for her roles in the 2001 film *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* and the BBC TV comedy series *My Family*, she has been

aligned with critics of Israeli policy towards the Palestinians.

ODNB; online sources.

**WAND, SOLOMON** (14 January 1899–16 September 1984), physician and medical administrator. Born in Manchester, the son of a merchant, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at the University of Manchester, where he qualified in medicine in 1921. He worked as a general practitioner, but is best known for his long career as an official in the British Medical Association. He was the only person to hold that body's three senior positions, Chairman of the Council (1956–61), Chairman of the Representative Body (1951–64), and Treasurer (1963–72). Known for his communications skills, he negotiated the Danckwerts Award of 1952, which doubled the pay of general practitioners. Wand was much honoured by the medical profession, received three honorary degrees, and in 1983 was appointed OBE. The Claire Wand Fund of the BMA was named in honour of his first wife (née Cohen; d. 1951).

*Times* (21 Sept. 1984); *BMJ* (29 Sept. 1984).

**WANDERING JEWS, THE**, was a group of youngish London Jewish intellectuals who at the close of the nineteenth century met weekly at the Kilburn home of Asher \*Myers, the *JC*'s Editor, to discuss topics relevant to Jewry's condition and destiny. Their name was adopted as a wry commentary on their tendency to wander off the theme of the week. The members were Israel \*Abrahams, Joseph \*Jacobs, Solomon \*Schechter, S. J. \*Solomon, Lucien \*Wolf, and Israel \*Zangwill. They acted as a kind of brains trust, bouncing ideas off of one another and off Myers. Many joined a similar but more public group, the \*Maccabæans.

Myer Domnitz, 'The Wanderers of Kilburn', *JC* (26 March 1982).

**WANDOR (née Samuels), MICHELENE DINAH** (20 April 1940–), writer and musician.

A feminist who adopted her mother's maiden name, she attended school in Chingford; graduated in English at Newnham College, Cambridge; and gained master's degrees in Music and in the Sociology of Literature. She has dramatised many novels for BBC Radio, winning awards, and has taught creative writing. She was Poetry Editor of *Time Out* (1971–82), and has reviewed for the *JC*. In addition to writing plays, poetry, and fiction, she organises The Siena Ensemble, which specialises in medieval and early modern music. Her works include poems about the Clifford's Tower tragedy of 1190 in York and the \*Readmission of 1656.

*JC* (4 Oct. 2002, 30 April 2004, 15 Sept. 2006); online sources.

**WARBURG FAMILY**, a prominent family of businessmen, publishers, and scientists. **Frederick Elias Warburg** (1832–99) was the son of Samuel Warburg (1800–81) of Göteborg, Sweden. In London Frederick became an associate of Sir Ernest \*Cassel, the financier, and was one of the founders of the Central tube line and of the London Traction Company. His son **John Cimon (sic) Warburg** (1869–1931), born in Paddington, became a professional photographer and was a member of the Council of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. John Cimon's son **Frederick John Warburg** (27 November 1898–25 May 1981) became one of Britain's most important publishers. He was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford (MA, 1922), and served as a lieutenant in the First World War. He joined the publisher George Routledge & Sons, and served as its Managing Director from 1931–5. In 1935, with Roger Senhouse, he founded the distinguished firm of Secker & Warburg. It is best known for publishing the later works of George Orwell, including *Homage to Catalonia* (1938), *Animal Farm* (1945), and 1984 (1949). Warburg served under Orwell in the Home Guard during the Second World War. He helped to found *Encounter* magazine, and published an array of authors including Gide, Grass, Moravia, de Beauvoir, and Angus Wilson. In 1981 his firm became part of the Heinemann Group, of which he was Chairman from 1961–71. He wrote two volumes of autobiography, *An Occupation for Gentlemen* (1959) and *All Authors*

*Are Equal* (1973). His successful defence of an allegedly obscene book that he published in 1954, *The Philanderer*, led to changes in public attitudes. John Cimon's brother **Sir Oscar Emanuel Warburg** (6 February 1876–1 July 1937), businessman and local politician, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge and served as a captain in intelligence during the First World War. He served for many years as a member (1910–31) and alderman (1931–7) of the LCC and was its Chairman in 1925–6. A published amateur botanist, he was knighted in 1926. His son **Edmund Frederic Warburg** (22 March 1908–4 June 1960) was also a noted botanist. He served in the RAF during the Second World War and was a member of the Department of Botany at Oxford. An expert on ferns, he was President (1965–6) of the Botanical Society of the British Isles, and edited its journal *Watsonia* (1949–60). He co-authored the major work *Flora of the British Isles* (1952). The British Warburgs were distantly related to the prominent family of bankers and scholars in Germany and America and to Sir Siegmund \*Warburg. **Aby Moritz Warburg** (1866–1929) founded the Warburg Institute in Hamburg, a renowned art library and research institution. It was transferred to London in 1933, where it has played a central role in British art scholarship.

ODNB; WW; EJ; D. Farrer, *The Warburgs* (1974); JC (24 Dec. 1847); *Macmillan Biographical Encyclopedia of Photographic Artists and Innovators* (1983); *Burke's Peerage* 1936; *Nature*, 212 (1960), 240; *Times* (16 March 1911, 13 May 1912, 3 July 1937, 10 Feb. 1939, 11, 14, 24 June 1966, 27 May 1981).

**WARBURG, Sir SIEGMUND GEORGE** (30 September 1902–18 October 1982), merchant banker. Born in Tübingen, the son of a landowner, he was distantly related to the British \*Warburg family. At the age of 17 he entered the long-established Hamburg bank M. M. Warburg & Co., and became a partner in 1930. He emigrated to England in 1933, and established a small banking house, the New Trading Company. It eventually prospered greatly, in part with the help of his fellow refugee Henry \*Grinfeld. The firm was renamed S. G. Warburg & Co. in 1946. It became renowned for its close attention to detail and for its unique system of internal information sharing. In 1957 S. G. Warburg

acquired the old firm of Seligman Brothers, and was admitted to the Accepting Houses Committee, the last merchant bank to join that exclusive group. Sir Siegmund was also the head of Mercury Securities Ltd. In 1958 he pioneered the takeover bid of British Aluminium and later acted on behalf of Grand Metropolitan and other companies. From the early 1960s he was influential in establishing the Eurobond market and was a major influence on the re-establishment of the City as a central financial entrepôt. A supporter of Israel, his firm was subject for some years to the Arab boycott. He was knighted in 1966.

ODNB; WWW; *Times* (19 Oct. 1982); D. Farrer, *The Warburgs* (1974).

**WARNOCK (née Wilson), Dame [HELEN] MARY, BARONESS WARNOCK** (14 April 1924–), educationist and head of government committees of inquiry. The daughter of an assistant master at Winchester College and of Sir Felix \*Schuster's daughter Ethel, Dame Mary was educated at St Swithin's School in Winchester and at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. She was Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy at St Hugh's College, Oxford; Headmistress (1966–72) of the Oxford High School for Girls; and Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge (1985–91). From 1973–81 she served on the ITV Board. She chaired the committees of inquiry into Special Education (1974–8) and into Human Fertilisation (the 'Warnock Committee', 1982–4). She was a member of the Advisory Committee on Animal Experimentation (1979–85) and of other government committees. Her books include *Existentialism* (1970), *The Intelligent Person's Guide to Ethics* (2004), and *Mary Warnock: A Memoir* (2001). She was made a DBE in 1984 and a life peer in 1985.

Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WW.

**WARREN, ELEANOR CATHERINE** (15 June 1919–25 August 2005), cellist, teacher, and radio producer. London-born, to a cellist mother (née Seligman), she studied at the London Cello School from the age of five. She made her Wigmore Hall début in 1935, and in 1937 joined the all-female Ebsworth

Quartet. From 1943–53 she was married to Walter \*Susskind. Later, she worked with the [Yfrah] \*Neaman Quartet, the English Chamber Orchestra, the London Mozart Players, the Zorian Quartet, and the English Baroque Ensemble. In 1964, having given up playing owing to a back injury, she joined the BBC, for which she became a leading producer of music programmes on the radio. In 1969 she conducted the renowned Monday lunchtime concerts at St John's Church, Smith Square, and in 1978 was involved in creating the BBC Young Musician of the Year competition. Between 1977 and 1996 she held very senior positions, successively, at the RNCM, the Guildhall School of Music, and the RCM.

JC (2 Dec. 2005); *Daily Telegraph* (10 Oct. 2005); *Guardian* (27 Oct. 2005); *Independent* (9 Sept. 2005).

**WARTSKI, ISIDORE** (c1890–March 1966), Hebraist and academic. A nephew of Morris \*Wartski, he was born Kalisz, Poland. He wrote poems in Hebrew as a youth and gained the friendship of the renowned poet Chaim Bialik. In 1911 he emigrated to Britain, where at first he taught Hebrew at Dr J. S. \*Fox's day school in Liverpool and then at an Ivrit b'Ivrit school in Leeds. Subsequently he moved to London, enrolling at \*Jews' College, and in 1925 graduated from the University of London in Semitics. In 1925 he was appointed Achad Ha'am Lecturer at the university's School of Oriental Studies (later SOAS), and retired in 1958. He is often credited with being that lectureship's first incumbent; in fact, Aaron Doniach had held it from its creation in 1921. However, only during Wartski's tenure was an actual degree course in Modern Hebrew established at SOAS; it was the earliest such course in Britain. He authored *Linguaphone Modern Hebrew*, a grammar book which was published in about 1935.

JC (22 May 1925, 10 Dec. 1926, 18, 25 March 1966).

**WARTSKI, MORRIS** (9 April 1855–July 1946), jeweller. Born in Turek, near Kalisz, Poland, he arrived in Liverpool in 1875 in the wake of his brother, who in 1882 re-emigrated to Durban, South Africa. Morris eventually set up as a jeweller in Bangor, where he founded,

and equipped, a synagogue. In 1909 he and his business relocated to Llandudno, where he paid for the refurbishment of the Masonic Hall as a synagogue. He became the de facto head of North Walian Jewry, and its grand old man. He enjoyed a personal friendship of more than 50 years with David Lloyd George, and is credited with enhancing that philosemitic statesman's knowledge of Jews and Jewish issues. Edward \*Iwi was his stepson. His son **Isidore** (1877–26 January 1965), who married a cousin of the first Viscount \*Samuel, was Mayor of Bangor, 1940–1, the first Jew to be a mayor in Wales. In 1911 Morris Wartski's son-in-law, Emanuel \*Snowman opened a branch of the jewellery business in London.

JC (26 April 1953, 26 July 1946, 27 Aug. 1948, 29 Jan. 1965, 21 Jan. 1966, 16 Aug. 2002).

**WARWICK, GIULIA** *see* EHRENBERG, JULIA

**WASSERSTEIN, BERNARD MANO JULIUS** (22 January 1948–), historian. Born in London and educated at the University of Oxford University, he taught at Brandeis University and the University of Glasgow, and from 1996 until 2000 was President of the \*Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies. During 2000–2 he was President of the JHSE. In 2003 he became Professor of History at the University of Chicago. He has written prolifically on modern Jewish history in such works as *The British in Palestine* (1978), *Britain and the Jews of Europe, 1939–1945* (1979), *The Secret Life of Trebitsch Lincoln* (1989), *Vanishing Diaspora* (1996), and *Divided Jerusalem: The Quest for the Holy City* (2001).

JYB.

**WASSERZUG, CHAIM** (1822–24 August 1882), chazan and composer. A cantor's son, born in Sheritz (Sieradz), Prussian Poland, he showed musical ability at an early age, and in his teens was elected Cantor in Konin. Later, while employed (1841–54) at Nowy Dwor near Warsaw, he initially incurred the wrath of Chasidim, who were numerically dominant among the congregation there, with his introduction of four-part choral music

in place of the traditional chazanut. In 1854 he became Cantor at Lomza (consequently he was sometimes known on the Continent as Chaim Lomzer), before moving in 1858 to Vilna. In August 1868 he began his duties as First Reader at the newly opened North London Synagogue, and served there until his death. His wonderful voice charmed listeners. In 1878 he published *Shirei Mikdash* ('Songs of the Sanctuary'), a collection of his vocal compositions, many of which were of remarkable beauty. His son William, who studied at the Leipzig Conservatorium, was a gifted musician who taught piano and singing and was Choirmaster of the \*Bayswater Synagogue. Another son, David (d. 16 December 1919), a graduate of the University of London and, after a prize-winning record, of \*Jews' College, was Minister at, successively, Cardiff, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, and (from 1905 until his death) at the Dalston Synagogue.

EJ; JE; JC (17 July, 7 Aug. 1868, 17 Feb., 24 Nov. 1871, 11 Aug. 1876, 13 Sept. 1878, 1, 8 Sept. 1882, 20 Aug. 1919, 23 March 1923, 13 Feb. 1976); Times (2 Sept. 1882); M. Nulman, *Concise Encyclopedia of Jewish Music* (1975).

**WASSILEVSKY, ISAIAH** (c1876–November 1939), Hebraist, educationist, and communal leader. A brilliant Hebrew scholar and active Zionist from Berdichev, Ukraine, he arrived in London in 1900 as a Russian delegate to the fourth Zionist Congress, and shortly afterwards settled in Manchester. There, he opened an innovative school teaching the Ivrit b'Ivrit method – the Hebrew as a living language approach contained in his textbooks *The Hebrew Teacher* (1904) and *The Pupil's Friend* (1909). A supporter of the East European Tarbut movement, which was founded in 1922 to promote Zionist Hebrew-language secular schools, he had, in 1909, convened the first Modern Hebrew Conference held in England. He served on the Council of the English \*Zionist Federation, chaired the Manchester Zionist Association, and was President of the Dr Moses Gaster Lodge of B'nai B'rith and a member of other communal bodies. In 1933 he founded the Watchmen of Israel organisation, dedicated to the boycott of German goods and services in Manchester and other Lancashire centres. For many years a contributor to Hebrew-language newspapers,

under the pen name Ben-Amotz, he also wrote a number of essays in Hebrew, which were published in booklet form. He had one of the finest private libraries in Manchester, which consisted of general as well as Hebrew and Yiddish literature.

JYB 1910 & 1939; JC (4 June 1909, 25 Feb. 1916, 2 July 1926, 11 Aug. 1933, 8 Dec. 1933, 19 Jan. 1934, 17 Nov. 1939).

**WATERMAN, Dame FANNY** (22 March 1920–), piano teacher and piano competition chairman. Born in Leeds and educated at Allerton High School there and at the RCM in London, she became an internationally famous piano teacher, and is the author of many piano instructional books. Since 1975 she has been Vice-President of the European Piano Teachers' Association. In 1963 she became Chairman of the Leeds International Pianoforte Competition, a prestigious contest for young pianists that launched many celebrated careers, and which she described in *Piano Competition* (1990). Given the Freedom of Leeds in 2004, she was appointed DBE in 2005.

JC (7 Jan. 2005); WW; JYB.

**WAX, RUBY** (19 April 1953–), actress and comedienne. She was born in Evanston, Illinois; her Austrian-born father, surnamed Wachs, was a sausage-skin manufacturer. Following her arrival in England she initially acted with the Royal Shakespeare Company. During the 1980s she established herself as a television comedy performer, with trademark red hair and brash, larger-than-life persona. Her BBC2 interview series *Ruby* was characterised by the uninhibited questions put to guests. Her one-woman show *Stressed* drew on her personal experiences.

JC (23 Sept. 1988, 20 Feb. 1998, 16 July 1999, 10 Nov. 2000).

**WAXMAN, FANNY** (1878–1958), actress-manager. Born in Lodz, Poland, she was brought up in London's East End, where her father was

Chazan to the Plotzker Congregation. Soon after the family's arrival in 1889 she joined the chorus of the Yiddish opera and drama company that performed at Vine Court Hall, off Whitechapel Road. She appeared with her brother Morris David Waxman (1876–1931) in a series of matinee performances at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, before performing at the Pavilion, Whitechapel. In 1895 she married Nathan Blumenthal (c1871–1934), who became manager of her brother's Yiddish theatrical company with which in 1901 she travelled to South Africa. From 1905 the company based itself at the Pavilion, and in 1908 a member of an extortion gang that sat in the gallery booing performers who had not complied with their demands for money was convicted of assaulting Morris Waxman. Madame Waxman, as Fanny was often styled, played the leading feminine roles in many popular productions, and toured the Continent as well the provinces. In 1936, with Meier \*Tzelniker, she founded the Jewish National Theatre in the Adler Street building constructed in 1923 by the Grand Order of Israel and eventually named Adler House.

JC (7 Aug. 1908, 13 Nov. 1931, 13 July 1934, 28 March 1958); Mazower.

**WEBBER, GEORGE JULIUS** (1 March 1899–26 September 1982), barrister and communal leader. Born in Manchester, where his father helped to found the Higher Broughton Synagogue, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School and at the University of Manchester, and was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1922. He practised as a barrister until 1974 and taught law at the universities of Manchester and London. He is best known for founding, in 1948, the Jewish Book Council, which he served as inaugural Chairman. He also established, in 1952, Jewish Book Week, which has become an annual event. A member of the Council of the English Society for Jewish Jurisprudence and of the Jewish Memorial Council, he was a vice-chairman of the Hillel Foundation, Vice-President of the London Board of Jewish Religious Education, and active in the B'nai B'rith organisation. He married Paul \*Goodman's daughter Carmel Roma (26 April 1912–May 1998), who like her mother before her chaired the Federation of Women Zionists. Their son, social anthropologist

Professor **Jonathan Meir Webber** (8 July 1948–), educated at UCL and at Oxford, is a distinguished academic connected with the universities of Oxford and Birmingham. Vice-Chairman of the Institute for Polish-Jewish Studies at Oxford, he has been active in facilitating Polish-Jewish understanding and memorialising Polish Jewry. He edited *Auschwitz: A History in Photographs* (1993) and *Jewish Identities in the New Europe* (1994), and captioned the exhibits at Chris \*Schwarz's Galicia Jewish Museum.

Times (11 Oct. 1982); JC (1, 15 Oct. 1982, 22 March 1985, 26 June 1998, 21 May 1999; 21 Sept. 2007); personal communication from Anne Webber to M. Jolles (2006).

**WEBBER, W. JOSEPH** (d. 1940), businessman and communal leader. W. J. Webber, as he invariably styled himself, was apparently too young for enlistment in the Boer War, but organised and equipped an ambulance corps, ultimately obtaining captain's rank. Physically unfit for active service during the First World War, he recruited several thousand Jewish aliens into 'Captain Webber's Foreign Legion', which was eventually incorporated into the Allied armies on the Western Front. An early Zionist, he founded and chaired the Jewish recruiting committee set up with the aim of forming a Jewish regiment. In 1933 he established 'Captain Webber's British Boycott Campaign', dedicated to avoiding trade with Germany so long as Hitler remained in power. In July 1933, under its auspices, 50,000 people marched from Stepney Green to Hyde Park; despite medical advice he was among them and collapsed in the park. Since he normally dealt heavily in German goods his own business suffered, and in March 1935 the man dubbed 'The Gallant Little Captain' was declared bankrupt.

JC (26 Nov., 3 Dec. 1909, 28 April, 29 Sept. 1933, 16 Aug. 1940).

■ **WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH CLEMENT, first BARON WEDGWOOD** (16 March 1872–26 July 1943), non-Jewish champion of Zionism. From the famous pottery family of North Staffordshire, he was educated at Clifton College, and then worked as a naval architect.

He served as a captain during the Boer War. In 1906 he was elected Liberal MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and served until 1942, when he received a peerage. From 1919 he was a member of the Labour Party. A philosemite, while serving in the First World War at Gallipoli as a lieutenant-commander in the RNVR he met members of the \*Zion Mule Corps and became a lifelong, outspoken non-Jewish Zionist, and one of the strongest exponents of the Zionist cause in Parliament. He helped to influence the British government's issuance of the \*Balfour Declaration, and visited Palestine in 1926 and 1934. He published a collection of his speeches supporting Zionism, *Palestine: The Fight for Jewish Freedom and Honour* (1926). In his book *The Seventh Dominion* (1928) he advocated an independent Jewish state on both sides of the Jordan as an integral part of the British Commonwealth. As Britain's commitment to the Balfour Declaration weakened he became an active supporter of Vladimir Jabotinsky's Revisionist Movement, and actually drew up plans for war against the Mandate government and for 'illegal' immigration to Palestine. He also was active in helping Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi Germany. In 1939 he called for a Jewish fighting force within the British army. He was also responsible for initiating the famous *History of Parliament* project. He wrote an autobiography, *Memoirs of a Fighting Life* (1940).

ODNB; EJ; C. V. Wedgwood, *The Last of the Radicals* (1951); Rubinstein, *Philosemitism*.

**WEENEN, LOUIS** (c1863–24 December 1936), pipe tobacco manufacturer. He was born in Whitechapel, the son of a cigar manufacturer who had emigrated from Amsterdam. Little is known of his career apart from the fact that, apparently in partnership with his brother-in-law Solomon Cohen, he was a proprietor of Cohen & Weenen of Commercial Road, one of the leading pipe tobacco manufacturers and merchants in Britain. The firm also manufactured playing cards. Weenen, who resided in Hove at his death, left £934,000.

*Times* (23 Feb. 1937).

**WEIDENFELD, Sir GEORGE, BARON WEIDENFELD** (13 September 1919–), publisher.

The son of a banker and insurance broker, he attended school and university in his native Vienna. In 1938 he fled to England as a refugee, and from 1939–46 was employed by the BBC. He was a weekly columnist on the *News Chronicle* from 1943–6. Naturalised in 1946, he founded Contact Magazines and Books that same year. He was the founder and Chairman, from 1948, of Weidenfeld & Nicolson, one of the most successful of recent publishers. Among the authors published by his firm are Saul Bellow, Moshe Dayan, Antonia Fraser, Martin \*Gilbert, Henry Kissinger, Golda Meir, and Vladimir Nabokov. Weidenfeld was a trustee of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and Vice-Chairman of the Oxford University Development Fund. A leading Zionist throughout his life, he was Political Advisor and Chief of Cabinet to Israeli President Chaim \*Weizmann from 1949–50, Vice-Chairman of the \*Zionist Federation of Great Britain, and a governor of three Israeli universities. He is also noted for his work on behalf of Anglo-German relations. He was close to Harold Wilson from 1945, when he published Wilson's first book, *The Future of Coal*. Knighted in 1969, he was created a life peer in Wilson's Resignation Honours List in June 1976. A Labour supporter until 1981, he then became a supporter of the SDP. His first (of four) wives was Jane, the daughter of J. Edward \*Sieff.

Jolles; WW; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*.

**WEINBERG, FELIX JIRI** (2 April 1928–), physicist. Educated at the University of London, he was (1967–93) Professor of Combustion Physics at Imperial College. He was a founder and first Chairman of the Combustion Physics Group, Institute of Physics (1974–7), and a representative on the Watt Committee of Energy (1979–85). He was elected FRS in 1983, and received the Royal Society's Rumford Medal in 1988 and an honorary doctorate from the Israel Institute of Technology (Haifa Technion) in 1990.

WW; JC (11 May 1990).

**WEINBERG, HARRIS** (1883–1979), inventor of the Weinberg Pen. Born near Bialystok, he

left his strictly Orthodox home in 1901 with the dream of becoming an artist. Stowing away on a vessel at Lübeck, he disembarked at Hull and settled in Leeds. There, his artistic impulses focused on designing and tailoring livery uniforms. Seeing a tipping coal wagon in a railway siding, he had the idea for his casting pen. A workable model was ready by 1926, and approved by the RSPCA and the head of the Royal Veterinary College. Following years of negotiation and initial opposition by slaughterers the idea of a casting pen was finally accepted. The 1951 Slaughter of Animals Act made such a pen compulsory for Jewish and Muslim methods. In 1963 Weinberg made aliyah to Israel, where he saw the Weinberg Pen installed at huge modern abattoirs at Kiryat Malachi.

JC (27 April 1979).

**WEINBERG, Sir MARK AUBREY** (9 August 1931–), businessman. Born in South Africa and educated at King Edward VII School in Johannesburg, at the University of the Witwatersrand, and at the LSE, he practised as a barrister in South Africa from 1955–61. He served as Managing Director of Abbey Life Assurance Ltd (1961–70), and was Managing Director of Hambro Life Assurance (1971–83) and Chairman (1984–90). He is Chairman, and President since 2004, of the St James's Place Group Ltd (formerly J. Rothschild Assurance). From 1986–90 he served as Deputy Chairman of the Securities and Investment Board. A trustee of the Tate Gallery (1985–92) and Hon. Treasurer of the NSPCC (1983–91), he was knighted in 1987.

WW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**WEINBERG, MEHIR** (c1866–27 August 1911), lace manufacturer. Born in Nottingham, where his immigrant father had founded a branch of the Hamburg firm Simon, May & Co., major lace manufacturers and exporters, he was educated at Nottingham High School and became a partner in the family business, leaving £123,000. Active in the local Liberal Party, he was a JP for Nottingham and was on the Council of Nottingham University College. Taken ill on a visit to Baltimore, he

managed to return home, where he died at the age of only 46. An Orthodox Jew who strictly kept the Sabbath, he was very popular in the city for his kind and charitable disposition.

JC (1, 8 Sept. 1911).

**WEINER, ABRAHAM** (c1876–10 October 1952), academic and historian. A glazier's son, he was brought in childhood from his native Vilna province to Nantyglo, Monmouthshire. Enrolling in Garnfach Board School at the age of 11 totally ignorant of English, he made rapid progress, eventually winning a county council scholarship to the University College of Wales in Cardiff (First in History). Briefly a teacher at the JFS, he took a further degree at the University of London, and after lecturing in history and economics at Chelsea Polytechnic became a history lecturer at KCL and an examiner of potential entrants to the LCC and Civil Service. He contributed a chapter on the Hanseatic League to *The Cambridge Medieval History*, wrote a book on Anglo-Russian commercial and diplomatic relations, and co-authored two textbooks on German. A son-in-law of A. E. \*Gordon, he was an Elder of the \*Western Synagogue, which he represented on the London Board of Jewish Education. Joyce and Margery \*Weiner were his daughters.

JC (17 Oct. 1952).

**WEINER, JOSEPH SIDNEY** (29 June 1915–13 June 1982), physical anthropologist and experimental physiologist. Born in Johannesburg, the son of a general dealer from Lithuania, he qualified at the University of the Witwatersrand's Medical School. He was Reader in Physical Anthropology at the University of Oxford (1945–63), directed the Medical Research Council's Environmental Physiology Unit at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (1963–80), and was Professor of Experimental Physiology at the University of London (1965–80). He showed conclusively that the jaw and canine tooth of the so-called prehistoric Piltdown Man skull at the British Museum were those of a modern monkey, and published *The Piltdown Forgery* (1955). His other works include *Human*



*Biology* (1964) and *The Natural History of Man* (1971). In 1958 he was a founder of the Society for the Study of Human Behaviour. He was President of the Royal Anthropological Institute (1963–4) and received the Huxley Medal in 1978.

