

Alfred Baber Fonds

Chemistry and Art
More Adventures of a Chemist Collector

Adventures II -
Miscellaneous

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8/20/04

Intro - Queen's 10 pages

1. 80th Birthday

1. Home
2. Queen's
3. Demo
4. ACS?

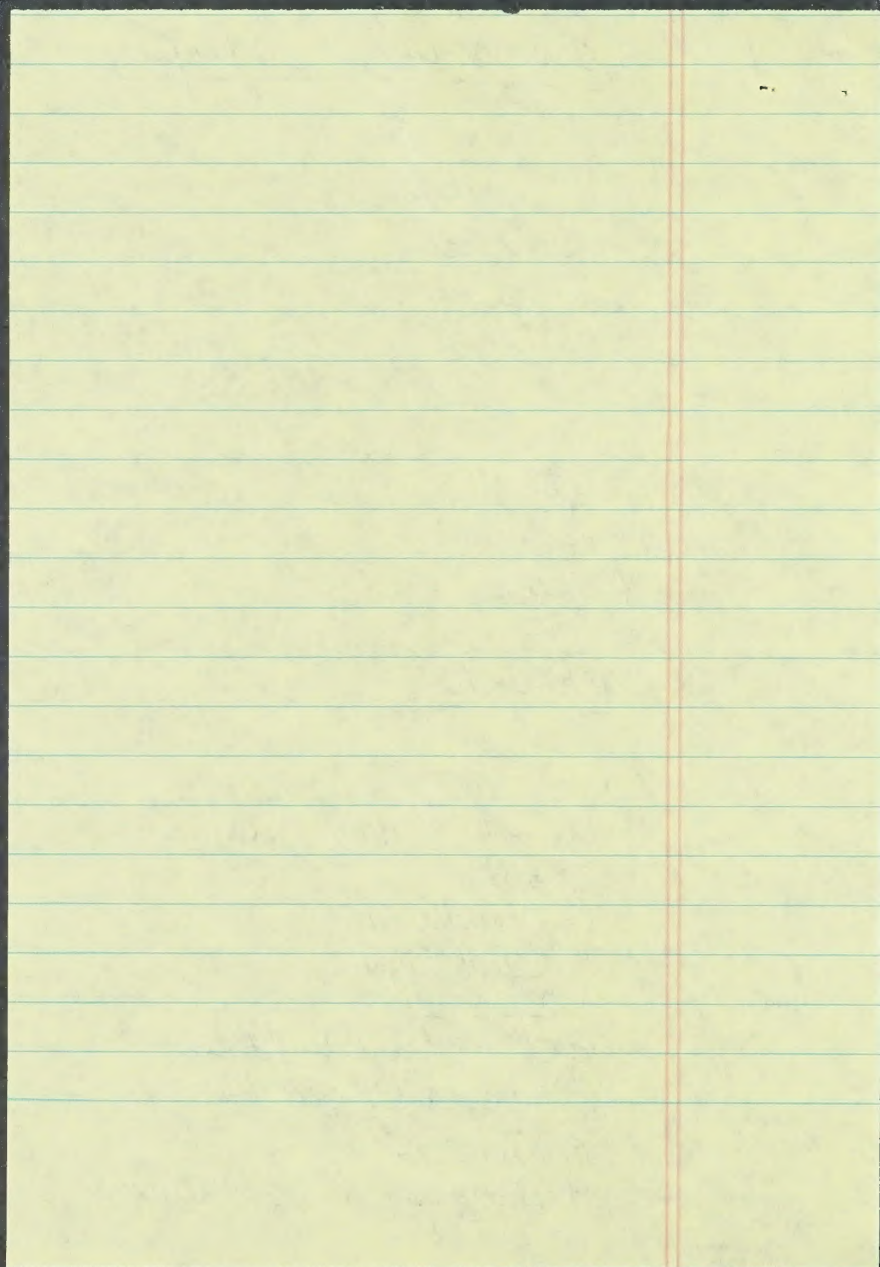
2. Gift

3. Aldrich

4. Sumowski

5. Paintings

1. Zoo London { Premier sold
Droit
2. A 84
3. Prediver 515
4. Caravaggio
5. Gernon
6. Job + his Daughters
7. Rembrandt Old Woman
8. Rubens
9. Studies 112 + Fabritius +
Prati

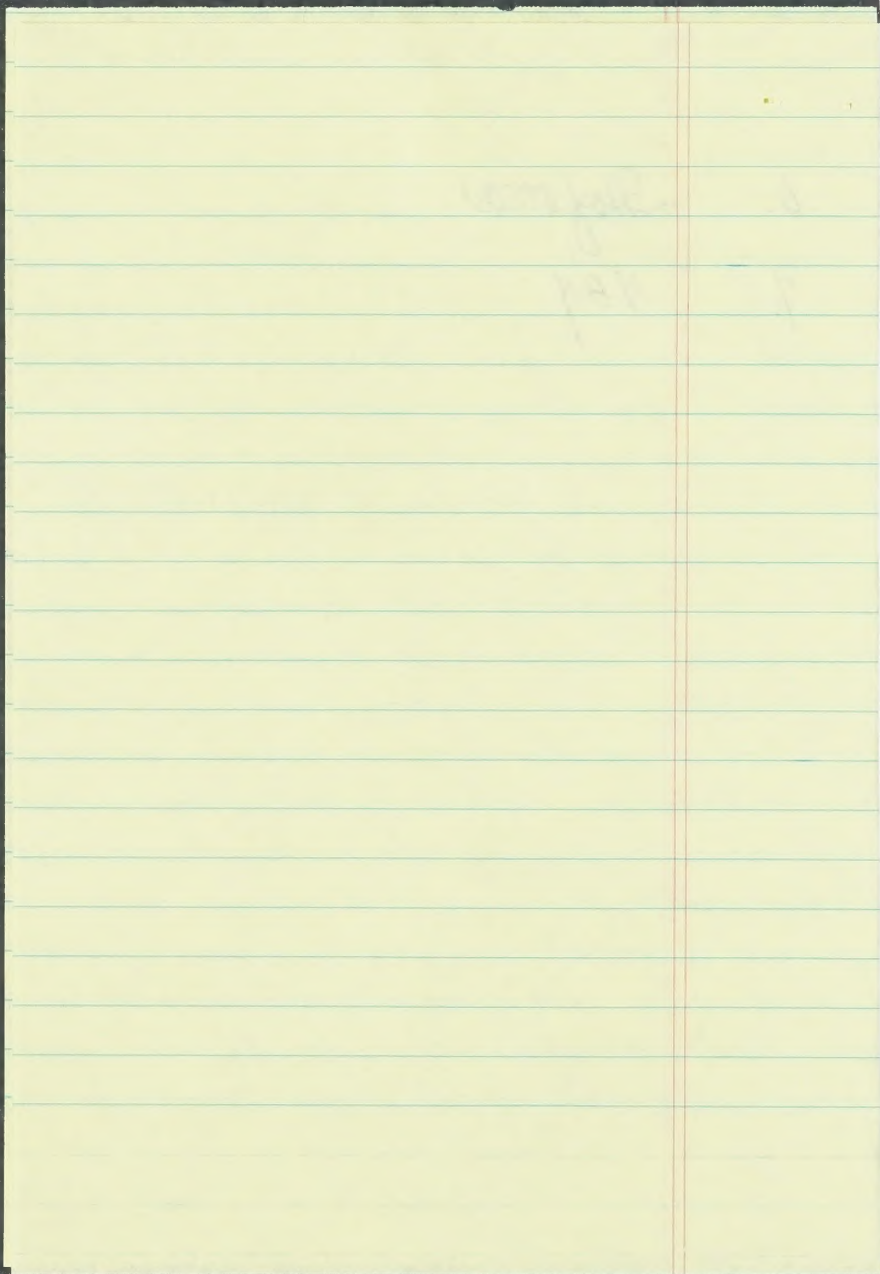


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MAH



unpaid
PAID

10 LOWNDES SQUARE
LONDON SW1X 9HA
020-7235 8852
Fax: 020-7235 9733
from Jeffrey Simmons

Dr Alfred Bader CBE
2A Holmesdale Road
BEXHILL-ON-SEA
E Sussex TN39 3QE

12 December 2002

Dear Alfred

As discussed yesterday, I write to confirm our arrangement concerning my remuneration in connection with your new book, MORE ADVENTURES OF A CHEMIST-COLLECTOR.

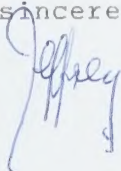
You will pay me the sum of £5000, as to one-third now, one-third in 12 months' time or at such time to be mutually agreed as I have completed at least half of the editing, and the balance when the editing is complete.

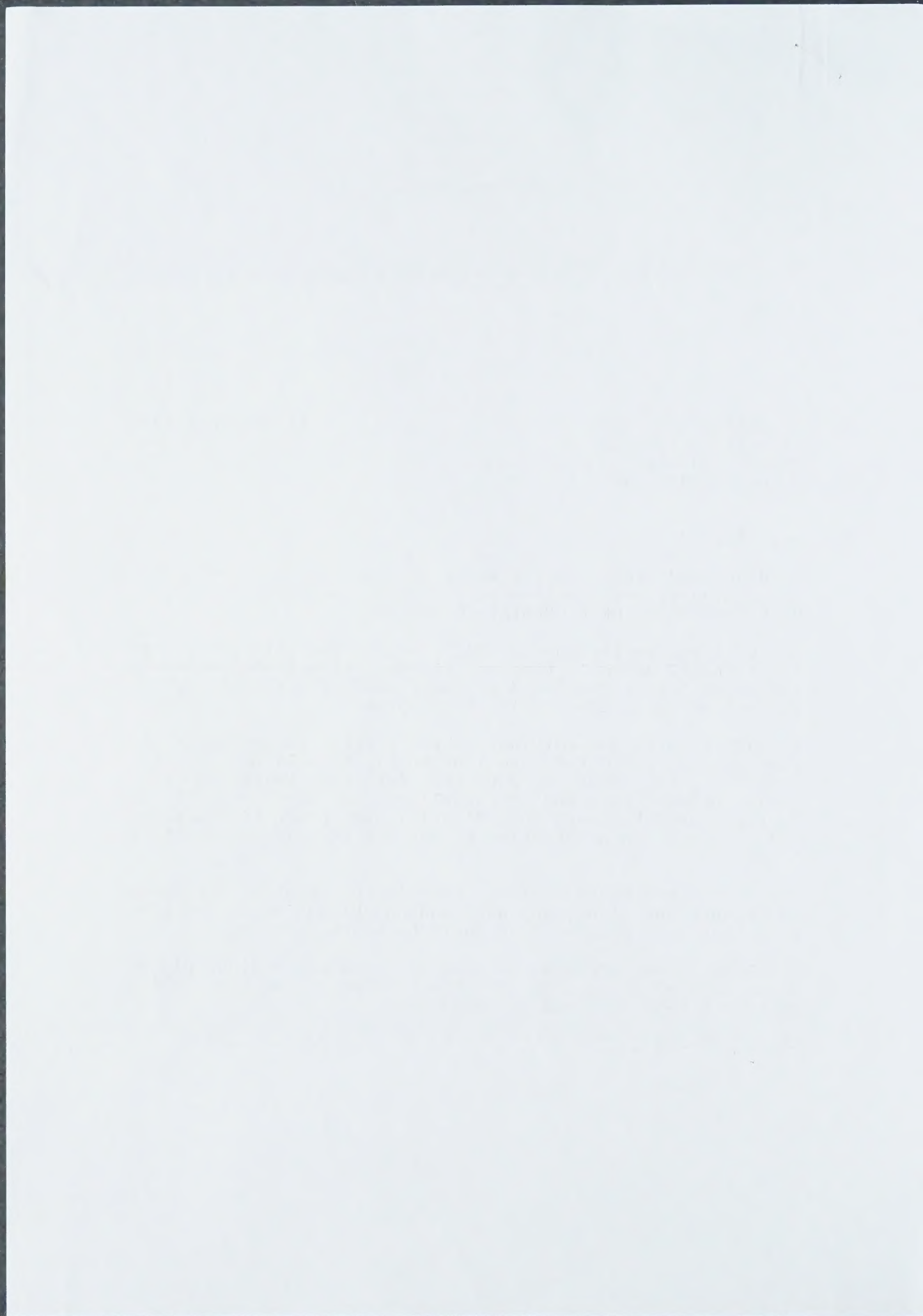
In addition to the editing (which I will carry out in the same way as I did the previous book), I will use my best endeavours to secure a publisher for the book, and will liaise between you and the publisher as necessary without further payment, both in editorial and production matters and of course in negotiating a contract that is satisfactory to you.

You have asked me to confirm that in the event of the death of either one of us, any outstanding obligation at the time on either your part or mine shall be allowed to lapse.

If this is in accordance with your understanding, please sign and return a copy of this letter to me, for which purpose I have enclosed an extra copy.

Yours sincerely





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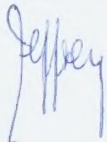
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Yours sincerely



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Two lines of faint text, possibly a date or recipient information.

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Second line of faint body text.

Third line of faint body text.

Fourth line of faint body text.

Fifth line of faint body text.

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DR. ALFRED BADER CBE
2A Holmesdale Road
Bexhill-on-Sea
East Sussex TN39 3QE
England
Phone/Fax: 01424-222223

A Chemist Helping Chemists

Mr. Jeffrey Pimmors
10 Hownder Square, London

16 XII 01

Dear Jeffrey:

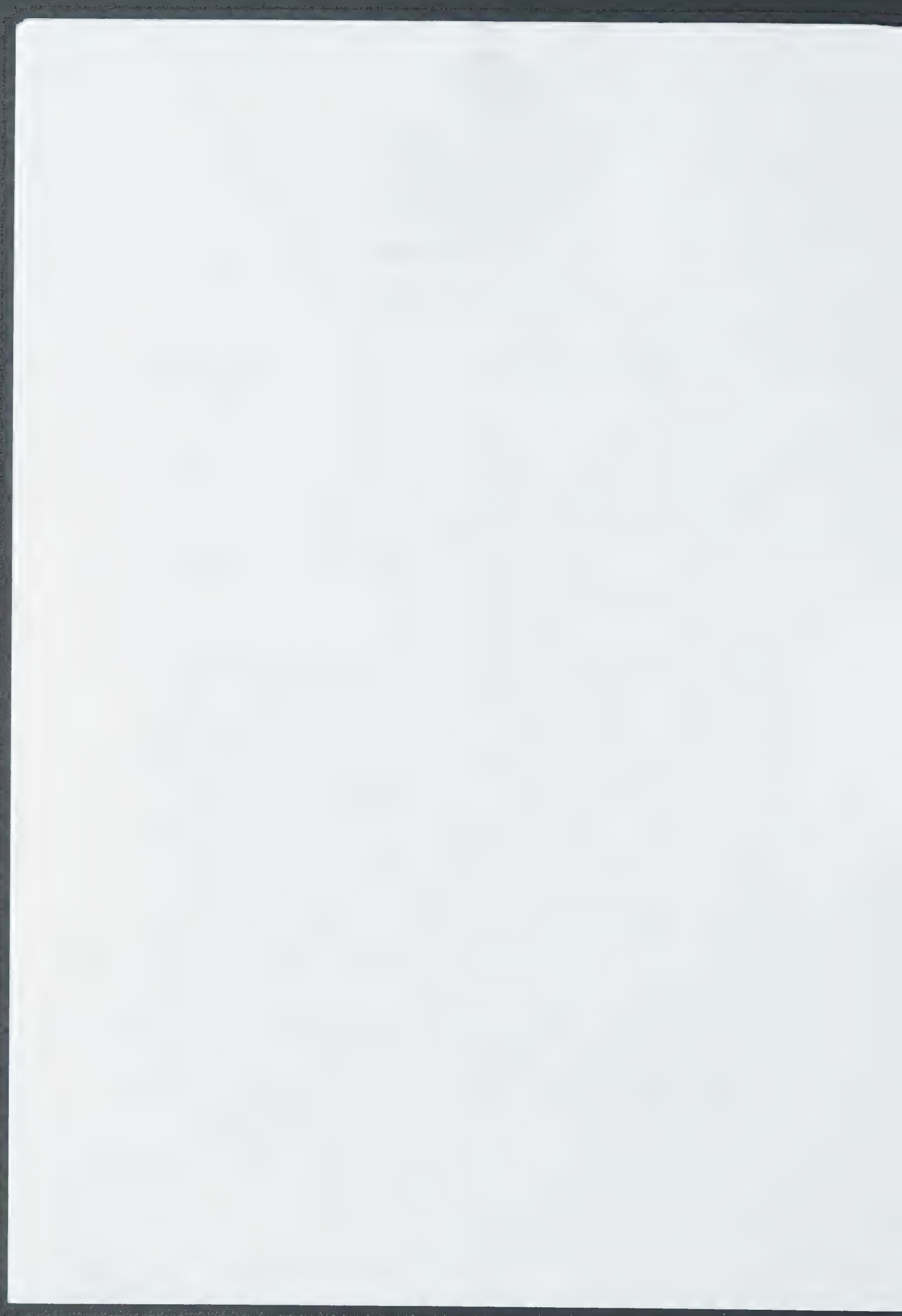
Many thanks for seeing Isabel and me last Wednesday, and for your letter of December 12 (incidentally a memorable day - the 64th anniversary of my arrival in England).

