

### Introduction

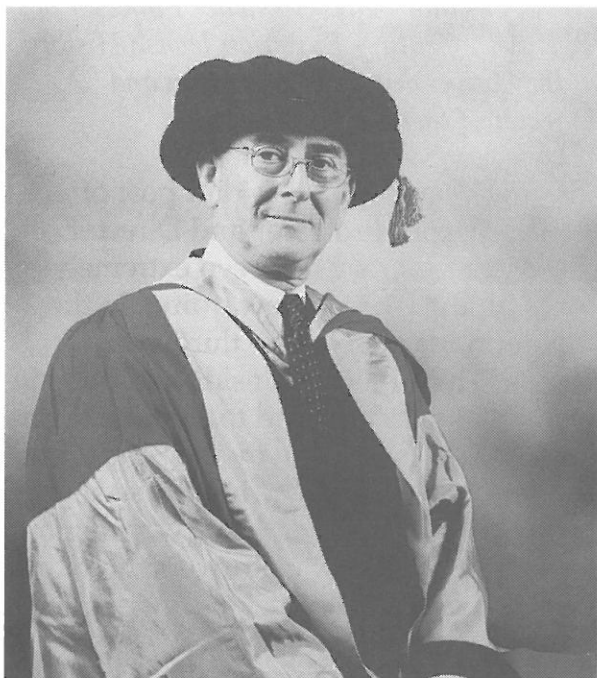
The relationship between the "Jewish and the non-Jewish peoples" was the original sharp focus of the Library brought together by James Parkes, a definition which we continue to keep in the forefront of our minds. Subsequently we have spread that focus by taking deposit of the remarkable collection of papers we call "the Anglo-Jewish archive"; but, even so, the range represented by our "Jewish collections" looks narrow in the setting of our "all subjects" academic library.

Despite these apparent restrictions of theme, I am continually impressed by the spread which our Jewish collections support and imply. A reminder of this was recently provided by two people, Mary Grey and Siân Jones. Mary Grey was a Professor of Theology at La Sainte Union College, one of our accredited institutions. Her work was rooted in the Catholic Christian tradition but she was strongly committed to inter-faith reconciliation and she brought a new dimension and new insights to people already working closely on the central themes supported by the Jewish collections. Through an unfortunate sequence of events, the independent existence of La Sainte Union College was recently brought to an end, and, with it, Professor Grey's close association with our work.

*Siân Jones's discipline was archaeology, not the most obvious academic base from which to contribute strongly to Jewish studies. Her contributions to this newsletter as Parkes Fellow demonstrated the significance of her academic work for our central concerns. She worked with Parkes Centre colleagues in other disciplines, such as Tony Kushner and Sarah Pearce, and came together with other scholars to work on more general fields such as race, ethnicity and nationalism.*

*Mary Grey and Siân Jones have both moved on since this newsletter last appeared, so it is right to pay tribute here to the substantial contributions they both made to Parkes Centre activities. At the same time, it is appropriate to reflect on the themes of inclusion and outreach which their contributions exemplify. The apparently narrow focus of the Parkes Centre is nevertheless one to which scholars from a wide range of backgrounds can contribute. The continuing steady flow of scholarly work, such as publications, lectures and seminars, attracts interest from a much wider audience than those immediately associated with the Centre itself. The focus of the Centre is indeed concentrated but it promotes the study of aspects of our humanity, both good and bad, on which many people can fruitfully reflect.*

*Bernard Naylor  
University Librarian*



Clinton Silver, CBE, who was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Southampton in 1997

### News

**Clinton Silver, CBE**, the former Managing Director and Deputy Chairman of Marks and Spencer, was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Southampton in July 1997.

The award recognised the achievements of Mr Silver, a graduate of the University College of Southampton, and Marks and Spencer's longstanding support for James Parkes and the Parkes Library and Centre.

**The MA in Jewish History and Culture**, mentioned in the previous edition, is now up and running. The first intake of students come from a variety of backgrounds, Jewish and non-Jewish, local and non-local, and historians and others. Students take two courses: approaches to Jewish Studies and Jewish/non-Jewish relations throughout the ages, and a further range of options. For further details of the MA Programme contact Dr Tony Kushner.

**Dr Sarah Pearce**, who was the First Ian Karten Fellow and Parkes Fellow, has been appointed Parkes Lecturer.

**Dr Joanne Reilly** has been appointed to the second joint post with the Wiener Library and will act as the Parkes Centre Academic Administrator in addition to being the Wiener Library's Education Officer.

**A Reception** was held at the House of Commons in October to celebrate the first anniversary of the Parkes-Wiener Professorship in Twentieth-Century European Jewish History.