ODNB; WWW; *Times* (16 June 1982).

**WEINER, JOYCE HILDA DORIS** (1907–9 February 1984), literary agent, and **WEINER, MARGERIE SARAH** (1909–18 June 1983), historian. They were the daughters of Abraham \*Weiner and the nieces of Samuel \*Gordon. While at Lady Margaret Hall (Scholar; English, 1928–31), Joyce was active in the College Dramatic Society; she was also Joint Secretary of the University of Oxford's Adler Society. During the Nazi era she joined the B'nai B'rith Women's Lodge, and was involved in efforts for refugees. An outstanding literary agent, she represented such celebrated authors as Sir Compton Mackenzie, Georgette Heyer, Paul Scott, C. V. Wedgwood, Caryl \*Brahms, and Naomi \*Jacob, and launched the career of Mordecai Richler. She held an annual 'At Home' each Israeli Independence Day, and waived all fees and royalties for a pet project, *The Seventh Day*, the English-language edition of the Hebrew *Siach Lochamin*, featuring interviews with Israelis shortly after the Six Day War. A regular visitor to Israel, she established the Joyce Weiner Fund to foster young creative talent there. Her sister Margery founded and headed (1948–61) the *Daily Telegraph* Information Bureau. She authored *The French Exiles, 1789–1815* (1st ed. 1960), a study of Napoleon's sisters entitled *The Parvenu Princesses* (1964), *The Sovereign Remedy: Europe after Waterloo* (1971), and small biographies of Empress Josephine and Helen Keller. She edited *The Compton Mackenzie Birthday Book* (1951) and, with Norah Lofts, co-authored *Eternal France: A History of France, 1789–1944* (1969). Under the pseudonym Sarah Lake she wrote historical fiction. The sisters' St John's Wood flat was a hub of literary life. Later they lived in Battle, Sussex, and were founders in 1974 of the Hastings and District Jewish Society.

JC (17 Jan. 1930, 1 June 1973, 10 Feb. 1978, 21 Dec. 1979, 24 Feb. 1984); Obituary of Joyce Weiner by Dame C. V. Wedgwood, *Brown Book* (Dec. 1984),

36–7, courtesy of O. Mahoney, Archivist, Lady Margaret Hall.

**WEINGARTEN, CHAIM YITZCHAK** (1887–1970), Chasidic rabbi. Born into a rabbinical family in eastern Europe, he became Rabbi of Liège, Belgium. Known for the rest of his life as 'The Lièger Rav', he fled to England in 1939. During the war he established, in Bletchley, the Yeshivah Torat Chaim for about 70 Orthodox refugee boys living with non-Jewish foster parents. After the war, following several changes of venue, it relocated to Egham. He closed it in 1953 owing to his ill health, but later established a Beth Hamedrash in Stamford Hill that became part of the Kollel Mosdos Torat Chaim there, named in his memory. He was President of the Yesodey Hatorah School and founded the Vaad Harabbonim veRoshei Yeshivot, an organisation of rabbis dispensing advice to small communities. His son-in-law Rabbi **Joshua Zeev Meisels**, a descendant of the celebrated nineteenth-century Warsaw rabbi D. B. Meisels, was his spiritual successor.

JC (6 Nov. 1970); Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**WEINSTOCK, Sir ARNOLD, BARON WEINSTOCK** (29 July 1924–23 July 2002), industrialist. Born to Polish immigrants in Stoke Newington, where his father was a tailor, the son of Simon Weinstock (d. 1929), a tailor, he was educated at Stoke Newington School and at the LSE. He was a junior Administrative Officer in the Admiralty in 1944, and in 1949 married (Sir) Michael \*Sobell's daughter Netta. Engaged in finance and property development from 1947–54, he was Managing Director of Radio and Allied Industries from 1954–63. He became a director of the GEC in 1961 when he and his father-in-law acquired it, and was its Managing Director from 1963–96. One of the most famous industrialists in contemporary Britain, he was widely known for his modernisation and rationalisation of the firm, which acquired its rivals Associated Electrical Industries in 1967, English Electric in 1969, and Plessey in 1988, and was criticised for his risk-averse managerial style. The company was renamed Marconi after his retirement and rapidly declined. He was also a

successful racehorse owner. A trustee of the British Museum, he received seven honorary degrees. Knighted in 1970, he was made a life peer in 1980 by Margaret Thatcher, although he was consistently critical of the decline of manufacturing industry under the Tory government.

ODNB; DBB; Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WW.

**WEINTHAL, LEO** (1865–4 June 1930), author and editor. Born in Graaff Reinet, Cape Province, he was educated in Europe and at the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth. He was (1888–97) Reuters' Agent in the Transvaal, where he had begun a career as a lithographer in the Surveyor-General's Department, and for some years during that period was General Manager of the *Pretoria Press* and other journals in Sir Joseph Robinson's stable. He later wrote Robinson's biography. In 1897 he founded the *Pretoria News*, and at around the time of the Boer War occasionally acted as Paul Kruger's Secretary. He settled in London in 1900, and in 1902 founded the periodical *African World*. It was at his suggestion that, during the First World War, John R. \*Raphael travelled to France in order to distribute to child war refugees from Belgium thousands of new garments purchased with donations raised through appeals in the periodical. Weinthal compiled *The Story of the Cape to Cairo Railway and River Route* (5 vols, 1922–6). Appointed OBE in 1919 and promoted CBE in 1922, he was a member of the Empire Press Union and the Royal African Society.

JC (5 Nov. 1915); *Times* (5 June 1930); *Journal of the Royal African Society*, 29 (1930), 449–50.

**WEISKRANTZ, LAWRENCE** (28 March 1926–), neuropsychologist. Born in Philadelphia, he was educated at Swarthmore College, at the University of Oxford and at Harvard. During 1966–7 he was Reader in Physiological Psychology at the University of Cambridge, and from 1967–93 was Professor of Psychology at Oxford. His works include *The Neuropsychology of Cognitive Function* (1982); *Animal Intelligence* (1985); *Blindsight* (1986),

which described an aspect of loss in the visual field for which he coined that term; and *Consciousness Lost and Found* (1997). He co-authored *Analysis of Behavioural Change* (1967) and contributed to *The Oxford Handbook of Memory* (2000). In 1980 he was elected FRS.

WW 2006; WW in *Science and Engineering* 2006/7.

**WEISS, CHARLES** (28 January 1914–22 June 1985), engineer. Born Koroly Weiss in Budapest, he received higher education in Brno and Florence as a structural engineer in architectural work. In 1939 he left Mussolini's Italy for Singapore, where he assisted the RAF with underground petrol storage, and in 1942 reached Bombay, where he joined the Royal Engineers. He served in Burma and Assam, rising to major. Naturalised in 1947, in 1954 he founded Charles Weiss and Partners, which, working with the architects Powell & Moya and other firms, erected such notable structures as Wolfson College, Oxford, the Chichester Festival Theatre, the British pavilion at Expo '70 in Osaka, the Museum of London, and the Rotunda Building at New Street, Birmingham. In 1974 he was appointed CBE. Following his death his firm became part of White Young Green.

Sir Philip Powell, 'Charles Weiss 1914–1985' (typescript, dated 2 Sept. 1985); P. & V. Gibbins, personal communication with M. Jolles (2008).

**WEISS, Sir ERIC** (30 December 1908–26 March 1990), metallurgist and philanthropist. Born in Germany, he was educated at gymnasiums in Weiden and Nuremberg. In 1932 he founded Foundry Services Ltd in Birmingham, which became Foseco (Foseco Minsep from 1969), a leading provider of products to non-ferrous foundries, especially aluminium and magnesium. Chairman of Foseco Minsep from 1969–78, he was then its President. From 1976–9 he was also a member of Lloyd's. In 1988 he made possible the Eric Weiss Chair of Material Sciences and Technology at the University of Birmingham. He was knighted in 1980.

JC (27 April 1990); WWW; Jolles.

**WEISS, ISAAC JACOB** (1902–13 June 1989), Orthodox rabbi and dayan. Born in Dolina, Poland, the son of a prominent Chasidic rabbi, he studied under his father and in 1920 became dayan of the community of Grosswardein (Oradea) in Transylvania. Having survived the Nazi occupation in hiding, he helped to rebuild the Grosswardein community. In 1949, however, he moved to Britain to escape communism, and was appointed senior dayan of the Manchester Beth Din, and inducted at Manchester Great Synagogue in the presence of Chief Rabbi Israel \*Brodie, who in 1951 attempted unsuccessfully to recruit him to the London Beth Din. On his retirement in 1970 Weiss emigrated to Israel, where he headed the Eda Haredit Beth Din in Mea Shearim. Supreme among his publications is the monumental nine-volume work of responsa, *Minchat Yitzhak*.

EJ; JC (23 June 1989).

**WEISS, JOSEPH GEORGE** (10 August 1918–25 August 1969), scholar and academic. Born in Budapest, he was educated at Budapest Jewish Theological Seminary and at the University of Budapest, and then pursued postgraduate studies into Jewish mysticism at the HUJ. Arriving in Britain in 1950, he obtained his PhD at the University of London, and in 1953 began teaching in the Hebrew Department at UCL, becoming Reader in 1961. Meanwhile, when the Manchester-based Institute of Jewish Studies transferred to London in 1959 he succeeded Alexander \*Altmann as Director. In 1967 he was appointed to the Chair of Jewish Studies at UCL, a post created for him. An authority on Gnosticism, on medieval Hebrew court poetry, on Kabbalism, and – particularly – on early Chasidism, he edited the *Journal of Jewish Studies*. He died by his own hand. Much of his work was in Hebrew; selections from his English-language output were published in 1985 as *Studies in Eastern European Jewish Mysticism*, edited by Rabbi David \*Goldstein.

JC (12, 19, 26 Sept. 1969); *Times* (22 Sept. 1969); *Journal of Jewish Studies*, 20 (1969), 1; *Who's Who in World Jewry 1965*; A. Rapoport-Albert, *Hasidism Reappraised* (1996).

**WEISS, JOSEPH JOSHUA** (30 August 1907–9 April 1972), chemist. Born in Vienna and educated at university there, in 1933 he accompanied Nobel laureate Fritz Haber (1868–1934), a baptised Jew, to Cambridge, where he collaborated on the Haber-Weiss mechanism in catalytic decomposition, and received a PhD from UCL. He was a lecturer (1934–9) at UCL, and then spent the rest of his career at King's College, Newcastle (formerly a part of the University of Durham and then the University of Newcastle), where he was a lecturer (1937–48), Reader (1948–56), and Professor of Radiation Chemistry (1956–70). He made important contributions to radiochemistry and radiobiology. A medal named in his honour has been awarded by the Association for Radiation Research since 1971. His son **Bernard Weiss** (1948–) became Professor of Microelectronics at the University of Surrey in 1996 and Pro-Vice-Chancellor in 2005, and in 2009 moved to the University of Sussex as Head of the School of Engineering and Design.

WW; IBDCEE; *Nature* (2 June 1972), 298; online sources.

**WEISS, ROBERT** (c1883–6 December 1911), pioneering aviator. From Germany, he settled in about 1900 in Dewsbury, Yorkshire, near his married sister. After working for her father-in-law, a German-born rag merchant, he became a partner in the Anglo-Russian Trading Company and took flying lessons. One fine morning, intending to compete for a £50 prize offered to the first pilot to fly between Leeds and the Yorkshire coast, his instructor made a test flight with Weiss in the cockpit. As the plane prepared to land on coastal sands its power failed. Flung out head first at 60 feet, the pilot was killed instantly. Weiss was trapped in the wreckage, and died about an hour later of massive injuries. The first Jewish victim of an air crash in Britain, he was buried in Germany.

JC (15 Dec. 1911); *Times* (7, 8 Dec. 1911).

**WEISS, ROBERT ANTHONY (ROBIN)** (20 February 1940–), oncologist. Robin Weiss was educated at UCL (PhD, 1969) and worked at the

Institute for Cancer Research at Royal Marsden Hospital, where he was Professor of Viral Oncology (1984–98) and Director of Research (1990–6). Since 1999 he has been Professor of Viral Oncology at UCL. He is a specialist in the study of viruses causing cancer and was Editor of the *British Journal of Cancer*. He was elected FRS in 1997 and has won the Ernest Chain Prize (2007) and many other awards.

WW; Scientist (28 Oct. 2002).

**WEISZ, RACHEL** (7 March 1970–), actress. London-born Rachel Hannah Weisz, the daughter of a Hungarian-born engineer and his Austrian-born teacher wife, was educated at St Paul's School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where she co-founded a student drama group. In 2006 she won a BAFTA and an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress for her role in *The Constant Gardener* (2005), and has appeared in many other films. She has also appeared on the West End stage.

*International Who's Who* 2006; JC (29 Dec. 2006); online sources.

**WEITZMAN, DAVID** (18 June 1898–6 May 1987), politician and barrister. Born in Blackburn, the son of a shopkeeper, he was educated at Hutcheson's School in Glasgow, at Manchester Central School, and at the University of Manchester. Called to the Bar in 1922 by Gray's Inn (KC, 1951), he practised on the Northern Circuit. From 1945–50 he was Labour MP for Stoke Newington, and from 1950–79 for Stoke Newington and Hackney North. In 1947, in a 30-day trial at the Old Bailey, he was one of six defendants accused of conspiracy to contravene then extant orders relating to the manufacture of cosmetics; found guilty and fined £500, he was cleared on appeal. He had a lifelong attachment to Orthodox Judaism and was engaged in Jewish communal life, including the \*Board of Deputies.

JC (15 May 1987); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**WEIZMANN, CHAIM** (27 November 1874–9 November 1952), Zionist leader, statesman,

and scientist. He was born at Motel, near Pinsk, in Tsarist Belarus; his father, an affluent timber merchant, was an observant Orthodox Jew yet heavily influenced by secular learning. Educated at a secular gymnasium in Pinsk, Weizmann owing to the antisemitic quotas in force at Russia's universities undertook his higher education in Germany and Switzerland, and trained as a chemist. In 1899 he was given a minor teaching post at the University of Geneva and was already a convinced Zionist and an active member of Zionist groups. From 1904–48 he lived in England, having gone to the University of Manchester to work on the creation of synthetic dyestuffs. In 1913 he was appointed to a readership there, although he was never appointed to a chair. He was naturalised in 1920 and, along with the \*Sieff and \*Marks families, helped to make Manchester into one of the great hubs of Zionist endeavour. From about 1911, when he was elected Vice-President of the English \*Zionist Federation, he became probably the acknowledged leader of Zionism in the Diaspora. During the First World War, fortune came to his assistance, and he was instrumental in securing the \*Balfour Declaration from the British government in November 1917. Its promulgation is often seen as being in part a reward for his wartime efforts in the creation of acetone for use by Britain, and certainly the British commitment to a Jewish homeland in Palestine owed a very great deal to his powers of persuasion – which were very considerable – upon Lloyd George and other key government leaders. In 1920 he was elected President of the WZO and devoted himself full time to the Zionist cause. His moderate, pro-British approach caused him, in the wake of the Passfield White Paper of 1930, to lose a vote of confidence in his presidency, although he was re-elected to the post in 1935 and headed the Zionist movement during the dark days of the Holocaust. He could do little or nothing either to curb Nazi antisemitism or modify the British government's appeasement of the Arabs in Palestine. From the early 1940s the Zionist movement took a more forthright stance, and adopted (for the first time) the creation of an independent Jewish state in Palestine as its explicit goal. He, however, remained adamantly opposed to the rise of Zionist pro-terrorist groups at this time. During 1947–8 his lobbying and prestige were crucial in influencing American opinion to take a pro-Zionist stance and in obtaining the

UN's approval of the Partition of Palestine. In 1948 he became the first President of Israel – a largely ceremonial office that he held until his death. His *Letters and Papers*, edited by M. W. Weisgal and B. Litvinoff, were published in 25 volumes (1968–84). His nephew Ezer Weizmann (1924–2005) was President of Israel from 1993–2000.

ODNB; EJ; C. Weizmann, *Trial and Error* (1950); N. Rose, *Chaim Weizmann* (1986).

**WELLESZ, EGON JOSEPH** (21 October 1885–9 November 1974), composer and musical scholar. The son of a Viennese textile manufacturer, he was educated at the University of Vienna and studied under Arnold Schoenberg, whose biography he wrote. He became a musical scholar of note, and published *A History of Byzantine Music and Hymnography* (1949; revised 1961). He also wrote ballets, such as *Achilles auf Skyros* (1926, with a libretto by Hugo von Hofmannsthal) and operas. By the early 1930s he was Professor of Music History at the University of Vienna, and was internationally known, having been awarded an honorary degree by Oxford in 1932 – its first such award to a music historian in over a century. He had converted to Lutheranism and later to Catholicism, but with the Anschluss, as an ethnic Jew, he was under threat, and arrived in England. From 1939 he lived in Oxford, where he was a Fellow of Lincoln College and (from 1948) University Reader in Byzantine Music. In 1957 he edited volume one of *The New Oxford History of Music*, and wrote chamber music, operas, and nine symphonies. Elected FBA in 1953, he was appointed CBE in 1957.

ODNB; C. C. Benser, *Egon Wellesz (1885–1974)* (1985); IBDCEE; WWW; Grove.

**WELLS (née Davies), MARY** (16 December 1762–23 January 1829), actress and proselyte. Birmingham-born, she was a popular performer on the provincial and London stage whose financial indiscretions involving her sister's husband Emanuel Samuel (an apostate from Judaism whose father was a Lincoln metal dealer) landed her in the Fleet prison for debt. While there the once-married Mary fell

in love with inmate Joseph Sumbel (d. 1804). An exotically garbed Moroccan Jew who had arrived in England in 1794 as an envoy of his government, he was in the Fleet for contempt of court. Freed on 1 September 1797, Mary adopted Judaism, visited the mikveh, took the Hebrew name Leah, and returned the following month in order to marry him. The couple, resplendent in white satin, stood beneath the chuppah in the presence of Jews 'in their common habiliments as Old Cloathes Men'. Soon after the week-long wedding festivities Sumbel was released, but the marriage lasted barely a year. He deserted his wife and settled in Altona. She reverted to Christianity, continued her career, and penned a rambling autobiography.

ODNB; *Times* (17 Oct. 1797); *Morning Post* (20 Oct. 1797); JC (25 Sept. 1953, 26 Feb. 1960); Mary Wells, *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs Sumbel, Late Wells* (3 vols, 1811).

**WELLS, MATT** (14 December 1886–27 June 1953), boxer. His real name was Matthew Weill. Born in Walworth, south London, he was a member of the JFS Athletic Club and first entered the ring in 1903. He won the Amateur Boxing Association's British lightweight championship in 1905, 1906, and 1907. In 1908 he represented Britain at the Olympic Games. Having turned professional in 1909, he took the British lightweight title in 1911, and shortly afterwards undertook a boxing tour of the USA, and did not lose a match. In 1914, in Sydney, he captured the British, British Empire, and World welterweight titles. He lost the World Championship the following year in Massachusetts. In 1919 he was knocked out by Ted \*Lewis in the twelfth round of their fight in London. Following his retirement in 1922 he served successively as trainer to the boxing clubs at St Bartholomew's Hospital and Guy's Hospital.

JC (3 July 1953); B. Postal et al., *Encyclopedia of Jews in Sports* (1965).

**WELWYN GARDEN CITY**, Hertfordshire, has a Jewish community of about 290 people that traces its roots to the eve of the Second World War when a number of refugees from

the Reich moved there, and were soon joined by Londoners escaping the Blitz. In 1955 a synagogue opened, with Louis \*Simmonds as President. Affiliated to the \*United Synagogue, it draws membership from Hertford, Stevenage, and Ware, as well as the immediate vicinity.

JYB; online sources.

**WERNER (né Chaima), ABRAHAM ABEL** (1837–20 December 1912), Orthodox rabbi. Originally surnamed Chaima, he was born in Telz, in the Kovno (Kaunas) province of the Russian Empire, and received a traditional Lithuanian yeshivah education and obtained his rabbinical diploma at the age of 20. His reputation was such that he was appointed a dayan in Telz as early as 1862, and in 1880 he became Chief Rabbi of Finland. He arrived in London in 1891 to head the ultra-devout Chevra \*Machzike Hadath. He established a Talmud Torah that gave instruction in Yiddish, and until 1905 when in return for financial assistance the congregation agreed to recognise Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler's authority, he authorised marriages and divorces and controlled the congregation's kashrut arrangements. Of charitable disposition, when he condemned as trefa poultry brought to him by poor women he frequently paid them the cost of the bird. In contrast to Adler he passionately defended Zionism, finding its justification in the Talmud, and addressed the great rally in October 1898 at which Herzl was principal speaker. His funeral at the \*Federation of Synagogues' Edmonton cemetery witnessed an enormous outpouring of grief from Jewish East Enders. Bernard \*Homa was his grandson.

ODNB; JC (27 Dec. 1912); JE (which mistakenly states that he lived in Palestine from 1901); B. Homa, *A Fortress in Anglo-Jewry* (1953); idem, *Footprints in the Sand of Time* (1990).

**WERNER, MICHAEL** (July 1912–1 July 1989), sculptor. He was born in France to a non-Jewish father and a Jewish mother, the daughter of Henry \*de Worms, Lord Pirbright. A lapsed Catholic, he seldom used his continental title, Baron Werner von Alvensleben, and

occasionally called himself Peter Pirbright. Brought up in Austria, he was educated there, at the University of Oxford, and in Paris. Being a 'non-Aryan Christian' he fled to England in 1938. He held his first solo exhibition in 1949, and thereafter regularly showed his work in London galleries as well as in exhibitions overseas. He taught at the Watford School of Art and elsewhere. His commissions included a head of W. H. Auden, a bust of George Bernard Shaw for London's Royal Court Theatre, and a mural of 18 panels for Foxford School, Coventry.

EJ; Times (2 July 1989); JC (21 July 1989).

**WERTH, ALEXANDER** (4 February 1901–5 March 1969), journalist and author. Born in St Petersburg, he came to Britain with his family to escape the Russian Revolution. Graduating at the University of Glasgow with a First, he entered journalism in 1923 as sub-editor on the *Glasgow Bulletin* and reviewed for the *Glasgow Herald*, 1923–6. He was that newspaper's Paris Correspondent (1929–31), and filled the same role for the *Manchester Guardian* (1931–40; Moscow Correspondent, 1946–8), the *Sunday Times* (1937–40; Diplomatic Correspondent, 1940–1), and the *New Statesman* (1949–53). From 1944–6 he was a BBC commentator. Beginning with *France in Ferment* (1934) he wrote a number of authoritative books on French politics. No less respected as a commentator on Russian affairs, he also wrote the acclaimed *Russia at War 1941–45* (1964) and other works on the USSR. Large, exuberant, and musically gifted, he spent his final months bombarding his Soviet contacts with his personal denunciations of their country's treatment of Czechoslovakia. He died and was buried in Paris.

Times (7, 15 March 1969); JC (14 March 1969).

**WERTHEIMER, ASHER** (c1843–9 August 1918), and **WERTHEIMER, CHARLES J.** (c1841–25 April 1911), fine art and antiques dealers. They were the sons of Bavarian-born Samson Wertheimer (c1811–92), who descended from the famous Viennese Court Jew of the same name. In about 1830 he

arrived in London, where he set up in Bond Street as a dealer in fine art, with the works of renowned Old Masters and celebrated craftsmen passing through his hands. He sent Asher on several business trips to Tsarist Russia; the resulting purchases of objets d'art from that country's nobility found a profitable market. A self-made man, Samson left £377,000; his executors were two members of the Rothschild family. Having inherited their father's business, Asher purchased the lease of the Bond Street premises but Charles chose to trade from his home in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, which became 'a veritable treasure house'. The prices he paid at auction sales for paintings by Romney and Hoppner eclipsed all previous records, and he was an ardent collector of works by Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Millais. In 1907 he was the victim of a gang of burglars whose loot included Gainsborough's *Nancy Parsons* and Reynolds' *Hon. Mrs. Yorke*, neither of which was recovered; contemporaries estimated that his collection was still worth £500,000. He was a pioneer of the sale of Old Masters to the New World, including 30 paintings by Reynolds, as well as the famous Cellini Cup. He left £761,000, bequeathing the extraordinary sum of £500,000 to charity, including £250,000 to the \*Jewish Board of Guardians and £100,000 to the London Jewish Hospital. Asher, who in 1869 saved a woman from drowning off Ramsgate, commissioned from John Singer Sargent about nine family portraits and destined them for the National Portrait Gallery, and in 1899 purchased the famous Hope Collection of Old Masters, which he resold. He left £1,542,000, including sums to Jewish charities. At his death just before the end of the First World War it was noted that he 'had the most undisguised hatred and contempt' for Germany and invested heavily in British War Bonds.

JC (22, 29 Oct. 1869, 28 April, 5 May 1911, 16 Aug., 6 Sept. 1918, 14 June 1957); *Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs*, 10 (March 1907), 375. *Times* (12 Aug. 1918).

**WERTHEIMER, JOHN** (c1799–18 December 1883), printer. Born in London, where his father was a salaried official of the \*Great Synagogue, he became a printer in 1820. He printed the short-lived *Hebrew Intelligencer*

in 1823, and for many years he printed the JC. Based at Circus Place, London Wall, his firm, Wertheimer and Lea, printed a wide range of books, all of which were well produced, including many of direct relevance to the Jewish community. The firm's output included educational, classical, medical, and philological works; local histories; biblical commentaries; and prayer books.

JC (21 Dec. 1883); Cesarani, JC.

**WERTHEIMER, JULIUS** (1860–9 August 1924), chemist and educationist. Born in Birmingham, the son of a coal agent, he was educated at University College, Liverpool, and at Owens College, Manchester. He served as Headmaster of the Leeds School of Science and as Principal of the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol, and was also, from 1909 until his death, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Professor of Applied Chemistry at the University of Bristol. He wrote textbooks on chemistry and technology, and was an expert on water divination. He left Judaism.

WWW; *Times* (11 Aug. 1924); *Who's Who in Science (International)* (1912); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**WESKER, Sir ARNOLD** (24 May 1932–), playwright. Born to immigrant parents in Bethnal Green and raised in Stepney, he was educated at Upton House School, Hackney, and sang in the Habonim Choir. He worked in various capacities until 1958 – as a furniture apprentice, a bookseller's assistant, a farm labourer, and a pastry cook – and served (1950–2) in the RAF. He became one of the most renowned contemporary British playwrights as a leader of the so-called 'Kitchen Sink' school specialising in gritty social commentary. The best known of his many plays is probably *Chips with Everything* (1962). Many of his works have Jewish themes, especially the autobiographical series he wrote during 1958–60: *Chicken Soup with Barley*, *Roots*, and *I'm Talking About Jerusalem*. He also wrote *The Merchant*, renamed (1976) *Shylock*. He has also written many television and radio scripts, and a story for children, *Fatlips* (1978). His memoir *As Much As I Dare: an Autobiography* (1932–1959) appeared in 1994. Knighted in

2006, he was President of the International Playwrights' Committee, 1979–83.