Thursday evening I had an odd blackout - amnesia for a couple of hours. Luckily this was in our hotel room, and finally Isabel was able to get me to bed. We are leaving for Milwaukee this Friday and I will try to get a medical checkup next week. But under the circumstances I don't think it wise to make a commitment. I plan to continue working on more chapters & see how things go next year.

Naturally I want to stay in touch with you; please send me your new address when you have it.

With best wishes for a healthy & happy new year

Alfred



Carolyn Kati Washburne

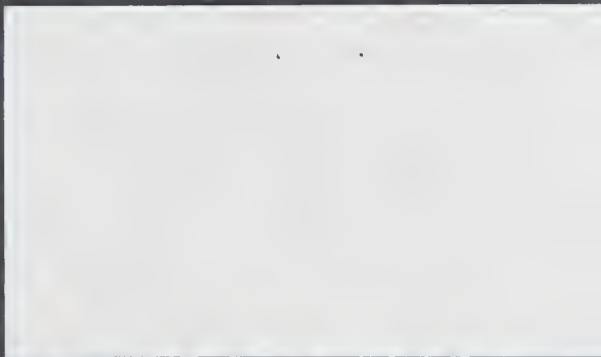
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Franklin

961 1779

1904 E. M. ... 5th ...

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Robert H.

In March

... ..

602 835 6872 ...

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Direct Line: + 44 (0) 1865 315914

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Novin Doostdar

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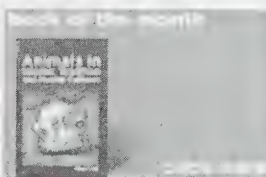
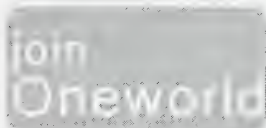
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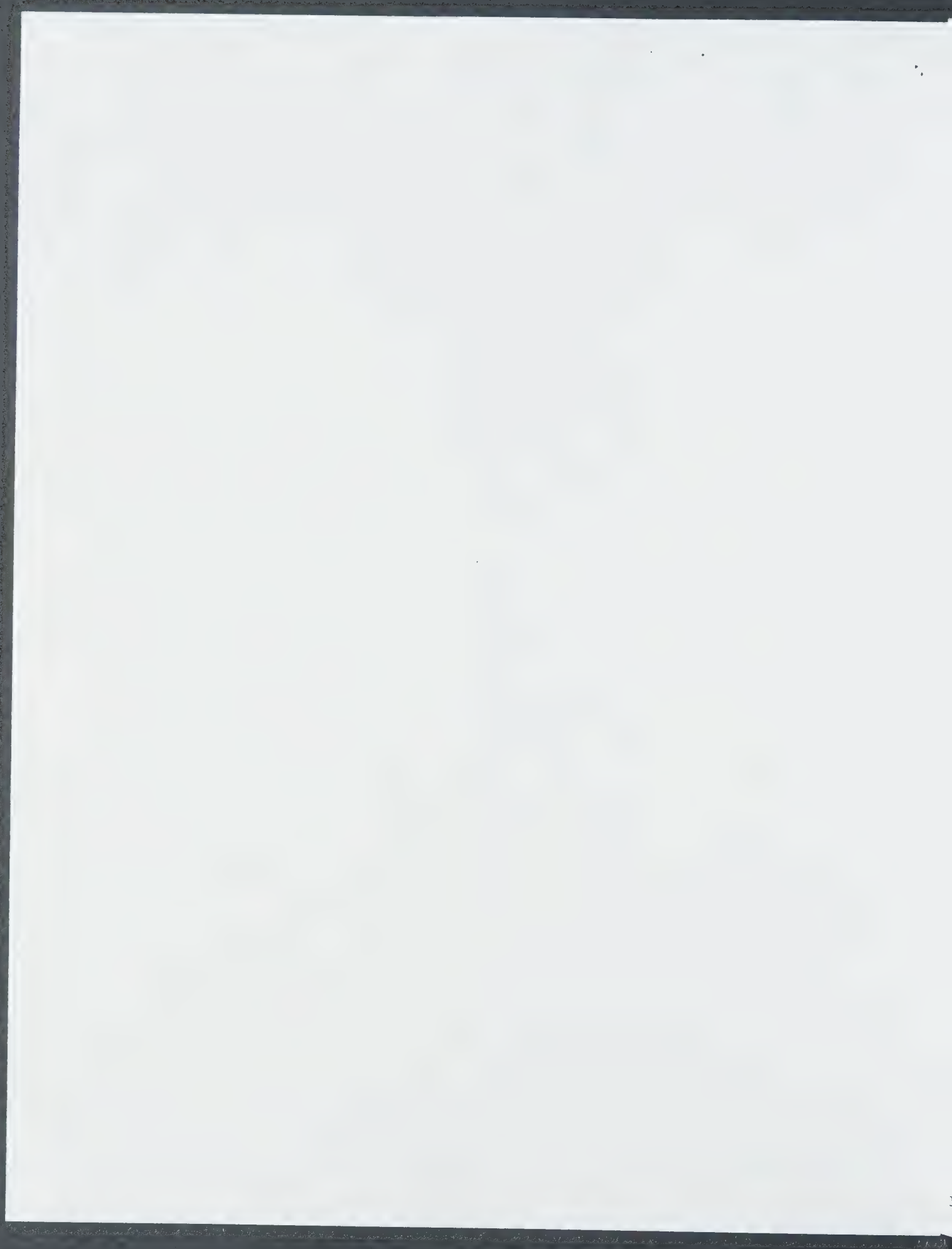
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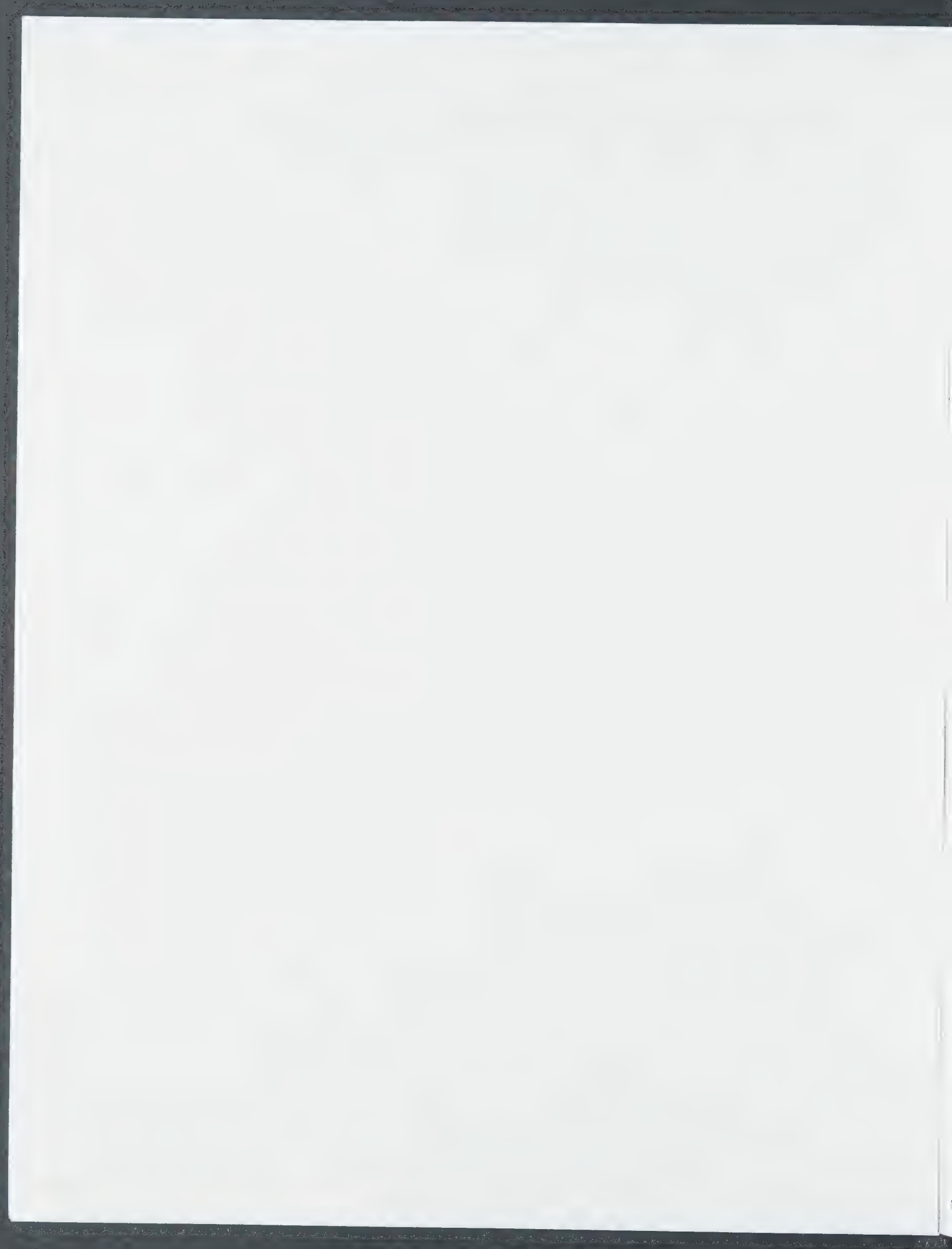
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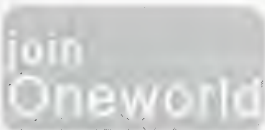
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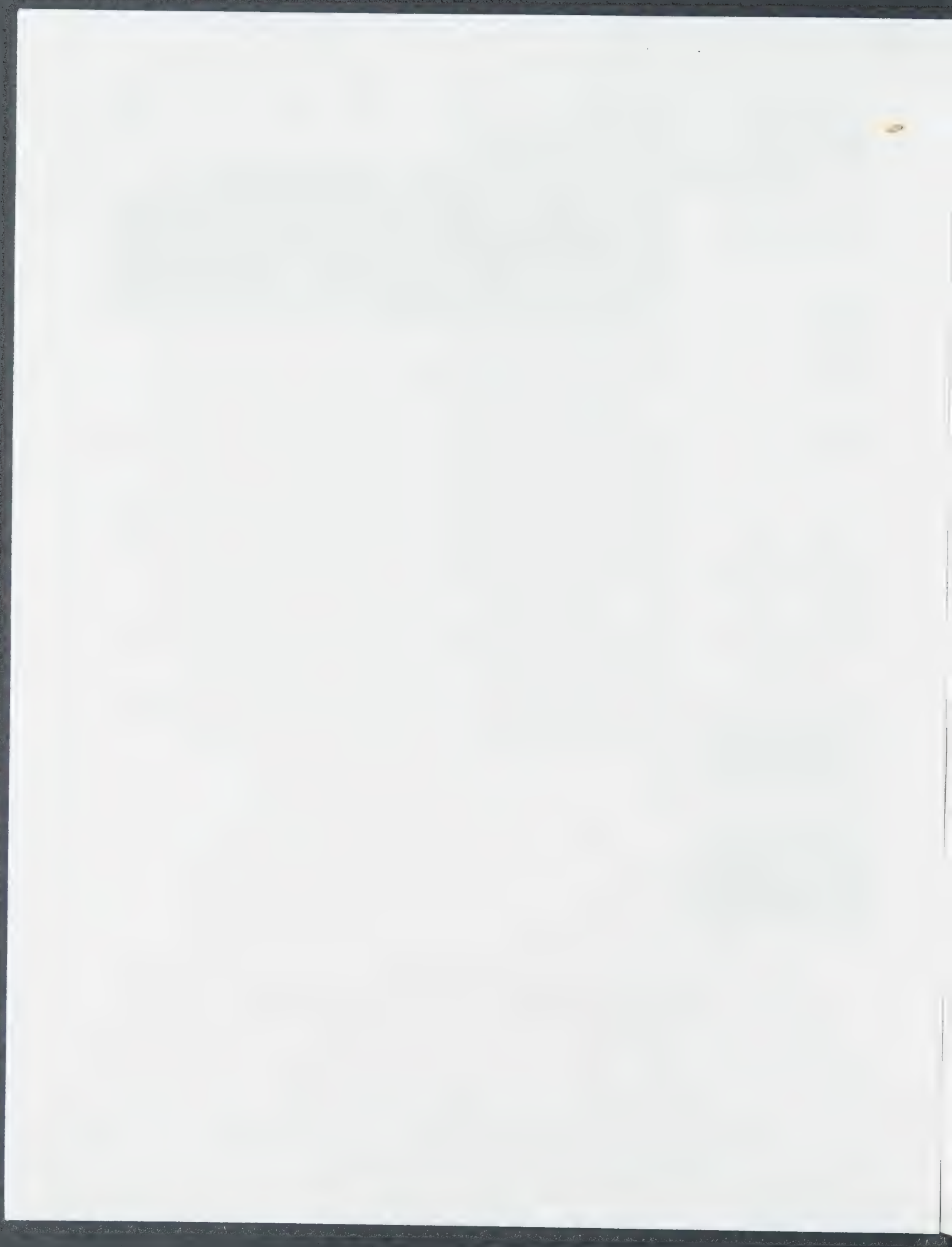
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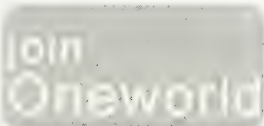


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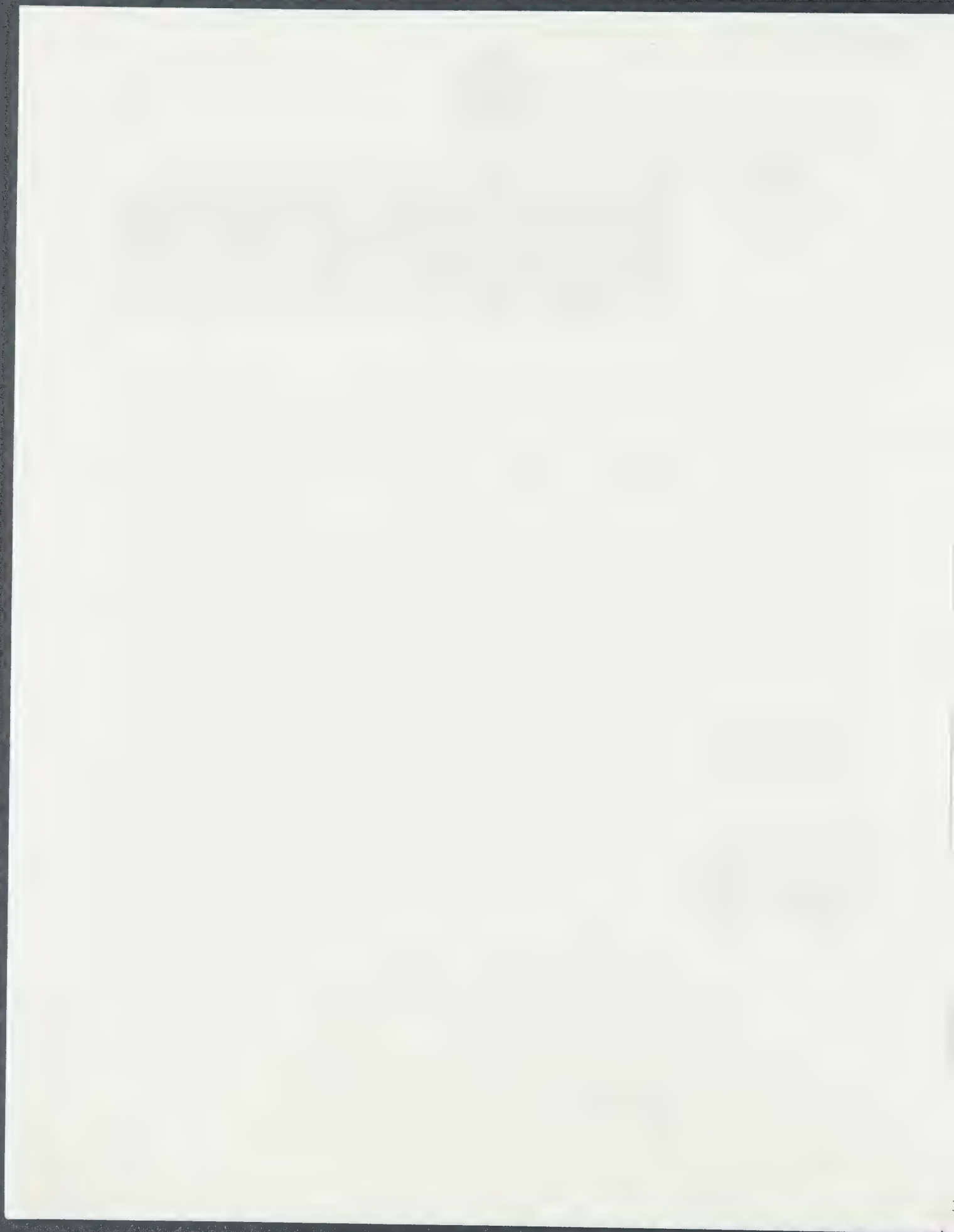
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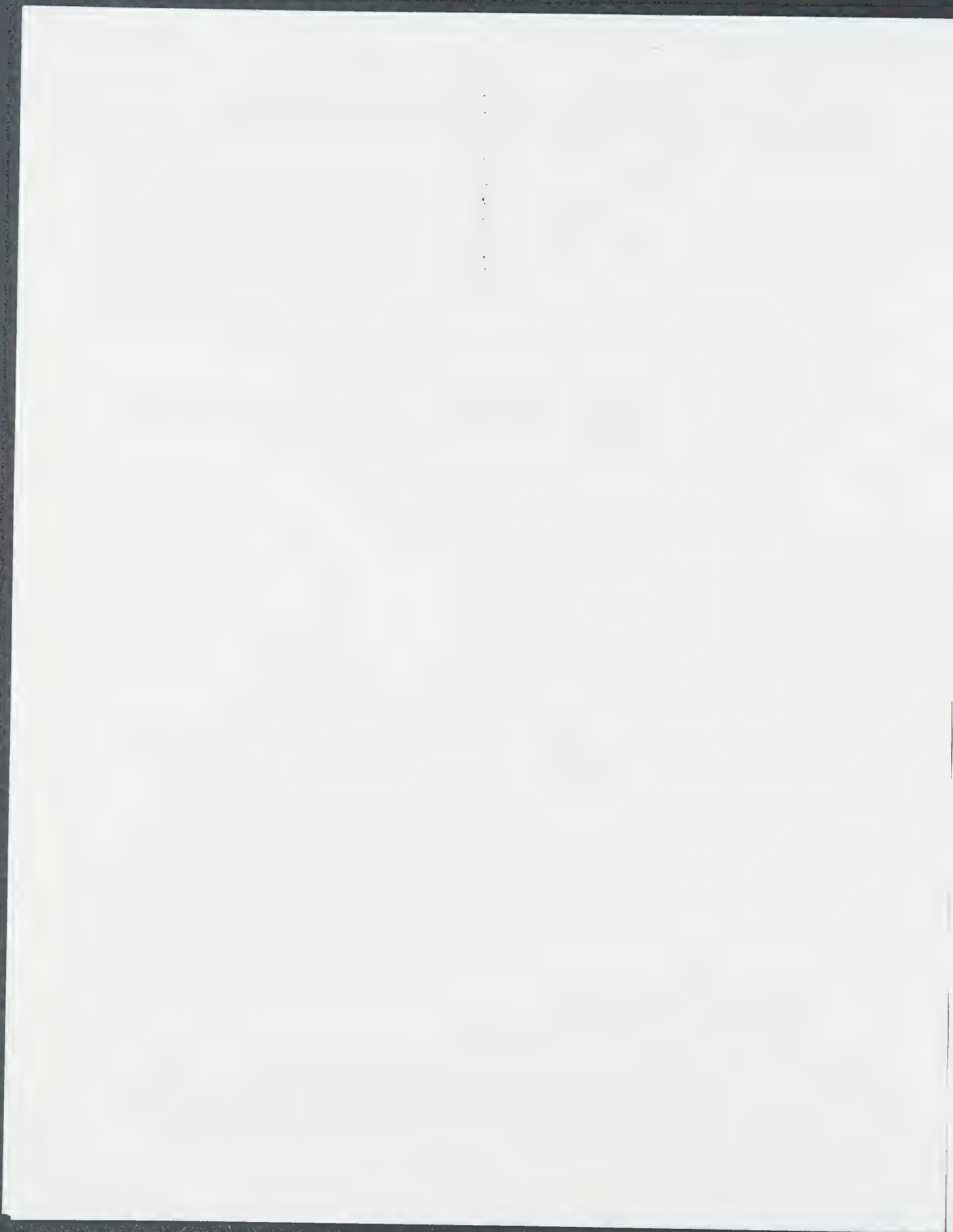