**The South Hampshire Branch of the Council of Christians and Jews** held its inaugural event, a lecture by Professor Yehuda Bauer of Yad Vashem, at the University in September. For information on the Branch, contact Revd Paul Baird on (01703) 842461.

**The Archives Department** has recently acquired the papers of the former Jewish Deaf and Dumb Children's Home. The material consists of a complete run of committee minute books from 1865 until 1975, which provides an excellent overview of the administration of the institution for this period.

**The Parkes Library** project to automate the catalogue of printed books has been completed. All holdings can now be accessed worldwide via the University of Southampton online catalogue, in either text (telnet to lib.soton.ac.uk) or World Wide Web (<http://www-lib.soton.ac.uk>).

The Library has received a number of donations recently, including books presented by Mr Richard Stein, in memory of his parents Leonard and Sarah Stein, material from the Bournemouth Reform Synagogue Library and from the Anglo-Israel Association.

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### **Research round up**

*Tony Kushner, Marcus Sieff Reader and Director of the Parkes Centre:*

A period of study leave enabled considerable progress to be made on a book co-authored with Katharine Knox *Refugees in the age of genocide: local, national and global responses in the twentieth century* which will be published by Frank Cass. Smaller writing and research projects have been completed and work continues on longer term projects on the memory of the Holocaust, Jewish and ethnic memory in Britain and Jewish/non-Jewish relations in Britain. I continue to co-edit *Patterns of Prejudice* and am joint editor with David Cesarani of the Frank Cass series on Jewish history and culture.

*David Cesarani, Parkes-Wiener Professor of Twentieth-Century European Jewish History at the University of Southampton and Director of the Wiener Library:*

My first year in the new joint post of Parkes-Wiener Professor and Director of the Wiener Library has been extremely busy, productive and rewarding. In the first term I taught on the third year course 'The Holocaust inside and outside history' and contributed to the course on National Socialism run by the School of Modern Languages. During the second term I was on teaching leave working on a study of the 'eruv' controversy in North West London.

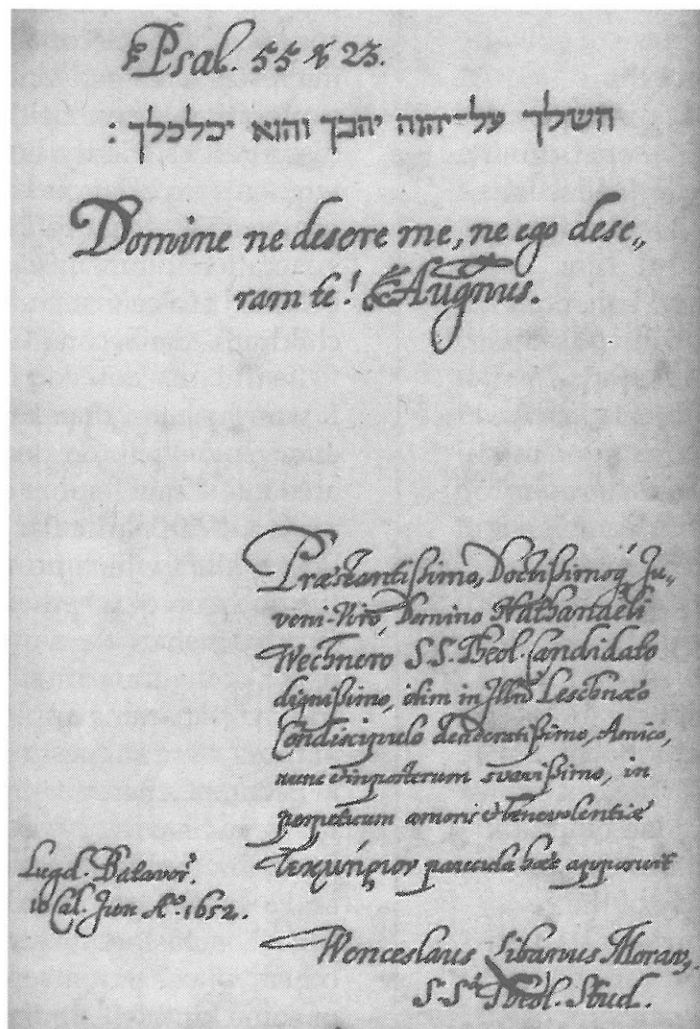
I have participated in several international conferences, given lectures

and talks and attended a variety of public events ranging from a meeting to commemorate the 'Battle of Cable Street' to a panel on Swiss banks and 'Nazi gold' at the Jewish Film Festival. In addition I have spoken to workers for the Spielberg Foundation and advised the Imperial War Museum with regard to its forthcoming exhibition on the Holocaust.