EJ; JC (12 Dec. 1975, 26 March 1982, 12 Jan. 1990, 24 Oct. 2003); JYB; WW; R. Hayman, *Arnold Wesker* (1970); R. W. Dornan, ed. *Arnold Wesker: a Casebook* (1998).

**WESS, WILLIAM (WOOLF)** (1861–May 1946), trade union organiser and journalist. Born in Vilkomir, near Kovno, a master baker's son, he was apprenticed at the age of 12 to a shoemaker. He later worked in Dvinsk as a factory machinist. In about 1881 he was smuggled out of Tsarist Russia to avoid military service, and settled in London's East End. Adopting the forename William, he was Secretary of the International Workingmen's Educational Club founded there in 1885, and active in the Hackney branch of the Socialist League. In 1888 he testified at the inquest on Elizabeth Stride, an apparent victim of Jack the Ripper. In the 1891 Census he was lodging with 'relative' Saul Yanoff, presumably fellow radical Saul Yanovsky, with whom he went on a speaking tour that year. From 1889 he was associated with *Freedom* newspaper as compositor and writer, and from 1894–6 he edited the *Arbeter Frait*, latterly in collaboration with L. Baron. During the 1890s he founded the Federation of East London Workers' Unions, of which he served as Secretary, and he was also Secretary, successively, of the International Tailors, Machinists and Pressers' Trade Union and the United Ladies and Mantle Makers' Association. The 1901 Census lists him as a clerk in a tobacco factory. In 1906 he was a founder of the *Arbeter Frait* Club in Whitechapel, and that same year he served on the tailor's strike committee. From 1928 until its demise in 1931 he was involved with the London Freedom Group, which he helped to revive later in the decade.

Fishman, *East End Jewish Radicals*; online sources.

**WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE OF BRITISH JEWS, THE**, Anglo-Jewry's first and pre-eminent Reform congregation, was founded in 1840. Named to reflect its status as a joint venture of Sephardim and Ashkenazim, it originated in a desire by Moses \*Mocatta and

other members of \*Bevis Marks Synagogue for a branch synagogue in the West End. In 1838 their request was rejected by Bevis Marks on the grounds that its regulations forbade the erection of another Sephardi synagogue within six miles of it. In 1840 a meeting was held at the Bedford Hotel in Southampton Row by 24 people (19 of them Sephardim) interested in founding a West End synagogue with a modified liturgy. All present came from leading families, notably the Mocattas and the Goldsmids. They demanded a synagogue in their residential neighbourhood, one in which 'a revised service may be performed at hours more suited to our habits, and in a manner more calculated to inspire feelings of devotion, where religious instruction may be afforded by competent persons, and where... Jews generally may form a United Congregation under the denomination of British Jews'. D. W. \*Marks, who was appointed minister of the resulting congregation, recalled that everywhere except for the Liverpool congregation 'the pulpit was mute, the services were mechanical, and a gabble rather than a devotional exercise... [there was] gossip and the honours of the Synagogue were put up for public auction'. Boys were given a basic religious education in preparation for Bar Mitzvah, yet girls – the future mothers of the community – received none. But British society was progressing and young Jewish men were beginning to receive a university education and to mix with Christians. Such Jews 'could hardly fail to contrast the levity and irreverence of the synagogue with the earnestness and devotion' in the church and the chapel, with the result that many rejected the synagogue or left Judaism altogether. In 1841 both Bevis Marks and the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi virtually excommunicated people joining the new congregation. Helped initially by Sir John \*Simon, and later in collaboration with Albert \*Lowy, who was appointed Assistant Minister in 1842, Marks composed the congregation's prayer book. He abolished the second days of the festivals, denied the authenticity of the Oral Law, and pronounced Hebrew in the Sephardi fashion, which was considered more authentic and pleasing. The introduction of an organ would further differentiate the congregation from its Orthodox contemporaries. On 27 January 1842 the congregation's synagogue, a disused chapel in Burton Street, near Euston Road, was consecrated, with Marks delivering a



stirring address in which, inter alia, he spoke of the equality of women. The synagogue had a ladies' gallery, as did its successors, and while nowadays men and women may sit together if they so wish, as late as 1977 they were required to sit separately on festivals. In 1843 the congregation acquired its own cemetery, in Balls Pond Road. Within a few years the congregation needed larger premises, and a site in Margaret Street, off Regent Street, was selected. Sir I. L. \*Goldsmid, who gave £500 towards its construction, laid the foundation stone, and the synagogue was consecrated on 25 June 1849. The Chief Rabbi's virtual excommunication order had been lifted in 1847, and that by Bevis Marks against its rebel members in 1849, but hostility to the new synagogue remained. Being an obdurate foe of Reform, Sir Moses \*Montefiore, President of the \*Board of Deputies, refused to certify the new synagogue for marriage purposes. This meant that its members had to wed before a registrar in a civil ceremony. In 1857 a parliamentary bill was introduced enabling Nonconformists to legalise marriages in their own houses of worship, and a clause was inserted including the West London Synagogue. The Bill passed its second reading but in the committee stage the clause was deleted owing to Montefiore's influence. To oblige Marks a bishop and a peer had it reinserted when the Bill went to the Lords. A meeting between Marks and Montefiore then took place at 10 Downing Street at which Marks, supported by Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, refused Montefiore's request that the clause be withdrawn. Marks skilfully steered the congregation to gradual acceptance by the rest of Anglo-Jewry; in 1868 he decisively testified on behalf of Chief Rabbi N. M. \*Adler against Dutch-born Whitechapel butcher Moses Schott, who had claimed that in describing his meat as trefa Adler had slandered and ruined him. On 22 September 1870 the congregation's present spacious, impressive synagogue in Upper Berkeley Street was consecrated. In 1886 the congregation was permitted representation on the Board of Deputies, and it was no less a communal figure than Chief Rabbi Hermann \*Adler who, despite having shunned the Reform congregation's golden jubilee service in 1892, wrote an appreciation of Marks on the latter's death. Since Marks the synagogue's Senior Ministers have been Rev. M. \*Joseph (served 1893–1921), Rev. I. \*Harris (1922–5),

and Rabbis H. \*Reinhart (1929–57), W. \*Van der Zyl (1958–68), H. \*Gryn (1968–96), and Mark Winer (1998–). Besides Löwy, Assistant Ministers have included Revs. P. \*Magnus (served 1866–80), I. Harris (1881–1922), V. \*Simmons (1913–42), and Rabbis Bruno Italiener (1941–2), C. \*Cassell (1948–57), Michael Goulston (1968–72), J. \*Tabick (1975–99), and Helen Freeman (1999–).

Katz, JHE; JC (27 May 1909); A. Kershen, *150 years of Progressive Judaism in Britain 1840–1990* (1990); idem and J. Romain, *Tradition and Change: a history of Reform Judaism in Britain, 1840–1995* (1995); M. Goulston, 'The Theology of Reform Judaism in Great Britain', in D. Marmor, ed., *Reform Judaism* (1973); online sources.

**WESTBURY (né Wieselberg), GERALD** (29 July 1927–), oncologist. London-born, and educated at the Westminster Hospital Medical School, he served as Professor of Surgery at the Royal Marsden Hospital (1982–9) and as Dean of the Institute of Cancer Research (1986–92). He was President of the British Association of Medical Oncology from 1989–92, and served as Chairman of the British Friends of Magen David Adom. His aunt by marriage, Rigaborn **Rachel ('Rae') Wieselberg** (née Chytc; 19 June 1885–6 June 1996), a former buttonhole-maker and seamstress, was probably the oldest Jew in Britain. Her son **Jack Westbury** (d. 1987) was Mayor of Lambeth in 1970.

WW; JC (14, 28 June 1996).

**WESTERN MARBLE ARCH SYNAGOGUE, THE**, Great Cumberland Place, London, usually referred to as the Marble Arch Synagogue, resulted from the merger in 1991 of the \*Western Synagogue and the Marble Arch Synagogue. Plans to establish the latter, on an extensive site in Great Cumberland Place near Marble Arch acquired by the \*United Synagogue, were announced in 1954. The magnificent new synagogue, which essentially replaced the \*Great Synagogue, destroyed during the Blitz, as the 'cathedral' synagogue of London Jewry, was consecrated on 3 September 1961 by the Chief Rabbi. Its Minister from 1961–82 was Rabbi M. \*Unterman, and from 1983–90

Rabbi J. H. \*Sacks. Upon the merger new laws were drawn up putting the Western Marble Arch Synagogue on an independent footing. Rabbi Lionel Rosenfeld is the present Minister.

JC (16 July 1954, 9 June, 8 Sept. 1961); online sources.

**WESTERN SYNAGOGUE, THE**, amalgamated with the \*Marble Arch Synagogue in 1986. It arose from a minyan that met from 1761 for daily prayers at the Great Pulteney Street home of merchant and \*Great Synagogue member Wolf Liepman (d. 1773). In 1774, shortly after Liepman's death, the minyan merged with a charitable society called the Chevra Kadisha shel Gemilluth Chasidim ('The Holy Congregation of the Assembly of Israel'), founded by a group of tailors and embroiderers living in the vicinity of Covent Garden. At first this merged congregation met in a room in Bedford Row, and later transferred to Back Alley, Denmark Court. In 1797 it acquired Charles Dibdin's Theatre, Denmark Court, for use as a synagogue. Originally known as the Westminster Synagogue, the Western Synagogue was the first and for many years the only metropolitan congregation outside the City. It placed itself under the authority of the Great Synagogue's rabbi. The fact that it was too poor to afford a burial ground of its own reinforced its subordination. In 1808 an agreement with the Great stipulated that only people residing beyond Temple Bar or Holborn 'or within six miles westward thereof' would be admitted to membership, and that no other congregation was to be established in Westminster or the immediate vicinity. Nevertheless, in 1810 a number of members, disgruntled over seat rentals on Yom Kippur, seceded to form the Amudae Yesharim ('Pillars of the Upright') congregation in Dean Street, Soho, which was by 1819 located in Brewer Street, and in 1829 moved into its own synagogue in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. Meanwhile, in 1811 the Westminster Jews' Free School was founded, and in 1815, with the acquisition of a burial ground of its own the Western effectively heralded its independence from the Great. In 1826 it acquired a new synagogue, in St Alban's Place off the Haymarket, which was re-consecrated in 1851 in the presence of the Chief Rabbi. The Western was consistently

the most progressive of the nineteenth-century Orthodox London synagogues. Solomon \*Bennett, that thorn in the side of Chief Rabbi S. \*Hirschell, was a member. Its Minister, Rev. T. \*Goodman, gave regular sermons in English from 1842. Significantly, Rev. Moss Barnett Levy (d. 6 December 1873), Minister 1849–73 in succession to Rev. Henry A. Hart, was, most unusually for a spiritual leader, a lifelong bachelor who evidently felt under no pressure to comply with the halakhic tenet that a man in his position be married. The Western was foremost among Orthodox metropolitan synagogues in demanding reforms to aspects of the ritual and liturgy, and the first to abolish the reading of monetary offerings made by members called to the Torah. The Maiden Lane Congregation reunited with the Western in 1907. The Haymarket Synagogue was demolished in the summer of 1914 and the following year a new one, in Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road, was consecrated. It was destroyed in 1941 during the Blitz. In 1943 the congregation moved to Grotian Hall, Wigmore Street, but, soon being bombed out, relocated nearby. In 1947 it shifted to Carton Street, Gloucester Place, and in 1955 acquired a site in Crawford Place, Marylebone, for a synagogue that was consecrated in 1957. Ministers have included Revs. Gerald Friedlander, E. P. Phillips, and Arthur Barnett, and Rabbis Bernard M. Casper and David Miller.

Roth, *Great Synagogue*; M. Levy, *The Western Synagogue* (1897); A. Barnett, *The Western Synagogue through Two Centuries (1761–1961)* (1961); Jolles; online sources.

**WEVILL (née Guttman), ASSIA** (15 May 1927–23 March 1969), literary icon. Her Russian-born Jewish father was a physiotherapist in Berlin, and her mother an 'Aryan' Lutheran. In 1933 the family emigrated to Tel Aviv. A renowned beauty, in 1947 she married the first of three non-Jewish husbands, an English sergeant stationed in Palestine, and moved to Canada. She subsequently divorced him and married, in succession, a Canadian economist and a Canadian poet. She also had many affairs. From 1956 she lived in Britain, chiefly in London, where she worked as a leading advertising copywriter and produced an English translation of the work of Hebrew poet Yehuda Amichai. From 1981, she was the

mistress and de facto wife of poet Ted Hughes (1930–98), who was married at the time to the later celebrated American-born poet Sylvia Plath (1932–63). Hughes, whose stormy marriage was deteriorating, left Plath to live with Wevill. Plath's suicide in early 1963 has been attributed by many to Hughes's relationship with Wevill, although Plath was already severely depressive and had attempted suicide while an undergraduate in the USA. Hughes lived with the increasingly neurotic Wevill for seven years, wrote many poems that revolved around her Jewish identity, and visited Israel in 1971, after her death. In March 1969, having become, like Plath, an extreme depressive, Wevill killed herself and her young daughter who was apparently (but not certainly) Hughes's child. As Sylvia Plath gained iconic status – she was the first person to be awarded a Pulitzer Prize posthumously – Wevill was increasingly seen as the evil 'Lilith' who broke up the great poetic marriage of the twentieth century, or, alternatively, as another victim of the 'demonic' Hughes. None of this prevented Hughes, in 1984, from being appointed Poet Laureate.

E. Feinstein, *Ted Hughes* (2001); Y. Koren & E. Negev, *A Lover of Unreason: The Tragic Life and Death of Assia Wevill* (2006).

**WHARTON** (né Nathan), **MICHAEL BERNARD** (19 April 1913–23 January 2006), journalist. Born in Shipley, Yorkshire, he was the son of a woollen merchant of German-Jewish origin and a non-Jewish mother. Educated at Bradford Grammar School and at Lincoln College, Oxford, he changed his surname to Wharton, his mother's maiden name, in 1938 and became a regular contributor to *Punch*. His mother's conviction that they were the heirs to Wharton Hall, Westmorland, was recounted by him in his autobiography *The Missing Will* (1984). During the Second World War he served as a lieutenant-colonel in India, and then worked for the BBC. From 1957 until his death he conducted, under the pseudonym Peter Simple, the famous 'Way of the World' column in the *Daily Telegraph* and later in the *Sunday Telegraph*, at first in conjunction with Colin Welch, and later by himself. The column's hilarious right-wing satire attacked every form of 'political correctness', with Wharton often being described as the

funniest writer in England. He published a further memoir, *A Dubious Codicil* (1991).

ODNB; JC (18 Aug. 1989).

**WHITE, JACK** (23 December 1896–27 November 1949), Victoria Cross recipient. Born Jacob Weiss in Leeds and raised in Manchester, he attended Marlborough Road School, Broughton, and joined the JLB. Like his immigrant father, who died in a factory fire in 1914, he worked for a Jewish-owned waterproofing business. During the First World War, as a signaller in the Sixth Battalion, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, he saw action at Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for 'conspicuous bravery and resource' in saving an officer's life and landing the rifles and equipment of other comrades who were mortally wounded in their pontoon while attempting to cross the River Diala near Baghdad under heavy machine gun fire on 27 March 1917. Having promptly tied a telephone wire to the pontoon Private White had then jumped into the river and towed the pontoon to shore. Back in Manchester after the war, he became a travelling salesman. A life vice-president of the Sydney Frankenburg branch of the British Legion, he joined the ARP in 1940. For a time he served on the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews.

JC (6 July 1917, 11 April 1919, 2 Dec. 1949); M. Dobkin, *More Tales of Manchester Jewry* (1994).

**WHITEHAVEN** *see* **BARROW-IN-FURNESS**

**WIEDER, NAPHTALI** (5 May 1905–5 March 2001), academic and expert on Jewish liturgy. Born in Sziget, Hungary, the son of a wholesaler in the wine trade, he studied at yeshivot in Hungary, at Berlin's Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums, and at the University of Würzburg (PhD, 1936), and was ordained a rabbi. In 1939 he arrived in England. From 1947–70 he lectured in Talmud, Midrash, and Liturgy at Jews' College, and was a lecturer (1970–1) and Reader (1971–2) in Hebrew and Jewish Studies at UCL. He

then lived in Israel. He edited the *Journal of Jewish Studies* and the *Bulletin of the Institute of Jewish Studies*, of which was a co-director. His publications include *Islamic Influences on Jewish Worship* (1947), *Judean Scrolls and Karaism* (1962), and the two-volume *Formation of the Jewish Liturgy in the East and the West* (1998), his most substantial work.

JC (26 May 1972, 20 April 2001); *Times* (April 2001); S. Reif, *Le'ela*, 51 (2001), 67–78.

**WIEN, Sir PHILIP SOLLY** (7 August 1913–11 June 1981), judge. Born in Cardiff, educated at Canton High School there, at the University College of South Wales, and at UCL, he practised as a Cardiff solicitor from 1938–46. During the Second World War he was a major in the 22nd Dragoons and led a squadron of armoured cars in the 53rd Welsh Division (mentioned in despatches). Afterwards he was a prosecutor at the war crimes trials in Hamburg. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1946 (QC, 1961; Bencher, 1969), he became Leader of the Wales and Chester Circuit (1969–70) and its Presiding Judge (1976–9). He was chief counsel for the National Coal Board regarding the Aberfan disaster of 1966. He served as Recorder of Birkenhead (1965–9) and Recorder of Swansea (1969–70). Knighted in 1970, he served as a Judge of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, from 1970 until his death. He was Chairman of the Medical Appeals Tribunal from 1961–70.

JC (19 June 1981); WWW; Jolles.

**WIENER, ALFRED** (16 March 1885–4 February 1964), founder of the Wiener Library. The father-in-law of Ludwik \*Finkelstein, he was born in Potsdam, the son of a businessman involved in the haberdashery trade, and was educated at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. He fought in the German army in the First World War and won the Iron Cross, Second Class. During the 1920s he worked for the *Centralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens*, the representative body of German Jewry, where he was one of the first to understand the dangers posed by Hitler and Nazism. In 1933 he fled to Amsterdam, where, with Dr David Cohen, he established

the Jewish Central Information Office. In 1939 this was transferred to London, where it became the nucleus of the \*Wiener Library. During the Second World War he worked in the USA for the British government. After the war he headed the Library.

*Times* (6 Feb. 1964); B. Barkow, *Alfred Wiener and the Making of the Holocaust Library* (1997).

**WIENER, HAROLD MARCUS** (28 October 1875–23 August 1929), Biblical scholar and communal leader. His father was a merchant and his mother a member of the \*Mendes da Costa family. Born in London, he was educated at St Paul's School and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge (Whewell Scholar), and was President of the Cambridge Hebrew Congregation. In 1901 was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. He practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer, and was an elder of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and President of the Notting Hill Synagogue. From 1924 he lived in Palestine, where he conducted research as an archaeologist and scholar. He was killed by Arabs in the 1929 Jerusalem riots. His works include *The Prophets of Israel in History and Criticism* (1923). *Posthumous Essays by Harold M. Wiener* (1932), edited by Herbert \*Loewe, includes a biographical note.

JC (10 June 1898, 27 April 1900, 30 Aug. 1929, 6 Sept. 1929; 15 Nov. 1929; 13 June 1930).

**WIENER LIBRARY, THE**, now officially known as The Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library, is a library and research centre in London, with an internationally known collection on the Third Reich and Nazism that was used in the 1961 Eichmann trial and in other legal actions. It was founded in 1934 in Amsterdam by David Cohen as the Jewish Central Information Office; Alfred \*Wiener served as its Director. It aimed to collect material on the realities of the Nazi regime for use by Jewish organisations, and it amassed much Nazi propaganda material. In 1939 it transferred to London. Initially located in Manchester Square and from 1956 in Devonshire Street, it assisted the BBC and helped the British government to prepare the cases against Nazi war criminals. It

published the *Wiener Library Bulletin*, a valuable source. In 1964 the American academic Walter Z. \*Laqueur became its Director, and inaugurated the scholarly *Journal of Contemporary History*. Many of the Library's holdings were moved to Tel Aviv University in the mid-1970s. It still contains 50,000 items and remains one of the world's central institutions for the study of Nazism and related subjects. Its present director, Ben Barkow, is the author of *Alfred Wiener and the Making of the Holocaust Library* (1997) – an account of its early history. The Library publishes a newsletter and other works and holds seminars and conferences.

EJ; JYB; JC (7 Feb. 1964).

**WIGODER, BASIL THOMAS, BARON WIGODER** (12 February 1921–12 August 2004), politician and barrister. He was a native of Manchester, where his father, from Dublin, was a dentist and his mother, from Bulawayo, was at one period a JP; both parents were leading Zionists. Educated at Manchester Grammar School and at Oriol College, Oxford (President of the Oxford Union, 1946), he was called to the Bar in 1946 by Gray's Inn (QC, 1966; Bencher, 1972; Treasurer, 1989), became a successful criminal barrister practising on the South Eastern Circuit, and appeared in many famous cases. From 1972–87 he was a Recorder of the Crown Courts, and from 1970–4 a member of the General Council of the Bar. He unsuccessfully contested three parliamentary seats as a Liberal candidate. He was Chairman of the Liberal Party Executive (1963–5) and of the Liberal Party Organising Committee (1965–6). Given a life peerage in 1974, he served in the Lords as the Liberal Party's Deputy Chief Whip (1976–7) and as its Chief Whip (1977–84). From 1977–80 he was Chairman of the Health Services Board.

JC (26 Nov. 1982, 24 Sept. 2004); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**WIGODER, GEOFFREY BERNARD** (3 August 1922–9 April 1999), author and journalist. The cousin of Basil \*Wigoder and brother of Thelma \*Ruby, he was born in Leeds, where his father practised dentistry. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, obtained

a doctorate at Oxford in Jewish Philology and then enrolled at the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York. Settling in Israel in 1949, he became a prolific author of major works on Judaism, Zionism, and interfaith relations. From 1950–9 he directed Kol Zion Lagolah, Israel's English-language broadcasting service, and was then, for seven years, the BBC's Israel Correspondent. On Cecil \*Roth's death he became Editor-in-Chief of the *Encyclopedia Judaica* (1972). In 1991, as a visiting professor, he taught courses on contemporary Jewry at the University of Manchester. He was Chairman of the International Jewish Committee for Inter-Religious Consultations at the time of his death in Jerusalem.

JC (26 Nov. 1982, 30 April 1999, 24 Sept. 2004); Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WWW.

**WIGRAM, LIONEL** (2 February 1907–3 February 1944), solicitor and chief instructor of the British Army Battle School. The son of a former Volozhin Yeshivah student who settled in Sheffield, becoming a furniture dealer, he was educated at the city's King Edward's School and at Queen's College, Oxford. He became the head of a well-known firm of solicitors, Wigram & Co., which carried out the enormous sale of the Marquess of Bute's Cardiff properties in 1938. An officer in the TA and interested in military tactics, he was in 1941 appointed commandant of the First Divisional Battle School at Chelwood Gate, which trained commanders in battle drill. By then a TA lieutenant-colonel, he became head of the Central Battle School at Barnard Castle. He wrote the training manual (*Infantry*) *Battle Drill* (1941; reprinted 2005). As a major in the Royal Fusiliers, he was killed in the Sicily Campaign. He had been very active in Jewish charity work. His nephew **Clive Wigram** (d. 1956, aged 29) was President of the Oxford Union, and married the daughter of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Kilmuir) who died in 1956 aged 29, was married to the daughter of Lord Chancellor Lord Kilmuir.

JC (25 Feb. 1944); *Times* (22 Feb. 1944, 3 March 1951).

**WILKES, LYALL** (19 May 1914–28 March 1991), politician, judge, and writer. He was

born in Newcastle upon Tyne and educated at Newcastle Grammar School and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was Secretary of the Oxford Union Society and Chairman of the University Labour Club. He served as a major in the Second World War (mentioned in despatches). In 1947 he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. From 1945–51 he was Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne Central. He was Assistant Recorder of Sheffield and of Newcastle upon Tyne (1960–2) and Deputy-Chairman of the Durham Quarter Sessions (1961–4). From 1964–82 he served as a County Court Judge, and afterwards as a Circuit Judge. He co-edited *Would I Fight?* (1938), a collection of essays by Oxford undergraduates, and co-authored the pamphlet *Palestine: the Stark Facts and the Way Out* (1948). He also wrote poetry, and biographies of artists and architects and of Field-Marshal Sir Francis Festing. His father, a stalwart of the Newcastle Hebrew Congregation, died in 1975 leaving bequests to local Jewish charities, but although he himself had been a vice-president of the Federation of Jewish Youth Societies he seems to have had no obituary in the JC.

JC (16 Dec. 1949, 10 April 1964); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**WILLIAMS, CHARLES** (8 May 1893–7 September 1978), composer. Born Isaac Cozerbreit in Shadwell in the East End, the son of Wolf Cozerbreit, a concert singer who used the name Charles Williams in performance, he formally took that same name during the First World War. He studied violin at the RAM and served in the King's Royal Rifles during the First World War. In the 1920s he was a freelance orchestral violinist whose engagements ranged from performing under Sir Edward Elgar to accompanying silent films. From 1929 he became a pioneer of writing background music for British talkies, beginning with Alfred Hitchcock's *Blackmail*. He wrote several of the most famous and familiar examples of film music in history, including 'The Dream of Olwen' from *While I Live* (1947) and 'Jealous Lover', originally for *The Dangerous Age* (1949), which became famous as 'The Theme from *The Apartment*', Billy Wilder's 1960 classic. Both have been recorded many times. Williams

wrote the signature tunes for many radio and early television shows, such as *The Potter's Wheel*, and *Friday Night Is Music Night*. He also composed 'Majestic Fanfare' (1952), the theme music of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

ODNB.

**WILMERS, MARY-KAY** (19 July 1938–), editor. Born in Chicago, the daughter of a British father, she read modern languages at Oxford and embarked on a career in publishing. She became Deputy Editor of *The Listener* and helped to found the *London Review of Books*, of which she became Editor in 1992. It has frequently published left-wing anti-American and anti-Israel material, and she is on record as describing herself in the *Sunday Times* as 'unambiguously hostile to Israel'. She was once married to Stephen \*Frears.

JC (12 Sept. 2008, 23 Oct. 2009); online sources.

**WILSON (née Friedeberg; formerly Simon), HARRIETT CHARLOTTE** (14 September 1916–14 July 2002), sociologist and writer on delinquency. She was born in Berlin, the daughter of a wealthy jeweller of Jewish origin. The family lost everything in the German hyper-inflation of 1923, and sank into poverty. She married a German Jewish businessman in 1935, and fled with him to Spain and then, in 1937, to London. They divorced in 1938; she eventually married a professor of crystallography at the universities of Cardiff and Birmingham. Owing to her family's financial loss, she lacked a higher education, but gained a degree in sociology at the LSE in 1946 and, later, a doctoral degree from the University of Wales in Cardiff. She published her first book, *Delinquency and Child Neglect*, in 1962, and became a pioneer in developing nursery education for deprived children. Her most important book, the co-authored *Parents and Children in the Inner City*, appeared in 1978. The ideas she developed about preventing delinquency became very influential in forming governmental policy.