Briefly describe your background and what makes you qualified to write this book.

Please give details of any previous publications, including the name of the publisher and the date of publication.

Briefly describe your proposed book, including a short chapter-by-chapter synopsis of the project's planned contents. A Table of Contents is also useful. Roughly how long (in words) do you expect the proposed book to be? What is your estimated completion date?

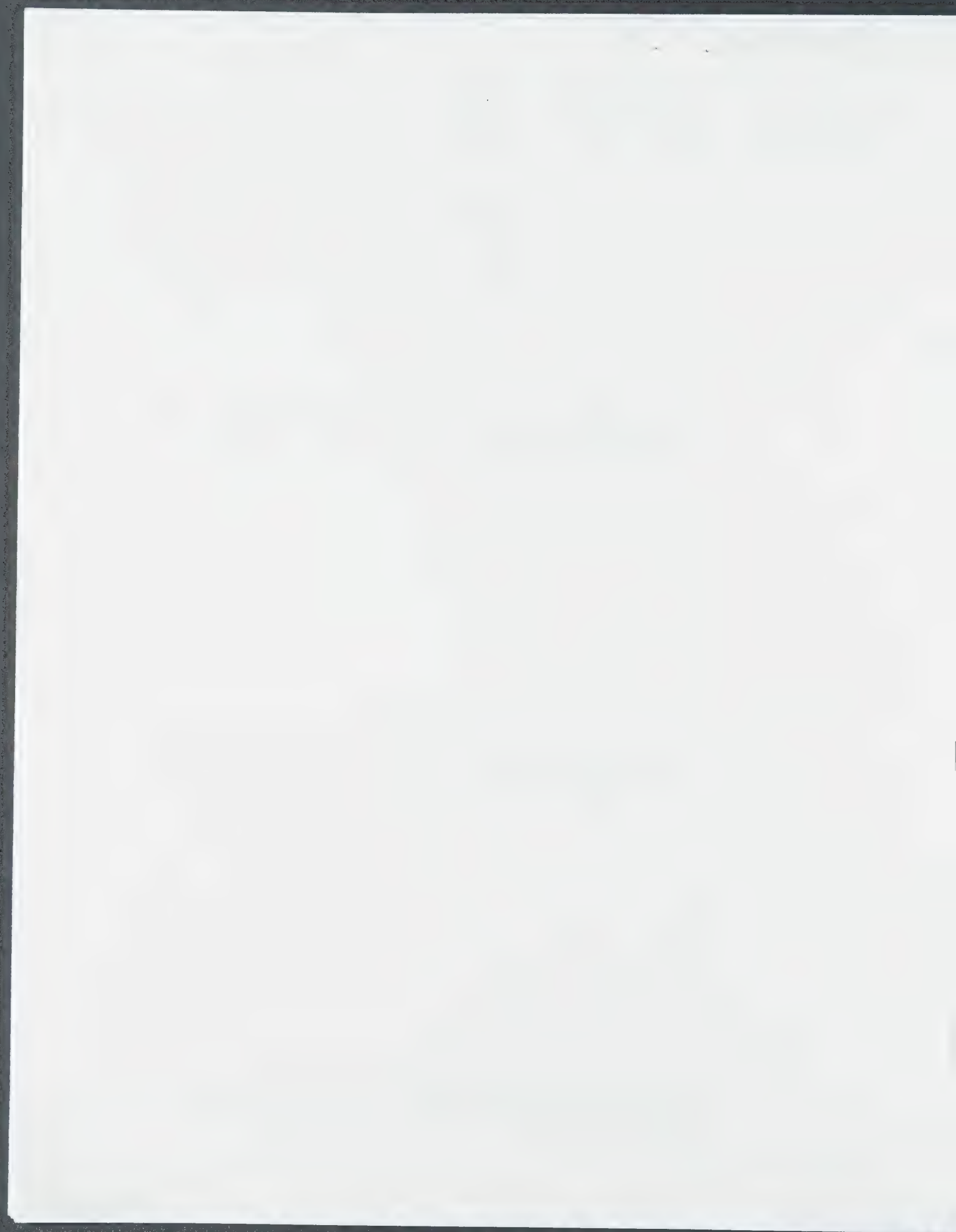
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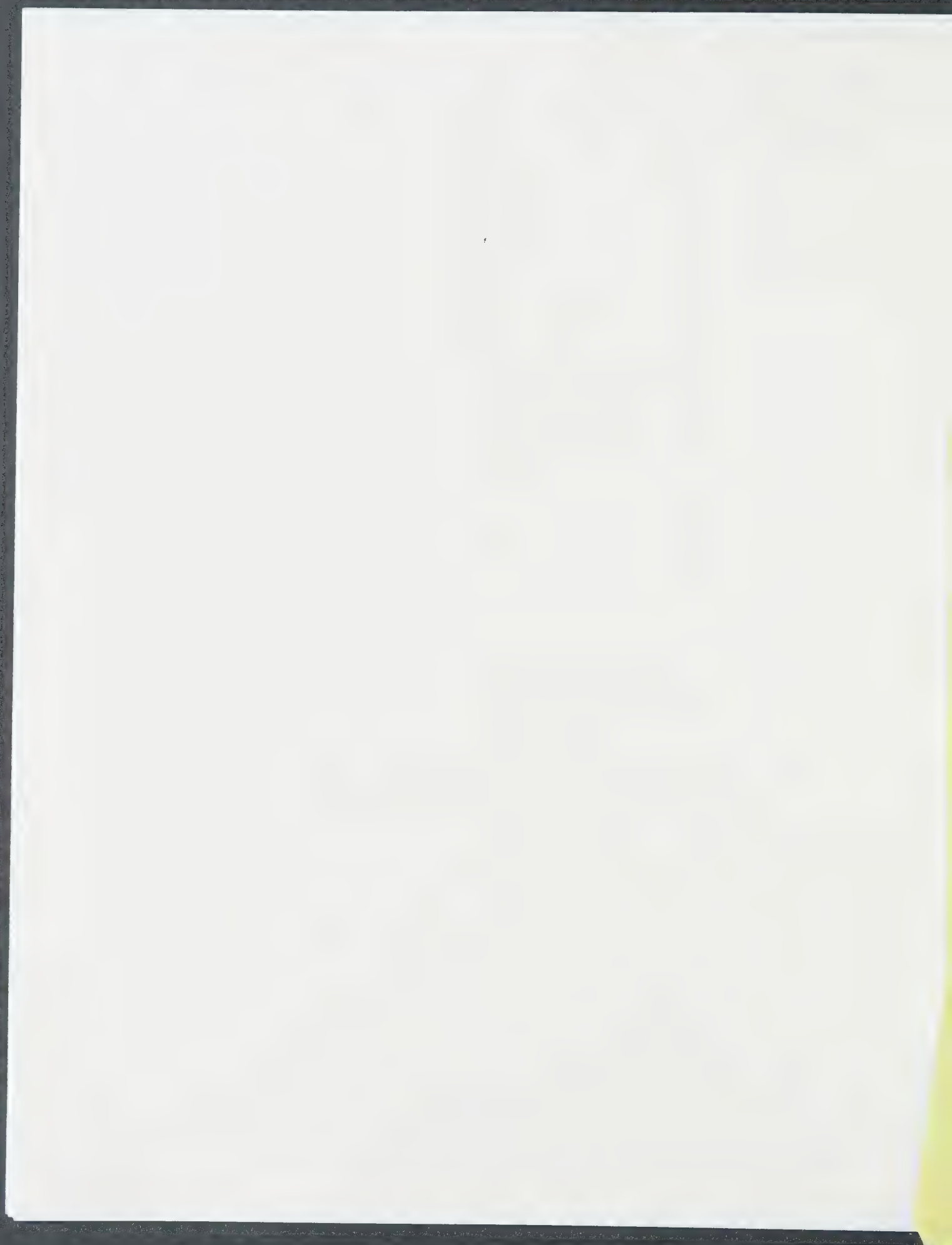
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Any other comments.



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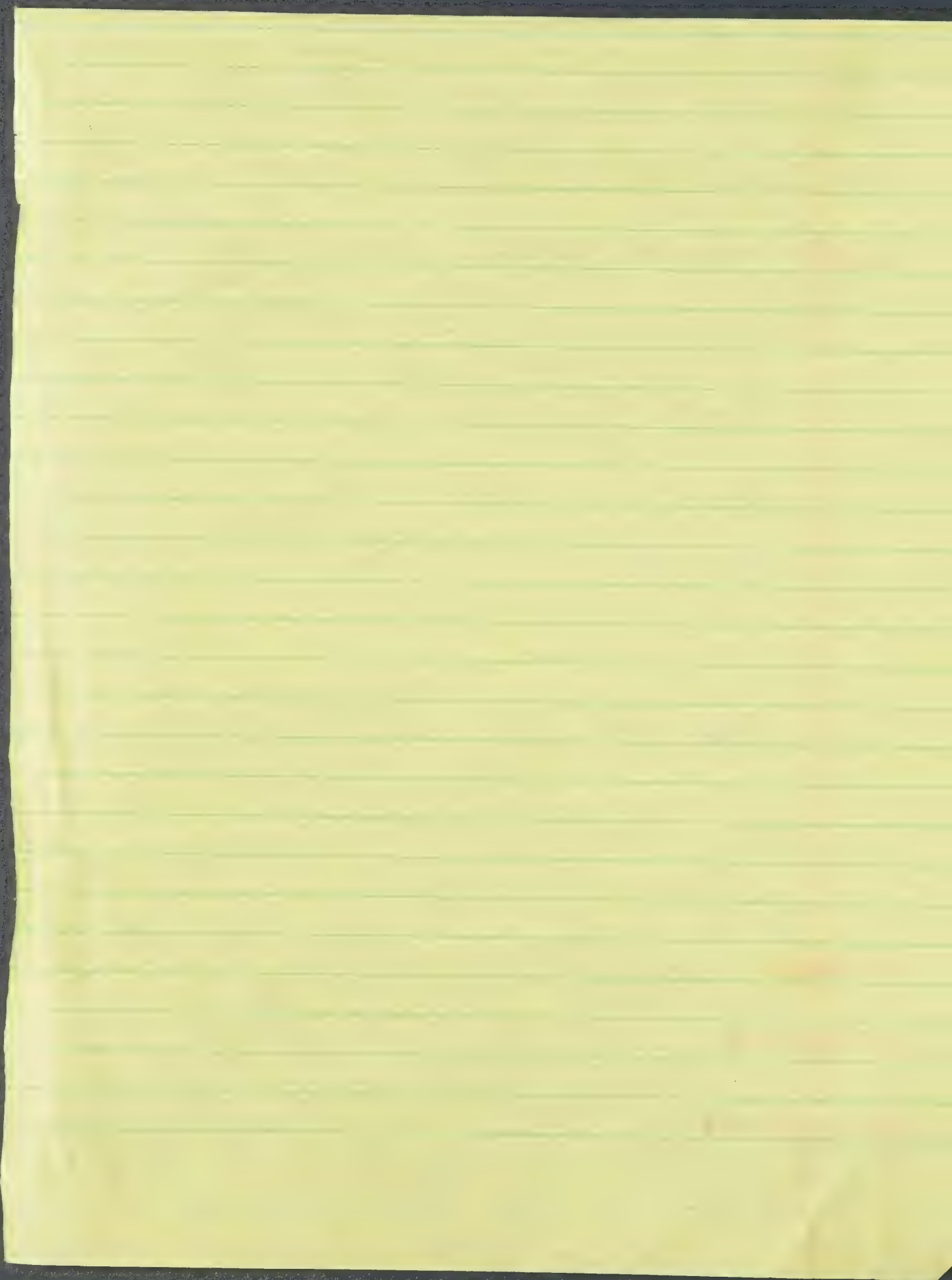
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To pb

8

Your Philanthropy as I See It

Dear Alfred,

I asked Yechiel what he thought of our collaboration and his response almost overwhelmed me

|| How might one characterize the philanthropic giving you channel through the JOINT (and thus through me)?