The recent media controversy surrounding the Second World War and Holocaust issues has meant I have taken part in many television and radio discussions. I wrote and presented a film 'package' on the Nuremberg trials for BBC *Heart of the matter* discussion and participated with Dr Tony Kushner in a televised debate with Professor W.D. Rubinstein on his contentious book *The myth of rescue* for the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

*Chris Woolgar, Archivist and Head of Special Collections and Director of the Hartley Institute:*

Among the Hartley Institute's eight visiting fellows in 1996-7, two, Dr M. Katritzky and Dr Tony Kushner, worked on projects closely associated with the Parkes Library and archive. Of the nine fellows in 1997-8, Mr Bill Williams will be working on 'Leadership in provincial Anglo-Jewry'; Dr Ruth Gilbert, on 'The Golem: story-telling, science and the construction of Jewish identity'; Ms Katharina Hall, on 'Memory in the history of the Holocaust and National Socialism'; and Dr Carola Scott-Luckens, on 'Visionary projects of converting the Jews in England in the 1650s'. In 1997-8, the Institute will also be supporting the 1998 Parkes conference on 'Jews in Medieval England: Histories and Representations'.



Page from a volume of eulogies in praise of Nathaniel Vechner (or Vechnerus), each containing a short quotation from the scriptures, the classics or other sources. Nathaniel Vechner was one of the sons of George Vechner, STD, a theologian and Hebraist of Lesna, south west Poland. [MS17]



Concluding report from *M.A.Katritzky, Hartley Institute Fellow 1995-6:*

The primary collections—archive material—include much of theatre historical interest, including papers of the great theatre historian W.W.Greg (MS27), and early nineteenth century Italian play (MS72/2) and material on Yiddish theatre in London (MS245/3/14). The Archives Department also has a particularly interesting seventeenth-century *album amicorum*, that of the theologian Nathaniel Vechner (MS17). Unillustrated, it is nevertheless of interest for my research project on theatrical illustrations in *alba amicorum*. Concerning my work on non-Italian descriptions of Italian festivals and theatrical events, the Hartley Library has original documents of extreme interest, in the form of the nineteenth-century travel diaries of the Southampton sailor William Mogg (MS45).

The most valuable aspect of the Fellowship for my ongoing research programme proved to be the opportunity to use the library's secondary collections, surprisingly rich in material relevant to my fields of interest. My four publications of 1996 have all benefited immeasurably from the resources of the Hartley Library, as I have the four currently in press, and it has also proved extremely beneficial to my work on theatrical illustrations in *alba amicorum*, on which I have submitted four conference papers for 1997, and been invited to speak at the National Gallery in July 1997, and in Croatia and Germany in 1998. My first talks on this project were an invited conference paper in Prato, Italy in May 1996, for which the travel costs will be partly financed by a research grant from the Hartley Library, and a one hour talk at the Ashmolean Museum in October 1996, and during the course of the fellowship I was able to make a start on three substantial papers on various aspects of this research, again supported by the resources of the Hartley Library.



Natasha Harvey

*Natasha Harvey, holder of the 1997 Archive Studentship:* It was whilst under the guidance of Bill Williams and David Cesarani at Manchester University that I began to feel the need to research further into the field of the Holocaust and specifically the Second Generation. My interest was extended through the exploration of two fields I chose for my dissertations. Firstly, I concentrated on women's experiences in the concentration camps, and secondly, I looked at inter-generational transmission of trauma between Holocaust survivors and their children—the Second Generation.

It was the latter that captured my interest enough to want to extend this research area into a much more detailed research project. With particular reference to three books, all of which primarily focus upon the question of whether children of survivors share the same emotions as a result of the transmission of their parents' trauma, it became apparent that the authors were suggesting the existence of a 'Second Generation Syndrome'. However, having conducted my own interviews with the Second Generation and a control group, I did not come to the same conclusion. It seemed to me that others whose parents experienced trauma of some kind felt similar emotions to the Second Generation.

My aim is to discover whether Holocaust trauma and the transmission of it is unique by comparing other survivors of trauma and their relationship with their children to Holocaust survivors and the Second Generation.

I feel extremely lucky to have been given the opportunity through the Archive Studentship to work at Southampton with its excellent Jewish Archive in the Parkes Library and the close connection it has with the Wiener Library in London. Not only that, but as a first year Ph.D. student, just starting out on that long, hard climb to (hopefully somewhere near!) the top of my field, I feel very honoured and excited to be working alongside those who wrote some of the books that deepened my interest in the field of Holocaust Studies!