ODNB.

**WILSON, SCOTTIE** (6 June 1888–26 March 1972), ‘naïve’ artist. A Glaswegian from the Gorbals called Lewis (or Louis) Freeman, Wilson received little formal education, and after serving with the Scottish Rifles in South Africa and India and on the Western Front during the First World War he settled in Canada, where he ran a second-hand shop and began doodling with fountain pen. He went on to create innumerable drawings and designs, typically in pen and coloured pencil, composed of flora and fauna, especially birds and fish, as well as rather grotesque human faces. When asked what his drawings meant he would respond, cryptically, that he was recording his dreams. Mervyn \*Levy in *The Times* described him as a ‘visionary’ whose creations symbolised the struggle between good and evil. William Blake’s influence can be detected in Wilson’s work, which following his return to Britain after the Second World War attracted considerable interest. He produced a series of designs for Edinburgh Weavers and a range of pottery ware for Royal Worcester. His work was acquired for many public collections, including the Tate Gallery, London, the Musée d’Art Moderne, Paris, and the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

EJ; JC (29 May 1959, 7 April 1972 (gives his birth forename as Robert), 25 June 1982, 25 Nov, 9 Dec. 1983); S. Wilson, *Scottie Wilson* (1966); G. A. Schreiner, *Scottie Wilson* (1979); G. Melly, *It’s All Writ Out for You: The Life and Work of Scottie Wilson* (1986); A. J. Petullo and K. Murrell, *Scottie Wilson: Peddler Turned Painter* (2004).

**WINCHEVSKY, MORRIS** (9 August 1856–18 March 1932), socialist, poet, editor, and educationist. His real name was Lippe Benzion Novochovit. Born in Yanova, Lithuania, in the Tsarist empire, he was from an early age brought up in Kovno. There, he studied the Bible with his devout father, and after elementary education at a traditional cheder he attended secular schools. Influenced by the literature of the Russian Haskalah, he abandoned involvement in religious life but remained a cultural Jew. In the early 1870s he began writing for the Hebrew weekly *Ha-Maggid*, became involved in Jewish radicalism, and left Russia to evade arrest. From 1879–94 he lived in London, working at the Seligman Bank and,

at the same time, participating in the Jewish socialist movement along with such people as A. S. \*Lieberman. He composed, in 1879, a Yiddish socialist tract, *Yehi Or* (‘Let There Be Light’). It was published in 1885, the year following the introduction of a socialist paper for Yiddish-speaking immigrants, *Der Poylisher Yidl*. When his co-editor, E. W. Rabbinowitz, shifted the paper’s thrust away from socialism Winchevsky left and joined the new socialist weekly, *Der Arbayter Fraynd*. After its acquisition by anarchists in 1891 Winchevsky quit and participated in a new venture, *Fraye Velt*. In 1894 he emigrated to the USA, which was home to a rapidly increasing Jewish immigrant working class among whom he could foster his ideas. He was, inter alia, co-founder in New York in 1897 of the extremely successful Yiddish Daily *Forverts* (‘Forward’).

ODNB; EJ; L. P. Gartner, *The Jewish immigrant in England, 1870–1914* (3rd ed. 2001); Fishman, *East End Jewish Radicals*.

**WIND, EDGAR MARCEL** (14 May 1900–12 September 1971), art historian. A Berliner by birth, the son of an Argentinian merchant engaged in exporting from Germany, he was educated at the universities of Berlin and Hamburg. In 1924 he moved to the USA, where he taught at the University of North Carolina. He returned to the University of Hamburg in 1927, where he worked under Aby Warburg of the Warburg Institute. When Hitler came to power, he left for London and helped to re-establish the Warburg Institute there, serving as its Director from 1934 and (from 1937) co-editing its journal. From 1939–55 he again taught in the USA. He was (1955–67) the first Professor of Art History at the University of Oxford. A charismatic lecturer, he attracted vast audiences and initiated the scholarly study of art history at Oxford. He was an expert on Renaissance art whose best-known works include *Pagan Mysteries in the Renaissance* (1958) and *Art and Anarchy* (1960).

ODNB.

**WINEGARTEN, ASHER** (1922–19 September 1979), economist and statistician. Born in

Whitechapel, he was educated at Highbury County Secondary School and the LSE, where in 1942 he was Farr Medallist. From 1942–7 he worked at the Admiralty, leaving to join the National Union of Farmers (NUF) as Chief Economist. He established an international reputation as a specialist in the economics of agriculture. Appointed CBE in 1968, he was (1970–8) the NUF's Deputy Director-General, and (1973–8) Professor of Agricultural Policy, Wye College, London. In April 1978 he became Director-General of the NUF, but was stricken with his fatal illness weeks later, and in December was replaced, remaining with the union as an economic policy advisor. He took an active interest in the Jewish Institute of Family Guidance, but otherwise had little time to devote to his family's tradition of communal involvement. From 1946 he was married to Hammersmith-born literary scholar and biographer **Renee Winegarten** (née Aarons; 1922–).

JC (29 Sept. 1979).

**WINEGARTEN, JONATHAN ISAAC** (10 December 1944–), judge and communal leader. Educated at the \*Hasmonean Grammar School, at \*Gateshead Yeshivah, and at UCL, he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1969. He was also appointed, in 1990, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He practised at the Chancery Bar from 1970–91, when he was appointed a Master of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, and became Chief Master in 1998. He also served as Vice-President of the Federation of Synagogues from 1989–2001, as President of the Shomrei Hadath Synagogue in Hampstead (of which his father was a founder and president) from 1982–2003, as a member of the Council of \*Jews' College from 1989–2000, and as a member of the \*Board of Deputies from 1973–9. He has edited works on the law, and has also published the *Collected Works of Rabbi Z. H. Ferber* (11 vols, 1983–92). His important position both as an Orthodox Jew and as a senior judge would have been difficult to imagine before the present generation. His mother **Hannah Winegarten** (née Cohen; 19 February 1917–17 August 2007), the daughter of a president of the Sunderland Beth Hamedrash, was a languages graduate

of the University of Durham who became Deputy Head of Avigdor Primary School.

WW; JC (21 Dec. 2007).

**WINEHOUSE, AMY** (14 September 1983–), singer and songwriter. A bluesy, jazzy, soulful contralto, Amy Jade Winehouse grew up in Southgate, north London, the daughter of a taxi driver. She briefly attended the Sylvia Young Theatre School, and then the BRIT (British Record Industry Trust) School in Croydon. In 2004 her song 'Stronger Than Me' won an Ivor Novello Award for best contemporary song, and that same year her debut album, *Frank*, was shortlisted for the Mercury Music Prize album of the year. In 2006 her second album, *Back to Black*, containing her iconic *Rehab* was released. In 2007 she won the South Bank Show pop music award, a BRIT Award as best female solo artist, and an Elle Style award. Early in 2008 she won five Grammy awards and a Novello Award.

Daily Telegraph Magazine (16 Sept. 2006); JC (11 April 2008).

**WINEMAN, VIVIAN** (14 February 1950–), solicitor and communal leader. A London-born, Cambridge-educated solicitor, and a former chairman of British Friends of Peace Now, he was elected President of the \*Board of Deputies in 2009 in an unprecedented four-way contest. With no outright winner among the four candidates in the first round, deputies' alternative preferences were taken into account under the single transferable vote system. Almost immediately after taking office he was embroiled in controversy, when six deputies, including the Director of Academic Friends of Israel and the Vice-Chairman of the \*Zionist Federation, publicly denounced an article he had written in the *Jerusalem Post* describing as 'misguided and alarmist' one by British international affairs specialist Robin Shepherd (author of *A State Beyond the Pale: Europe's Problem with Israel*), who described British opinion-makers as 'among the most hostile to Israel in the Western world'. The six accused Wineman of 'downplaying the undoubted growth of



malevolent opinion in the UK towards Israel and – by extension – towards Jews who speak out on behalf of Israel’.

JYB; JC (22 May, 7 Aug. 2009).

**WINGATE, HAROLD HYAM** (22 January 1901–September 1979), lawyer, property developer, and philanthropist. Born in East London and educated at the Raines’ Foundation School and at Imperial College London (First in Chemistry), he worked as an analytical chemist for Lever Brothers, and later qualified as a barrister (Gray’s Inn), practising in patent law and then as a solicitor. He then entered property development, heading Chesterfield Properties, a company that owned the Curzon Cinema, the Comedy Theatre, and other sites in the West End, as well as in Leeds, Bristol, and elsewhere. He was a member of the Council of the AJA and of other Jewish bodies. In 1960 he established the Harold Wingate Foundation, which has given away millions to medical and other causes, and which funds the Wingate Scholarships. It sponsors the annual Jewish Book awards originally given by the JC and later by the *Jewish Quarterly*. Wingate was also an art and book collector of note. His wife Minnie was President of Women’s ORT.

JC (5 Oct. 1979); Cooper, *Pride Versus Prejudice*.

■ **WINGATE, ORDE CHARLES** (23 February 1903–24 March 1944), army officer. The famous pro-Zionist British soldier Orde Wingate was the son of a colonel in the Indian Army. His family were Plymouth Brethren. Certain of his ancestors had served as missionaries to the Jews of Budapest. Educated at Charterhouse and at the RMA, Woolwich, he entered the army in 1923. Posted to Palestine in 1936 to fight Arab terrorists, he came into close contact with the Haganah and became a passionate supporter of the Yishuv and of the Zionist movement. Known in Hebrew as *Ha-Yedid* (‘The Friend’), he did much to spark the Palmach and other Zionist military groups. Although he was awarded a DSO, he was transferred from Palestine by the British in 1939 owing to his strong Zionist loyalties,

and not allowed to re-enter. During the Second World War he fought with distinction in Ethiopia and in Burma, where he was killed in a plane crash. He was a particular favourite of Churchill, who made a point of introducing him to President Roosevelt. By an unusual agreement between the British and American governments, Wingate is buried in Arlington National Cemetery near Washington DC. Another patron of Wingate was Leopold \*Amery, Secretary for India during the war, whose mother’s converted Budapest Jewish ancestors might have known Wingate’s missionary ancestors. Wingate became a posthumous folk hero in Israel, where a children’s village, a forest, a college of physical education, and Wingate Square in Jerusalem are named in his honour. His wife, although a non-Jew, became a leader of British Youth Aliyah.

ODNB; EJ; C. Smith, *Wingate of Burma, Ethiopia, and Zion* (1999) and P. Mead, *Wingate and the Historians* (1987).

**WINNER, Dame ALBERTINE LOUISA** (4 March 1907–13 May 1988), physician and medical administrator. Born in Coulsdon, Surrey, the daughter of a Dutch-born hide merchant originally surnamed Weiner, she was educated at the Frances Holland School, Clarence Gate (Head Girl); at UCL; and at UCH (BSc; MRCS; LRCP; University Gold Medal, 1932; MD, 1934; MRCP, 1935; FRCP, 1959; FFCM, 1974). She became Honorary Assistant Physician at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital in 1937 and served as a lieutenant-colonel in the RAMC from 1940–6. From 1947–67 she served in the Ministry of Health and, from 1962–7, was the first woman to hold the post of Chief Medical Officer. From 1946–70 she was Hon. Consultant for Women’s Services to the Army. She was also Linacre Fellow, 1967–78, in charge of postgraduate medical education for the Royal College of Physicians, and from 1965–8 was the Queen’s Honorary Physician. From 1977 she was President of the St Christopher’s Hospice, which she had helped to found. For many years an agnostic, she reconnected with Judaism in later life. She was created DBE in 1967.

ODNB; WWW; Jolles.

**WINNER, MICHAEL ROBERT** (30 October 1935–), film director, food critic, and bon vivant. The son of a prosperous London clothing retailer who helped to found the New West End Synagogue and, with his wife, established the Winner Synagogue in the Yemin Orde Wingate Youth Village near Haifa, he was educated at a Quaker school in Hertfordshire and Downing College, Cambridge, where he read law and edited the student newspaper, *Varsity*. During his teens he wrote a syndicated regular show business column for the *Kensington Post*, interviewing major stars. As a film director he frequently directed Oliver \*Reed. His early films include *The System* (1964), *The Jokers* (1967), and *Hannibal Brooks* (1969). The *Death Wish* films starring Charles Bronson are probably his best known. *A Chorus of Disapproval* (1989) won first prize at the Cologne Film Festival. Also well known for his gastronomy column in the *Sunday Times* and for his appearances in television commercials, he chairs the Police Memorial Trust, which he founded in 1984 to commemorate police officers killed in the line of duty. His autobiography, *Winner Takes All*, appeared in 2004.

JC (3 Dec. 1954, 4 Dec. 1986, 2 July 1993, 9 Oct. 2007); *Times* (21 April 1984); online sources.

**WINNICK, DAVID JULIAN** (26 June 1933–), politician. Born in Brighton and educated at the LSE, he was originally a clerk in the engineering industry. From 1951–3 he was on National Service in the army. He was Branch Secretary of the Clerical and Administration Workers' Union from 1956–62 and was Advertising Manager of *Tribune* from 1963–6, and later worked for the UK Immigrant Aid Service. He was a Labour councillor in Willesden and Brent from 1959–66 and served as Labour MP for Croydon South in 1966–70. Since 1979 he has represented Walsall North. Although he never held any frontbench position he became well known for his campaigns in support of compensation for former POWs of the Japanese and their widows. In November 2005 he was again in the spotlight for his amendment that successfully reduced the time an accused terrorist could be held in detention from the proposed 90 days to 28 days – the first defeat inflicted on the Blair government in its history.

JC (11 May 1979); Jolles; Stenton; WW.

**WINNICK, MAURICE** (28 March 1902–29 May 1962), bandleader and television impresario. Born in Manchester, he began in show business as a boy violinist earning half-a-crown a week and as a cinema musician accompanying silent films. He briefly led a band on transatlantic liners, and played in various orchestras. In 1928 he formed his own band, in 1930 he became resident orchestra leader at the Piccadilly Hotel. Proving a popular dance band leader, he played in various British venues throughout the 1930s, and broadcast. His band was the first to be heard in a British talking film. In 1936 he succeeded Harry \*Roy at the Mayfair Hotel, and later performed at the Dorchester Hotel, and toured Britain with his 'Dorchester Follies'. His signature tune was *The Sweetest Music This Side of Heaven*. In the 1950s he introduced to Britain such American television fare as *Twenty Questions* and *What's My Line?*

*Times* (30 May 1962); JC (1 July 1962); *The Oxford Companion to Popular Music* (1991).

**WINSTEN (né Weinstein), STEPHEN** (1893–1991), writer and editor. Known particularly for his studies of George Bernard Shaw and Henry Salt, in his East End youth as Samuel ('Simy') Weinstein was one of the group of young Jewish intellectuals and artists subsequently known as the 'Whitechapel Boys'. He married Slade-trained artist and sculptor Clara Birnberg (1894–1989), who was sometimes known as Clara Blake; they became members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and lived near Shaw in Hertfordshire. Winsten edited *G.B.S. 90: Aspects of Bernard Shaw's Life and Work* (1946) and wrote *Days with Bernard Shaw* (1948), *Salt and His Circle* (1951), *Shaw's Corner* (1952), and *Jesting Apostle* (1956). His wife's output included a statue of St Joan in Shaw's garden, a bust and a portrait of Shaw, illustrations to Shaw's *Buoyant Billions* (1949), and his posthumously published *My Dear Dorothea* (1956). Ruth \*Harrison was their daughter. Their son Professor **Christopher Blake Winsten** (1923–28 May 2005), of the University of Essex, where from 1979–82 he was Dean of Mathematical Studies, co-authored *Studies in the Economics of Transportation* (1956).

JC (6 March 1936, 2 Feb. 1951, 11 Nov. 1955, 27 April 1979, 20 Nov. 1987, 5 March 1999); R. Dickson and

S. MacDougall, 'The Whitechapel Boys', *Jewish Quarterly* (Autumn 2004).

**WINSTON, ROBERT MAURICE LIPSON, BARON WINSTON** (15 July 1940–), physician, medical educationist, and television presenter. One of the most visible and popular television presenters on medical matters, he was the son of a London diamond cutter who died in 1949; his mother remarried in 1960. Educated at St Paul's School and at London Hospital Medical College, University of London (MB, 1964), he became a specialist on human fertility issues and a pioneer of fertility microsurgery. He became nationally known – and, with his trademark black moustache, instantly recognisable – in such BBC series as *Superhuman*, *The Secret Life of Twins*, and *The Human Body*. He has written 300 scientific papers and many books, is a Fellow of several learned bodies, and was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 2004–5. Given a life peerage in 1995, he sits as a Labour peer. He has chaired the Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology. Since 2001 he has been Chancellor of Sheffield Hallam University. He chaired the Queen Charlotte's Appeal, which raised £13,000,000 to improve the health of women and babies, and in 1993 received the Chief Rabbi's Open Award for Contributions to Society. His mother, **Ruth Winston Fox**, MBE (née Lipson; 12 September 1912–23 November 2007), the niece of Daniel \*Lipson and granddaughter of Herman \*Shandel, was a leading social worker. Educated at St Paul's Girls' School and KCL, she served as Mayor of Southgate (now Enfield) in 1958–9, sat on the \*Board of Deputies, and was President of the League of Jewish Women.

Jolles; WW; Dod; S. Massil & W. Winston, 'Ruth Winston Fox and the Jewish Way of Life', *JYB* 2010, xxi–xxv.

**WINSTONE, ERIC** (1 January 1915–2 May 1974), accordionist, bandleader, and composer. London-born, he worked for the Gas Light and Coke Company, and in the evenings played the piano with local bands. In 1935 he led his first band, a sextet, at the Spanish Club in Cavendish Square. At around that

time he took up the accordion, performing as a soloist and in quintets, and founded an academy where that instrument was taught. He formed the very popular Swing Quartet, and later the London Piano Accordion Band and the widely touring Eric Winstone Dance Orchestra, which was a crowd pleaser at Butlin's Holiday Camps. As an arranger and composer he achieved success with *Oasis*, *Mirage*, *Bottle Party*, *Bugle Bounce*, *Pony Express*, and his signature tune, *Stagecoach* (1942). Later in his career he was Musical Director of Southern Television, and was associated with the BBC's *Late Night Host* and *Music While You Work*.

*Times* (3 May 1974); C. Larkin, *The Encyclopedia of Popular Music* (1998).

**WINTER, PAUL** (1904–October 1969), scholar and author. A lawyer in his native Czechoslovakia until the Nazi invasion in 1939, he subsequently fought in the Czechoslovak army under British command, and later joined UNRRA as a legal advisor regarding Displaced Persons. In 1950 he became a naturalised Briton. The discovery that all his loved ones had perished in the Holocaust drove him to explore the religious bases of antisemitism, and he became, amid loneliness and poverty, an eminent New Testament scholar. Worldwide attention greeted his *The Trial of Jesus* (1961), which argues that Jesus was condemned not by a Jewish court on a religious indictment, but by Judea's Roman governor alone, solely on a political charge.

EJ; JC (23 June 1950, 29 April 1960, 17, 31 Oct. 1969).

**WINTERS BERNIE** (6 September 1930–4 May 1991) and **WINTERS, MIKE** (15 November 1926–), comedy duo. London-born brothers Michael and Bernie Weinstein, who became household names as Mike and Bernie Winters, acquired their love of entertaining while members of the Stamford Hill Jewish Boys' Club. They made their television debut in 1955, and later achieved their big break as regulars on BBC television's weekly *Six-Five Special* and appearing at the London Palladium and in pantomime. Mike, with his confident,

sophisticated persona, played straight man to the seemingly bashful Bernie, with his silly grin and oversized bowler hat. They were founder members of the TV All-Stars football team that played Sunday matches for charity up and down the country. Long a fixture on television, their act broke up acrimoniously in 1978. Mike moved to the USA and Bernie launched a solo career, with a St Bernard dog called Shnorbitz as his new 'partner'.

JC (11 Aug. 1961); M. and B. Winters, *Shake a Pagoda Tree* (1976); <http://www.ancestry.com>.

**WINTON (né Wertheim), Sir NICHOLAS GEORGE** (19 May 1909–), businessman and rescuer of Jewish refugees. From a non-practising German-Jewish family background, he was born in Hampstead and educated at Stowe in its original class of 1923. He had a varied career in banking and stockbroking, and as a company director. In 1939, as a stockbroker's clerk visiting Prague, he single-handedly arranged for 669 Jewish children to be transported to England, organising the entire operation and persuading both the Home Office and British sponsors to assist him. Those rescued included Karel \*Reisz and Lord \*Dubs. Winton's feat remained unknown, even to members of his family, until the mid-1990s, when his wife discovered a briefcase in their attic with information about his achievement. When his achievement became public knowledge, he was termed the 'British Schindler', and was hailed and thanked by those he saved. He was knighted in 2005.

WW; JC (15 May 2009); M. Emanuel & V. Gissing, *Nicholas Winton and the Rescued Generation* (2001); online sources.

**WINTON, SHEREE** (4 November 1936–29 May 1976), actress. Born Shirley Patrick in Sheffield, she converted to Judaism ahead of her marriage to Gary Joseph Winton (d. 7 September 1968), a businessman who managed her career. A curvaceous blonde who appeared in several films, she overdosed following a long battle with clinical depression. The couple's London-born son **Dale Winton** (22 May 1955–) was educated at the Rosh Pinah School and then at boarding school. For

many years a disc jockey, he began in the television industry at the age of 38 as presenter of *Supermarket Sweep*, rapidly attaining stardom with his camp style. He wrote an autobiography, *Dale: My Story* (2002).

JC (25 Oct. 2002); online sources (the year of her birth sometimes wrongly appears as 1935).

**WISEMAN, DEBRA LOUISE (DEBBIE)** (10 May 1963–), composer and conductor. A prolific and award-winning composer of scores for films and television, London-born Debbie Wiseman began her musical studies at the Trinity College of Music in childhood, and after leaving Morley College studied piano and composition at the Guildhall School of Music. Her numerous film credits include *Wilde*, for which she won an Ivor Novello Award; *Arsène Lupin*; and *Tom & Viv*, while her substantial body of work for television includes *The Inspector Lynley Mysteries* and *Judge John Deed*. In 1993 she won a Television and Radio Industry Club Award for *The Good Guys*. She presented the 1996 Channel Four series *Backtracks* about the role of music in film and television productions. She has also composed for the Museum of the Jewish Diaspora in Tel Aviv. She conducts her own film scores, and has appeared with major orchestras. In 2004 she was appointed MBE.

JC (2 April 1982, 8 May 1981, 18 Oct. 1996, 7 Dec. 2001, 18 Oct. 2002, 27 May 2005); online sources.

**WITTENBERG, GUNTER** (1925–12 October 1995), engineer. Born in Berlin, he arrived in Britain at the age of 14 aboard a Kindertransport. While working in an engineering factory he qualified, through evening classes, as a chartered engineer. Following the war he established a small engineering company that became involved with a range of industries. He served on many professional committees and was awarded the Nuffield Medal of the Institution of Production Engineers. He did voluntary work for Amnesty International and for charities using his engineering expertise to alleviate conditions in the world's trouble spots. He was also involved in efforts to help disabled children to optimise their potential through the use of computers.

The journal *Assembly Automation* founded a prize in his memory.

JC (8 Dec. 1995); online sources.

**WITTGENSTEIN, LUDWIG JOSEF JOHANN**

(26 April 1889–29 April 1951), philosopher. Arguably the most important British philosopher of the twentieth century, he was born in Vienna, the son of an immensely wealthy steel magnate and patron of the arts and music. Raised and buried as a Roman Catholic, he had no direct connections with the Jewish community and his Jewish background was not generally known in his lifetime. His paternal ancestors were Jews who converted to Lutheranism in around 1850; his mother's family was of mixed Jewish and Austrian Catholic descent. Paul Wittgenstein, the famous pianist, was his elder brother. Wittgenstein studied in Berlin and, in 1908, went to the University of Manchester to study aeronautics. From 1911–14 he was at the University of Cambridge, where he made a tremendous impression on the university's philosophers, with whom he is now associated, such as Bertrand Russell and G. E. Moore, and was elected to the Apostles, the famous secret society. During the First World War he fought (with considerable distinction) in the Austrian army, and returned to Cambridge in 1921 to complete his doctoral degree. In 1922 he published his famous *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, an oracular work that extended philosophical empiricism into logical positivism and linguistic analysis. During the 1920s he worked as a schoolmaster in Austria and Norway, but from 1929 was again at Cambridge, where he was Professor of Philosophy from 1939–47. During that time he evolved a second philosophical school, based largely on a more sophisticated view of the philosophy of language. His writings henceforward were published posthumously as *Philosophical Investigations* (1953). He was a legendary teacher and iconic personality. More than 10,000 articles and books have appeared about his life and writings.

ODNB; R. Monk, *Wittgenstein: The Duty of Genius* (1990).

**WODDIS, JACK** (c1915–11 September 1980), Communist Party official and author, and

**WODDIS, ROGER** (18 May 1917–16 July 1993), poet and satirist. The brothers, products of an Orthodox home, were sons of teacher and journalist Moses Jacob Woddis (né Wodislawsky; c1883–6 April 1935), who taught for nine years at the JFS and was a prolific contributor to the Jewish press on both sides of the Atlantic. Jack's early experience as a steward on a P&O liner led to his first book, *Under the Red Duster* (1947), a study of Britain's Merchant Navy. From 1950 he was employed for some years at the headquarters of the World Federation of Trades Unions in Vienna. In 1962 he succeeded R. Palme Dutt as head of the Communist Party of Great Britain's International Department. His publications included, in the early 1960s, three books on social and economic aspects of Africa, as well as *An Introduction to Neo-colonialism* (1967), *New Theories of Revolution* (1972), and *Armies and Politics* (1977). Born Nehemiah Salem Woddis, Roger was educated at Christ's College, Finchley. Before the Second World War he too joined the Communist Party. He left in 1968 over the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia while remaining anti-American, a trait which like his fondness for sexual imagery and parodying Toryism showed in his output. During the 1930s he began acting and writing with the left-wing Unity Theatre. After war service overseas as an ambulance man he worked on the *Daily Herald's* satire page, helped to script the television show *That Was The Week That Was*, and later regularly contributed satiric verse to the *New Statesman*. He also wrote satirical rhymes on the week's news for *Punch* and the *Radio Times*. *Lot '71* (1971) and *The Woddis Collection* (1978) were compilations of his humour. *God's Worried*, an anthology of his serious poetry, appeared in 1982. He wrote a play, *Sherlock Holmes Investigates*, for the Victoria Theatre, Stoke-on-Trent. Another brother, psychiatrist **Gideon Mordecai Woddis** (1913–84), known as Keith, was Medical Superintendent of the Coppice Hospital, Nottingham.

ODNB (Roger Woddis); JC (12 April 1935, 3 Oct. 1980, 30 July 1993); *Times* (19 Sept. 1980); *Psychiatric Bulletin*, 8 (1984), 79 (G. M. Woddis).