There is a saying attributed to the great teacher Hillel in the Talmudic Tractate, Pirke Avot, (The Sayings of the Fathers II: 6), which in English goes as follows: "*In a place where there are no men, strive to be a man.*"

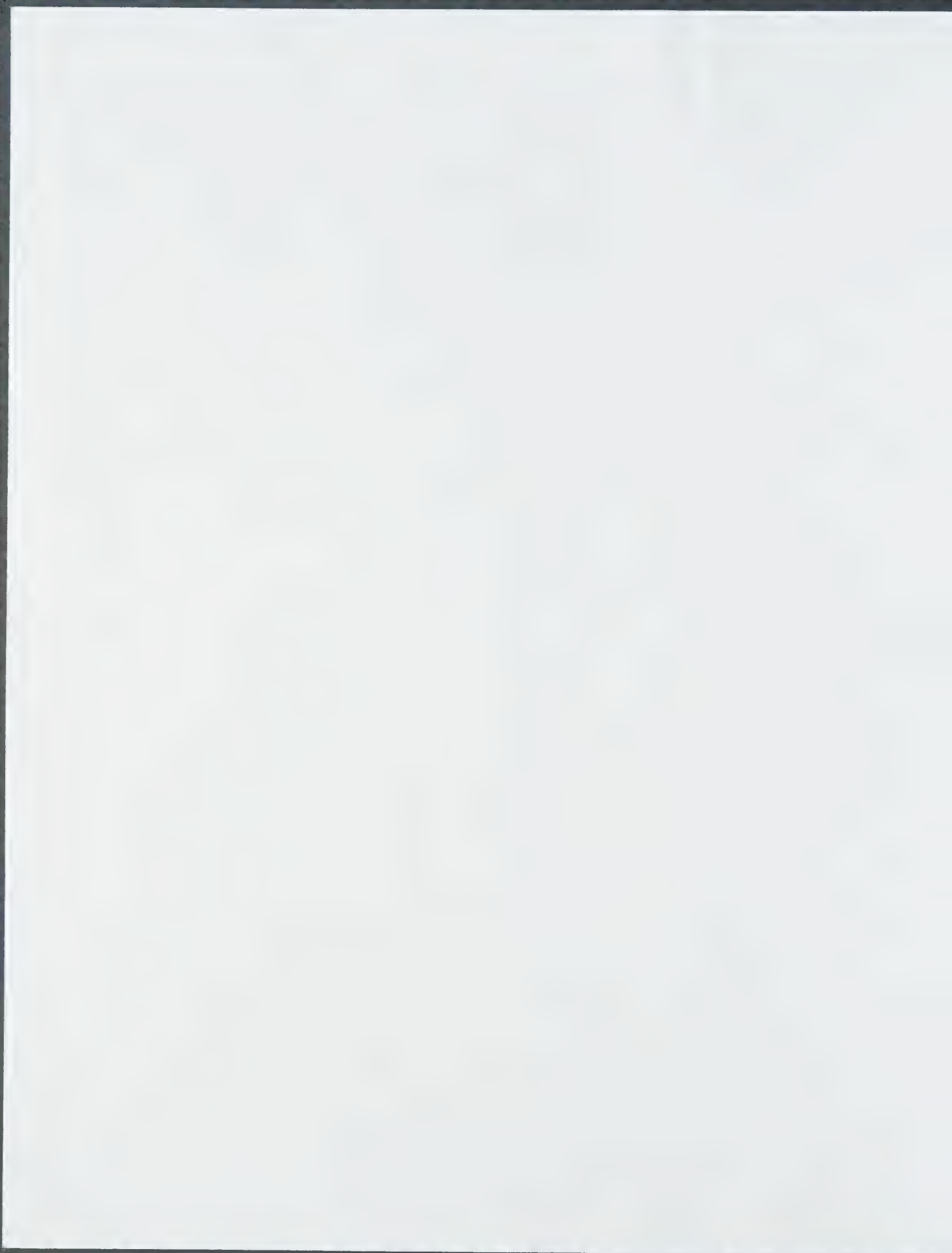
Now this phrase has two markedly different interpretations, both of which you seem to fulfil.

It might be thought that virtuous behaviour requires interaction with other, like-minded men. Yet here Hillel characteristically stresses the importance of individual independence. *One should be virtuous even in the absence of any partners or observers.* When it comes to supporting a soup kitchen for the poor in Novi Sad (Serbia) or vocational training for Roma refugees from Kosovo living near Skopje (Macedonia), I am well placed to assure you that when we began these projects no one anywhere in the vicinity had any idea who Alfred Bader was. And I presume that even now these places mean little to those who have known you for years.

You yourself refused any sort of plaque or naming ceremony in these locations, saying justly, "*My family has never had any connection to the Balkans.*" The most we have been able to do for you is to name as "*Bader Vests*" the sweaters made by paraplegic women in Sarajevo for individuals living in institutions or homebound elderly.

The second interpretation --- which I like better --- has a "High Noon" ring about it. *Where no one else will step forward, you do it.* The first project we ever did together exemplifies this approach. When the Bosnian War ended, there were nearly 200 NGO's working in Sarajevo, all basically looking for ways to help the most deprived, the neediest victims of the conflict. Left out of these considerations, however, was the vital center, the capable young men and women whose potential was being ignored. You enabled us to introduce entrepreneurship training for these individuals, and based on the same rationale our local partners built an important micro-lending operation to go with it that still thrives today.

You have, I would say, also introduced a so-called "Bader Corollary" to Hillel's Talmudic dictum. Phrase it this way, "*Where there are men present, go elsewhere.*" Thus, when other funders are already helping, your tendency has been to say, "*Count me out. I'll save my resources for those causes that others overlook.*" Thus you were distinctly reluctant to assist after the catastrophic floods in the Czech Republic in 2002, precisely because everyone else was rushing to chip in. Only when I found an overlooked, nearly orphaned school in Prague which served the youngest mentally challenged children --- most of them Roma --- a school with a playground dangerously polluted by two meters of floodwaters, did you come forward. If I am



9

not mistaken a picture of a cheerfully costumed child taken during the festive re-opening of that playground should grace this book.

In your philanthropy you take special pleasure, Alfred, it seems to me in recognizing merit that has been heretofore overlooked. Just like you like discovering masterpieces of art in unsuspected paintings. How else to understand your efforts to build up the reputation of that until now less than well-known nineteenth century ^{Czech} ~~Moravian~~ chemist, Josef Loschmidt, or your lonely efforts to support the Jewish School in Vienna in memory of its noble headmaster at the time of the Anschluss, or your re-establishment of the Ignaz Lieben Prize for scientific achievement in the former Habsburg Empire, a prize initially established by a prominent Jewish family in Vienna that also fell victim to Nazi depredations.

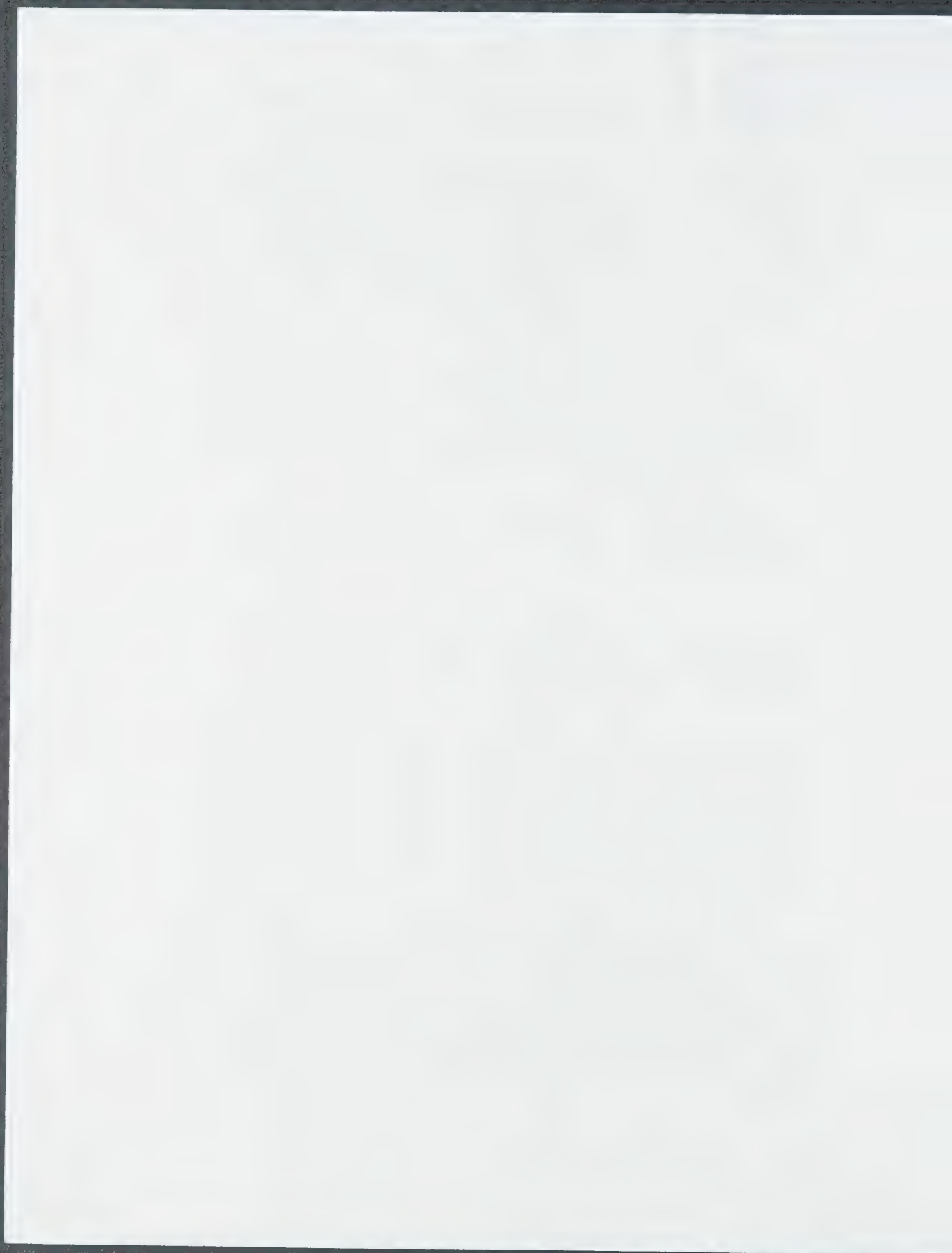
By my reading, you like to combine a certain sense of righteous indignation (drawn perhaps from your faithful teaching over the years of the Hebrew prophets) with an unswerving respect for personal character (a trait in my experience which no one who has ever studied at Harvard can ever fully escape). Thus the sterling record of the British Quakers in saving Jewish children from the Nazis (including yourself) during World War II has endeared them to you forever.

Of course you would never describe your philanthropy in the terms I have used above. As you always like to tell me, "*I just like to help 'good people'.*" Yet that seemingly straightforward ethical principle has proven to be one of our most challenging issues.

Thanks to one of your grants, JDC-Israel was able to train Roma --- living under frightful conditions of poverty and multiple discrimination in East Jerusalem --- to work as caterers or cleaning staff in hotels. But when these Roma insisted on being paid in black so as not to put their welfare benefits in jeopardy, you pulled the plug. My colleagues in Israel are still trying to figure out how to do it right.

A special trip to Vienna --- and from what I could tell your entire afternoon with Isabel --- was upset when I informed you that I had used some of the funds you had put at my discretion to organize through the Jewish Community of Zagreb a summer camp on the Dalmatian Coast for young juvenile delinquents. But juvenile delinquents just didn't qualify as 'good people.' Only when we were able to clarify much later that these youngsters were in reality only "children at risk" who had good chances of not becoming juvenile delinquents if given the right care, could the argument be settled and the project carry on.

More seriously, this debate between us has continued over your considerable philanthropic aid to projects in Serbia. Certainly before, but even after, Slobodan Milosevic was deposed as the leader of Serbia and Montenegro and put on trial in the Hague, you have felt uncomfortable about such assistance. In making the case to you for putting mentally retarded adults to work producing furniture or providing a modern, sanitary kitchen for children from Kosovo still living in refugee camps years after the war ended, I have sometimes imagined the scene when Abraham had to argue with the Almighty on behalf of even the smallest number of virtuous residents in Sodom.



What a delight it is to be able to work with a man of such strong character and principles! In discussing which path to take in directing your gifts towards worthy goals we have to wrestle over questions of morality and politics. I love it.

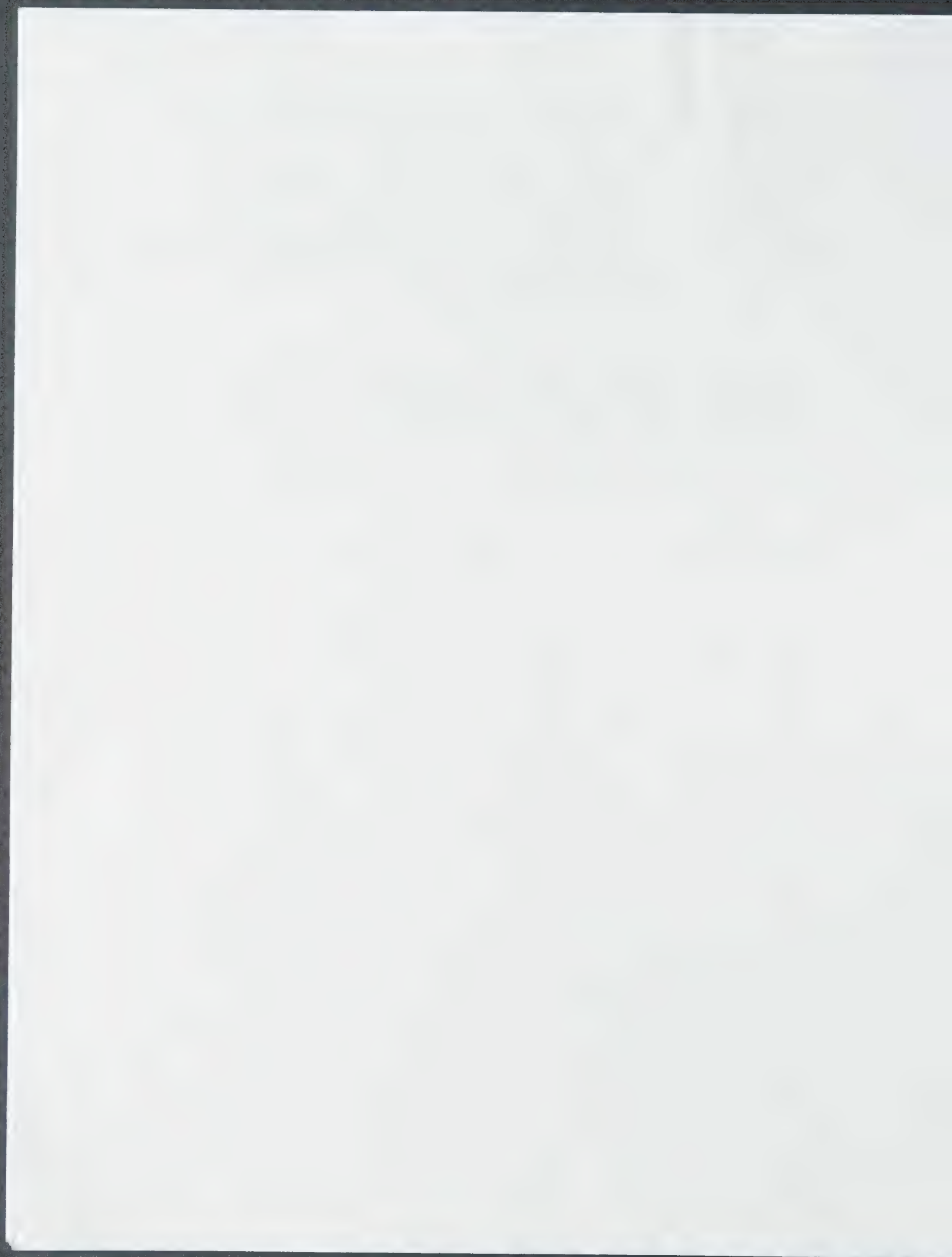
At any given moment your thoughts and reactions seem to reach back in time. They draw on your varied past, coursing over the so markedly different phases of your own life. They touch on fierce loyalties and acute sensitivities that sometimes I can only guess at. Vienna; England; the internment camp ~~on the St. Lawrence,~~ in Quebec, Queens University in Canada; Harvard; Milwaukee; Prague ... they all speak in many different voices through you and through your special generosity.

Alfred, I feel I am especially privileged to work with you.

The biggest challenge of course is that so much remains to be done and to be done well. Whenever I become especially overwhelmed by the opportunities you open up before me, it is another phrase from Pirke Avot to which I turn. This teaching is attributed to Rabbi Tarphon, and perhaps it can bring you comfort as well.

"It is not up to you to finish the work, but neither are you free to turn aside from it."