*Susan England, holder of the 1996 Archive Studentship:* One could say that I have taken somewhat of an unconventional route to academic research. To date my working life has embraced librarianship, publishing, self-employment and now academia. I have worked in local government, for an education authority, and in commerce — as a trainee, then in various managerial positions, and finally as a Company Director. I suppose you could say that I have come full circle, and am back to being a trainee, at least until my doctoral thesis is completed! But that isn't strictly true — much of what I learnt and absorbed in every phase of my career is utilised in developing, augmenting, and organising my current research. In 1996 I was awarded the University's Archive Studentship, and am now entering my second year as a research post-graduate in the Department of History. I took my undergraduate degree in History at the University of Reading, and it was during my final year, whilst researching my dissertation subject that I began to think seriously about developing the work in hand into a Ph.D. thesis. What began as a biographical case

study of Sir Philip Sassoon (1888-1939), the 'patrician' Anglo-Jew, politician and arts patron, and his self-conscious 'construction' of an identity in keeping with cultural models of 'Englishness', has evolved, and now incorporates two further biographical case-studies — which in turn point to a range of nuanced response, and cultural mediation within the Anglo-Jewish elite.

The papers of Sir Basil Henriques (1890-1961), social worker and founder of the Oxford and St. George's Jewish Settlement (1914) in the East End of London, are held in the Archives Department at the University of Southampton, and form the backbone of my second case-study. From this very rich seam of primary sources, which include diaries, journals, note-books, lecture notes, sermons, press-cuttings, and correspondence relating to every aspect of his personal and public life, it will be possible to examine such issues as Empire, anti-Zionism, masculinity, and 'cause' politics. The proposed subject of my third case-study is James de Rothschild (1878-1957), whose father, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, although anti-Zionist, was highly instrumental in financing the first stages of Jewish colonisation in Palestine. James as his father's successor in this enterprise was pro-Zionist, and a research trip to Jerusalem in May 1998 is planned in order to consult some of his papers held in the Central Zionist Archives. But I must add that no matter where I have travelled in the last year to consult material, the resources of the Parkes Library are of inestimable value, and it continues to amaze me as to the little 'gems' that one can unearth, particularly when you least expect it!

# STANGL

## HOW I SEE HIM.

I-like Stangl .

He is taller than six feet, and has a sandy beard. When midnight approaches, Stangl lies in his bed and screams in a loud voice so that his fellows jump out of their beds believing that Doomsday has come. Awakened, Stangl insists upon his conscience being pure. (But I know quite well the reason of his sinister dreams; for four weeks he has owed me sixpence.)

Nevertheless I like Stangl .

He is the "Greta Garbo" of our Camp-stage, though his elegance sometimes reminds me of "King Kong". But we are not coddled. Walking through Sandwich, Stangl, through his appearance, is in the focus of public interest. The mewling cats flee and car drivers turn a wrong corner. For all those reasons policemen are not very fond of him; but I like Stangl.

In the cinema, no seat suits him because of his awfully long legs. This is a great damage for the movies at Sandwich, and the Empire intends to rebuild the whole cinema hall.

He amuses us through his inexhaustible humour, and, being a good fellow, indeed, he is highly appreciated as a valuable comrade.

We all like Stangl.

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## RED LETTER DAYS.

Mr. Oscar Deutsch, of Odeon Cinema, Ltd., will, on the 13th June, open the lovely cinema he has, with such handsome generosity, presented to the Camp. It has a seating capacity for 450, with comfortable plush seats.

A full description of the cinema and programme arrangements will be given in the next issue.

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Through the kindness of the Headmaster, Mr. Oakes, a Sports Day will take place on the Sports Ground of the Sir Roger Manwood's School, Sandwich, on 24th June.





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## Events and conferences

### *The ethnic question in the census:*

This one day joint Parkes-Wiener conference was held in Southampton on 3 July 1997. It was prompted by the debate on the framing of the 'ethnic' question in the 2001 census. Individuals from academia, government and ethnic and religious groups were present at the conference. **Dr John Ballard**, of the University of Manchester, provided a critique of the 1991 census, outlining his problems with this census and indicating the need for positive change. In response, **John Dixie**, of the government's Office of National Statistics, summarised the recent research carried out by his office and its responses to comments by various interest groups. From the perspective of many in the audience, a major problem with proposals emerging from the Office of National Statistics is that individuals are not able to stress with ease complex identities in the census. More crudely, the government's proposed creation of a concept of 'white' ethnicity was deemed to be particularly problematic. **Professor Barry Kosmin**, of the Institute of Jewish Policy Research, indicated that a more pluralistic response was used in the American and Canadian examples and that this had not proved too difficult to administer and implement. Further papers from Richard Bethoud, University of Essex, **Marlena Schmool**, Board of Deputies of British Jews, and **Bronwen Walter**, Anglia Polytechnic University, stressed the need for categories that are not overly limiting. The chairing of the event by **Professor Ian Diamond**, of the University of Southampton, contributed to making it an extremely stimulating and constructive day. The proceedings of the event will be published in *Patterns of Prejudice* in 1998.