**WOHL, LOUIS DE** (24 January 1903–2 June 1961), author and astrologer. Born in Berlin

to a Hungarian father whose nationality he bore and a German mother, he appears to have been at least half Jewish, he arrived in Britain in 1935. An eccentric who had written film scripts and magazine fiction in Germany under the name Ludwig von Wohl, he authored books on astrology and religion, and was at least in his later years a Roman Catholic. Documents released by the National Archives at Kew in 2008 showed that while he was widely seen as a charlatan and distrusted as an 'enemy alien' he was recruited by various British agencies during the war. In 1941 the SOE sent him to the USA to help convince the Americans to enter the conflict. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, he was recruited by MI5 on the advice of Sir Charles Hambro, his mentor at the SOE, to counter the predictions of an astrologer hired by Hitler and determine Hitler's moves. Given military captain's rank while undertaking this work, he seems to have accurately foreseen some events, such as the German invasion of Crete and Montgomery's victory over Rommel. He subsequently moved to Lucerne.

*Times*, *Daily Telegraph* (4 March 2008); F. Jay, 'The Louis de Wohl I Knew', *Traditional Astrologer* (March 1998), 10–15.

**WOHL, MAURICE** (4 January 1917–28 June 2007), property developer and philanthropist. London-born, he was educated at the City of London School. In 1948 he established his own company, United Real Property Trust, and proceeded to acquire prime City and West End office buildings such as Reed House in Piccadilly and State House in High Holborn. Retiring as Company Chairman in 1974, he went on to finance a variety of medical, educational, and cultural causes both personally and through the Charitable Foundation bearing his name. The recipients ranged from the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh to the British Museum, and he established the Wohl Virion Centre at UCL. Appointed CBE in 1992, he had homes in London, Geneva, and Tel Aviv, was President of Jerusalem's Great Synagogue, and was a generous benefactor of Bar-Ilan University as well as of medical facilities in Israel.

*Daily Telegraph* (16 July 2007).

**WOLF, ABRAHAM** (29 May 1876–19 May 1948), academic and author. Born in Russia, he moved to London in boyhood. His father was a merchant in Aldgate, and he attended a local board school. He was a brilliant student at \*Jews' College and at UCL (MA, DLit), obtaining the Hollier Hebrew Scholarship, and on a scholarship newly inaugurated by Jews' College he proceeded to St John's College, Cambridge (MA, Fellow). From 1900–7 he was Minister to Manchester's Reform Congregation. From 1921–41 he was Professor of Scientific Method at the University of London, which entailed heading the Department of History and Method of Science at UCL and the Department of Logic and Philosophy at the LSE. A prolific writer, he produced three works on Spinoza and other books on philosophy, and authored a multi-volume history of science and technology. He also edited the 'History of Science Library' series (1932–8).

JC (1 Feb. 1901); *Jewish World* (1 Dec. 1921); *WWW*; *Alum. Cantab.*

**WOLF, LUCIEN** (20 January 1857–23 August 1930), journalist, historian, and communal leader. Born in London, where his father, from the Hapsburg Empire, was a pipe manufacturer, he attended L. \*Neumegen's school in Kew and then Highbury College, finishing his education at institutes in Brussels and Paris. Fluent in French and German, he became a journalist specialising in foreign affairs, and wrote regular columns for the *Fortnightly Review* under the pseudonym *Diplomaticus*. He was Foreign Editor (1890–1909) of the then-influential *Daily Graphic*. Meanwhile he edited (1906–8) the *Jewish World*, where his journalistic career had begun. His concern at Tsarist persecution of Jews was seen in his introduction to Evgeny Semenov's *The Russian Government and the Massacres* (1907), which he had translated from French; in his article 'Anti-Semitism' in the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1911); and in his editorship of the bulletin *Darkest Russia* (1912–14). With the advent of the First World War his hostility to Russia, Britain's ally, compromised his influence at Whitehall and in Fleet Street. At the Paris Peace Conference, as Secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the AJA and the \*Board of Deputies, he played a crucial

role in securing guaranteed rights of cultural autonomy and political citizenship for Jews and other minorities in the nation states of Central and Eastern Europe. Subsequently, he advised the League of Nations at Geneva on the problems of minorities. He co-founded the Advisory Committee of the League's High Commission for Refugees, and at the time of his death was due to succeed to its presidency. A member of the Council of the AJA from 1886 until his death and a supporter of Israel \*Zangwill's ITO, he resolutely opposed the \*Balfour Declaration and Zionism. With Joseph \*Jacobs he organised the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition (1887) and he was a co-founder (1893) of the JHSE, serving as its first President. A number of his articles were reprinted in *Essays in Jewish History* (1934), edited by Cecil \*Roth, which included a memoir of him. He authored *Sir Moses Montefiore: a Centennial Biography* (1884), and edited *Manesseh ben Israel's Mission to Oliver Cromwell* (1901), as well as an edition of \*Disraeli's novels. Elected FJI, he chaired (1911–12) the Authors' Lodge of Freemasons.

ODNB; EJ; JC (29 Aug. 1930); M. Levene, *War, Jews and the new Europe: the diplomacy of Lucien Wolf, 1914–1919* (1992).

**WOLFE (né Wolff), HUMBERT** (5 January 1885–5 January 1940), poet, literary critic, and Whitehall civil servant. Born Umberto Wolff in Milan, he came to England as an infant when his father settled in Bradford as a partner in a wool mill. Baptised an Anglican in 1908, he was educated at Bradford Grammar School and Wadham College, Oxford (First in Lit. Hum.), and joined the Board of Trade as a senior clerk. His efficiency led to his rapid promotion, and during the First World War he became successively Secretary to the Munitions of War Committee and Controller of Regulations in the Ministry of Munitions under Lloyd George and Churchill. On being appointed CBE in 1918 he changed his name to Humbert Wolfe, and in 1925 was appointed CB. During the 1930s, as a senior official at the Ministry of Labour, he endeavoured to humanise labour exchanges and to ensure that administrative civil servants at that ministry were drawn from a broad social background. He was also closely involved in the activities of the League of Nations. His

numerous published works include studies of major English poets. He was also noted for his witty poetry. *London Sonnets* (1920), *Shylock Reasons with Mr. Chesterton* (1920), *News of the Devil* (1926), *Cursory Rhymes* (1927), *Now a Stranger* (1933), and *The Upward Anguish* (1938) are some of his books. Although only minimally interested in matters Jewish he translated Edmond Fleg's *Wall of Weeping* (1929) and some of Heine's poems. A long-standing affair with Pamela \*Frankau led to his separation from his non-Jewish Scottish wife. He died on his fifty-fifth birthday.

ODNB; EJ; P. Bagguley, *Harlequin in Whitehall* (1997).

**WOLFF, ALFRED ABRAHAM** (c1853–26 December 1911), physician and communal leader. The son of Dr Abraham Wolff, a well-known physician, he was educated at UCS, UCL, and St Thomas's Hospital. A prominent London doctor, he was involved in a wide range of Jewish causes. Associated for many years with committees to assist Russian Jews, he was a member of the Council of the \*United Synagogue and of the AJA, and was Warden of the New West End Synagogue.

JC (29 Dec. 1911).

**WOLFF, GUSTAV WILHELM** (10 November 1834–17 April 1913), shipbuilder and politician. He was born in Hamburg, the son of a merchant; in 1819 his parents, both Jews, had converted to Lutheranism. In 1849 he went to live with his maternal uncle, Gustav Christian Schwabe, a Liverpool shipowner who had also forsaken Judaism. After leaving Liverpool Collegiate School, Wolff was apprenticed to an engineer in Manchester. In 1860, with Sir Edward Harland, he founded the celebrated Belfast shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff. It had built 430 ships, chiefly for the White Star Line, by the time he retired. He also headed the Belfast Ropeworks. He served as Unionist MP for Belfast East from 1892–December 1910. He was a member of the Orange Lodge and a Freeman of Belfast. Although he belonged to the Church of Ireland, he remained close to the Jewish community and had close business connections with Albert Ballin, the

famous German Jewish shipowner. He lived just long enough to see the most famous ship his yard ever produced – the ill-fated RMS Titanic. Salis \*Schwabe was his great-uncle.

ODNB; DBB; M. Moss & J. R. Hume, *Shipbuilders to the World: 125 Years of Harland & Wolff* (1986); Jolles; Stenton; WWW.

**WOLFF, HEINZ SIEGFRIED** (29 April 1928–), bioengineer. Born in Berlin, he came to Britain in 1939 with his widowed father Oswald \*Wolff and was educated at the City of Oxford School and UCL. He was a researcher for the National Institute for Medical Research (1954–83) and a pioneer of bioengineering, a term he coined in 1954. He was then (1983–95) Professor and Director of the Brunel Institute for Bioengineering at Brunel University, where a building was named in his honour in 2006. The recipient of many honours and fellowship, he has devised many aids for the disabled and is a popular broadcaster on science and technology. He is also Vice-President of the Disabled Living Foundation.

WW; JC (20 Sept. 1968, 24 March 2000, 18 May 2001); online sources.

**WOLFF, Sir HENRY DRUMMOND** (12 October 1830–11 October 1908), diplomat and politician. The son of Joseph \*Wolff and Lady Georgiana Walpole, daughter of the seventh Earl of Orford, he was consistently embarrassed by his paternal background and never referred to it, although it was widely known to contemporaries. Educated at Rugby, he joined the Foreign Office in 1849, and served for much of his career as a diplomat or on diplomatic missions. Knighted in 1862, he was High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1859–64, British High Commissioner in Egypt from 1885–7, and Ambassador to Spain from 1892–1900. He served as Conservative MP for Christchurch (1874–80) and for Portsmouth (1880–5). In Parliament he was one of the members of the 'Fourth Party', a Tory ginger group led by Lord Randolph Churchill. He was also one of the main founders of the Primrose League, arguably the first mass-based party political organisation and the first to admit women as members.

ODNB; Jolles; Stenton.

**WOLFF, JOSEPH** (c1795–2 May 1862), traveller and missionary. A rabbi's son, born Wolf Levi in Weilersbach, Bavaria, he attended a Roman Catholic school in Bamberg and converted in 1812 with the baptismal name Joseph. In 1816 he went to Rome with the intention of becoming a missionary, but having denied papal infallibility was expelled from college for heresy. Arriving in England in 1818, he embraced Anglicanism and from 1821–6 undertook extraordinary if fruitless missionary expeditions to the Jews of the Near and Middle East, Central Asia, and parts of Africa, financed by the banker Henry Drummond, after whom he would name his son. He undertook similar missions in 1827 in Britain and Holland, in 1829 in Cyprus and Palestine, and in 1831 (and subsequently) in Asia again, representing the \*London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. He had studied Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and several other languages. Ordained in 1838, he became a clergyman in Yorkshire. He wrote *Sketch of the life and journal of Joseph Wolff* (1827), *Researches and Missionary Labours among the Jews, Mohammedans and other sects* (1835), and *Narrative of a mission to Bokhara in the years 1843–1845 ... to ascertain the Fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly* (1845).

ODNB; EJ; JE; JC (4 Nov. 1898); H. P. Palmer, *Joseph Wolff* (1935); D. M. Dunlop, 'The strange case of Dr Joseph Wolff', *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society*, 34 (1947), 320–3.

**WOLFF, MARGUERITE** (1930–), pianist. London-born, the daughter of a violinist father and pianist mother, she made her public debut at the Wigmore Hall at the age of ten. She studied at the Trinity College of Music, where she later became a professor, and the RAM. Noted particularly as an interpreter of Chopin, Liszt, and Sir Arthur Bliss's works, she was for many years on the Council of the Liszt Society. She gave the world première of Bliss's *A Wedding Suite* in New York, made the first recording of his piano sonata, and was the dedicatee of his *Miniature Scherzo*. She was appointed OBE in 2002.



R. Clarson-Leach, *Marguerite Wolfe* (1985); *International Who's Who of Music and Musicians' Directory* 1998/9.

**WOLFF, MICHAEL** (24 October 1930–13 May 1976), journalist and political advisor. Orphaned at the age of two, he was adopted by his maternal grandfather, Cheltenham resident Dr Max Wolff, a refugee barrister from Germany. Educated at Cheltenham College and Wadham College, Oxford, he did his National Service as an officer in the Royal Fusiliers and served in Korea. Entering journalism, he ultimately became a leader writer and then Chief American Correspondent on the *Daily Express*. From 1961–6 he coordinated research at Conservative Central Office towards the official biography of Sir Winston Churchill, and from 1964–6 edited the Conservative centre-left Bow Group's organ, *Crossbow*. A passionate supporter of penal reform, he authored *Prison* (1967). He was special advisor and speechwriter to Edward Heath, and played a large role in the Conservatives' 1970 election victory. Following their election defeat in 1974 he was appointed Director-General of the Conservative Party Organisation, a position he lost in 1975 when Margaret Thatcher became leader. Five articles on the machinery of government that he wrote just before his death appeared in *The Times* soon afterwards.

ODNB; *Times* (15, 15, 21 May, 9 June 1976).

**WOLFF, OSWALD** (1897–14 September 1968), book dealer and publisher, and **WOLFF (née Zorek; formerly Löwenthal), ILSE** (March 1908–26 January 2001), librarian and publisher. Oswald arrived in Britain from his native Berlin in 1939 with his son Heinz \*Wolff on the very day war was declared. He later established Oscar Wolff Books, which specialised in German art, literature, and culture, including some titles of Jewish relevance. On his death his second wife, Ilse, whom he married in 1954, ran the company. Born in Glatsk, Silesia, she studied at the University of Berlin and a music academy. From 1933–8 she was an administrator with German Jewry's federal representative council. In 1939 she married journalist Ernst Löwenthal, with whom she fled to Britain; they divorced in 1953. In 1940

she began work at the \*Wiener Library (then known as the Jewish Central Information Office), later gained professional qualifications, and as its librarian guided its transition from information bureau to academic library, before leaving in 1966. She produced four volumes of the acclaimed 'Wiener Library Catalogue' series. In 1985 Oswald Wolff Books amalgamated with Berg Publishers.

W. E. Mosse, ed., *Second Chance: Two Centuries of German-speaking Jews in the United Kingdom* (1991); *JC* (20 Sept. 1968, 18 May 2001, 2 June 2006); H. Wolff, 'Obituary: Ilse Wolff', *AJR: Association of Jewish Refugees*, April 2001 (online).

**WOLFF, OTTO HERBERT** (10 January 1920–27 April 2010), paediatrician. Born in Hamburg, the son of a doctor, he moved with his family to London in 1936. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge and at UCH (MD). Following war service as a lieutenant in the RAMC in North Africa he conducted important research on infant fat metabolism, and from 1965–85 was Nuffield Professor of Child Health at the Institute of Child Health in London. He was the co-discoverer of the Edwards Syndrome in abnormal chromosomes. He served (1976–9) as President of the British Paediatric Association.

*Daily Telegraph* (21 May 2010); *WW*.

**WOLFFE, JACOB (JABEZ)** (c19 November 1876–22 October 1943), swimmer and swimming coach. Born in Glasgow, the son of a German-born wholesale jeweller who later relocated to London, Jabez Wolffe made more than 20 attempts to swim the Channel, often getting frustratingly close to his destination. In 1908 the Calais authorities awarded him a medal since they regarded as successful his crossing from Dover to within a quarter of a mile of his intended destination. He set several records for swimming off the English coast, beating the famous Captain Webb's time from Dover to Ramsgate. In 1914 he became the first person to swim the 22 miles from the Eddystone Lighthouse to Plymouth. He coached several champion swimmers, including the celebrated American Gertrude Ederle. During all his cross-Channel attempts his

wife, Birmingham-born Florence Adeline (née Hurwitz; 1877–1948), sat in a boat alongside. The author of two books on swimming, he also excelled in cycling, walking, and rowing.

JC (29 Oct. 1943, 7 May 1948); *Times* (23 Oct. 1943).

**WOLFRAM, STEPHEN** (29 August 1959–), mathematician and businessman. The son of refugees from Nazi Germany, he was born in London. His father Hugo Wolfram is a novelist and his mother Sybil Wolfram lectures in philosophy at Oxford. He was educated at Eton, at St John's College, Oxford, and at the California Institute of Technology, which awarded him a doctorate at the age of 20. He has lived mainly in the USA. Known for his original contributions to mathematical theory and to computer search engine design, he is the author of the best-selling *A New Kind of Science* (2002).

Online sources.

**WOLFSFELD, ERICH** (1884–1956), artist. Born in Krojanke, Prussia (Krajenka, Poland), he was brought up in Berlin and studied at that city's Academy of Art, where from 1920–35 he was Professor of Painting and Etching. Deprived of that job by the Nazis, he emigrated to London in 1939, bringing the main corpus of his art with him. It included fine studies of Eastern European Jews. A superb draughtsman who possessed keen powers of observation, he was noted particularly as an etcher, and was elected to the Royal Society of Etchers and Engravers shortly before his death. His portrait of Sir William Goscombe John is in the National Portrait Gallery. In 1977 the Belgrave Art Gallery held a major exhibition of his paintings, drawings, and etchings.

JC (10 Dec. 1954, 25 March 1955, 15 April 1977, 16 Feb. 1979).

**WOLFSON, Sir BRIAN GORDON** (2 August 1935–), businessman. Educated at Liverpool College and the University of Liverpool, he joined Granada Ltd in 1961. He served as its

Joint Managing Director in 1967–70. He was Chairman of Anglo Nordic Holdings from 1967–87, and was also Chairman of Wembley Stadium Ltd in 1986–95. He was the first Chairman, in 1991, of Investors in People, and was a member of the NEDC in 1989–92. He was knighted in 1990.

WWW; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**WOLFSON, Sir DAVID, BARON WOLFSON OF SUNNINGDALE** (9 November 1935–), businessman and political staffer. A nephew of Sir Isaac \*Wolfson of Great Universal Stores (GUS), he was educated at Clifton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and received an MBA from Stanford University. He worked at GUS from 1960–78 and from 1993–2000, serving as a director (1973–8; 1993–2000) and Chairman (1996–2000). He was also Chairman of Next PLC from 1989–98. Appointed Secretary to the Shadow Cabinet (1978–9), he was Chief of Staff of the Political Office at 10 Downing Street (1979–85). He was given a knighthood in 1984 and made a life peer in 1991 after Mrs Thatcher left office. His son **Simon Wolfson** (1962–) became Chairman of Next in 2001 and in 2006 was made an advisor to Tory leader David Cameron.

Jolles; WWW.

**WOLFSON, Sir ISAAC, first Baronet** (1 October 1897–20 June 1991), businessman, philanthropist, and communal leader. One of the most prominent Anglo-Jewish businessmen of modern times, he was born in Glasgow, the son of Solomon \*Wolfson. He left school at 14 and worked as a commercial traveller. In the 1930s he joined a Manchester mail order retailer, Universal Stores, subsequently renamed Great Universal Stores (GUS) and relocated to London. He became Managing Director in 1933. Over the next 40 years the firm expanded enormously in size and range, and by the 1950s was the largest mail order business in Britain. GUS diversified into selling shoes, menswear, furnishings, and supermarket goods through hundreds of outlets, and he became one of the richest men in Britain. Raised to regard charity as a duty of the successful, he in 1955 established the Wolfson Foundation, which gave

away £20,000,000 in its first 15 years of existence and £130,000,000 by his death. In 1966 he established Wolfson College, Oxford, and, in 1977, Wolfson College, Cambridge, both postgraduate institutions, and was the first non-scientist elected FRS. Within the Jewish community his role was just as significant. From 1950 he was the Appeal Chairman of the Joint Palestine Appeal of Great Britain and Ireland (later the United Jewish Israel Appeal) and, in 1962, became President of the \*United Synagogue. It was widely observed that he was the first holder of that post to be a fully practising Orthodox Jew and the first holder of eastern European rather than \*'Cousinhood' background. A strong Zionist, he financed the construction of the Supreme Rabbinical Centre in Jerusalem, as well as of 50 synagogues in Israel. He always used his influence in a traditionalist direction, as over the Louis \*Jacobs Affair. Created a baronet in 1962, he received many honorary degrees and awards. His son Sir Leonard \*Wolfson succeeded him.

ODNB; EJ; JC (28 June 1991).

**WOLFSON, Sir LEONARD GORDON, second Baronet, BARON WOLFSON** (11 November 1927–20 May 2010), businessman, philanthropist, and communal leader. The son of Sir Isaac \*Wolfson, he was educated at King's School, Worcester. From 1952 he was a director of Great Universal Stores, then Joint Chairman and Managing Director (1962–6) and Chairman (from 1966). He was also a director of other companies. A great philanthropist, he was Founder Trustee of the Wolfson Foundation and from 1972–82 President of the Jewish Welfare Board. He was a trustee of the Imperial War Museum (1988–94), and has received honorary degrees from ten British and four Israeli universities. Knighted in 1977, he was made a life peer in 1985.

Jolles; Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WW; *Daily Telegraph* (21 May 2010).

**WOLFSON, SOLOMON** (c1868–5 December 1941), businessman, communal leader, and philanthropist. An Orthodox immigrant from Bialystock, and father of Sir Isaac \*Wolfson,

he set up a picture-framing business in the Gorbals district of Glasgow. His love of Jewish learning fuelled his generosity to Jewish schools and talmudical colleges in Britain, and London's Bayswater Jewish School was renamed the Solomon Wolfson School in 1937 in gratitude for his saving it from financial ruin and closure. The very active part he played in Glasgow's Jewish affairs was honoured by the presentation to him in 1935 of an illuminated address signed by representatives of every Jewish institution in the city. He was a founder of the Queen's Park Synagogue and for many years its Warden and Life President. He was Chairman of the Glasgow Ezrath Torah Society and President of the Chevr Kadisha, which he founded, and defrayed the cost of the Taharah House of the Chesed-shel-Emesh. A prominent Mizrachist, he supported institutions and charities in Eretz Israel.

JC (12 Dec. 1941).

**WOLLMAN, MAURICE** (1903–10 November 1972), scholar, poet, and educationist. Born in Rotherham, the son of a board school headmaster who served as President of the Sheffield Hebrew Congregation and was connected in an official capacity to the Sheffield Talmud Torah, he graduated BA and MA from the University of Sheffield. Between the wars he contributed several articles to the JC: on French attitudes to Jews, on Hugh of Lincoln, on George Eliot's *Daniel Deronda*, on 'Jews in Bernard Shaw's Plays', and on Disraeli's novels. He compiled and edited a number of anthologies of poetry, occasionally in collaboration. His early compilations, *Modern Poetry*, 1922–34 (1934) and *Poems of Twenty Years*, 1918–38 (1938), won him election to membership of the Royal Society of Literature. Further works included *Twentieth Century Narrative Poets* (1954), *Harrap's Junior Book of Modern Verse* (1961), *Stories in Modern Verse* (1970), and compilations for junior schools. Examiner in English to the Northern Universities Joint Matriculation Board and to the Civil Service Commissioners, he was from 1945–8 Housemaster of Hillel House, the Jewish house at The Perse School, Cambridge.

JC (29 Jan., 9 April 1923, 18 Jan. 1924, 27 Feb., 27 March, 24 April, 27 Nov. 1925, 2 May 1930, 27 Jan. 1939, 17 Nov. 1972).

**WOLMARK, ALFRED AARON** (28 December 1877–6 January 1961), artist. Born in Warsaw, he emigrated with his family to Spitalfields in the late 1880s. After studying for two years at the RA Schools he set up a studio in the East End, depicting many Jewish subjects. He then moved to Devonshire to concentrate on landscapes and seascapes, but during that phase of his life he visited Austria and Poland, and created more canvasses of specifically Jewish interest. He became greatly influenced by the Post-Modernist Exhibition held in London in 1911. His geometric paintings and decorative art were among the most advanced in Britain at the time, although his use of colour was so vivid that many critics and galleries were unimpressed, and fellow artists complained that their own creations were overwhelmed if hung next to his. He eventually gained acknowledgement as an important pioneer of modern art in this country. He was also a successful portraitist, with sitters including such distinguished figures as Thomas Hardy, George Bernard Shaw, and Israel Zangwill. His portraits of famous Shakespeareans were presented to the Shakespeare Memorial Museum in Stratford-Upon-Avon. Among the books that he illustrated were Zangwill's. He sculpted, and also designed pottery, furniture, and stained glass. Described at his death as 'the doyen of Anglo-Jewish artists', he was influential in the establishment of the Ben Uri Art Society in 1915, and deplored communal apathy towards Jewish art. The Ben Uri Gallery held special exhibitions of his work in honour of his seventieth and seventy-fifth birthdays and a major retrospective in 2004. His works hang in the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate, and other leading venues.

ODNB; *Times* (7 Jan. 1961); *JC* (13 Jan. 1961); Ben Uri Gallery, *Rediscovering Wolmark: a pioneer of British modernism* (2004).

**WOLPE, BERTHOLD LUDWIG** (29 October 1905–5 July 1989), typeface designer and graphic artist. A dentist's son, born in Offenbach, Germany, and educated at art school there, he was invited in 1932 to design a typeface for the British company Monotype Corporation Ltd. The resulting typeface, called Albertus, was widely imitated, and would be used on the Churchill Memorial Crown coin in 1965. He also excelled in

calligraphy, metalwork, tapestry, and the design of jewellery and posters. Settling in England in 1935, he acted as book designer for Victor Gollancz, and after brief wartime deportation to Australia as an 'enemy alien', for Faber & Faber; he designed 1500 different book jackets for that publisher. He did the artwork for some pre-war issues of the *JC*, and designed the front page masthead that from May 1966–September 1970 graced *The Times*. He taught at Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, and at the Royal College of Art, which gave him an honorary doctorate in 1968. He wrote many articles on design, and co-authored *Renaissance Handwriting* (1960). He was appointed Royal Designer for Industry (1959), Vice-President of the Printing Historical Society (1977), and OBE (1983).

ODNB; Victoria & Albert Museum, *Berthold Wolpe: A Retrospective Survey* (1980); *WW*; *JC* (14 July 1989).

**WOLPERT, LEWIS** (19 October 1929–), biologist and author. Educated at the King Edward School, Johannesburg, at the University of the Witwatersrand as a civil engineer, and at Imperial College and KCL, where he was an academic from 1958–66, he was Professor of Biology and Applied to Medicine at UCL from 1966–2004. Elected an FRS in 1980 and appointed CBE in 1990, he is a specialist in developmental biology, especially on molecular coordination within the cell, about which he has made major contributions. He is also a well-known author. His works include *Six Impossible Things before Breakfast* (2006) and *Malignant Sadness: The Anatomy of Depression* (1999), which was made into a BBC Two television series. He is a vice-president of the British Humanist Association. His son **Daniel Mark Wolpert** (8 September 1963–) has been Professor of Engineering at Cambridge since 2005.

*WW*; online sources.

**WOLVERHAMPTON**, near Birmingham, and similarly known for light engineering and manufacturing, had a small Jewish community that in 1850 founded a synagogue in Fryer Street. In 1895 there were 35 Jewish families in the town. Following the Second

World War the Jewish population of the city gradually dwindled, and in 1999 the synagogue closed. Ministers included Rev. Simon \*Wykansky.