Yechiel Bar-Chaim
Paris,
14 October 2005



THE PRAGUE POST

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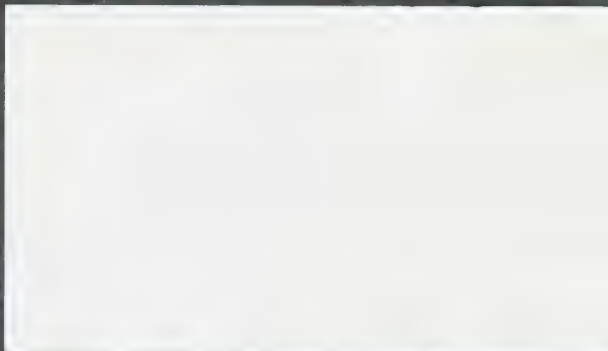
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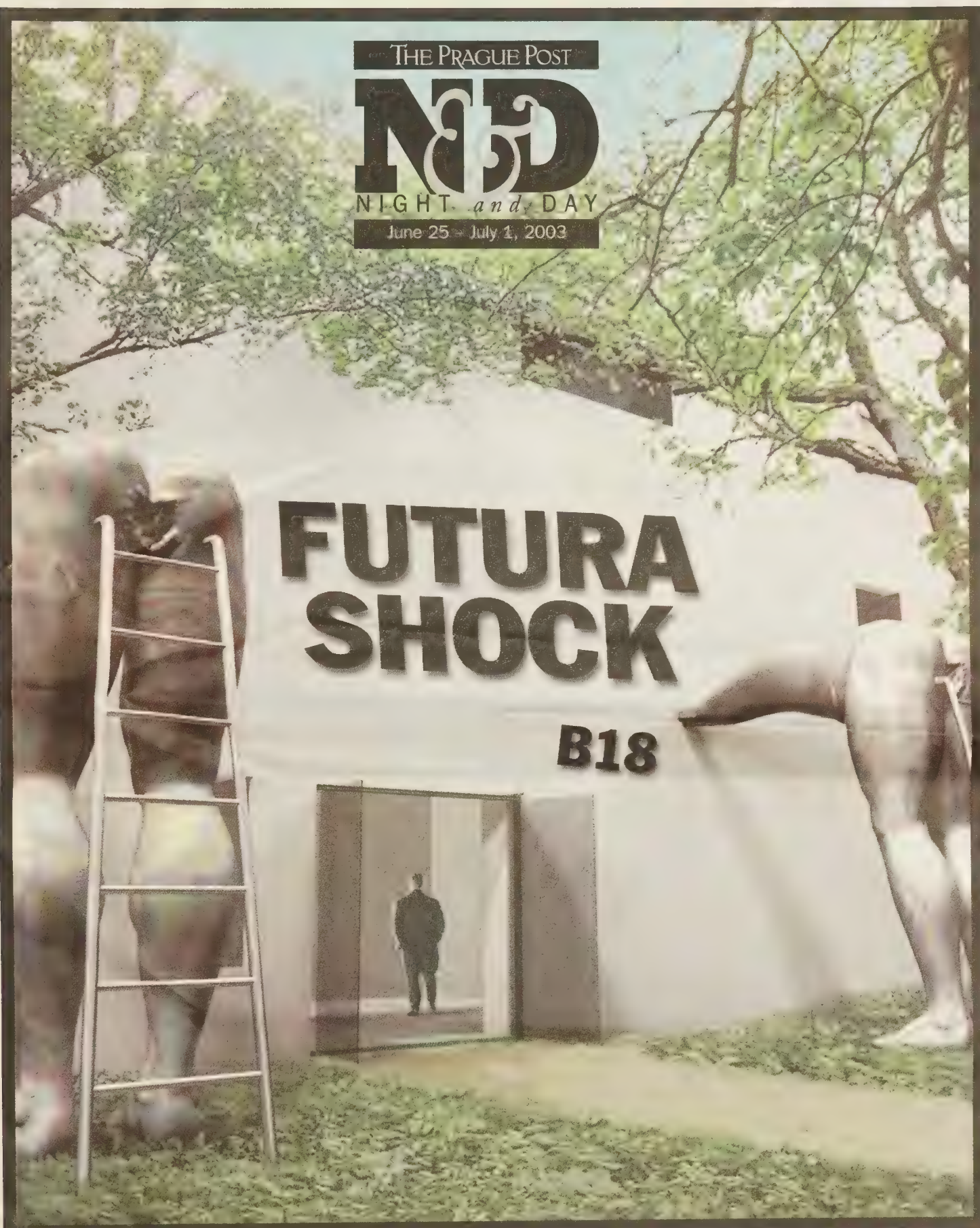
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RESTAURANTS Upscale pub grub **B9** **FILM** *Equilibrium* upstages the blockbusters **B13**
ART A different kind of Biennale **B18** **MUSIC** Colorfactory's bumper benefit concert **B20**

Alfred Bader: Chemist cares for Karlín

PRAGUE PROFILE



BY ALAN LEVY

VITAL STATISTICS

Born April 28, 1924, in Vienna

Career Research chemist and group leader 1950–54 for Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he and his lawyer founded Aldrich Chemical Co., supplying research chemicals, 1955, president, 1955–81; chairman, 1981–91. In 1981, Aldrich merged with biochemical supplier Sigma of St. Louis; president, Sigma-Aldrich, 1975–80, chairman, 1980–91.

Upon involuntary retirement, founded Bader Fine Arts gallery, Milwaukee. **Author** *Adventures of a Chemist Collector*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1995; out of print but can be ordered from amazon.com by ISBN 0-297-83461-4

Married Helen Ann "Danny" Daniels, 1952, divorced, 1981 two sons: David, Daniel; married Isabel Overton, 1982

Making money work wonders

When Alfred Bader was growing up in his native Vienna in the early 1930s, he used to spend summers visiting the family of his Jewish governess, Hilda Kozáková, in the south Moravian village of Miroslav, near the Austrian border. Hilda's brother Robert Herzog was a businessman traveling from village to village visiting butchers to buy the skins of slaughtered animals in order to sell leather to village shoemakers. The boy would tag along to help unload hides, salt them and store them in the family cellar.

Watching Herzog, then a communist, sweet-talk his clients or bargain with a tanner from Mikulov "was the beginning of my business education," says Bader, now a 79-year-old multimillionaire philanthropist who gives away half of each year's income to good causes, many of them in the Czech Republic. He makes annual gifts of at least \$5 million (135 million Kč); this year's "will certainly exceed \$15 million."

There were weekend journeys to Prague, too, centered around the Old-New Synagogue and the Jewish Cemetery. Near there, a vendor sold drawings for 5 Czechoslovak crowns apiece. "Given the choice of spending 5 crowns on a drawing or on 10 ice-cream cones" Bader recalls, "I usually bought the drawings, many of which I still have."

This was the beginning of Alfred Bader's career as an art collector and dealer, whose milestones include buying a painting for \$55,000 in 1979 — a study of Rembrandt's father that was originally disqualified as an authentic Rembrandt by experts in Amsterdam — and then proving it was a real Rembrandt. It was recently appraised at \$10 million when he gave it to his Canadian alma mater, Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. Since he also founded and headed the Sigma-Aldrich global chemical conglomerate from 1955 to 1991, his candid memoir is appropriately titled *Adventures of a Chemist Collector* (see box for details).

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VLADIMIR WEISS/The Prague Post

Benefactor Bader will pull the puppet strings for Patrik Gadžo, 8.

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Though he'd passed the matriculation exam for McGill University, he was rejected there and by the University of Toronto because their Jewish quotas were filled. Accepted by the applied-science faculty of Queen's University, the young man with a thick German accent proved a brilliant student who, in three successive years, was awarded bachelor's degrees in engineering chemistry (1945) and history (1946) and a master's in chemistry (1947). He is now Queen's University's most generous benefactor.

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fellowship in organic chemistry to Harvard, where he took another master's in 1949 and a doctorate in 1950. That year, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which is still his home city, to work as a research chemist for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

A marriage deferred

During his 1949 Harvard summer vacation, Bader sailed from Québec City to Liverpool for his first return visit to Europe. Two days before the ship docked, he met Isabel Overton, the daughter of a Protestant lay preacher from northern Ontario. After a week's courtship in London, he proposed marriage to her. She hesitated — mostly because of their religious differences and his determination to raise any children as Jews, meaning that their mother would have to be Jewish or convert to Judaism.

Their courtship continued by correspondence after he returned to the States and she settled in England as a schoolteacher in Sussex. In her 80th letter to him (he kept them all), she wrote that she didn't think their marriage would work.

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A playground for outsiders

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There is a non-elitist side to Bader's generosity, epitomized by his motto: "Save my money for somebody left out." In recent years, he and his wife have been active in humanitarian and educational aid programs for Roma (Gypsies).

One of the reasons they visited Prague in June is a case history in how philanthropy can prove profitable for everyone:

In Prague 8's flood-devastated Karlín sector, the Molákova street special school for 120 children classified as mentally or socially underdeveloped (90 percent of them Roma) was heavily damaged by last August's waters. City funds weren't readily forthcoming to repair the school. So the children were dispersed to study in special shifts elsewhere, if at all.

To encourage action, Bader pledged \$20,000 (now 540,000 Kč) toward repair of the school if City Hall would match that sum. Neither school director Jitka Vargová nor the municipal officials to whom she brought Bader's offer had ever heard of matching grants, so the bureaucrats threw up their hands and gave her the entire 5.5 million Kč needed to restore the school.

Pleased but embarrassed, Vargová offered the Baders their money back. No way! Instead, they re-earmarked the money to dredge a sea of contaminated mud coating the school's garden. When work started, it was discovered that soil and plant contamination was much less than feared. So the money was reassigned again — this time for architect Josef Smola to create a state-of-the-art playground in the school's garden.

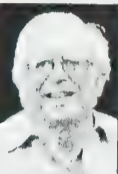
Complete with slides, swings, climbing wall, gazebo and wicker-witch hut, the playground was opened on Friday the 13th by the roly-poly, cherubic philanthropist and his slender, elegant wife. During the speech-making and after the ribbon-cutting, this loving and generous couple held hands, already enjoying their gift as much as the kids who couldn't and didn't wait to start using it.

Alan Levy can be reached at alevy@praguepost.com

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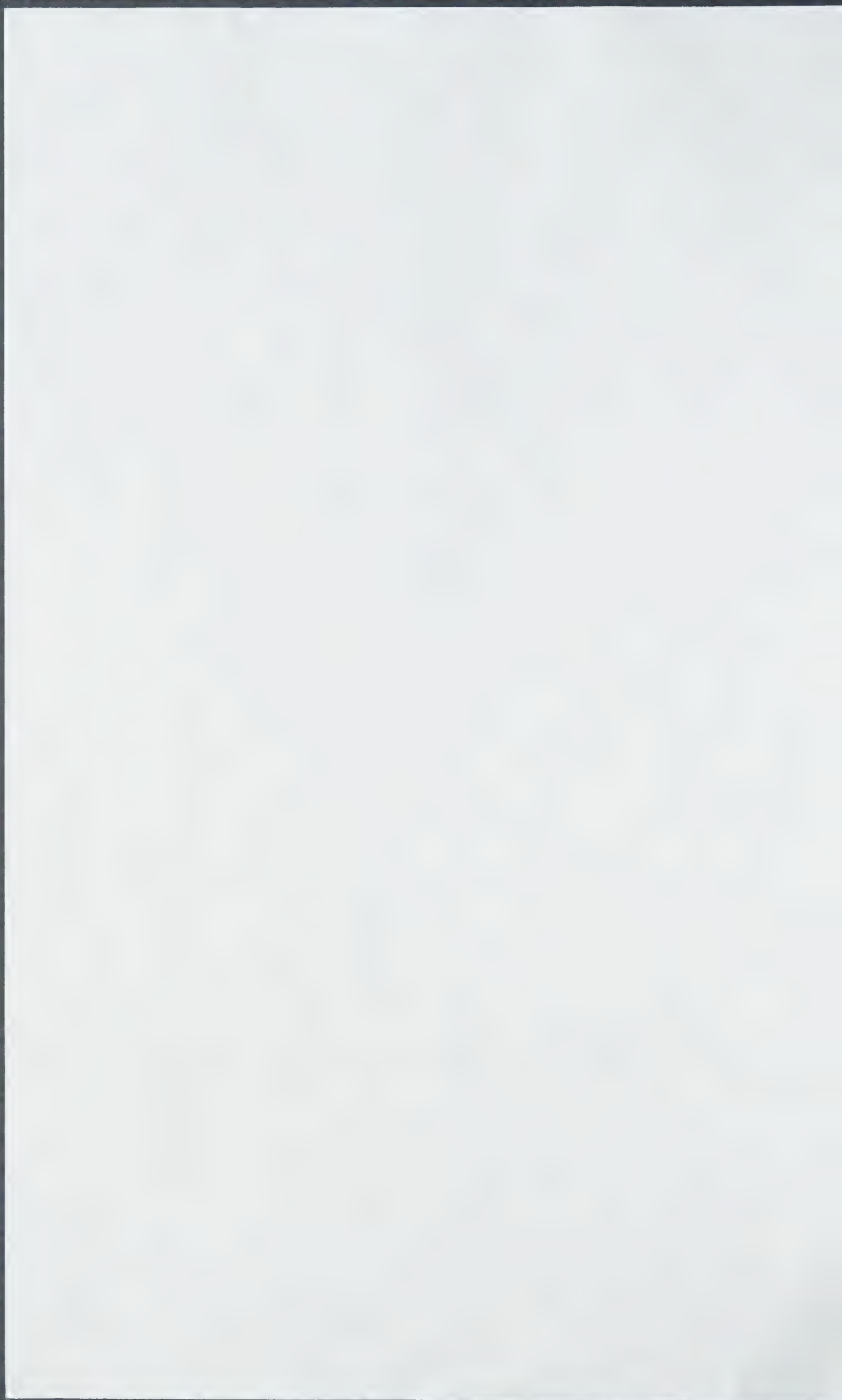
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(11)

What a delight it is to be able to work with a man of such strong character and principles! In discussing which path to take in directing your gifts towards worthy goals we have to wrestle over questions of morality and politics. I love it.

At any given moment your thoughts and reactions seem to reach back in time. They draw on your varied past, coursing over the so markedly different phases of your own life. They touch on fierce loyalties and acute sensitivities that sometimes I can only guess at. Vienna; England; the internment camp ~~on the St. Lawrence~~ in *Quebec*, Queens University in Canada; Harvard; Milwaukee; Prague ... they all speak in many different voices through you and through your special generosity.

Alfred, I feel I am especially privileged to work with you.

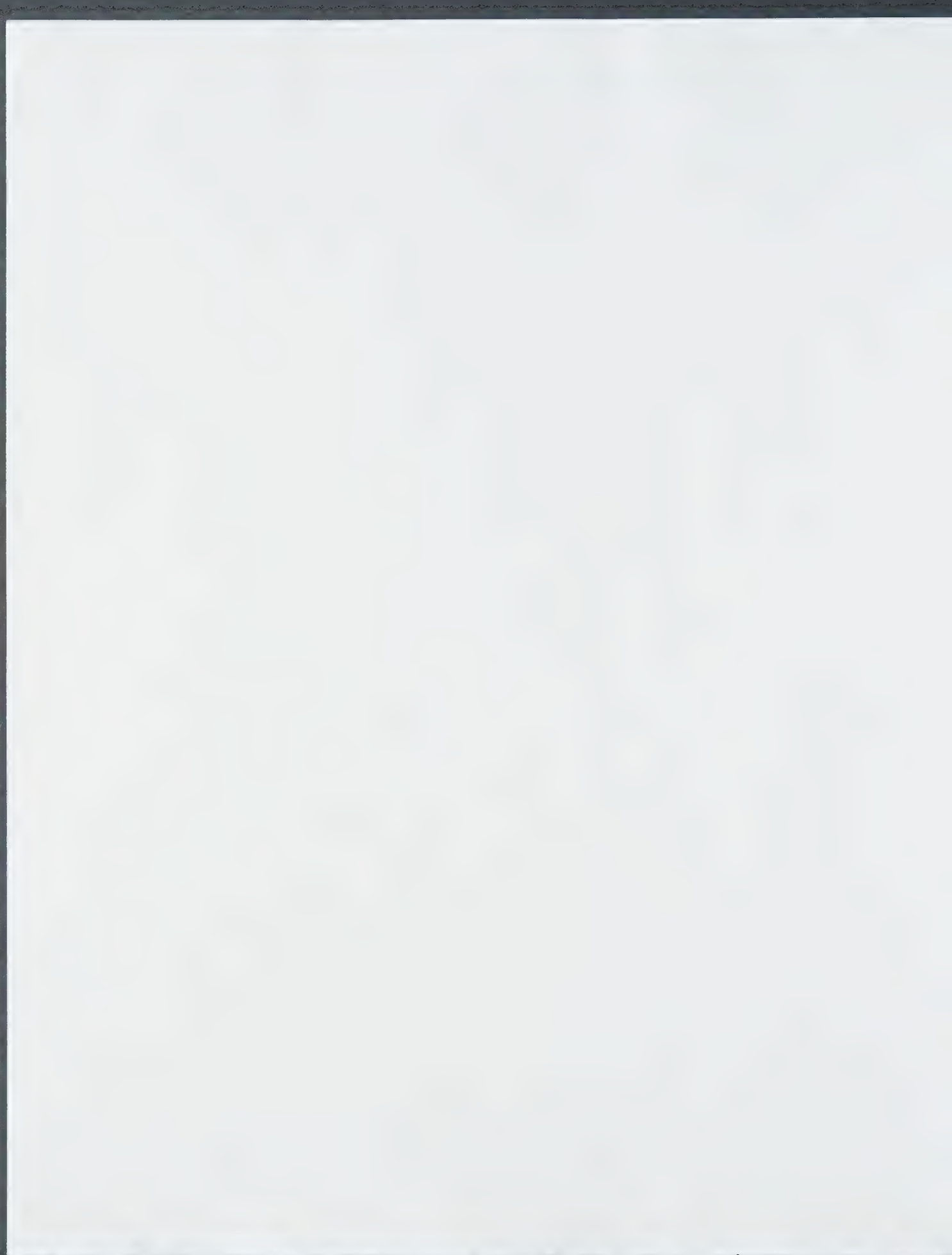
The biggest challenge of course is that so much remains to be done and to be done well. Whenever I become especially overwhelmed by the opportunities you open up before me, it is another phrase from Pirke Avot to which I turn. This teaching is attributed to Rabbi Tarphon, and perhaps it can bring you comfort as well.

"It is not up to you to finish the work, but neither are you free to turn aside from it."

L

||

Yechiel Bar-Chaim
Paris,
14 October 2005



not mistaken a picture of a cheerfully costumed child taken during the festive re-opening of that playground should grace this book.

Czech

In your philanthropy you take special pleasure, Alfred, it seems to me in recognizing merit that has been heretofore overlooked. Just like you like discovering masterpieces of art in unsuspected paintings. How else to understand your efforts to build up the reputation of that until now less than well-known nineteenth century Moravian chemist, Josef Loschmidt, or your lonely efforts to support the Jewish School in Vienna in memory of its noble headmaster at the time of the Anschluss, or your re-establishment of the Ignaz Lieben Prize for scientific achievement in the former Habsburg Empire, a prize initially established by a prominent Jewish family in Vienna that also fell victim to Nazi depredations.