### *Women in exile from Nazi Germany: personal histories and reflections:*

Another joint one day Parkes-Wiener conference, this took place in London on 23 September 1997. The place of women, who made up the majority of refugees, has been neglected in the growing literature on refugees from the Third Reich. This conference was partly designed to correct this imbalance. **Dr Charmian Brinson**, of Imperial College, London, provided the foundation for the personal testimonies which followed in a paper 'A woman's place...? German speaking women in exile from National Socialism, 1933-1945'. In particular, Dr Brinson emphasised the organisational structures created by women refugees during the 1930s and the Second World War, including in British internment camps. She also highlighted the occupations taken up by these women and their general life in Britain.

Moving personal perspectives were provided by **Renée Goddard**, **Agnes Burnelle** and **Silvia Rodgers** who came to Britain during the 1930s and **Marianne Sigler**, a survivor of the concentration camps during the war, who came to Great Britain after 1945.

In these presentations and the general discussion, the specificity of the individual experiences was stressed. But almost all those there agreed that they did not see themselves as exiles but as refugees, or former refugees, who had established important lives for themselves in Great Britain in spite of the opposition they faced.

### *The Eighth Parkes Lecture: The Indian woman, the flower girl and the Jew: photojournalism and the Alien Question, 1904-5:*

The eighth Parkes Lecture was given on 23 October, 1997 by Judith Walkowitz, a Professor of History at Johns Hopkins University. Famous for her studies of

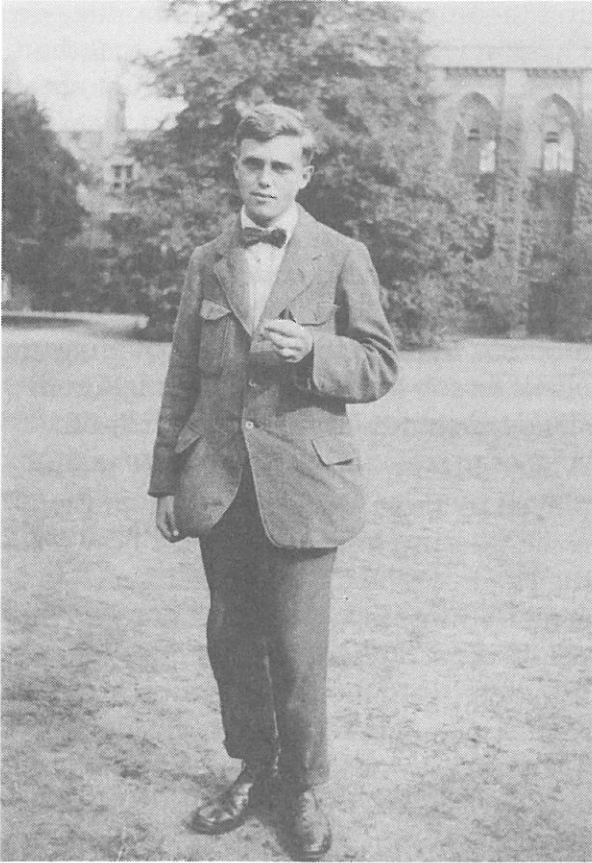
'history from below', including *Prostitution in Victorian Society*, Walkowitz used her lecture to explore themes in the social reality of London's East End in the Edwardian era. She did this through outlining the work for *Pearson's Magazine* of Miss Malvery, a lady of mixed Indian origins but strong self-identification as British. Walkowitz told us how Miss Malvery became famous as a journalist for her investigations of the life of working class women in the East End. She shared their lives, their labour, their joys and their sorrows (hence, the flower girl of the title) and had herself photographed doing it. A selection of photographs was shown as slides to illustrate the lecture. Carefully posed, and clearly taken after the relevant events, the photographs accompanied Malvery's articles, though their message was sometimes at variance with the text. Miss Malvery was sympathetic to the women. She was their protector and champion. But, Walkowitz went on, when it came to the Alien Question of 1905 Malvery appeared to change. She became anti-Semitic, strongly antagonistic to the Jews who were settling in the East End. Malvery did not try to live the life of Jewish immigrants; she represented them as 'the other', always showing them in distant photographic shots, focusing on men. Jews were parasitic on their host society. They would not assimilate, like Italian immigrants, but sought to dominate. They were not friendly and hospitable, like the native East Enders whom Malvery had encountered. Jews were degenerate, yet menacing. Of course, these were not the only attitudes in Britain at the time, though Malvery's popularity doubtless led others to adopt her views. Walkowitz was at pains to contrast them with the more favourable impressions of another photojournalist, Kinross, who actually travelled to Britain with a party of Jewish immigrants. Kinross found them friendly, devoted to their families and passionate about democracy; the young Jewesses were 'comely'.