JYB; JCR-UK; Jolles.

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANISATION (WIZO), THE**, was founded in 1920. Its original constituent was the Federation of Women Zionists (consisting of the women's Zionist societies affiliated to the \*Zionist Federation) established on 4 September 1918, of which Rebecca \*Sieff was the first President. Paul \*Goodman's wife Romana was Vice-President, and Chaim \*Weizmann's wife Vera was Treasurer. Among the founder committee members were Henrietta \*Irwell, Alice \*Model, Nina \*Salaman, and the wife of Leopold \*Pilichowski. The Federation began its activities at a conference held on 12 January 1919, with 12 affiliated societies – a number that had grown to 37 by 1929. WIZO, foreshadowed in a speech in 1918 by Olga \*Alman, one of the Federation's founders, became a pivotal force on the development of Zionism in Britain. It is especially active in fundraising for the provision of social welfare and educational services in Israel.

P. Goodman, *Zionism in England 1899–1949* (1949); JYB.

**WOODROW, JOASH** (6 April 1927–15 February 2006), painter. He was born Jehoash Woodrow in Leeds, the son of Polish immigrants: his scholarly father, whose original surname was Wiadrow, had opened a Hebrew bookshop in Leeds but, being an indifferent businessman, forsook the book trade to be a tailor's machinist at Montague \*Burton's factory. Woodrow was educated at a school in Cowper Street, at the Leeds College of Art, and, after serving in the army from 1945–8, studied (1950–3) at the Royal College of Art in London. In 1956 he suffered a nervous breakdown, and for most of his career he painted in seclusion in Leeds, seldom leaving the city until he moved to a care home in Manchester in 2000; most of his paintings were of Leeds or Jewish subjects. A solo exhibition of his work in Harrogate in 2002 made him critically acclaimed in the art

world, and he became a cult figure before his death.

ODNB; JC (24 March 2006); N. Usherwood and C. P. Wood, *Joash Woodrow* (2004).

**WOOLF, [ALBERT EDWARD] MORTIMER** (October 1884–6 April 1957), surgeon. Born in Hampstead, the son of New York-born manufacturing chemist Mortimer Saul Woolf, OBE (1857–1926), who was apparently connected with the food industry, he attended Clifton College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and trained in medicine at the London Hospital. Elected FRCS in 1909, he obtained the degrees BA, MD, BCh (Cantab) in 1911. In the First World War he was a captain in the RAMC. During a distinguished surgical career he was connected with the Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, hospitals in Epping, the London Orphan Asylum in Watford, and the British Red Cross Rheumatic Clinic. He was President of the Hunterian Society (1926–8 and 1945–6) and contributed many articles to medical journals. A memorial service was held at the West London Synagogue.

Times (8 April 1957); JC (23 June 1905, 12 April 1957); online sources.

**WOOLF, ALBERT MORRIS** (3 November 1856–22 August 1925), businessman and communal leader. Born in San Francisco, he was educated at L. \*Neumegen's School in Kew, and Kilburn College. He was a founder and warden of St John's Wood Synagogue, a member of the \*Jewish Board of Guardians, and for some 30 years an honorary officer of the \*United Synagogue, variously holding the positions within it of Overseer of the Poor, responsible for dispersing charity to the needy; Chairman of the Conjoint Flour Committee, which supervised the supply of matzah flour and distribution of matzot to communal institutions at Passover; and Vice-Chairman. During his vice-presidency he inspired the United Synagogue to reach out to the Jews of the East End, and was instrumental in the establishment of a mutual aid fund. He was appointed OBE for his welfare work among Jewish refugees from Belgium

in London during the First World War, and in 1920–1 accompanied Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz on the latter's tour of Empire communities.

JC (28 Aug., 18 Sept. 1925).

**WOOLF, CHARLES MOSS** (10 July 1879–31 December 1942), film producer and distributor, and **WOOLF, Sir JOHN** (2 March 1920–28 June 1999), film and television producer. After leaving school London-born Charles, a wholesale furrier's son, joined his family's City business. Involved with aircraft production during the First World War, in 1919 he co-founded a film company that imported French and German fare and inserted English subtitles. Not neglecting Hollywood, he also secured the rights to the early Tarzan films and Harold Lloyd's comedies, and in the 1920s emerged as a leading figure in the British cinema industry, heading Gaumont-British Distributors and later General Film Distributors (GFD). He worked closely with J. Arthur Rank, Oscar \*Deutsch, Isidore \*Ostrer, and other pioneers of the British film industry. His son, Sir John, was educated in Switzerland and became Sales Manager of GFD. During the Second World War he attained lieutenant-colonel's rank and was Assistant Director of Army Cinematography. After the war he formed his own companies, Independent Film Distributors and then Romulus Films; the latter was founded specifically to make movies appealing to both the American and British markets. In 1952 it made *The African Queen*, a famous Oscar-winning triumph for Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn, and such other classics as *Moulin Rouge* (1953) and *Beat the Devil* (1954). He also established Remus Films, which produced *I Am a Camera* (1955), *Richard III* (1955), and *Room at the Top* (1959). Several of the company's films were given X certificates. Later classics produced by Woolf included *Oliver!* (1968) and *The Day of the Jackal* (1973). He was a founder of Anglia Television, where he produced several long-running series. A notable collector of Chinese jade, he left £4,800,000. His third wife was Victor \*Saville's daughter. **James Woolf** (2 March 1920–30 May 1966), his half-brother, was his co-producer and partner in many of his later works.

ODNB (all three, James in Sir John's entry); WWW; Jolles.

**WOOLF, Sir HARRY KENNETH, BARON WOOLF** (2 May 1933–), Lord Chief Justice. Born in Newcastle upon Tyne, the son of a successful builder who moved to Scotland, he was educated at Fettes and at UCL, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1954. He served as a captain in the Army Legal Service and was Recorder of the Crown Courts (1972–9) and First Treasury Junior Counsel in Common Law (1974–9). From 1979–86 he was Judge of the High Court (Queen's Bench Division), and from 1981–4 was Presiding Judge on the South Eastern Circuit. He served as a Lord Justice of Appeal (1986–92), a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (1992–6), and then was appointed to the very senior positions of Master of the Rolls (1996–2000) and Lord Chief Justice (2000–5). He was knighted in 1979, made a Privy Councillor in 1986, and a life peer in 1992. He was a member of the Joint Committee for Jewish Social Services from 1988 and a governor of the Oxford Centre for Hebrew Studies (1988–93). As a judge he attracted controversy for his reformist views, but he also favoured preventative detention for potential criminals and set out lengthy terms of imprisonment for serious offenders.

Jolles; WW.

**WOOLF, LEONARD SIDNEY** (25 November 1880–14 August 1969), author, publisher, and political activist. His parents were Reform Jews. His father, Sidney Woolf (16 June 1844–12 March 1892), was the son of a waterproof retailer and outfitter in Piccadilly; educated at UCS, he was called to the Bar (Middle Temple, 1873) and in 1890 became an early Jewish QC. Sidney's early death damaged the family's prosperity, and Leonard was educated at UCS on a scholarship, winning a scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge (First in Classics, Part I; Second in Part II). There he became a close friend of many of the future members of the Bloomsbury Group and was the first Jew elected to the Apostles, the famous secret society of free-thinking intellectuals. In 1904 he became a colonial civil servant in Ceylon

(Sri Lanka), and served for seven years as Assistant Government Agent in the south of the country. Although he became an opponent of British imperialism, the Colonial Office regretted his resignation from the service, and he appears to have been marked for high promotion. He resigned chiefly to marry Virginia Stephen (1882–1941), later the celebrated writer known as Virginia Woolf. The couple resided in Bloomsbury, London, in the years immediately preceding the First World War, and are seen as the zenith of the Bloomsbury Group, although it continued until the 1940s. In London, Woolf became active as a writer, publishing the novel *The Wise Virgins* in 1914, and as a socialist. During the war, from which he was exempted for health reasons, he helped to found the League of Nations and was an important figure on *The Nation* and the *New Statesman*. In 1917 the Woolfs established the Hogarth Press, an important independent house that published, among many other notable authors, T. S. Eliot, Bertrand Russell, and the English translation of Freud's works. Leonard was the central figure in securing the publication of Virginia's works, and did more than anyone else to make her into an icon as perhaps the best-known serious female British writer of her time. Their marriage, although possibly unconsummated, was loving, despite Virginia's chronic depression, which resulted in her suicide in 1941. In his autobiography (5 vols, 1960–9) Leonard, who had little active connection with the Jewish community, downplayed the importance of antisemitism. Originally an anti-Zionist, he became a strong supporter of Israel after a visit in 1957, although he deplored the growth of the Charedi movement.

ODNB; EJ; Virginia Glendinning, *Leonard Woolf* (2006).

**WOOLF, SIDNEY** (16 June 1837–September 1918), politician. Much confusion surrounds him. He was described in *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* as an 'earthenware manufacturer on a large scale at Knottingley, near Pontefract, Yorkshire', and served as Liberal MP for Pontefract from 1880–5. He was also described in Michael Stenton's *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament, I, 1832–85* (1976), which is based on *Dod's Parliamentary*

*Companion*, as 'Q.C., 1890. Died 12 March 1892'. This is evidently incorrect, and is certainly a confusion with his namesake Sidney Woolf, QC, father of Leonard \*Woolf; the error is repeated in the unreliable *Jewish Parliamentarians* by Greville \*Janner and Derek Taylor (2000), where he is mistakenly described as a Conservative. The *Jewish Year Book* 1897 states that the MP was educated at UCL and at Frankfurt, and was, at that time, living in Johannesburg. He is known to have returned to England from South Africa, and to have died in Devon in September 1918.

Jolles; Stenton.

**WOOLF, [SOPHIA] JULIA** (c1831–20 November 1893), pianist and composer. Possibly the daughter of a London furrier listed in the 1841 Census, she won a school music prize at the age of five. In her early teens she was awarded a scholarship by the RAM, where she was thrice elected King's Scholar, and of which she became an Associate. For a number of years she gave regular solo piano recitals at Covent Garden. Her contributions to light music comprised many pieces for piano, orchestral works such as overtures for a production of *The Winter's Tale* at Drury Lane and *The Last Days of Pompeii*, many popular songs including two written for an 1878 London production of *Cinderella*, and an 1888 comic opera, *Carina, or Twelve o'Clock*. The latter achieved 116 performances at the Opera Comique Theatre and enjoyed a subsequent provincial tour. In 1856 she married businessman John Isaacson. Vivian \*Ellis was her grandson.

JC (4, 11 Oct. 1861, 12 Sept. 1862, 1 Nov. 1867, 19 Sept. 1872, 24 March 1876, 24 Nov. 1893); *Star* (22 Sept. 1888).

**WOOLFSON, ERIC NORMAN** (18 March 1945–1 December 2009), rock musician and songwriter. A self-taught pianist from Glasgow, he was briefly a trainee chartered accountant before becoming a session pianist in London and then a successful songwriter whose work was recorded by well-known artists. With Alan Parsons he formed The Alan

Parsons Project, a band that released ten albums and sold some 45 million copies; their first album, *Tales of Mystery and Imagination: Edgar Allan Poe* (1976), is considered their best. Woolfson split from Parsons in 1990 and concentrated on writing for the musical stage, producing the hit *Freudian*. He was a financial backer and a trustee of the SDP.

*Daily Telegraph* (4 Dec. 2009); *Guardian* (8 Dec. 2009).

**WOOLFSON, MICHAEL MARK** (9 January 1927–), theoretical physicist. Educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and UMIST (PhD, DSc), he held academic or research posts at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge (1952–4), the University of Cambridge (1954–5), UMIST (1955–65), and the University of York, where he was Professor of Theoretical Physics (1965–94). He was elected FRS in 1984 and received the Royal Society's Hughes Medal in 1986. He wrote *The Origin and Evolution of the Solar System* (2000), and numerous papers on crystallography.

WW 2006; JC (4 July 1969).

**WORCESTER** had a little Jewish community until 1275, when it was expelled from town. During the nineteenth century there were a few Jews there, and in 1943 the Worcester United Synagogue Membership Group, consisting of evacuees from wartime London, consecrated a synagogue in New Street. The group was formally constituted in 1948 as the Worcester Hebrew Congregation; there were then 14 seat-holders. In 1955 there were 45 Jews in Worcester. The synagogue closed in about 1970 owing to dwindling membership. No organised community presently exists.

EJ; Roth, HJE; JYB.

**WORKSOP**, in Nottinghamshire, had a small organised Jewish community from the late nineteenth century until the 1920s. It consisted of a few families. A minyan began in 1890 during the High Holydays at the home

of furniture dealer Maurice Marks and his wife Fanny, both of whom were from Russian Poland. Some years later a Maurice Josephs became shochet.

JC (8 Oct. 1897, 16 Nov. 1906, 30 Aug. 1907, 26 Nov. 1909, 10 Jan. 1910); JCR-UK.

**WORMS, FRED SIMON** (21 November 1920–), communal leader. Fred Worms was born in Frankfurt and emigrated to London in 1937, where he attended St Paul's School. He became an accountant and, later, a successful property developer and banker. He has been closely involved with the Jewish Educational Development Trust and other Jewish educational activities. He wrote two influential pamphlets about the deficiencies of Jewish education in Britain, *Facing Facts* (1976) and *Securing Our Future* (1976). He has served as World President of the Maccabi World Union, and was National President (1966–72) of B'nai B'rith in Britain, and is a Vice-President of the British-Israel Chamber of Commerce. He published an autobiography, *A Life in Three Cities* (1996).

JC (25 June 1993); online sources.

**WORTH, ADAM** (c1844–8 January 1902), bank robber and art thief. Conan Doyle's model for Sherlock Holmes's nemesis, Professor Moriarty, he was born in Germany and grew up in Cambridge, Massachusetts. During the American Civil War he was convicted of deserting from one Union regiment and joining another to obtain the 'bounty' offered. Afterwards he settled in New York, where he progressed from picking pockets to bank robbery and forgery. In 1869, having robbed a Boston bank, he fled to Britain, where he adopted the pseudonym Henry J. Raymond, the name of the recently deceased Editor of the *New York Times*. After some years in Paris he returned to London, where he headed an international criminal network and became wealthy and outwardly respectable on its ill-gotten gains. His most notorious exploit was the theft in 1876, from a Mayfair art dealer's premises, of Gainsborough's portrait of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, which a fortnight earlier had achieved the highest



price ever paid for a portrait at auction. He was eventually arrested in 1892 during a bungled attempt to rob a mail carriage in Belgium.

ODNB; B. Macintyre, *The Napoleon of Crime: the life and times of Adam Worth, the real Moriarty* (1997); Adam Worth, alias 'Little Adam': the theft and recovery of Gainsborough's 'Duchess of Devonshire' (1904).

**WRIGHT, SAMSON** (5 May 1899–11 March 1956), physician, academic, and communal leader. Born in Pinsk, he arrived in London with his family when he was two. Educated at the Whitechapel Foundation School and at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School of the University of London (Gold Medal; MD, 1935), he lectured in physiology at KCL and was then John Astor Professor of Physiology and Middlesex Hospital Medical School from 1930 until his death. He also served, from 1938–49, as Physiology Editor of *British Abstracts*. He was known for his tireless assistance to refugee physicians, and from 1935–45 was Chairman of the Jewish Medical and Dental Emergency Association. A committed Zionist, he served as President of the JNF (as did his brother Aaron), was President of the British Committee of Magen David Adom, and was a governor of the HJ. He was also a vice-president of the \*Board of Deputies. M. \*Maizels was his brother-in-law.

WWW; JC (16 March 1956, 23 March 1956); *Munk's Roll*, 5 (1968); *BMJ* (17 March, 28 April, 5 May 1956); *Lancet* (17 March 1956); *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 23 (1977); A. Sakula, 'Samson Wright (1899–1956): physiologist extraordinary', *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 92 (1999), 484–6.

**WYKANSKY, SIMON** (c1878–25 November 1939), Orthodox minister. Born in Russia into a well-known Chasidic family, he arrived in England in 1905 and three years later was appointed Reader to the Dublin Hebrew Congregation. From 1912–20 he was Chazan and Shochet to the Wolverhampton congregation, and from 1920 until failing health forced his retirement in 1933 he filled the same roles in Plymouth. His final years were spent in Newcastle upon Tyne, his son Rev. Lewis

Wykansky, previously chazan-shochet to a congregation in Hull, being Minister of that city's Leazes Park Road Synagogue. Simon Wykansky's other son, Rabbi **Benjamin Wykansky** (c1916–93), was Assistant Minister (1934–50) of the Brondesbury Synagogue in London. Educated at Cambridge and \*Jews' College, he served as an army chaplain with the rank of captain during the Second World War, and from 1950–82 was a rabbi in New York.

JC (25 Nov. 1939, 17 Sept. 1948, 24 Sept. 1993).

**WYLIE (né Metzenberg), JULIAN** (1878–6 December 1934), impresario. Born Julian Ulric Samuelson Metzenberg in Southport, he was the elder of the two brothers of George Berthold \*Samuelson. He began his working life as an accountant, becoming Business Manager to the magician David Devant and agent to a number of leading variety artists. He went into partnership in London with James W. Tate (d. 1922), producing revues, sketches, and pantomimes in the metropolis and the provinces. He staged a series of successful productions at the London Hippodrome, and in 1929 produced his first Drury Lane pantomime. He was a long-time member of the \*Central Synagogue. Among the 1000 mourners at his funeral at Willesden Jewish Cemetery were numerous personalities from the theatre and vaudeville. His brother **Lauri Wylie** (25 May 1880–1951), born in Southport as Maurice Laurence Samuelson Metzenberg, was a successful author of musical comedy and revues. His work includes *Dinner for One*, which has almost cult status in Germany.

JC (14 Dec. 1934); online sources.

**WYNN (née Lappe), MARIANNE** (18 September 1921–14 April 2009), literary scholar and academic, and **WYNN, VICTOR** (12 October 1920–6 October 2006), physician and medical researcher. The daughter of a Breslau physician, Marianne fled Germany in 1938 with her parents, and having graduated BA and MA at the University of Melbourne became a teacher. In 1948 she arrived at Girton College,

Cambridge, on a scholarship, obtaining a PhD in 1951 in medieval German literature. She lectured at Girton and then at KCL, and in 1954 joined the German Department at Westfield College, London (Reader, 1966–84; Professor, 1984–6), and acquired an international reputation as an authority on German courtly romances. Her husband Victor, whom she married in 1947, belonged to an Australian winemaking family originally called Weintraub. Born in Melbourne, and educated at Wesley College and the University of Melbourne, he occupied a number of senior posts at St Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, and from 1969–86 was Professor

of Metabolism and Endocrinology there. The UK National Heart and Lung Institute was renamed the Wynn Institute in recognition of his prodigious research. He established the Heart Disease and Diabetes Research Trust and the Atherosclerosis Research Trust. His much-publicised warning of a link between the contraceptive pill and heart disease prompted a public health scare, with a government minister thereby charging that Wynn had made '10,000 women pregnant in a single night'. In 2006 he was made a Fellow of Imperial College, London.

[Melbourne] *Age* (24 June 2009); online sources.

# X

**XIMENES, Sir MORRIS (or MAURICE)** (c1762–1837), stockbroker and landowner. Born Moses Ximenes, he was a prominent stockbroker, of a Sephardi family. In 1802 he converted to Anglicanism after refusing to serve as a warden of \*Bevis Marks, built a country house in Berkshire, and became High Sheriff of that county. He was knighted in

April 1806, one of the first persons of Jewish background to receive a knighthood. It was on behalf of his trading syndicate that Joshua \*Montefiore in 1791 led an expedition to West Africa, resulting in the brief colonisation of Bolama. Ximenes is mentioned in Captain Marryat's novel *Olla Porida* (1841) as being the only prominent person in England whose name began with an X. His brother, **Sir David Ximenes** (1776–1848), was an army officer who retired in 1847 as a lieutenant-general. Knighted in July 1832, he apparently had no direct ties with the Jewish community.

EJ; Picciotto; Jolles.

# Y

## YARMOUTH *see* GREAT YARMOUTH

**YARROW, Sir ALFRED FERNANDEZ, first Baronet** (13 January 1842–24 January 1932), shipbuilder and inventor. His Jewish mother, a member of the Lindo family, was related to Benjamin \*Disraeli; his non-Jewish father was head clerk in the office of wealthy, well-connected City merchant D. C. \*Stiebel. At the age of eight London-born Alfred made an automatic wool winder for his Jewish aunt to use when knitting, and soon afterwards devised an automatic candle-snuffer that she could use after welcoming the Sabbath on Friday nights. Educated privately and at UCS, London, he established by the Thames a rapidly successful marine engineering firm, which later relocated to Clydeside. Yarrow & Co, Ltd excelled in producing powerful, fast, light-weight, and manoeuvrable craft. It specialised in building shallow draught vessels, merchant steamers, torpedoes, and destroyers, constructing 29 of the latter during the First World War. Its founder held several patents; he designed the Yarrow water tube boiler, co-designed the Yarrow-Schlick-Tweedy system for reducing the effects of engine vibration, and was an early user of aluminium in ship construction. A generous benefactor of various charities, he received a baronetcy in 1916, was elected FRS in 1922, and received an Hon. LLD from the University of Glasgow in 1924. Proud of his Jewish ancestry, he married a member of the Jewish Franklin family, and often, when acquaintances boasted that their families came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, he would quip that his 'were on visiting terms with the Queen of Sheba'.

ODNB; JC (15 Sept. 1893, 1 June 1894, 2 Aug. 1895, 14 Feb. 1930, 29 Jan. 1932); *Times* (25 Jan. 1932); Emden; Franklin, Records.

**YASS, CATHERINE** (1963–), artist. Born in Hampstead, she was educated at St Paul's

Girl's School and studied at the Slade School of Fine Art and Goldsmith's College. Noted for her photographic depictions of people and architectural interiors, frequently displayed on lightboxes to create arresting contrasts of positive and negative images, she has also made video films. These include *Flight*, exploring the sensation of flying and falling, and *Descent* (part of her 2002 Turner Prize nomination), shot from a crane atop Canary Wharf. Her work has been shown in Israel at a group exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum of Art. She participated in the 'Art in Sacred Spaces' exhibition in 2000, with photographs of East End synagogues.

JC (6 Dec. 2002); online sources.

**YATES (né Goetz), BENJAMIN ELIAKIM** (d. 1798), jeweller and Orthodox minister. His probable birthplace was Strelitz. Moving to England, probably initially to the southwest, he worked as an itinerant seal-engraver. Subsequently he moved to Liverpool, where he combined the occupation of engraver and jeweller with the duties of chazan, shochet, and mohel to the fledgling Hebrew congregation. It met for prayer at his residence in Frederick Street. His small garden was consecrated as the little community's burial ground, and before a larger plot superseded it his were the final remains interred there. Following his death his younger brother Samuel settled in Liverpool, probably in order to continue Benjamin's engraving and jewellery business and look after Benjamin's children. Samuel and his wife Martha (née Abrahams) from Shaftesbury, Somerset, were the forebears of the two most prominent Jewish families in Liverpool, Yates and Samuel, whose members included Herbert, Viscount \*Samuel and Sir Stuart \*Samuel.

JE; Lucien Wolf, *History and Genealogy of the Jewish Families of Yates and Samuel of Liverpool* (1901).

**YATES, DORAESTHER** (26 November 1879–12 January 1974), scholar of Romany life. Born in Liverpool, the daughter of a tobacco leaf importer, she attended a private school and in 1899 graduated from University College, Liverpool, with a First in English Literature,

Latin, German and Anglo-Saxon. She then undertook postgraduate studies in English, becoming in 1900 the first Jewish woman to obtain the MA from a British university. In 1906 she was appointed to the teaching staff of the University of Liverpool, and later to its library staff. She first met Gypsies in 1903, and developed a profound interest in their traditions, lore, legends, and language. She spoke the Romany language: they gave her the name Rawnie Dorelia. She visited their encampments frequently, especially in Wales and the north of England, and sometimes made these visits in her own horse and Gypsy caravan. She confided secrets honourably, and she gained their confidence. Following the death in 1931 of expert John Sampson, she was the foremost expert in Britain on Gypsy culture. From 1885 she served as Hon. Secretary of the Gypsy Lore Society, founded in 1888. She wrote *A Book of Gypsy Fairy Tales* and *My Gypsy Days*, and in 1963 was awarded an honorary DLitt from the University of Liverpool. (1963). Herbert (Viscount) \*Samuel was her cousin. Her sister **Lucy Keyser Yates** (d. 3 November 1926) was a London-based journalist who contributed to the *Tribune*, *Standard*, and *The Englishwoman*. She became Secretary of the Sociological Society and was associated with Millicent Fawcett and Clementina Black in their feminist endeavours. She had a special interest in improving conditions for women in the industrial workplace, and wrote *The Woman's Part: A Record of Munitions Work* (1918).

ODNB; JC (6 July 1900, 12 Nov. 1926); Times (6 May, 18 Jan. 1974).

**YENTOB, ALAN** (11 March 1947–), television executive. He was born in London to parents of Iraqi background; his father, who had recently arrived from Baghdad, later opened a textile factory in Manchester, eventually headed by Alan's twin brother Robert. Educated at The King's School in Ely and at the University of Leeds (LLB), Alan joined the BBC in 1968. From 1978–85 he was Editor of the award-winning documentary series *Arena*. He was the BBC's Head of Music and Arts (1985–8), and as Controller of BBC2 (1988–93) introduced such innovative fare as *Absolutely Fabulous* and *Have I Got News for You*. From 1993–6 he was Controller of BBC1, and then, briefly, BBC Television's Director of Programmes, before being placed

in charge of the BBC's drama, entertainment, and children's programming across all media. In 2004 he was appointed to the new post of BBC Creative Director.

JC (2 Aug. 1996); *Sunday Times* (23 Sept. 2007); WW; online sources.

**YESHIVAH ETZ CHAIM** ('Tree of Life Yeshivah'), London, was founded in the East End in 1903 by Orthodox newcomers from Eastern Europe who wanted a traditional talmudical college and centre for rabbinical instruction in contrast to Anglo-Jewry's \*Jews' College. Originally located in Dunk Street, Whitechapel, it later moved to Hutchison Street, Aldgate, and afterwards to Thrawl Street, Whitechapel, where in 1926 its premises were consecrated by Chief Rabbi J. H. \*Hertz. Now situated in Bridge Lane, Hendon, it is a constituent of the \*Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations. A number of \*United Synagogue rabbis, including Chief Rabbi Immanuel \*Jakobovits, trained there as well as at Jews' College, each institution representing a different stream of Orthodoxy. The establishment of Yeshivah Etz Chaim was followed by that of a comparable institution in Sunderland (1905), another in Manchester (1911), and of smaller provincial yeshivot. The \*Gateshead Yeshivah (founded 1929) became particularly notable.

Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*; Lipman, *Jews in Britain*; Miri J. Freud-Kandel, *Orthodox Judaism in Britain since 1913: An Ideology Forsaken* (2006).