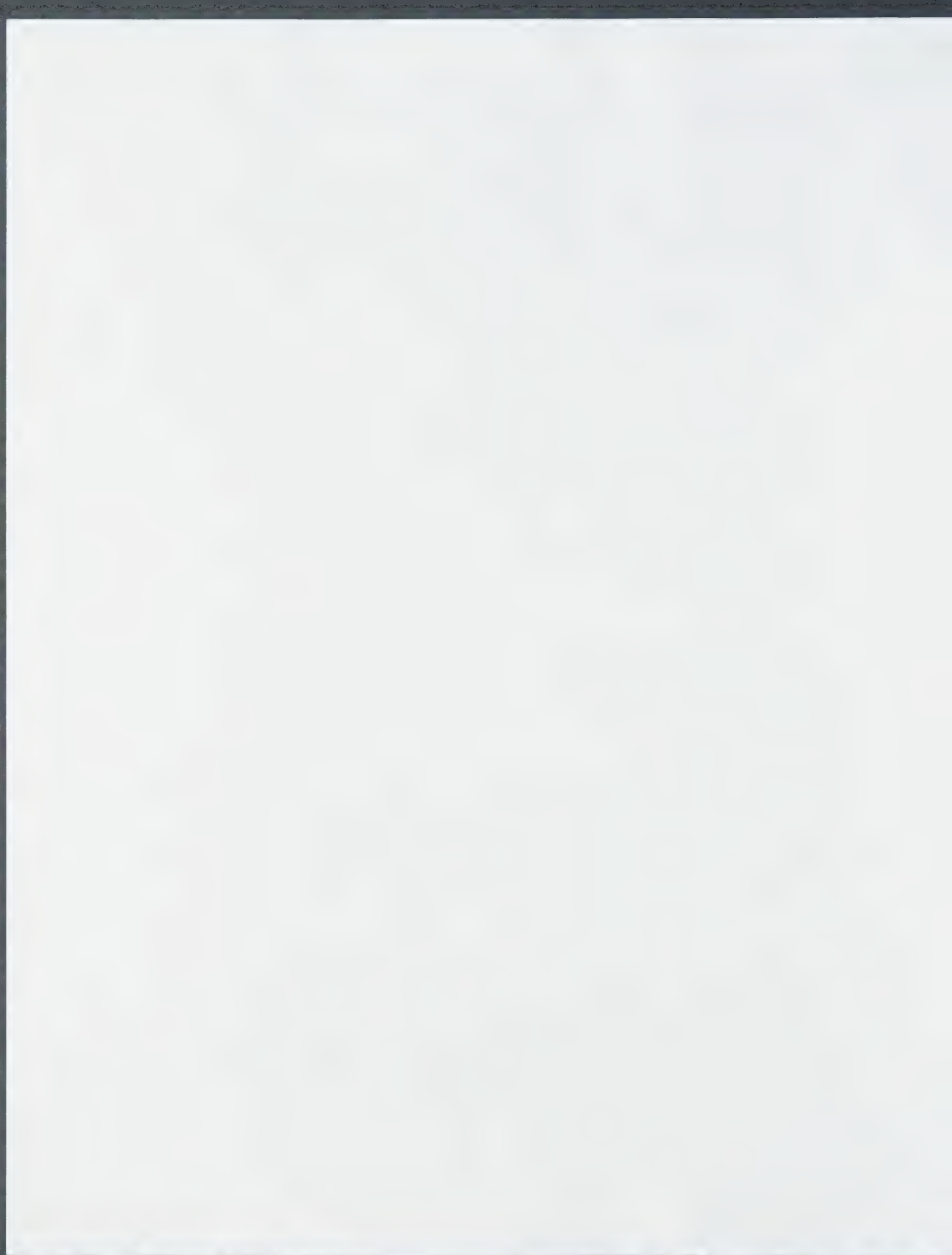
By my reading, you like to combine a certain sense of righteous indignation (drawn perhaps from your faithful teaching over the years of the Hebrew prophets) with an unswerving respect for personal character (a trait in my experience which no one who has ever studied at Harvard can ever fully escape). Thus the sterling record of the British Quakers in saving Jewish children from the Nazis (including yourself) during World War II has endeared them to you forever.

Of course you would never describe your philanthropy in the terms I have used above. As you always like to tell me, "I just like to help 'good people'." Yet that seemingly straightforward ethical principle has proven to be one of our most challenging issues.

Thanks to one of your grants, JDC-Israel was able to train Roma --- living under frightful conditions of poverty and multiple discrimination in East Jerusalem --- to work as caterers or cleaning staff in hotels. But when these Roma insisted on being paid in black so as not to put their welfare benefits in jeopardy, you pulled the plug. My colleagues in Israel are still trying to figure out how to do it right.

A special trip to Vienna --- and from what I could tell your entire afternoon with Isabel --- was upset when I informed you that I had used some of the funds you had put at my discretion to organize through the Jewish Community of Zagreb a summer camp on the Dalmatian Coast for young juvenile delinquents. But juvenile delinquents just didn't qualify as 'good people.' Only when we were able to clarify much later that these youngsters were in reality only "children at risk" who had good chances of not becoming juvenile delinquents if given the right care, could the argument be settled and the project carry on.

More seriously, this debate between us has continued over your considerable philanthropic aid to projects in Serbia. Certainly before, but even after, Slobodan Milosevic was deposed as the leader of Serbia and Montenegro and put on trial in the Hague, you have felt uncomfortable about such assistance. In making the case to you for putting mentally retarded adults to work producing furniture or providing a modern, sanitary kitchen for children from Kosovo still living in refugee camps years after the war ended, I have sometimes imagined the scene when Abraham had to argue with the Almighty on behalf of even the smallest number of virtuous residents in Sodom.



To pB

(9)

Your Philanthropy as I See It

Dear Alfred, ^{K. eventually} asked ^{what he thought of our} ~~collaboration~~ ^{and his response almost overwhelmed me}

|| How might one characterize the philanthropic giving you channel through the JOINT (and thus through me)?

There is a saying attributed to the great teacher Hillel in the Talmudic Tractate, Pirke Avot, (The Savings of the Fathers II: 6), which in English goes as follows: "*In a place where there are no men, strive to be a man.*"

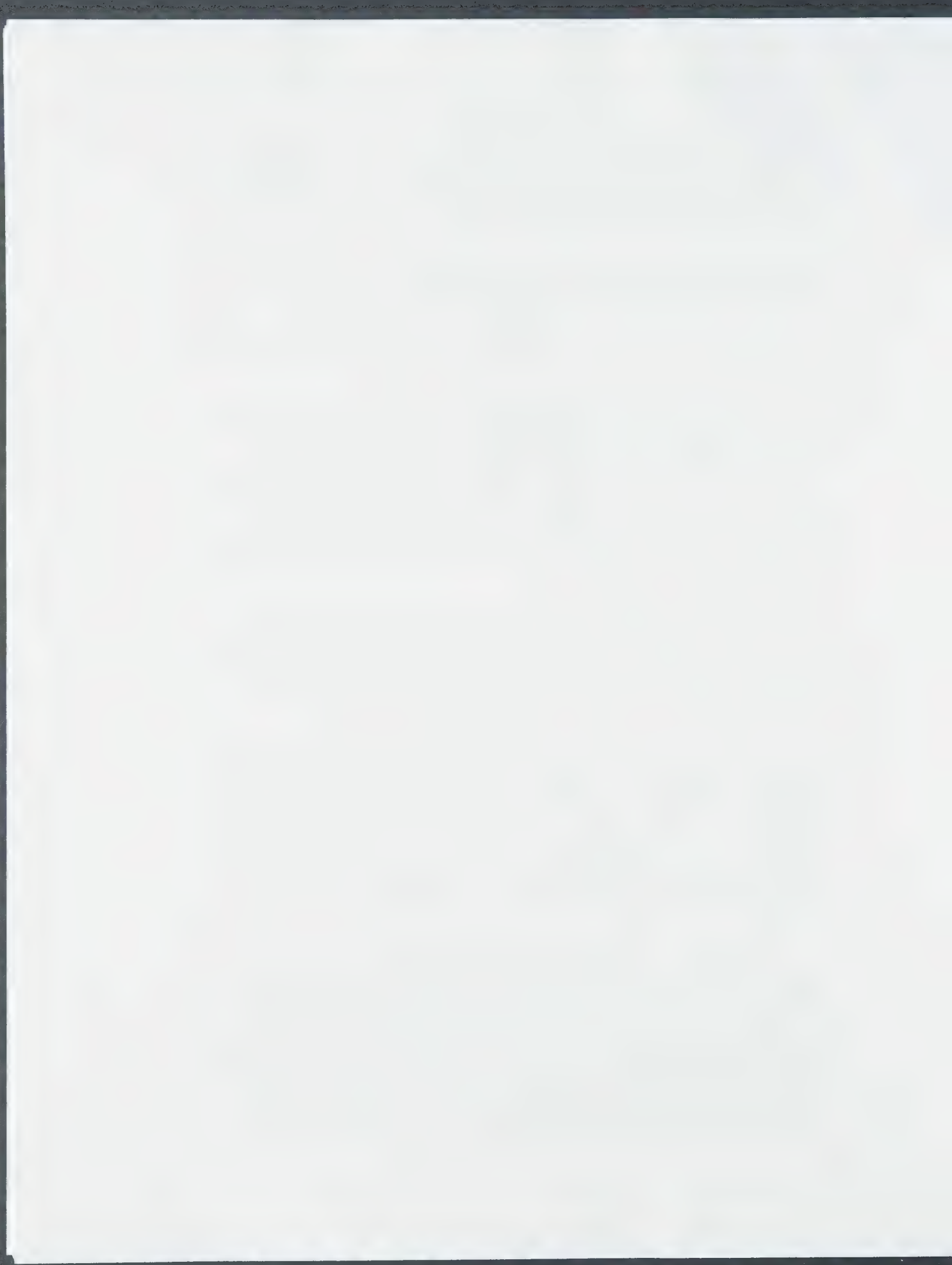
Now this phrase has two markedly different interpretations, both of which you seem to fulfil.

It might be thought that virtuous behaviour requires interaction with other, like-minded men. Yet here Hillel characteristically stresses the importance of individual independence. *One should be virtuous even in the absence of any partners or observers.* When it comes to supporting a soup kitchen for the poor in Novi Sad (Serbia) or vocational training for Roma refugees from Kosovo living near Skopje (Macedonia), I am well placed to assure you that when we began these projects no one anywhere in the vicinity had any idea who Alfred Bader was. And I presume that even now these places mean little to those who have known you for years.

You yourself refused any sort of plaque or naming ceremony in these locations, saying justly, "*My family has never had any connection to the Balkans.*" The most we have been able to do for you is to name as "*Bader Vests*" the sweaters made by paraplegic women in Sarajevo for individuals living in institutions or homebound elderly.

The second interpretation --- which I like better --- has a "High Noon" ring about it. *Where no one else will step forward, you do it.* The first project we ever did together exemplifies this approach. When the Bosnian War ended, there were nearly 200 NGO's working in Sarajevo, all basically looking for ways to help the most deprived, the neediest victims of the conflict. Left out of these considerations, however, was the vital center, the capable young men and women whose potential was being ignored. You enabled us to introduce entrepreneurship training for these individuals, and based on the same rationale our local partners built an important micro-lending operation to go with it that still thrives today.

You have, I would say, also introduced a so-called "Bader Corollary" to Hillel's Talmudic dictum. Phrase it this way, "*Where there are men present, go elsewhere.*" Thus, when other funders are already helping, your tendency has been to say, "*Count me out. I'll save my resources for those causes that others overlook.*" Thus you were distinctly reluctant to assist after the catastrophic floods in the Czech Republic in 2002, precisely because everyone else was rushing to chip in. Only when I found an overlooked, nearly orphaned school in Prague which served the youngest mentally challenged children --- most of them Roma --- a school with a playground dangerously polluted by two meters of floodwaters, did you come forward. If I am



Re: Tenure-track position

438 II

Subject: Re: Tenure-track position

From: Andrew Loman <andrew_loman@yahoo.com>

Date: Sun, 30 Apr 2006 09:31:22 -0700 (PDT)

To: Alfred Bader Fine Arts <alfred@alfredbader.com>

Dear Alfred,

I cheerfully give you permission to quote from my manuscript "A Song of Stone: Herstmonceux Castle" as often as your own manuscript requires it.

Sincerely,
Andrew Loman.

--- Alfred Bader Fine Arts <alfred@alfredbader.com> wrote:

Dear Andrew,

I am very happy to have your e-mail of yesterday telling me that you have accepted a tenure track position at St. John's Newfoundland.

I wonder whether it makes sense for me to send a US check for the equivalent of £3,000 to Queen's University via David Bevan, or whether it would not be faster to send it to Kingston. I will ask Judith Brown, who has been helping me for a long time.

Of course I am sorry that the book will not include the illustration of Jacob's Dream. Could you please inquire how much inclusion of that would cost. I cannot conceive that numbering a print run from 1-400 can cost a lot.

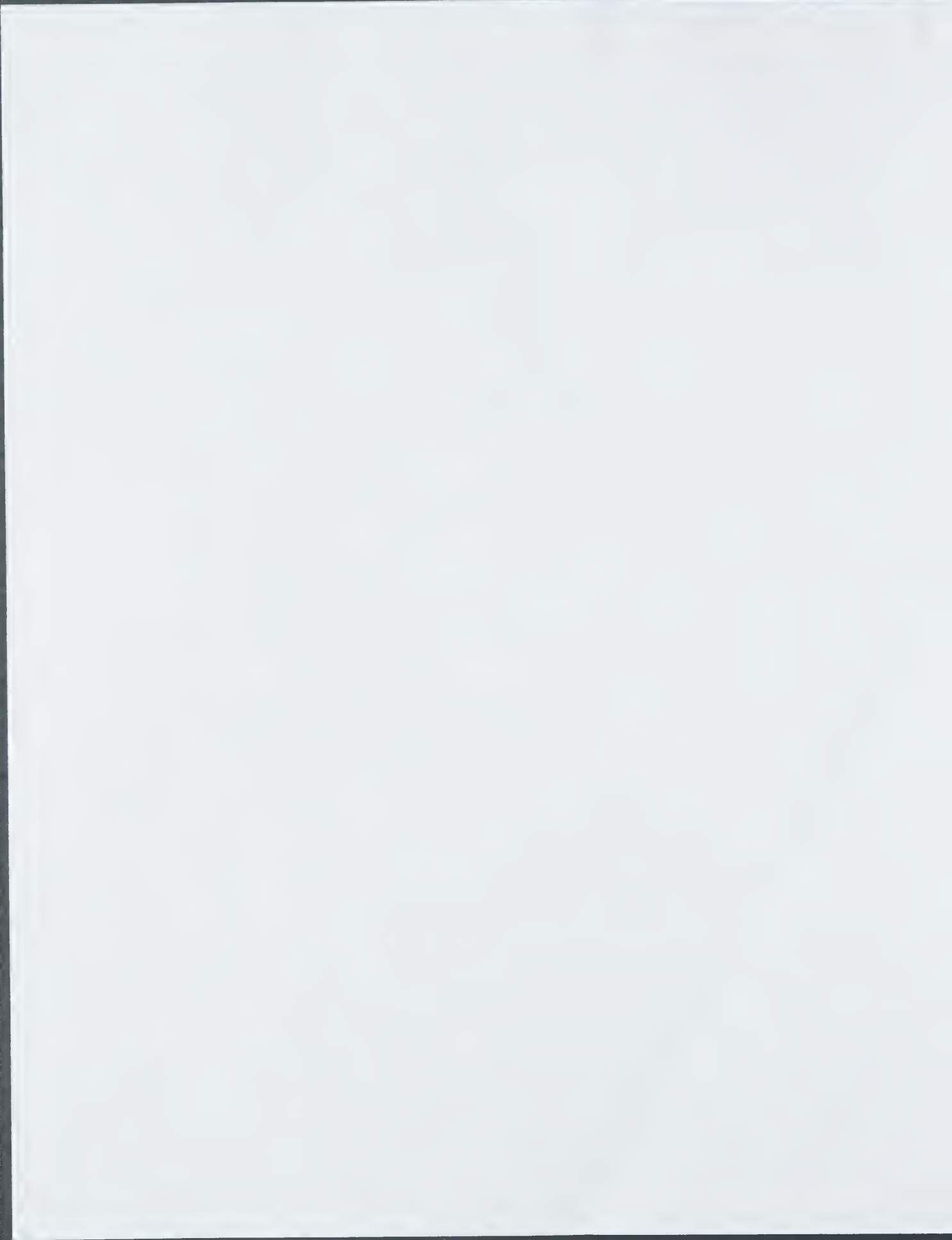
With congratulations and best wishes I remain

Yours sincerely,
Alfred Bader

Andrew Loman wrote:

Hi, Alfred and Isabel,

I wanted to let you know that Memorial University, in Newfoundland, has offered me a tenure-track position, and I've accepted! I'm teaching 19th-century American literature and critical theory, and the department also assured me in the interview that I'll be able to continue teaching children's literature (I haven't seen my specific course-load for next year, though). I'm deliriously happy about the appointment: sessional teaching has been wonderful thanks to the ISC, but applying every year for tenure-track and further sessional work has been demoralizing and time-consuming. It's great to



Re: Tenure-track position

know that I can really focus on my research now; I can't wait to start. (And David has suggested that we can still find a way for me to come back in the summers to the ISC, so my relationship with the castle will endure.)

I'm putting the last couple of pieces in place to start printing the book: I'm contacting the printer today with a few questions, such as how long the printing process will take and how much it will cost to number the print run. I'll also ask how the company would like the payment to be delivered.