All this was fascinating, but it seemed to me Walkowitz was less successful when she tried to explain Malvery's attitude to the Jewish immigrants in terms of imaginative geographies. The argument appeared to go something like this. The Jews were from Eastern Europe. Malvery saw Eastern Europe as alien. Its people — represented by the Jews — threatened Britain and British values, as represented by the honest East Enders, by coming to London. Britain, for Malvery, included distant India. The link was the Empire. London was the imperial capital. According to Walkowitz, because Malvery was of Indian origin (and perhaps because her setting was London) she saw herself as thoroughly British. She could, therefore, identify with the English working class women of the East End, at least to that extent. Walkowitz did not explore London's place in Europe and the geographies created by its role as a major entrepôt and dominant financial centre. This seemed a major omission.

On the other hand, Walkowitz was clear about at least one effect which Empire was having on Edwardian Britain. Early on she pointed out that the Aliens Act of 1905 was not only the first attempt by a British government to restrict immigration since the wars against Napoleon, but also a substantial attack on the liberal values which gave Britain its unique place in the political geography of nineteenth century Europe. Imperial preference, hotly debated from 1902 onwards and coming to a head in 1905-6, was forcing Britain to adopt the methods of the European despotisms and turning it into what G.M. Trevelyan called, in a letter to his brother Charles, 'the Austria of the twentieth century'. Walkowitz might have made more of this, especially since it has resonance in our contemporary debates about Britain's place in Europe and the wider world.

*Malcolm Wagstaff*





James Parkes at Oxford University, 1921 [MS60]

## Publications

The Archives Department is pleased to announce the publication of a **catalogue of James Parkes' papers** as part of the University Library's Archive lists, catalogues and guides series. Available for the first time are details of unpublished articles by Parkes together with material held by Parkes' widow, Dorothy, and added later to the archive. Papers given at the **1993 Annual Conference of the Oral History Society** have been published recently as *War and Memory in the Twentieth Century*. The Conference, which was held in conjunction with the University of Portsmouth and the Parkes Library included the theme 'Memory and the Holocaust'.

The book discusses the complex identity of war memories and their social, cultural and political significances, as well as exploring the differing ways in which memories of conflicts are constructed. Essays cover topics such as Anne Frank, war crimes trials, the Gulf War in British popular culture, German memory and identity, and popular film.

Berg publishers are offering a 20% discount to readers of the Parkes Library Newsletter. The price for the hardback edition is £27.99 and for the paperback £11.99. There is a charge of £1.00 for postage and packing.

Cheques, payable to Biblios PDS, should be sent to Berg Publishers, c/o Biblios, Star Road, Partridge Green, West Sussex RH13 8LD.

**Bernard Harris** is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of Southampton and a member of the Parkes Centre Management Committee. His recent article, 'Anti-alienism, health and social reform in late-Victorian and Edwardian Britain' (*Patterns of Prejudice* 31 (4) (1997) pp. 3-34), discusses the links between immigration and health in Britain in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Section 1 examines the role played by health-related arguments in the anti-alien campaign to restrict Jewish immigration, and Section 2 examines the responses to these arguments by the immigrants' supporters. Section 3 presents new evidence on the health of Jewish immigrants and their families in Leeds between 1908 and 1921.

The basic facts regarding Jewish immigration to Britain in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries are well-known. Between 1880 and 1914 approximately 2.5 million Jews left Eastern Europe. The majority travelled across the Atlantic to the United States, but approximately 150,000 settled in Britain. Their arrival sparked a fierce debate about the impact of immigration on British society. The immigrants' opponents argued that they were undercutting 'native' labour, and driving the indigenous population from their homes.

In addition to these general concerns, anti-immigrant groups also made a series of allegations regarding the impact of immigration on standards of health. They argued that the immigrants were drawn from a particularly unhealthy section of East European society; that they were ignorant of 'British' standards of health and hygiene; and that they would drive