**YESODEY HATORAH SCHOOLS**, a network of day schools in Stamford Hill providing single-sex secular education from nursery to secondary grades for boys and girls from strictly Orthodox (charedi) homes; after the age of 16 boys are expected to continue their education at yeshivot, and girls at a teachers' seminary. The schools have an enrolment of over 1000. Their founder and first principal was Rabbi Shmuel (Shmelke) \*Pinter, who established the original boys' school in 1948. Their current principal is his son, Rabbi Avraham Pinter.

JYB; Rabinowicz, *A World Apart*.

**YOFFEY, ISRAEL JACOB** (1874–8 May 1934) and **YOFFEY (or JAFFE), JOSEPH** (1845–July 1897), Orthodox rabbis. Born in Ukmerge (Vilkomir), Lithuania, Joseph Yoffey held various rabbinic posts in the Russian Empire before becoming, in 1893, rabbi of Manchester's Central Synagogue, where he established a Modern Hebrew School. His publications include *Ahavat Ziyon vi-Yerushalayim*, a refutation of Orthodox anti-Zionism (abridged ed. 1891; full version, 1946), and *Alim li-Terufah* (1895). His successor in the pulpit was his son-in-law, Israel Jacob Yoffey, also born in Ukmerge. He founded the Manchester Talmudical College, was Chairman of the Talmud Torah, and strongly advocated Jewish day schools. With Rabbi Hirsch \*Hurwitz he organised a conference of rabbis belonging to the Federation of Synagogues, held in Leeds in 1911. He attended several Zionist congresses, was a tireless worker for the Jewish National Fund, and convened the first Mizrachist conference to occur in Britain, held in Manchester in 1918. Like Hurwitz he was, in 1931, appointed one of the two provincial representatives on the rabbinical commission set up in view of the Slaughter of Animals Act. At the end of his life he headed the Manchester Beth Din. He was on his way to inspect Mizrachi schools in Mandate Palestine, his first visit to Eretz Israel, when he died of bronchial pneumonia in Alexandria, Egypt. He authored *Keneset Yisrael* (1910), *Tehiyat Yisrael* (1927), and *Shofar Yisrael* (1931). J. M. \*Yoffey was his son.

EJ; JE (9 July 1897, 11 May 1934, 7 July 1967); *Times* (9 May 1934).

**YOFFEY, JOSEPH MENDEL** (10 July 1902–16 March 1994), anatomist and medical researcher. The son of I. J. \*Yoffey, he attended the Manchester Jewish Free School and Manchester Grammar School. In 1924 he qualified in Medicine at the University of Manchester (BSc, 1926; MD, 1928; MSc, 1929; DSc, 1944; Hon. LLD, 1973). He was briefly in general practice before deciding on an academic career that took him to the University College of Wales, Cardiff, lecturing in anatomy. Research at Harvard during the late 1930s made him a world-renowned expert on the lymphocyte component of blood. From 1941–67 he was Professor of Anatomy at the University of Bristol, where he served

as Dean of the Medical Faculty. A keen talmudic scholar, he was President of the Bristol Hebrew Congregation (1960–2), and was a delegate to three Zionist congresses overseas. In 1967 he settled in Israel and became visiting Professor of Anatomy at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. His publications include *Quantitative Cellular Haematology* (1960); *Bone Marrow Reactions* (1966); and, following a period at the Australian National University, *Lymphatics, Lymph, and the Lymphomyeloid Complex* (co-author, 1970).

JC (28 March 1941, 7 July 1967, 29 April 1994); J. Anat., 185 (Dec. 1994), 677–8; *Medical Directory* 1992.

**YORK**, the English cathedral, and since the 1960s university, city with a notorious reputation in the annals of medieval Jewish history, has a small Jewish community. This was founded in the late nineteenth century by East Europeans in the tailoring trade. The synagogue, in the Aldwark, dates from 1892. It is affiliated to the Leeds United Hebrew Congregation for burial purposes. Polish-born Hebrew teacher Harris Eker acted as minister in its early years; other ministers have included Revs. M. Isaacs, W. L. Klein, David Isaac Devons, and A. Behrman. The community was about 60-strong from the 1890s until the 1940s, after which it numerically declined. In the mid-1960s it numbered about 45, and dipped to 25 by 1991, but the 2001 Census revealed 191 declared Jews by religion. Recent proposals by the local council to build a shopping centre by Clifford's Tower, scene of the 1190 tragedy, have been opposed by many local people and by the \*Board of Deputies.

JE; EJ; JYB; Jolles.

**YORKSHIRE** has had a number of Jewish communities apart from \*Bradford, \*Hull, \*Leeds, \*Sheffield, and \*York. The Barnsley Hebrew Congregation existed from 1903 until the 1940s; its synagogue was in Castlereagh Street, Doncaster, where Louis \*Kyezor once lived, had in the twentieth century a synagogue in New Bridge Road, succeeded by one in Canterbury Road that closed in 1979. Dewsbury, home to Robert \*Weiss, had an

organised congregation from 1905 that in 1906 acquired premises in Grove Street; the congregation declined around the time of the First World War. A small community was established there during the 1940s and was still there in the following decade. The Harrogate congregation was established in 1918; Sir Montagu \*Burton was one of its most notable presidents, and it remains active with some 327 members. A community functioned in Huddersfield from the 1890s until after the Second World War; its original synagogue was in Northumberland Street, and the replacement in Albion Street. In Middlesbrough a congregation existed from the 1870s, worshipping at first on premises in Hill Street. From 1874 to 1938, when a new one opened in Park Road South, the synagogue was in Brentnall Street. The synagogue closed in about 1999.

JYB; JCR-UK; online sources.

**YOSSELSON, ISAAC MEYER** (c1849–22 August 1914), Orthodox rabbi. Born in Kovno province, Russia, the son of a rabbi, he received semikhah and embarked on a rabbinical career. At the age of 42 he was appointed spiritual leader of the Dublin congregation. He established a number of communal organisations in the city, and was appreciated for his unassuming kindly nature and great learning. He was succeeded in the post by his son-in-law, Rabbi M. O. Matlin.

JC (28 June 1914).

**YOUNG, ALEC DAVID** (15 August 1913–27 January 2005), aeronautical engineer. Born in London, the son of an East End furrier who fled from the 1905 Odessa pogrom, he studied at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge (Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos, 1935). From 1936–46 he worked in the Aerodynamics Department at the RAE (1936–46). He was appointed senior lecturer (1946; Professor and Head 1950) at the Department of Aerodynamics at the College of Aeronautics (Cranfield). He investigated the problem of Hampden bomber stalling, propounded boundary layer theories in connection with aircraft flight, helped develop jet engine

silencers and aircraft ejection seats, and assisted with the planning of the safe landing of troop-carrying gliders for D-Day. From 1954–78 he was Professor of Aeronautical Engineering at Queen Mary College, London, where he was also Vice-Principal (1966–78), and was Dean of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of London (1962–6). He chaired the Aerodynamics Data Sheet Committee (Gold Medal, 1972), and the Board of Direction of the Von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics; he was awarded the Von Karman medal in 1979. He investigated the 1954 Comet crash (metal fatigue/window frames) and the 1958 Munich crash, where his judgement in attributing the crash to slush on the runway (resistance against adequate lift-off speed attainment) was vindicated in the face of German insistence that it was the pilot's faulty preparation (failure to de-ice the wings). As Chairman of the Aeronautical Council, he advised the government on research and investment in the aviation/aerospace industries. He co-authored *An Elementary Treatise on the Mechanics of Fluids and Aircraft Excess Drag* (1981) and wrote *Boundary Layers* (1989). He was elected FRAeS (1951), FRS (1973), and FEng (1976), and was appointed OBE (1964). He died in Cambridge.

Times (3 Feb. 2005); JC (4 March 2005); WW 2005.

**YOUNG, DAVID IVOR, BARON YOUNG OF GRAFFHAM** (27 February 1932–), politician, businessman, and communal leader. The son of a flour importer and children's coat manufacturer, he was educated at Christ's College, Finchley, and at UCL. Admitted as a solicitor in 1956, he did not practise. He joined Great Universal Stores, serving as a director from 1956–61, and was Chairman of Eldonwall Ltd. (1951–75) and of Manufacturers Hanover Property Services Ltd (1974–84). In 1977 he became a member of the Institute for Policy Studies, Margaret Thatcher's 'think tank', and was closely involved in privatisation after she became Prime Minister in 1979. He was Chairman of the Manpower Services Commission from 1981–4, when he was appointed to the Thatcher Cabinet. He was Minister without Portfolio (1984–5), Secretary of State for Employment (1985–7), and Secretary for

Trade and Industry (1987–9). He was Deputy-Chairman of the Conservative Party, 1989–90. After leaving politics he served as Chairman of Cable & Wireless Ltd, and was President of the Institute of Directors. He was Chairman (1975–80) and President (1980–2) of ORT, Chairman of the International Council of Jewish Social and Welfare Services from 1981, and President of Jewish Care from 1990. He was also a governor of the Oxford Centre for Post-Graduate Hebrew Studies. He was given a life peerage and became a Privy Councillor in 1984. He wrote an autobiography, *The Enterprise Years* (1990). Stuart \*Young was his brother.

Rubinstein, *Life Peers*; WW; Jolles; JC (14 Sept. 1984).

**YOUNG, STUART** (23 April 1934–29 August 1986), accountant, BBC executive, and communal leader. The younger brother of David \*Young, Baron Young of Graffham, he was educated at Woodhouse Grammar School, North Finchley. He became a chartered accountant in 1958 and set up his own successful business, later known as Hacker Young, in 1960. It specialised in corporate finance, with Young eventually becoming a director of Tesco and other companies. In 1981 Margaret Thatcher appointed him a governor of the BBC, and from 1983 until his death he served as Chairman of the BBC's governors. He was appointed to reorganise and rationalise the outmoded structure of the corporation. However, he was soon diagnosed with the lung cancer from which he died, and was unable to carry out this task in full. An active Zionist who had volunteered for the 1967 Six-Day War, he served as President of the Joint Israel Appeal in Britain and was Chairman of the Central Council for Jewish Social Services. He also served as a Trustee of the National Gallery.

ODNB; EJ; JC (1 April, 5 Aug. 1983, 5, 12 Sept. 1986).

**YUDKIN, JOHN** (8 August 1910–12 July 1995), physiologist and nutritionist, and **YUDKIN, SIMON SOLOMON** (28 March 1914–15 April 1968), paediatrician. The sons of a London

furrier who fled the 1905 Russian pogroms and died during their childhood, they were brought up in a Yiddish-speaking household by their mother. They attended the Grocers' Company's School, Hackney Downs. John studied at Christ's College, Cambridge. He wrote his PhD under the supervision of a bacteriologist, and qualified in medicine at the London Hospital. In 1938 he researched vitamin A and riboflavin at the Dunn Nutrition Laboratory, and during the war served in West Africa as an army doctor. From 1945–54 he was Professor of Physiology at Queen Elizabeth College, London, and he was the first Professor of Nutrition in Britain (University of London, 1954–71). His books include *This Slimming Business* (1958); *Pure White and Deadly* (1972), blaming sugar for deleterious effects on health; and *The Penguin Encyclopaedia of Nutrition* (1985). He advised the State of Israel on nutrition policy, and was a governor and honorary Fellow of the H.U.J. Simon ('Sam') graduated in 1937 from UCH Medical School. He obtained his MRCP in 1938 (FRCP, 1964). During the war he researched on the influence of Vitamin A on dark adaptation (leading to his PhD), and served in the RAF (1941–6) as a member of a nutrition team. His research included electrolyte balance in the newborn. In 1949 he was appointed consultant paediatrician at the Whittington Hospital, where he built up an excellent and highly regarded department. In 1967, he was appointed paediatrician at UCH, London. He considerably advanced the care of children both from the social medicine and the multidisciplinary point of view, with particular attention on helping the underprivileged. He formed the Pre-School Child Enquiry Group, and the Council for Children's Welfare. He was chairman of the National Society of Children's Nurseries. He wrote the report 0–5, *the Care of the Pre-School Child, All Our Children* (1956), and *Working Mothers and Their Children* (1963). His other brothers were Solomon Yudkin, originator of the Kosher Consumers' Protection Association, and Louis Yudkin (died 1953 in an air crash), stage director of the Royal Opera House and of Sadler's Wells Ballet at Covent Garden.

BMJ (27 April 1967, 19 Aug. 1995); *Independent* (25 July 1995); *Lancet* (27 April 1968); *Times* (17 April 1968); *Munk's Roll*, 6.



## Z

**ZAHN, SHAMMAI** (6 July 1920–4 March 2001), Orthodox rabbi. Born to Polish parents in Nuremberg, Germany, he studied at the Wurzburg teachers' seminary that was destroyed on Kristallnacht, and in 1939 fled to England. In 1944 he joined the newly formed \*Gateshead Kollel under Rabbi Eliyahu Eliezer \*Dessler, and married in 1945. The following year he assisted in the establishment of the \*Sunderland Yeshivah, of which he became Rosh (head) in 1950. Until 1967 he regularly visited Morocco to recruit North African Jews as students in Sunderland. On the death in 1966 of Rabbi Abraham \*Babad he was appointed Rav of the Sunderland Beth Hamedrash. In 1981, with the merger of Sunderland's two synagogues, he became Rabbi of the combined Sunderland Hebrew Congregation, retiring in 1999. He was joint President of Agudath Yisrael in the UK and authored two major works on Talmudic literature.

JC (9, 23 March 2001).

**ZAMICK, VICTOR ('CHICK')** (16 August 1926–8 October 2007), ice hockey player and coach. Born in Winnipeg to immigrants from the Ukraine, he played for an Ontario team before war service in the Canadian army. From 1947–58 he played for the Nottingham Panthers. The first professional ice hockey player to reach 1000 points in league play, he achieved 1423 points (778 goals and 645 assists) over 11 seasons. In 1949 and 1951 he was voted Nottingham's Sportsman of the Year. In the 1955–6 season, with him as player-coach, the Panthers (winners in 1950–1 and 1953–4) won the League championship for the third time. In 1958 he became, for three years, coach of Servette, an underdog Geneva team, taking them to victory in the 1959 Swiss Cup. Afterwards he played briefly for the Altrincham Aces and the Wembley Lions before becoming a businessman. He was elected to the British Ice Hockey Hall

of Fame and the Manitoba Hockey Hall of Fame.

Times (17 Nov. 2007); personal communication from Vera, Jane, and Natalie Zamick to M. Jolles.

**ZANDER, WALTER** (8 June 1898–7 April 1993), scholar and educator. Born in Erfurt, Germany, he became a lawyer in Berlin, fleeing in the 1930s to Britain, where he set up a printing press. From 1944–71 he was Secretary of the British Friends of the Hebrew University, and a governor of the university from 1972 until his death. He wrote *Is This the Way?* (1948), a pamphlet regarding Israeli-Arab relations. In retirement he devoted himself to study, having already authored a standard work, *Israel and the Holy Places of Christendom* (1971). He was a Senior Associate Fellow of St Anthony's College, Oxford (1971–88) and active in the college's Middle East Centre, striving to promote Arab-Israeli understanding and winning admirers on both sides of the conflict.

JC (23 April 1993); *Independent* (18 April 1993).

**ZANGWILL, ISRAEL** (21 January 1864–1 August 1926), writer and communal leader. Born in Whitechapel, son of a Latvian-born pedlar and glazier, he was brought up in Bristol and London. Upon leaving the University of London he taught (1884–8) at his old school, the JFS, and was a columnist on the weekly *Jewish Standard* during its entire lifespan (1888–91). With former JFS teaching colleague Louis \*Cowan, under the joint pseudonym 'J. Freeman Bell', he published the novel *The Premier and the Painter* (1888). He followed this with collected short stories of his sole authorship, as well as another novel, *The Big Bow Mystery*. He also edited a short-lived humorous journal, *Ariel, or, The London Puck*, and contributed to Jerome K. Jerome's *The Idler*. His provocative 'English Judaism: a criticism and a classification' appeared in the inaugural volume of the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (July 1889). His *Children of the Ghetto* (1892), especially commissioned by the JPSA, established him as a commentator on the Jewish condition. *Ghetto Tragedies* (1893), *The*

King of Schnorrers (1894), *Dreamers of the Ghetto* (1898), and *Ghetto Comedies* (1907) ensued. A member of the \*Maccabæans, he arranged Herzl's lecture before them in 1896, participated in the \*Maccabæan Pilgrimage in 1897, and was an observer at the First Zionist Congress that same year. Following the rejection of the Uganda offer by the Seventh Zionist Congress (1905) he broke with the Zionist movement and its exclusive concentration upon Palestine and founded the Jewish Territorial Organisation (ITO), dedicated to obtaining territory anywhere that was feasible for a Jewish homeland. He re-embraced Zionism following the \*Balfour Declaration, but, disillusioned with practical obstacles under the Mandate, returned to Territorialism. He contributed to the *Festival Prayer Book* (1904) yet also believed a new future religion would synthesise the best of Hebraism, Hellenism, and Christianity – an idea seen in his plays *The Melting Pot* (1909) and *The Next Religion* (1912). A brilliant and witty speaker, he supported the suffragettes, and, during the First World War, pacifism. An anthology, *Speeches, Articles and Letters*, appeared in 1937. He married the non-Jewish stepdaughter of Hertha \*Ayrton. His younger brother **Louis Zangwill** (1869–1938) was a chess champion and gifted mathematician who, using the pseudonym 'Z.Z.', authored several works including a study of Richard \*Cumberland.

ODNB; EJ; JE; JC (13, 27 Aug., 3 Sept. 1926).

**ZANGWILL, OLIVER LOUIS** (29 October 1913–12 October 1987), pioneer in neuropsychology. Israel \*Zangwill's son, he was born at East Preston, Sussex, and educated at UCS, London and King's College, Cambridge. He researched in psychology at Cambridge, and during the war worked as psychologist at the Department of Neurosurgery at Edinburgh, where he was involved with the rehabilitation of soldiers suffering from cranial gunshot wounds. He was Assistant Director of the Institute of Experimental Psychology at Oxford (1945–52), and Professor in Experimental Psychology at Cambridge (1952–81). He published his research on cerebral dominance, lateralisation, language, and memory. He influenced

a complete generation of students who were later to become themselves distinguished neuropsychologists. President of the British Psychological Society from 1974–5, he was elected FRS in 1977. He was Chairman of the Zangwill Memorial Fund (established 1929), and was associated with the Zangwill Fellowship (established 1954), which commemorated his father. Thomas \*Moult was his father-in-law.

ODNB.

**ZEC, PHILIP** (25 December 1909–14 July 1983), illustrator and cartoonist. A native Londoner, son of a master tailor, he attended St Martin's School of Art and became an illustrator for advertising agencies. His poster of the 'Flying Scotsman' speeding through the night remains an iconic image among railway memorabilia. From the late 1930s he was political cartoonist of the *Daily Mirror*, depicting the main Nazi leaders in repulsive animal guises. His name appeared in a German list of Britons marked for immediate arrest following invasion. In 1942 the caption (by colleague William Connor, who wrote as 'Cassandra') to a cartoon of his, featuring a torpedoed sailor adrift, was misinterpreted by the British Government as implying that British seamen were the stooges of petrol companies, and the paper was threatened with closure. Zec's much-praised VE ('Victory in Europe') Day cartoon occupied almost the entire front page of the paper on the day of the 1945 General Election, and was credited by political analysts with helping Labour to secure its landslide triumph. In 1958, for a depiction of the Soviets crushing Hungary, he won an international award for most effective political cartoon. He edited the *Sunday Pictorial* (1950–2) and drew for the *Daily Herald* (1958–61). His brother, the distinguished journalist and biographer **Donald David Zec** (c1918–), wrote his biography, the title of which replicates the caption of the VE Day cartoon. Donald Zec's other books include biographies of the Queen Mother, Cubby Broccoli, Sophia Loren, Lee Marvin, and Barbra Streisand.

ODNB; Donald Zec, *Don't Lose It Again! The Life and Wartime Cartoons of Philip Zec* (2005).

**ZEDNER, JOSEPH** (10 February 1810–10 October 1871), Hebraist, librarian, and bibliographer. Born in Glogau, he studied under a rabbi in Posen. For several years he taught Hebrew at a Jewish school in Strelitz, and later tutored the children of the Berlin publisher and bookseller Abraham (Adolph) Asher. He contributed to Asher's edition of the *Travels of Benjamin of Tudela* (London, 1840). Upon Asher's recommendation he was appointed to the Department of Printed Books at the British Museum with the main task of cataloguing Hebraica. Excused from working on Sabbaths and Jewish festivals, Zedner assumed the post in 1847, and in 1848 the museum acquired from a private collection in Hamburg nearly 4500 volumes that formed the core of Zedner's masterly *Catalogue of the Hebrew Books in the Library of the British Museum* (1867). He edited (published 1850) Abraham ibn Ezra's commentary on the Book of Esther. In 1869 persistent ill health forced him to resign his position and return to Berlin. Known for his scrupulous scholarship and excessive modesty, he was highly esteemed by eminent Jewish scholars in Britain and on the Continent.

EJ; JE; JC (20 Oct. 1871, 21 March 1873, 5 Oct. 1888, 13 Nov. 1891, 17 May 1907, 25 Aug. 1911).

**ZEIDMAN, EVA** (1897–1966), actress and singer. Born in Kovno, Poland (now Kaunas, Lithuania), she studied singing and piano at the Conservatorium of Music there. Starting out as a singer in Russian cabaret, she formed a partnership with actor Waldemar Haince. During the 1930s she was engaged by Joseph \*Sherman as a guest artist in Manchester, and performed frequently at the Grand Palais, Whitechapel, delighting audiences with her fine soprano voice. She spent the war years on the Continent under a false name. She returned to Britain with Haince in 1946 when they were engaged by Mark \*Markov to appear at the Grand Palais, and she kept working until shortly before her death.

Mazower; JC (24 Sept. 1937, 9 Sept. 1966).

**ZEIT, DIE [TSAYT, DIE]** *see* **JEWISH PRESS IN BRITAIN; MYER, MORRIS**

**ZELICK, GRAHAM JOHN** (12 August 1948–), professor of law, university vice-chancellor, and communal leader. He was educated at Christ's College, Finchley, at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge (MA, PhD), and at Stanford University. Called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1992 (Bencher, 2001), he was a law lecturer and then Reader (1978–82) and Professor of Public Law (1982–8) at Queen Mary College, London. At the University of London he was Dean of the Faculty of Law (1984–8), Head of the Department of Law (1984–90), Deputy Vice-Chancellor (1994–7), and Vice-Chancellor (1997–2003). He was Chairman of the Electoral Commission from 2001–3, and since 2003 has been Chairman of the Criminal Cases Review Committee. He has also served on numerous other public committees and has written extensively on the law. He was President of the West London Synagogue from 2000–6, became Chairman of the Board of Governors of Leo Baeck College in 2005, and has been a governor of Tel Aviv University since 2000.

WW; Jolles; JYB.

**ZELNIK, FREDERIC** (17 May 1885–29 November 1950) film director and producer. Friedrich (later 'Frederic' or 'Frederick') was born in Czernowitz, studied in Vienna, and acted in theatres in Nuremberg, Aachen, Worms, Prague, and Berlin. He also produced and directed films (from about 1915), making a particular success with operetta-style costume films such as *An der schönen blauen Donau* (1926) and *Das tanzende Wien* (1927). He visited Hollywood briefly in around 1930, and emigrated to Britain in 1933 with his Riga-born ballerina and actress wife. Duly naturalised, he directed *Mister Cinders* (1934), *Southern Roses* (1936), and *The Lilac Domino* (1937). He produced *I Killed the Count* (1939), *Give Me The Stars* (1944), *Heaven Is Round The Corner* (1944), and *Hell Is Sold Out* (1951), and co-produced *The Glass Mountain* (1949). He was a producer for British National.

B. McFarlane, *Encyclopedia of British Film* (2005); *Times* (9 Jan 1937); online sources.

**ZEPLER, ERIC ERNEST** (27 January 1898–13 May 1980), electrical engineer, academic, and

chess composer. He was born Erich Ernst Zepler in Westphalia, the son of a doctor; his parents converted to Lutheranism in 1902. He was educated at the universities of Bonn, Berlin, and Würzburg, receiving a doctorate in physics. By 1935, the year he fled to England to escape the Nuremberg Laws, he had been awarded many patents in the fields of radio receivers and range-finders. In England he worked initially for Marconi Wireless. During the war he was instrumental in improving the design of RAF radio systems. His *The Technique of Radio Design* (1943) is regarded as a milestone in the evolution of radio engineering. From 1949–63 he taught at the University of Southampton, and from was Professor of Electronics, the first such professor in Britain. He served (1959–60) as President of the British Institution of Radio Engineers. He has a second reputation as a major composer and anthologist of chess problems, and was awarded the title of International Master for Chess Composition in 1973. A collection of his chess problems, co-authored with Ado Kraemer, was published in 1951, and he produced an anthology of notable chess problems in 1957.

ODNB; Hooper & Whyld.

**ZERFFI, GEORGE GUSTAV[US]** (1820–28 January 1892), journalist, spy, writer, and lecturer. The son of an editor and translator originally surnamed either Cerf or Hirsch, he was born in Hungary, probably in Pest, becoming a journalist at the age of 18. During the 1848 Revolution he edited *Der Ungar* and served as a captain in the revolutionary force. In 1849 he fled to Belgrade where he entered the service of France's consul. In 1850 he translated Louis Kossuth's complete works into German. But he was also, until 1865, a secret agent for the Hapsburg authorities, reporting the activities of Hungarian émigrés and other groups of revolutionary exiles. He arrived in London in 1853, and became a British subject. For nearly 25 years he lectured on historic ornament at the Department of Science and Art of the South Kensington Museum (the Victoria and Albert Museum). He also lectured at the nearby National Art Training School. He published, among other works, *Spiritualism and Animal Magnetism* (1871), *A Manual of the Historical Development of Art* (1876), *The Science of*

*History* (1879), and *Studies in the Science of General History* (2 vols, 1887–9). He was Chairman of the Royal Historical Society (1880–5), and both FRHS and FRSL. An agnostic, he was active in the British secularist movement.

ODNB; JE; JC (31 Oct. 1979); F. Tibor, *From Habsburg agent to Victorian scholar: G. Zerffi, 1820–1892* (2000).

**ZIEGLER, ARCHIBALD SOLOMON** (21 June 1903–16 July 1971), painter and sculptor. Born in London, he studied at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, at the Royal College of Art, and at classes run by the RA. He held his first initial solo exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1932, which led to a commission to execute a series of large murals at Toynbee Hall in east London. In 1938 he began a 30-year association with the St Martin's School of Art as a visiting lecturer. In the month before his death he was the first living artist to have an exhibition of paintings at the Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood. All the paintings depicted Hampstead Heath, which was near his home. It was his most successful exhibition, and showed his increasing powers as a colourist. He was deeply involved in the work of the \*Ben Uri Gallery, where he frequently exhibited. He was a member of its Council for 40 years and towards the end of his life Chairman of its Art Committee. His paintings and sculptures are in many private collections. His bust of Norman \*Bentwich was presented to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He designed the stained glass windows at the Walthamstow and Leyton Synagogue.