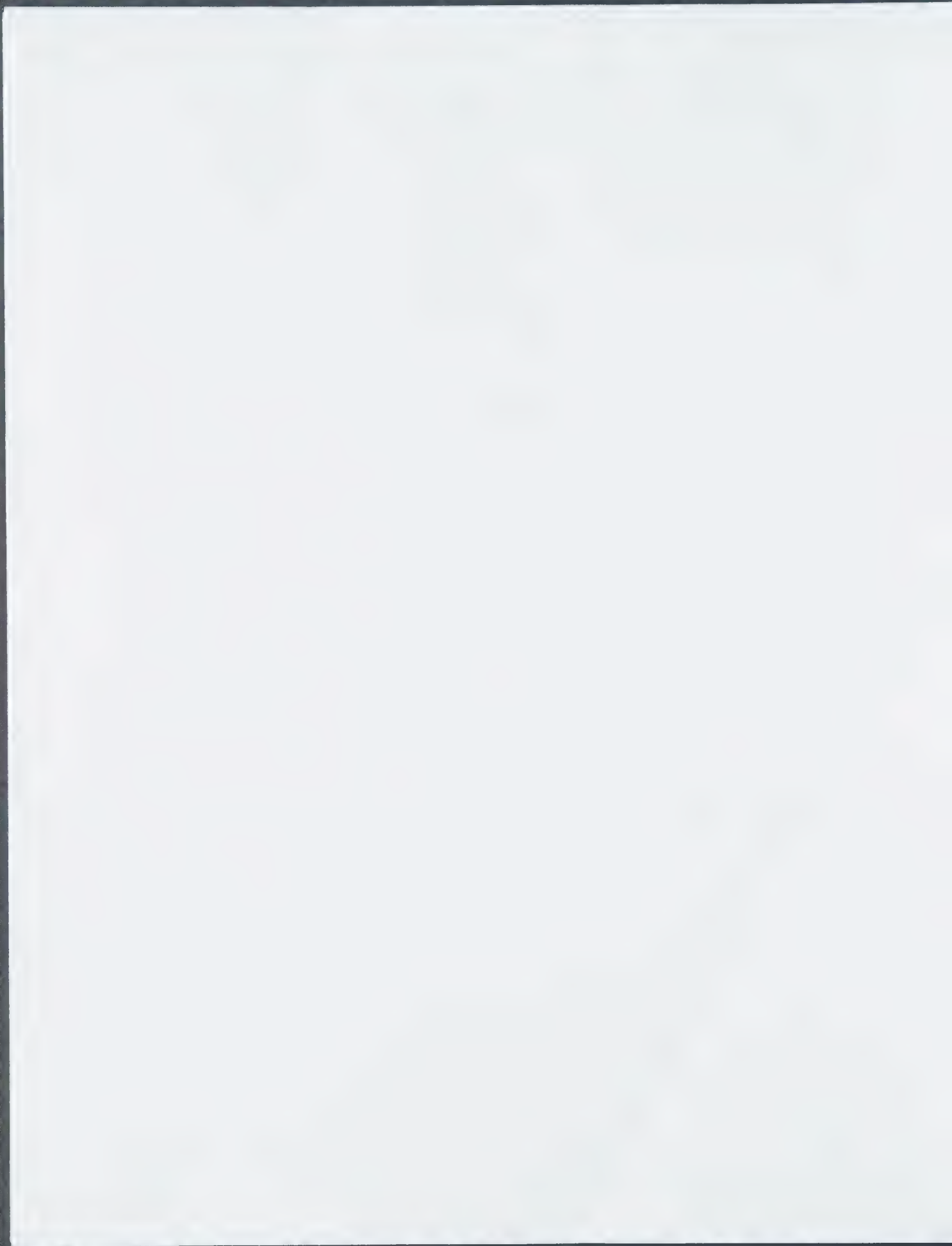
Lynn has said that she needs about 30 hours to revise the designs, and she should be able to do most of that in the next two weeks, so we're almost there. I'm excited about it: I think it's going to be beautiful.

Wanted to share the happy news! I'll talk to you soon!

Best, Andrew.

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Tired of spam? Yahoo! Mail has the best spam protection around
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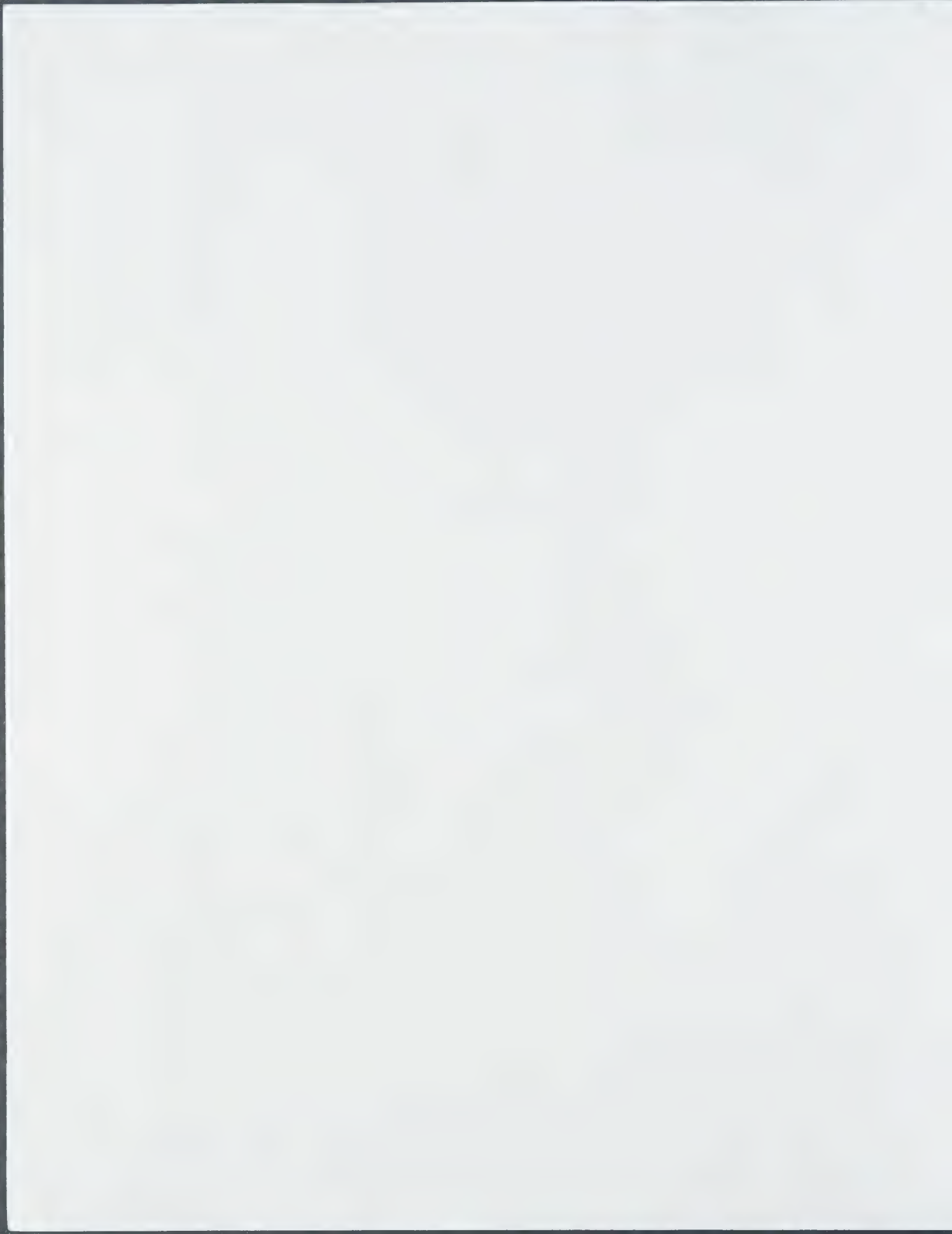


Alfred.

Are you not intending to illustrate the Rubens we bought also? I think it would be nice for your readers to see both versions for comparison. You start out with Rubens, but you quickly move to Lievens as the main subject of this essay. Perhaps the two points should be taken separately? You might want to move the last paragraph up and finish your discussion of the Rubens, then go on to Lievens.

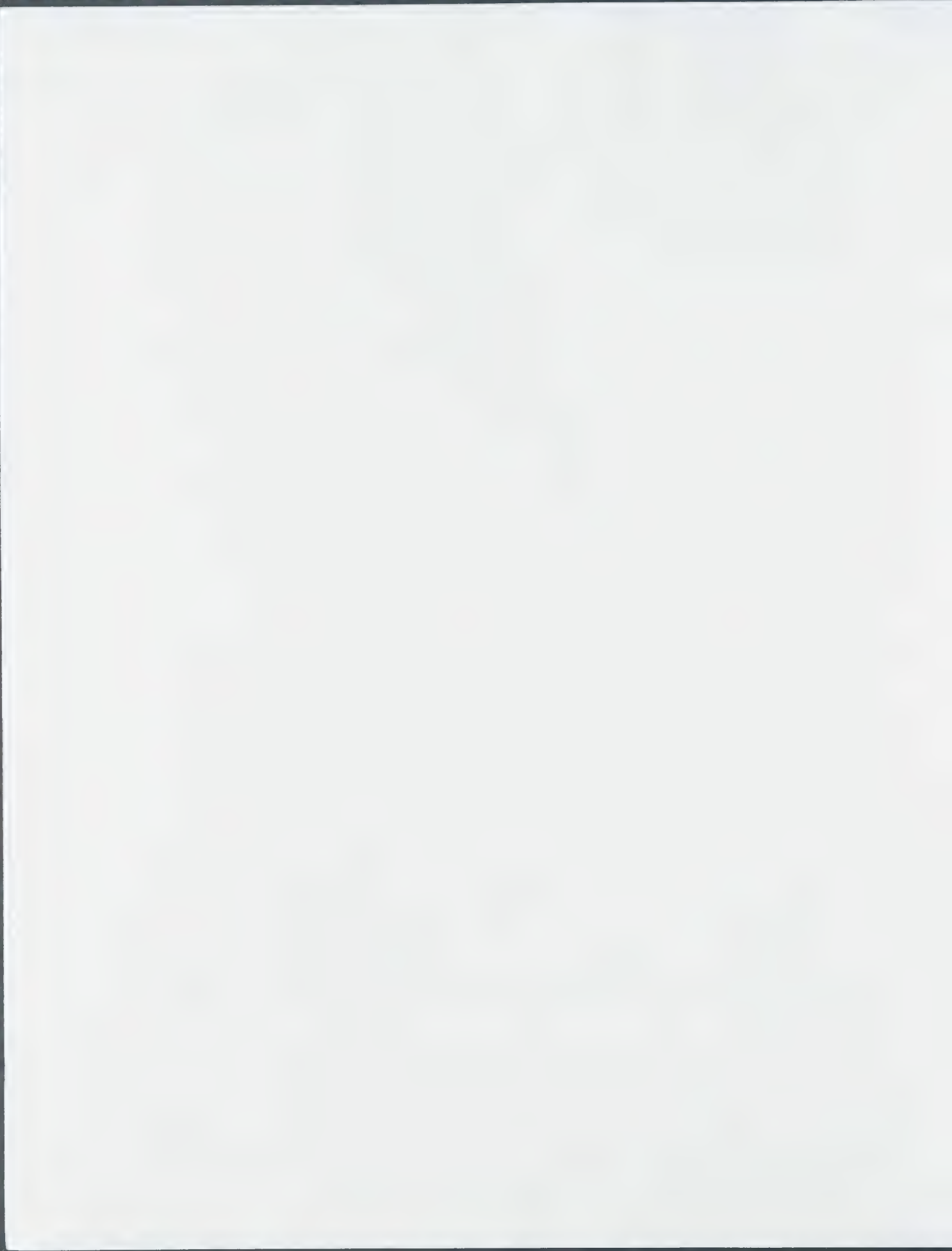
Yours.

Otto



The first painting I ever bought at auction was an oil on canvas ^(Fig.)depicting an old woman with a basket, shielding a candle with her hand, purchased for £28 at Sotheby's in London during my honeymoon, on July 23, 1952. This lot 153, was just called Jordaens, not J. Jordaens or Jacob Jordaens, indicating that Sotheby's did not think it to be by Jordaens. The seller, Lord Mackintosh of Halifax, wrote to me, "I bought this picture in London nearly thirty years ago and always thought it was by Wright of Derby, but of course you know he specialised in candle-light pictures. I sent it with another Wright of Derby to the Bi-centenary exhibition in his native town of Derby. The authorities there said it was a Jacob Jordaens and showed it as such in the Exhibition and it has always been accepted as such ever since."

But it wasn't by Wright of Derby or by Jacob Jordaens; nor was it by Rubens as Professor Erik Larsen alleged in an expertise written in 1956. It was an old copy after a painting on panel by Rubens which was on loan to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston between 1948 and 1965. Still, I enjoyed looking at my painting, but eventually gave it to a school in Milwaukee which sent it to a local auction in November 1965 where it sold for \$7,000. The school was happy and so was I. In 1952 I could have bought a better painting, an original, for £28, but we all make mistakes, and all is well that ends well.

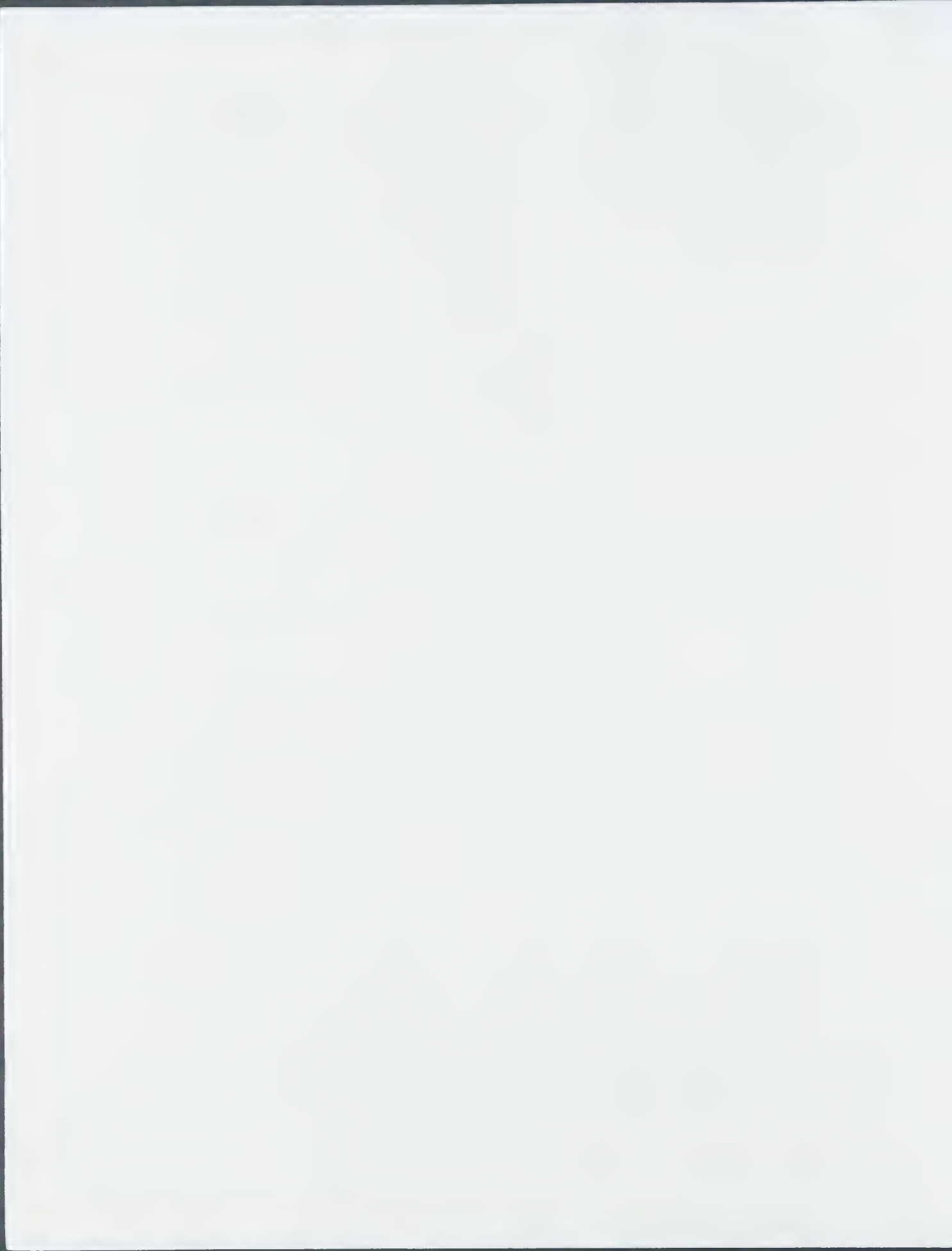


When I went to London to view the old master sales at Sotheby's in December 2003, George Gordon showed me the Rubens original which he hoped would come up for sale in July. What a difference between this original and my copy. The original ^(fig.) includes a boy lighting a candle from that of the old woman and shows a clear pentiment of the old woman's left hand which had originally been painted higher. The work is on five pieces of wood, a clear indication that Rubens painted this not for sale but for his own enjoyment, and it is included, as no. 125, in the posthumous inventory of pictures found in his house in 1640.