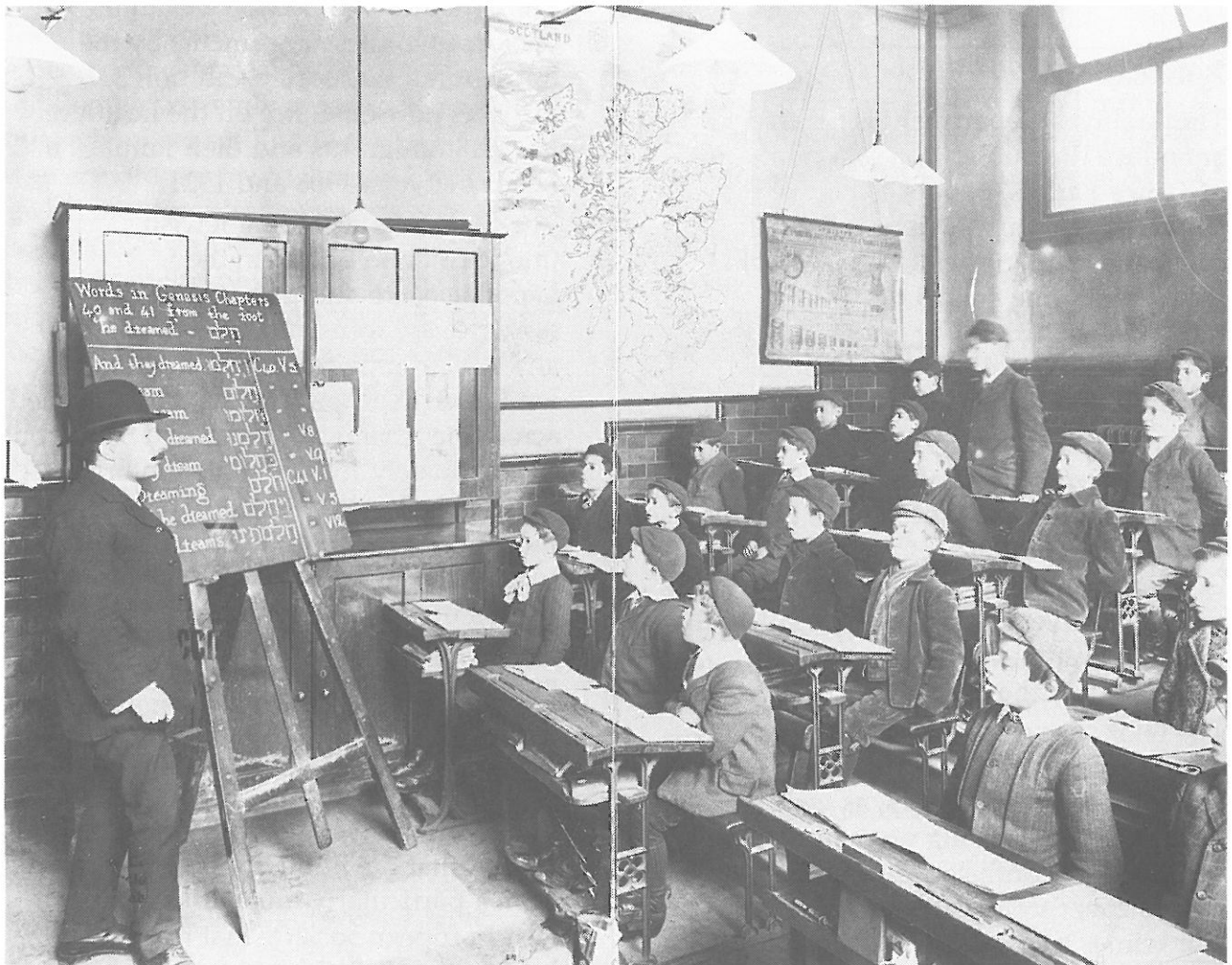
down the standard of health in the areas to which they came. In 1905 William Evans Gordon, MP, told the House of Commons that 'smallpox and scarlet fever have unquestionably been introduced by aliens within the past few months, and ... trachoma ... and favus ... have been, and are being, introduced ... on a large scale. It is also possible that the disease known as miner's worm ... was originally brought into this country by foreign immigrants'.<sup>1</sup>

However, while many observers continued to attack the immigrants on health grounds, other writers painted a much more positive picture of the relationship between immigration and health standards. Many of the official witnesses who gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration

and the Interdepartmental Committee on Physical Deterioration believed that the immigrants were not only innocent of the charges made against them, but were often healthier than the populations amongst whom they settled. The Medical Officer of Health for London, Dr Shirley Forster Murphy, was one of a number of witnesses who argued that Jewish mothers, in particular, were providing an object lesson to the native population in standards of infant care and nutrition.

Whilst it is important to consider the role played by these arguments in their own right, it is also important to ask how far the health of the Jewish population actually surpassed that of its non-Jewish neighbours. Students of this question have tended to focus on London and Manchester, where there is considerable evidence to suggest that Jewish mothers and their children enjoyed distinct health

<sup>1</sup> *Parliamentary Debates*, 4th series, vol. 145, col. 711.