EJ; JC (23 July 1971).

**ZIFADO, LEONIE** (7 July 1898–7 January 1988), soprano. Of Sephardi background, she was born in London. She was a pupil of Herman \*Klein, and in 1923, at London's Wigmore Hall, she provided the vocal illustrations to his lecture entitled 'How to Sing Mozart'. She made her recital debut there that same year. At the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, she sang principal parts including, in 1937, Lauretta in *Gianni Schicchi*. She sang Mozart at Promenade Concerts under Sir Adrian Boult, and broadcast Granados songs on radio. In 1943 she sang the part of Octavian in *Rosenkavalier* at Golders Green's Orpheum

Cinema under Sidney \*Beer's NSO. She later sang in the Middlesex New Synagogue choir.

JC (26 March 1920, 24 Feb. 1950, 7 July 1978); *Times*, passim.

**ZIFF, [ISRAEL] ARNOLD** (27 January 1927–14 July 2004), businessman and philanthropist. Born in Leeds, he was the son of Max Ziff (c1895–1954), a Lithuanian-born boot manufacturer and retailer. The family shoe empire began with a small shop opened in 1921 by Max's sister Fanny. Max, who had initially worked in the tailoring trade, later joined her in expanding the business. In 1936 they and their two brothers, who had also built up a chain of shoe shops, joined forces to form Stylo Ltd. Arnold attended the city's Roundhay Grammar School and briefly studied economics at the University of Leeds before serving in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps late in the war. On Max's death he became the firm's Managing Director, and was from 1967–2000 Chairman of what grew into one of Britain's largest independent footwear retailers, with 100 outlets. In 1959 he established Town Centre Securities (TCS), a retail property investment and development company, concentrating on northern England, that precipitated Leeds' post-war commercial redevelopment. He generously benefited a range of local institutions and causes. These included the Leeds Jewish Welfare Board (formerly named the Leeds Jewish Board of Guardians) and the Leeds Jewish Housing Association, co-founded by Max in 1953. He endowed the Arnold Ziff Chair in Retailing at Leeds Metropolitan University and raised funds for the new business school at the University of Leeds. He received honorary doctorates from both universities. A JP for many years, once nominated as the 'Greatest Living Yorkshireman', he was appointed OBE in 1981 and High Sheriff of West Yorkshire in 1991. The Arnold and Marjorie Ziff Community Centre, named after him and his wife (née Morrison), opened in Leeds in 2005.

ODNB; JC (6 Aug. 2004, which gives his birthdate as 31 Jan.).

**ZILBERBERG, WOOLF** *see* **SILBERBERG, WOLF**

**ZILKHA, RONIT** (1965–), dress designer. Born in Israel, she studied at the American College in London, graduating with a First in Fashion Design, and in 1991 established her ready-to-wear label. She built up a loyal clientele, and established a business empire with many outlets. Her garments range from simple tailored apparel to glamorous evening wear. Her classic tailored suits were favoured by Princess Diana for informal occasions, and she has many celebrity clients.

Online sources.

**ZIMAN, JOHN MICHAEL** (16 May 1925–2 January 2005) theoretical physicist. The son of an Indian civil servant, he was born and educated in New Zealand. From 1951–3 he lectured in Mathematics at the University of Oxford, and from 1954–64 lectured in Physics at the University of Cambridge (Fellow, King's College, 1957–64). At the University of Bristol he was Professor of Theoretical Physics (1964–9), Melville Wills Professor of Physics (1969–76), and later Professor Emeritus. He was Chairman of the Council for Science and Society (1976–90), Chairman of the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology (1982–6), and Director of the Scientific Policy Support Group (1986–91). The author of several books, he was elected FRS in 1967. In the early 1980s he led the campaign for the rights of Soviet Jewish Scientists.

WW; JC (22 May 1981, 24 July 1981, 12 Feb. 1982, 15 April 2005); *Times* (1 Feb. 2005).

**ZIMMELS, HIRSCH JACOB** (29 December 1900–9 November 1974), scholar and educationist. Born in the Galician shtetl of Jaworow, he obtained his PhD in 1926 at the University of Vienna, and published a study of German Jewry in the thirteenth century. In 1927 he obtained semikhah in Vienna and until 1939, when he arrived in England, held rabbinical appointments there, publishing other scholarly works on Jewish themes and teaching. In 1940 the British government sent him, along with other 'enemy aliens', to an internment camp in Australia from which he was released in 1942. He was, in 1945, appointed Lecturer in Bible, Talmud and Jewish History

at \*Jews' College, where he was Director of Studies (1961–4) and Principal (1964–9). He wrote *Magicians, Theologians and Doctors* (1952), *Ashkenazim and Sephardim* (1958), and *The Echo of the Nazi Holocaust in Rabbinic Literature* (1975). He co-edited *Essays presented to Chief Rabbi Israel Brodie on the Occasion of His Seventieth Birthday* (1967). His son is Judge Martin Zimmels.

EJ; JC (9 Feb. 1945, 15 Nov. 1974); *Times* (16 Nov. 1974).

**ZIMMER, NATHAN LÖB DAVID** (March 1831–10 June 1895), businessman, scholar, and Cabbalist. Born in Fürth, Bavaria, into a very pious family, he was himself a frum Jew of the old school. He settled in London in the 1850s as an importer of toys and fancy goods. Delighting in Torah study, in the unostentatious dispensation of charity, and in the performance of good deeds, he had an extensive knowledge of the Cabbala and the numerology of the Hebrew alphabet and language, and was an habitu  of the British Museum Reading Room. He was so fervent in his davening that when he belonged to the \*Great Synagogue he rented two seats in order that his frequent genuflexions would not disturb his less demonstrative neighbours. When resident for eight years in Brixton, he spent half the day walking to and from his daily devotions at the Borough Synagogue, being the first to arrive and the last to leave. He was granted special permission to remain in the synagogue overnight each Kol Nidre. One of the original elders of the \*Federation of Synagogues, he compiled elaborate genealogical tables of the British Chief Rabbis.

JC (14, 21, 28 June 1895).

**ZIMMERN, Sir ALFRED ECKHART** (26 January 1879–24 November 1957), authority on international affairs and internationalist. He was born in London, the son of a Jewish East India merchant whose family had arrived in England from Germany after the failed 1848 revolution, and a mother of Huguenot descent. Raised as an Anglican, he supported the Zionist movement and was consulted by Chaim \*Weizmann. Educated at Winchester College and at New College, Oxford (First in Hon. Mods. and in Lit. Hum.;

Stanhope Prizeman), he taught at Oxford from 1904–9. During 1919–21 he held the Chair of International Relations at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the first such position in Britain, but was forced to resign when he became involved with another professor's wife, whom he subsequently married. From 1930–44 he served as Montague Burton Professor of International Relations at Oxford. In 1919 he drafted the memorandum that formed the basis of the League of Nations, and during the 1920s was an important advisor to Whitehall and to the League. He was a convinced internationalist, but believed that world government was impossible owing to the force of nationalism. Nevertheless, he was a lifelong advocate of outlawing war by international agreement. His stance, like that of so many other internationalists of his time, was gravely undermined by the rise of Hitler. After 1947 he lived and taught in the USA. His works include *The Greek Commonwealth* (1931), *The Third British Empire* (1934), and *The League of Nations and the Rule of Law* (1939). He was a founder of the Institute of International Affairs.

ODNB; EJ; WWW.

**ZIMMERN, ALICE LOUISA THEODORA** (22 September 1855–22 March 1939), educationist, and **ZIMMERN, HELEN** (25 March 1846–11 January 1934), translator and author. Their father was a lace merchant. In 1850 Hamburg-born Helen moved with her parents to Nottingham, where Alice was born. The family settled in London in 1856. Aged 18, following her education at a Bayswater finishing school, Helen embarked on a successful career as a writer and translator from German and Italian works, thus opening up much continental thought to the British public. She contributed articles to a number of literary periodicals, including 'Jewish Home Life' for *Fraser's Magazine* in 1881. She wrote some fiction. Her notable biography of Arthur Schopenhauer appeared in 1876, and that of Lessing in 1878. In 1887 she edited *The Discourses of Joshua Reynolds*. Her output included a collection of Indo-European mythology and folklore, and a study of Lawrence Alma-Tadema. She contributed to Oscar Levy's *The Complete Works of Nietzsche* (1907). Her translation of Nietzsche's *Human, All*

Too Human appeared in 1909 and her *The New Italy* in 1918. From 1887 she lived in Florence, where she died. Alice was educated at Bedford College, London, and Girton College, Cambridge. From 1886–94 she taught classics and English at girls' schools, authoring several texts. In 1880 she and Helena brought out a book comprising translations of sections of European novels. A Gilchrist travelling scholarship to the United States led to publication of her *Methods of Education in America* (1894). Subsequently she tutored privately, contributing to journals numerous influential articles regarding education, particularly women's education, and publishing *The Renaissance of Girls' Education* (1898). In 1909 she published *Women's Suffrage in Many Lands* (1909), powerfully arguing the cause of votes for women. She was a pacifist, with her final book being *The Origins of the War* (1917), a translation of Také Ionescu's work. She had an Anglican burial. Alfred \*Zimmern was their cousin.

ODNB.

**ZINNEMANN, KURT SALLY** (24 November 1907–23 May 1988), bacteriologist. Born in Frankfurt, he qualified in medicine at the university there (MD 1931), was employed at the University Institute of Bacteriology and Hygiene until 1933 and was then a house officer at the Jewish Hospital before going to work at the Metchnikov Institute in Kharkov in 1935. In 1937 he was arrested, mistreated, and imprisoned in Kiev, after which he moved to Britain. He was appointed to the Bacteriology Department of the University of Leeds (MSc, 1955; DSc, 1964), pursued important research, and in 1970 was given a personal chair there. In 1962 he became Chairman of the Haemophilus Nomenclature Committee of the International Committee for Bacterial Nomenclature and in 1963 was elected FCPATH.

IBDCEE; BMJ (30 July, 13 Aug. 1988); *Medical Directory* (1983); *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists* 1969/70 (1970).

**ZION MULE CORPS** is the name given to the initial unit of the Jewish Legion, composed of Jewish volunteers, and established in 1914–15

from the British army's 38th through 42nd (Service) Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers. A specifically Jewish fighting force was first suggested in December 1914 by Vladimir \*Jabotinsky and Joseph Trumpeldor to wrest Palestine from the Ottoman Empire. Led by Colonel John Henry Patterson, it initially comprised about 650 Jewish volunteers from Egypt, and participated at Gallipoli. In August 1917, a few months before the issuance of the \*Balfour Declaration, a much larger 'Jewish Legion' was established in the British army, composed of soldiers of the 38th and 39th Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, but also comprising Jews from other Allied nations, including the USA, and Jews from the Ottoman Empire. It eventually comprised more than 1000 men. It was active in fighting the Turks north of Jerusalem and in the Jordan Valley. It continued to exist from 1918–21 in the form of one battalion. The members of the Jewish Legion included a truly extraordinary number of men who subsequently became famous in the Yishuv, Israel, and the Diaspora, including future Israeli leaders David Ben-Gurion, Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, and Levi Eshkol; prominent British Jews Sir Jacob \*Epstein and Edwin, second Viscount \*Samuel; and American journalist Louis Fischer. The Zionist movement viewed the Jewish Legion as the nucleus of a Jewish army in Palestine, and it is today seen as the progenitor of the Israel Defence Force. Among the many books written about it is Oscar Kraines, *The Soldiers of Zion: The Jewish Legion, 1915–1921* (1985).

**ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**, founded in 1899 as the British branch of the international Zionist Organisation that had been established at the first Zionist Congress, held at Basle in August 1897. Originally known as the English Zionist Federation, its *raison d'être* was to campaign for a permanent Jewish homeland in Palestine, then an outpost of the Ottoman Empire with a total population of about 50,000. The Federation's establishment was preceded by several key events. Theodor Herzl, founder of political Zionism, visited England in 1895. He outlined his vision for a Jewish homeland to a small gathering of polite but mainly unreceptive middle-class London intellectuals on 24 November that year at the home of Rev. Simeon \*Singer, a

member of the Chovevei Zion Association founded in London in 1891, the aims of which were 'to foster the national idea in [the community of] Israel' and 'to diffuse the knowledge of Hebrew as a living language'. Asher \*Myers, editor of the *JC*, asked Herzl for an article, which he duly sent. Translated from the German, it appeared in the issue of 17 January 1896 under the headline 'A "Solution of the Jewish Question"' and was a scoop for the paper, being the first time, before publication of the pamphlet *Der Judenstaat* shortly afterwards, that Herzl's scheme appeared in print. In April 1896 an English translation of the pamphlet went on sale. On 6 July 1897 Herzl, at the St James's Hall Restaurant, Piccadilly, addressed the \*Maccabæans, some of whom had been at the meeting at Singer's house. Listeners expressed various attitudes, mostly antagonistic or sceptical. One told Herzl bluntly that his scheme was 'mischievous', predicated as it was upon the insistence that all Jews everywhere, emancipated or not, were merely 'guests' of the countries in which they lived. Lucien \*Wolf, another listener, was also dismissive, and became an inveterate campaigner against political Zionism. Israel \*Abrahams declared that although the cry of 'Israel a nation' had appeal the dictum 'Israel, the heart of the nations' had greater merit; a restored Jewish State would mean the end of the Jews' holy mission; Joseph \*Jacobs spoke similarly. This rejection of the idea of Jewish nationhood accorded with the prevailing view among Anglo-Jews; they and their emancipated counterparts overseas, integrated citizens of the countries in which they lived, regarded themselves as bound by ties of religion and a shared historical experience but hardly by a common future destiny based on an idea of national peoplehood that transcended geo-political boundaries. With notable exceptions, British-born Jews, in contrast to immigrants from the Tsarist Empire and Romania, opposed the Herzlian vision; it was widely feared that if a Jewish State eventuated all Jews would be expected to live there, and their existing citizenship revoked. Still, a few among Herzl's listeners that evening, including Israel \*Zangwill, did join the 20-person \*Maccabæan Pilgrimage to Palestine that resulted owing to the initiative of Herbert \*Bentwich. On 13 July 1897 Herzl addressed a capacity crowd of East End Jews at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Great

Alie Street, Whitechapel, chaired by Rev. Dr Moses \*Gaster. There, from people with personal or familial experience of oppression and persecution, the reception was warm and enthusiastic. Herzlian Zionism in England was boosted, and the formation of the Zionist Federation heralded, by a conference at Clerkenwell Town Hall on 6 March 1898, chaired by Col. A. E. \*Goldsmid, chief of the Chovevei Zion Association; it was attended by delegates from 27 'tents' of the Association and 15 non-affiliated Zionist societies. They resolved, inter alia, that 'the National Idea is an essential and integral part of the Zionist Movement, and that it is the duty of all Jews to unite in order to secure a legally safeguarded re-settlement of the Jewish nation in Palestine' and that a Federation of all Zionist groups in Britain be set up. On 3 October 1898 thousands of supporters heard Herzl – at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End – declare that political Zionism offered 'a hope to the young, a dream to the old'. On 22 January 1899, at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, a meeting of chosen participants, chaired by Sir Francis \*Montefiore, inaugurated the Federation, and on 22 February its central committee was formed. Montefiore, who headed the executive committee and was named Hon. President of the Federation, was one of the few communal 'patricians' on whom Herzl could rely. From 13–16 August 1900 the Queen's Hall, London, played host to the fourth Zionist Congress, and, no doubt to the dismay of many if not most Anglo-Jews of Montefiore's milieu, nearby fashionable Regent Street was crowded with visiting East European Jews in their distinctive apparel. In his opening speech Herzl explained the choice of London: 'England, great England, free England, England looking over all the seas, will understand our aspirations. From here the Zionist idea will take its flight further and higher, of that we are sure'. A great conference of the Zionist Federation, held in London on 20 May 1917, called on the government 'to use its best endeavours' to secure 'the reconstitution of Palestine as the National Home of the Jewish People'. On 2 November that year the \*Balfour Declaration was issued, sent to the second Lord Rothschild as de facto lay leader of Anglo-Jewry, with a request that he convey it to the Federation. The Federation, in response, expressed its 'heartfelt gratitude' to the government for 'an ever-memorable



act in the annals of Israel', and arranged a meeting at the London Opera House on 2 December 1917, at which the Declaration was received with acclaim and jubilation. Between the Balfour Declaration of 2 November 1917 until the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 London was the centre of the world Zionist movement. The Zionist Federation's premises housed the Jewish Agency's political headquarters. The Federation's organ, the *Zionist Review*, was published from 1917–27, and began a new series in 1984. In addition to coordinating and facilitating the work of its nationwide affiliates, the Federation coordinates the annual Yom Ha'atzmaut celebrations marking Israel's birthday; arranges tours, seminars, and other Israel-related activities among British Jewry; and encourages aliyah to the Jewish State.

P. Goodman, *Zionism in England 1899–1949: A Jubilee Record* (1949); JYB; online sources.

**ZISSMAN, Sir BERNARD PHILIP** (11 December 1934–), businessman, local politician, and communal leader. He was educated at King Edward Grammar School, Five Ways, and entered Zissman Brothers (Birmingham), a men's clothing firm, serving as its Managing Director, 1970–85. From 1997 he has been Chief Executive Officer of Confident Communications Ltd, and is a director of other companies. He is a life member of the Federation of Clothing Designers and Executives. He served as a Conservative member of Birmingham City Council from 1965–95, was Lord Mayor of Birmingham in 1990–1, and leader of the Conservative group on the council from 1992–5. He served as President of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation from 1999–2004, and was a member of the Representative Council of Birmingham and Midland Jewry from 1992–2000. He is the author of a book on Birmingham history, *A Knight out with Chamberlain in Birmingham* (2002).

WW; JYB; Jolles.

**ZISSU, THEODORE A. L.** (1916–November 1942), Zionist advocate. Born in Romania, the son of a sugar factory manager who was

a renowned Zionist activist there, he studied Law at Trinity College, Cambridge, for which he also rowed. He publicly advocated hydrographic studies of the virtually uninhabited Negev region, an area that received little attention from the British authorities in Palestine, and after the Peel Commission (1937) formed the Negev Group to urge that area's inclusion in a future Jewish state. He testified before the Woodhead Palestine Partition Committee (1938), and in May 1939 addressed 100 MPs at the House of Commons on the Negev's potential. During the war he rose from the ranks to be commissioned lieutenant in the Royal Armoured Corps. In 1940, supporting the idea of a Foreign Legion, he suggested the designation 'Liberty Legion' and the enlistment of refugees and volunteers as combatants. Mortally wounded at El Alamein, he wrote many pamphlets; his *The Negev – Southern District of Palestine* appeared posthumously in 1946. A square in central Beersheva was named after him.

EJ (under father, Abraham Leib Zissu); JC (27 Nov. 1942, 11 April 1969); *Times* (18 June 1938, 17 Sept. 1938, 4 Feb. 1939, 20 March 1954).

**ZUCKERMAN (née Rufus Isaacs), JOAN ALICE** (19 July 1918–25 March 2000), painter and voluntary worker. Born in Sussex, the elder daughter of the second Marquess of Reading, she attended (1937–8) the St John's Wood Art School. In 1939 she married Solly \*Zuckerman and settled with him in Birmingham. She became Governor of the Birmingham College of Art and Design and co-wrote an illustrated history of the development of the city, published in 1979. She was appointed a city magistrate in 1961 and was involved in many welfare projects there, particularly a summer holiday scheme she innovated for underprivileged children. Following the family's move to Norfolk in 1965 she painted many landscapes in pastel. For many years she chaired the Friends of the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts at the University of East Anglia. Her paintings hang in a number of private collections. Her maternal grandmother, wife of A. M. \*Mond, first Baron Melchett, was the sister of distinguished painter and artists' benefactor S. C. H. \*Goetze.

ODNB; *Independent* (31 March 2000); JC (5 May 2000).

**ZUCKERMAN, Sir SOLLY, BARON ZUCKERMAN** (30 May 1904–1 April 1993), primatologist. Born in Cape Town, son of a furniture and hardware merchant, he was educated at South African College School and the University of Cape Town. He was appointed Prosector (1925) at the Zoological Society of London (Secretary, 1957; President, 1977–84), taught at Oxford, and from 1943–68 was Professor of Anatomy at the University of Birmingham. His research centred on primates' behaviour and the female hormones. Among his 90 scientific publications is the classic *Social Life of Monkeys and Apes* (1932). In 1940 he joined (part-Jewish Irish-born) John Desmond Bernal (1901–71) in a scientific assessment of the effects of bomb blasts on humans and buildings, and he assisted with the scientific planning and analysis of air raids. In 1947 he joined the government's Advisory Committee on Scientific Policy. His Whitehall career lasted three decades, culminating in his posts as Chief Scientific Advisor to the Ministry of Defence (1960–6) and Chief Scientific Advisor to HM Government (1964–71). In his retirement, he was involved with the University of East Anglia, completed his autobiography, and wrote about disarmament in *Nuclear Illusion and Reality* (1982). He was elected FRS (1943), appointed CB (1946), knighted (1956), appointed KCB (1964) and OM (1968), and received a life peerage (1971). He received many awards internationally, including ten honorary doctorates.

ODNB; JC (16 April 1993); B. Donovan, *Zuckerman: scientist extraordinary* (2005); *WWW*; *Biog. Mem. FRS*, 41 (1995).

**ZUKERTORT, JOHANN HERMANN** (7 September 1842–20 June 1888), chess player. He was born probably in Lublin, Poland, the son of a converted Jew who became a Protestant missionary. He was apparently educated at a gymnasium in Breslau and may have studied Medicine at the University of Breslau. Throughout his life he gave Munchausen-like accounts of his career which often lack supporting evidence; for instance, he claimed that he served with the German army in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1 and was left for dead on the battlefield. What is not in question is his ability at chess, which made him, at his peak in the early 1880s, either the

strongest or second strongest player in the world. He learned chess in around 1861, and by 1867 was the strongest player in northern Germany and editor of a German chess magazine. He came to England in about 1872, and was regarded as a British player for the rest of his career. He co-founded (1879) *Chess Monthly*, which he edited, and won matches against strong players like Blackburne. He was also renowned for his skill at blindfold chess. In 1883 he scored his greatest triumph: first place at the great London tournament of that year with the remarkable score of 22 wins and only four losses. Wilhelm \*Steinitz, regarded as the World Champion, finished a distant second. Zukertort apparently suffered a breakdown in the last games of the tournament, and never recovered. In 1886 he played a match against Steinitz in four American cities, a contest regarded as the first official World Championship match. After winning four of the first five games he collapsed, with the final score being five wins, ten losses, and five draws. Back in London, he suffered a fatal stroke.

ODNB; EJ; Hooper & Whyld; J. Adams, *Johann Zukertort: Artist of the Chessboard* (1989).

**ZUNZ, Sir GERHARD JACOB (JACK)** (25 December 1923–), consulting engineer. Sir Jack Zunz was educated at Athlone High School in Johannesburg and at the University of Witwatersrand. He served in the South African Artillery, 1943–6. He is an internationally known structural and civil engineer who is probably most famous for heading the design team of the Sydney Opera House. He was a co-founder, director, and, until 1989, Chairman of Ove Arup & Partners, and has since been an engineering consultant. He has received many medals and awards, and is a patron of the Commonwealth Jewish Council. He was knighted in 1989.

*WW*; *Debrett's People of Today*; Jolles.

**ZUNZ, SIEGFRIED RUDOLF** (1842–31 December 1899), philanthropist and businessman. Born in Germany and naturalised in 1873, he was a partner in the London firm of Henry R. Merton and Co., metal merchants.

At his death, in Wimbledon, he left £125, 391 gross, and under the terms of his will set up the Annie Zunz Trust for the establishment of wards, named in memory of his wife, at several London hospitals. King's College Hospital, the Chelsea Hospital for Women, the Middlesex Hospital, the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, the Westminster Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, were among the hospitals that, over the years, benefited from the trust.

Boase, 3; JC (9 Feb. 1900, 19 June 1925, 6 June 1952, 27 Jan. 1956, 5 July 1957).

**ZUSSMAN, HARRY** (20 January 1899–10 July 1981), football director. The owner of a wholesale shoe business in Shoreditch, and a founder member of the JIA's Footwear and Allied Trades Committee, he joined the Board of Leyton Orient Football Club in 1948, when it was down on its luck. He was a director of the club for 33 years and Chairman for 18 years, and was at the helm when it was promoted, briefly, to the Football League's First Division. For many years a member of the St John's Wood Synagogue, he was a generous contributor to charity.

JC (2 Feb. 1962, 24 July 1981).

**ZVIA** (1935–11 May 1974), sculptor. A sabra from Kibbutz Mishmar ha-Sharon, where her parents were chicken farmers, she jettisoned her surname (Mayroze) for feminist reasons. Following initial art training in Tel Aviv she settled in London in 1957. She attended the Central School of Arts and Crafts in Holborn, gaining a diploma with distinction. An exciting and original designer with scientific and engineering as well as artistic talent, she was employed by ICI and Osram-GEC to research into the light properties of acrylics and the use of electric light in sculpture. Among her

private commissions was a huge monumental sculpture for Miriam \*Sacher made from an innovative plastic material developed by ICI, and among her public commissions was a massive outdoor sculpture for the University of Sussex. An exhibition of her acrylic jewellery, with vibrant Mediterranean hues, was held not long before her death and created much interest. She was buried in Israel.

JC (7 Feb. 1964, 12 March 1965, 12 Jan. 1968, 15 Oct. 1971, 17 May 1974); EJ.

**ZYGIELBOJM, SZMUL MORDEKHAÏ (ARTUR)** (21 February 1895–12 May 1943), Bundist leader. Born in Borowica, a Polish shtetl, and raised in Krasnystaw and Chelm, he became active in the Jewish labour movement in Lodz and Warsaw. Smuggled out of Poland in December 1939, he reached Brussels, fleeing in 1940 to France and then the USA, where he tirelessly emphasised the ghastly plight of Jews in his Nazi-occupied homeland. Arriving in London in May 1942, he became, like the Zionist Ignacy Schwarzbart, a member of the National Council of the Polish Government-in-Exile, and continued his publicity campaign on behalf of Polish Jewry. He convinced the BBC to allow special broadcasts about their fate, and he wrote articles and addressed mass meetings. Having received news that his wife and two children had been shot dead by Nazis, and of the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto, he gassed himself in his Paddington flat in protest at what he saw as the Allies' indifference to Jewish suffering. In May 1996, owing to the endeavours of the Bund and the Jewish Socialists' Group, a plaque in his memory was dedicated on the corner of Porchester Road and Porchester Square, near his former home. There is a memorial to him in Warsaw, and a 2001 Polish film, *Śmierć Zygielbojma* ('The Death of Zygielbojm') appeared in 2001.

JC (21 May 1943, 17 May 1996); online sources.