Classroom from the Jews' Free School, London, from the 'Journal of a minor Anglo-Jewish communal official: a diary of Samuel Morris Rich, 1908-9. Rich taught at the Jews' Free School, 1898-1938 [MS168]

advantages.<sup>2</sup> Evidence drawn from the third major area of Jewish settlement, Leeds, is more mixed. Jewish children appear to have been taller and heavier than children from comparable social and economic backgrounds, but there is little evidence to show that Jewish immigration had any effect on infant mortality rates. Other evidence drawn from the reports of Leeds School Medical Officers—on such matters as cleanliness, nutrition, the existence of enlarged tonsils and adenoids, conditions of the nose and throat, defective teeth and vision—suggests that in some respects, at least, Jewish children were less healthy than non-Jewish children in neighbouring districts.

<sup>2</sup> See e.g. L. Marks *Model mothers: Jewish mothers and maternity provision in East London 1870-1939* (Oxford, 1994)

### Recent publications

Alderman, G. 'The young Cecil Roth, 1899-1924' *Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England* 34 (1996) pp. 1-16

Bloom, C. 'Samuel Montagu and Zionism' *Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England* 34 (1996) pp. 17-41

Braybrooke, M. *A wider vision: a history of the World Congress of Faiths* (Oxford, 1996)

Endelman, T., and Kushner, A.R.J. (eds.) *Disraeli's Jewishness: special edition of Jewish History* 10 (1996)

Evans, M., and Lunn, K. (eds.) *War and memory in the twentieth century* (Oxford, 1997)

Kadish, S. (ed.) *Building Jerusalem: Jewish architecture in Britain* (Ilford, 1996)

Knox, K. *Credit to the nation: a study of refugees in the United Kingdom* (London, 1997)

Kushner, A.R.J. 'The spice of life? Ethnic difference, politics and culture in modern Britain' in Cesarani, D., and Fulbrook, M. (eds.) *Citizenship, nationality and migration in Europe* (London, 1996) pp. 125-45

Kushner, A.R.J. 'The memory of Belsen' *New Formations* 30 (1996) pp. 18-33

Kushner, A.R.J., and Lunn, K. 'Memory, forgetting and absence: the politics of naming on the English South Coast' *Patterns of Prejudice* 31 (2) (1997) pp. 31-50

Lavsky, H. 'British Jewry and the Jews in post-Holocaust Germany' *Journal of Holocaust Education* 4 (1995) pp. 29-40

Linehan, T.P. *East London for Mosley: the British Union of Fascists in East London and South West Essex, 1933-40* (Ilford, 1996)

Reilly, J., Cesarani, D., Kushner, A.R.J. and Richmond, C. (eds.) *Belsen in history and memory* (London, 1997), which includes:

Kushner, A.R.J. 'The memory of Belsen', pp. 181-205

Lavsky, H. 'A community of survivors: Bergen-Belsen as a Jewish centre after 1945' pp. 162-80

Reilly, J. 'Cleaner, carer and occasional dance partner? Writing women back into the liberation of Bergen-Belsen' pp. 149-61

Robson, K. *MS 60 Papers of Revd Dr James William Parkes (1896-1981)* (University of Southampton Library, Archive Lists, Catalogues and Guides Series, 5; 1997)

Rubinstein, W. *The myth of rescue: why the democracies could not have saved more Jews from the Nazis* (London, 1997)

Rubinstein, W. *A history of the Jews in the English-speaking world* (London, 1996)



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### **The Parkes Library: how you can help**

The maintenance and expansion of the Parkes Library and positions linked to it have depended on a partnership between the University of Southampton and our valued sponsors. The result has been most successful. Further resources are required to help continue the lifework of James Parkes.

There are many ways of helping the Parkes Library:

- \* By becoming a *Friend of the Parkes Library* (currently £20 per annum)
- \* By *Deed of Covenant* (contributions from limited companies are especially advantageous)
- \* By making a *Donation* (single gifts of £250 or more can be made at much greater benefit to the Library through the "Gift Aid" scheme)
- \* By *Bequest and Legacy* (free of inheritance tax through our charitable status)
- \* *US citizens* can also make tax-deductible donations
- \* Through donations of relevant printed materials and documents

The Parkes Library has charitable status through the University of Southampton Development Trust, Registered Charity Number 295753. A leaflet 'How You Can Help', which provides more information about all these schemes, is available from the Development Trust Office, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ (telephone (+44) 01703 594447).

All contributions should be made payable to the University of Southampton where they will be placed in the Parkes Library account and used for only that purpose.

The names of benefactors presenting gifts in excess of £250 are permanently recorded in the Library Benefactors Book.

**The Parkes Library Newsletter** is edited by Karen Robson and Jenny Ruthven and produced by the Parkes Library, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ. Further information about the Library and its publications can be obtained from this address or by telephoning Southampton (+44) (01703) 593335.