Rubens produced this night piece around 1616 and etched the subject around 1621. The counterproof of the first state is inscribed in Rubens' own hand, in Latin, which translates to "Light can be taken a thousand times from another light without diminishing it."

Of course I told George Gordon how much I liked this original and about the old woman with a candle, the first painting I had ever bought at auction. In March 2004 George confirmed that the Rubens would be included in Sotheby's London sale on the evening of July 7, 2004 and would be exhibited before then in New York, where Otto Naumann was able to examine it carefully.

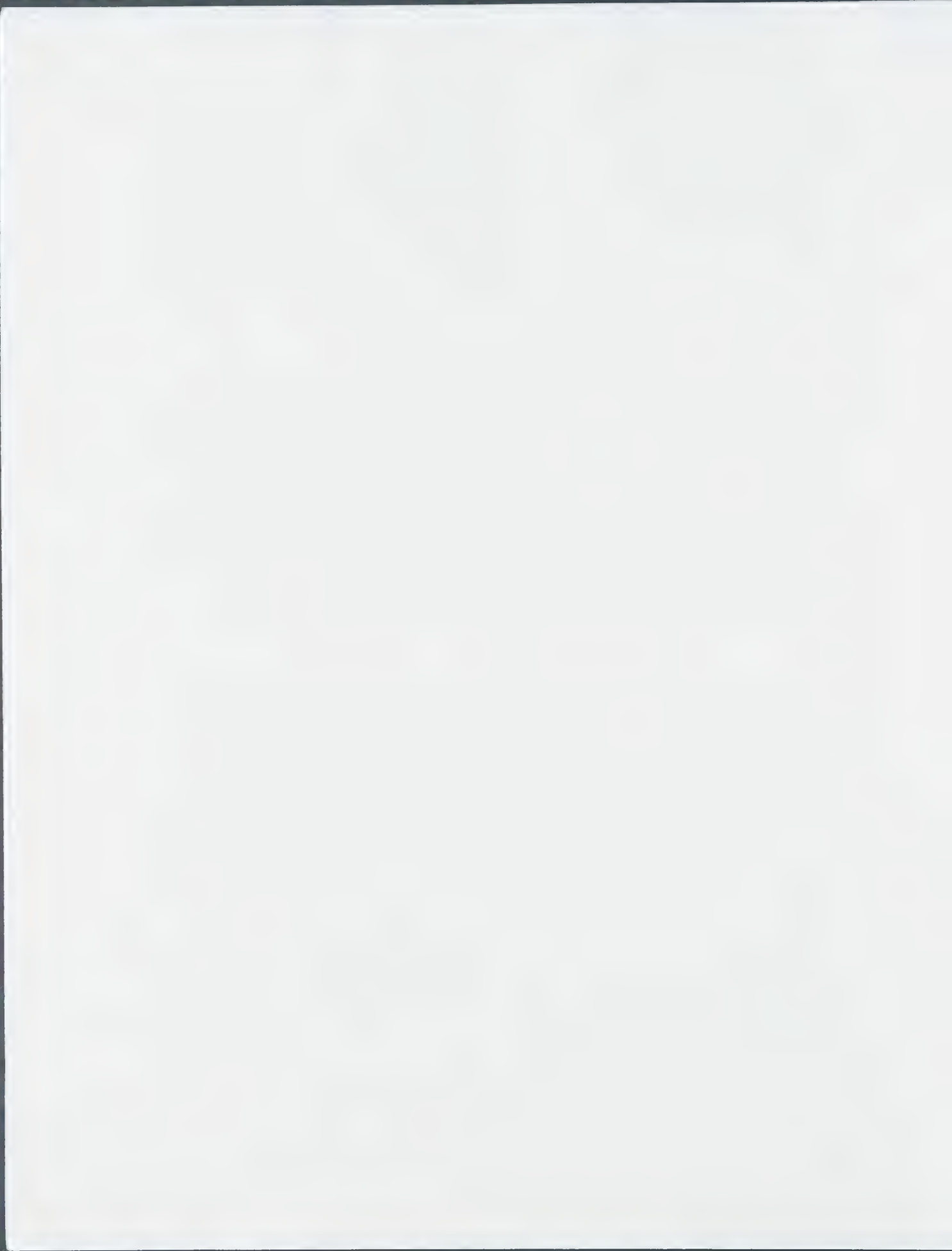
Sotheby's catalog described the painting, lot 30, in six carefully written pages with three photographs. Among the many copies, mine in Milwaukee in 1953 was included. I simply could not understand the estimate, £2-3 million. Two years earlier, on July 10, 2002, Rubens' Massacre of the Innocents, wonderfully well painted but a ghastly subject,



had sold for a hammer price of £45 million. I would much rather look at this wonderful night scene - one of Rubens' few night scenes - and like the Massacre painted entirely by Rubens, without workshop involvement - but for his own enjoyment. Otto thought that he could sell it profitably if we could buy it for £4 million, but I doubted that it would sell that inexpensively.

As at the sale of the Massacre of the Innocents in 2002, Henry Wyndham was the auctioneer. Once again the room was packed, not in anticipation of the Rubens this time, but of lot 8, a small painting described as the last Vermeer not in a museum. I did not like the painting and was rather surprised when Rob Noortman told me on the day of the sale that he wanted to buy it. He was indeed the underbidder to the purchaser, Stephen Wynn, who bid by phone. The hammer price was £16.2 million

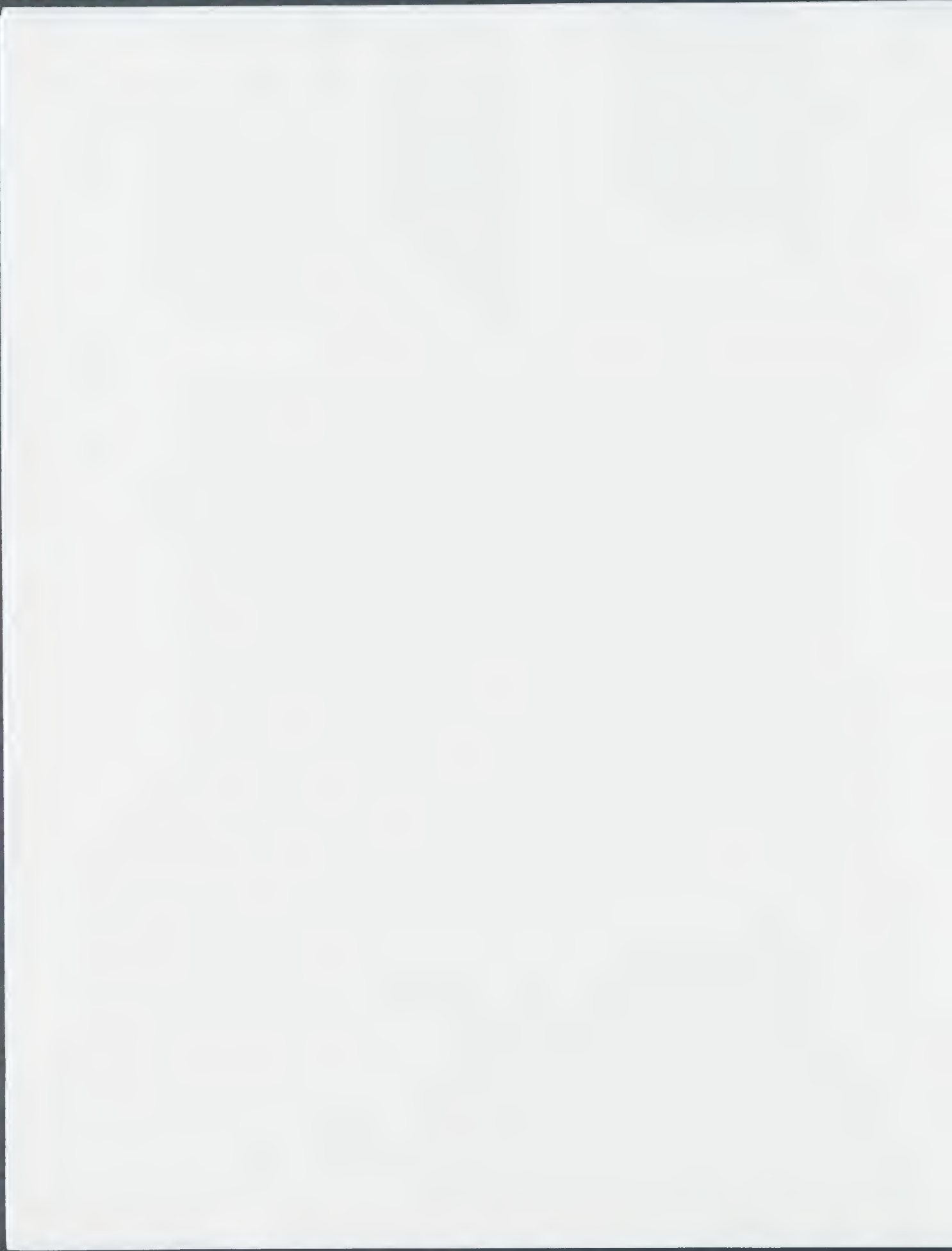
Tension in the salesroom eased after this and bidding was rather slow. Ten of the first 29 paintings in the sale were bought back, but that wasn't going to happen to lot 30, the Rubens. There was only one other bidder, on the telephone, and Henry Wyndham knocked the painting down to me at £2.2 million, much to my happy surprise. But I was not so fortunate with the lot that followed, a magnificent head of Jesus with the crown of thorns, by Lucas Cranach the Elder, estimated at £100,000-150,000. This is not a painting that either Otto or I could sell, but our friends, the Arnoldi-Livies in Munich, thought they might and I had agreed to bid to £200,000. But many others admired this wonderful head which soared to £600,000.



There was one other painting, the head of an old man by Jan Lievens, from the collection of the late D.G. van Beuningen in Rotterdam that I found very beautiful. It was estimated at £200,000-300,000, but there were many bidders, two of them particularly determined. It finally went to Johnny Van Haeften (bidding with Richard Green) for £1,650,000, a record price for a Jan Lievens. With commission the price was well over \$3 million.

For years I have been writing (see pp.216-217 of my autobiography) and lecturing about Jan Lievens, called "Ein Maler im Schatten Rembrandts", a painter in the shadow of Rembrandt. Well, I believe the shadow is in our minds. Lievens was a great painter and not just while close to Rembrandt in Leiden. Over the last forty years I have bought ten paintings by Lievens, most for just a few thousand dollars, and three of these ten I have given to Queen's. Some of them - one of Rembrandt's mother, for instance, and another of St. Paul, I like even better than the painting of the old man which brought a record price, and my favorite Lievens is a late work, painted in the 1660s, a portrait of Jacob Junius. I am so happy to see Lievens coming out of Rembrandt's shadow and I look forward to a "Lievens in America" exhibition which the Milwaukee Art Museum is considering with the National Gallery in Washington and the museum in Leiden.

Briefly I wondered whether I should keep that beautiful Rubens I had bought so inexpensively, but Otto was of course enthusiastic and was indeed able to sell it quickly to the Mauritshuis in The Hague. There it was described as a "Topstuk van Rubens", an exceptional painting by Rubens, which of course it is.



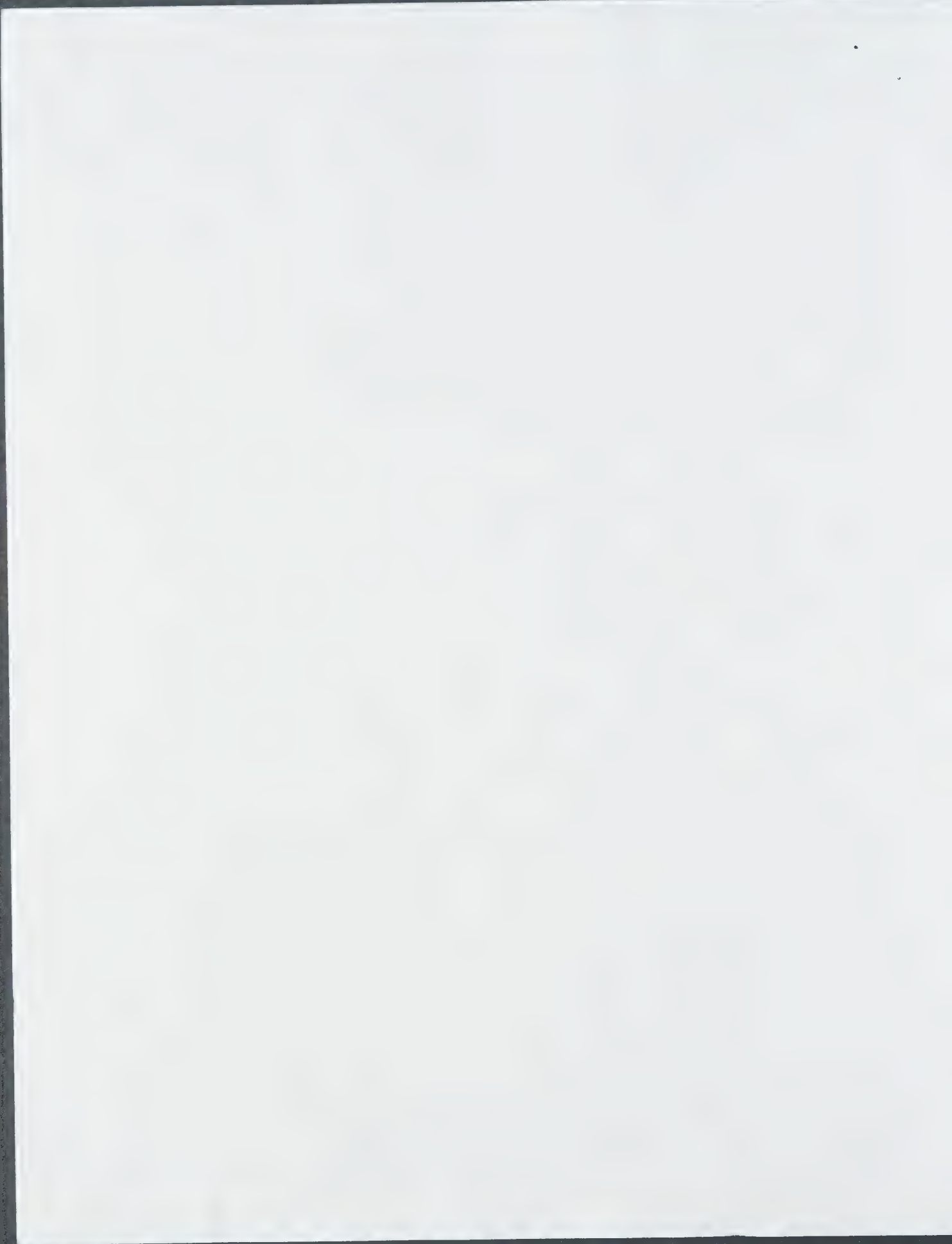
Subject: library synopsis + MECA requests
From: Adina Shapiro <adinash1@netvision.net.il>
Date: Fri, 21 Oct 2005 00:15:13 +0200
To: "Alfred Bader Fine Arts" <baderfa@execpc.com>

Dear Alfred,

First I want to take this opportunity to wish you and your family a happy and healthy new year.

As I try to pay off my debts for this new year, I realize that I never gave you the synopsis on the libraries that I promised. I seem to not be so successful in condensing the work. I am sending you something that I wrote which of course can be edited. I hope this is useful. I of course can go on and on describing the impact of this work and I am repeatedly thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to make a change in the way things are done here. I gave a very short version in the attachment, but did want to share with you three exciting developments on that front:

1. one of the project in the library in Ramle involved working with Arab youth in distress and using the library as a place for their rehabilitation. This was done in cooperation with a non profit in Israel called Elem which specializes in working in youth in distress. The director of the program is an impressive Ethiopian woman who was on a leadership program for Ethiopian immigrants in the US through the US embassy. During her trip they visited the Queens library. She was so impressed with the work in that library and saw how the libraries here could benefit with some of the multi-cultural issues they were facing especially after 9/11. This led to a videoconference at the US embassy American center in Jerusalem where about 30 librarians (15 Jewish and 15 Arab) spoke in real time about these issues with the director of the queens library in the presence with the director of the library department in the Israeli ministry of education and representatives of the US embassy. All of the librarian were very thankful for this opportunity from which they learned a lot but I was also struck by the cooperative element involved.
2. we have now addressed the heads of all of the training programs for librarians in the country with the attempt of developing a course based on some of the programs that were implemented, that will teach new or in service librarian how to reach out to the community. The important impact here is that in the planning of this course we have a cadre of Arab experts, who have developed the expertise through the different projects in the libraries. It is a significant change that the Arabs are seen as experts in launching an avant garde course on a national basis, and not just brought in as a token Arab...
3. the third exciting development is that the libraries are planning to engage in a PR campaign for promoting the role of the public libraries in the eye of the Israeli public. Usually, in past experiences, a PR campaign of such sort would keep a low profile on the Arab activities because it is less marketable. Unfortunately, this approach maintains the discrimination towards the Arab population and their needs. Since many of the programs through your funding have become central



programs in the role of libraries, the campaign must take them into account, and the Arab librarians and community workers are part of this steering committee. I hope that we will see the outcome of this in how the public is addressed.

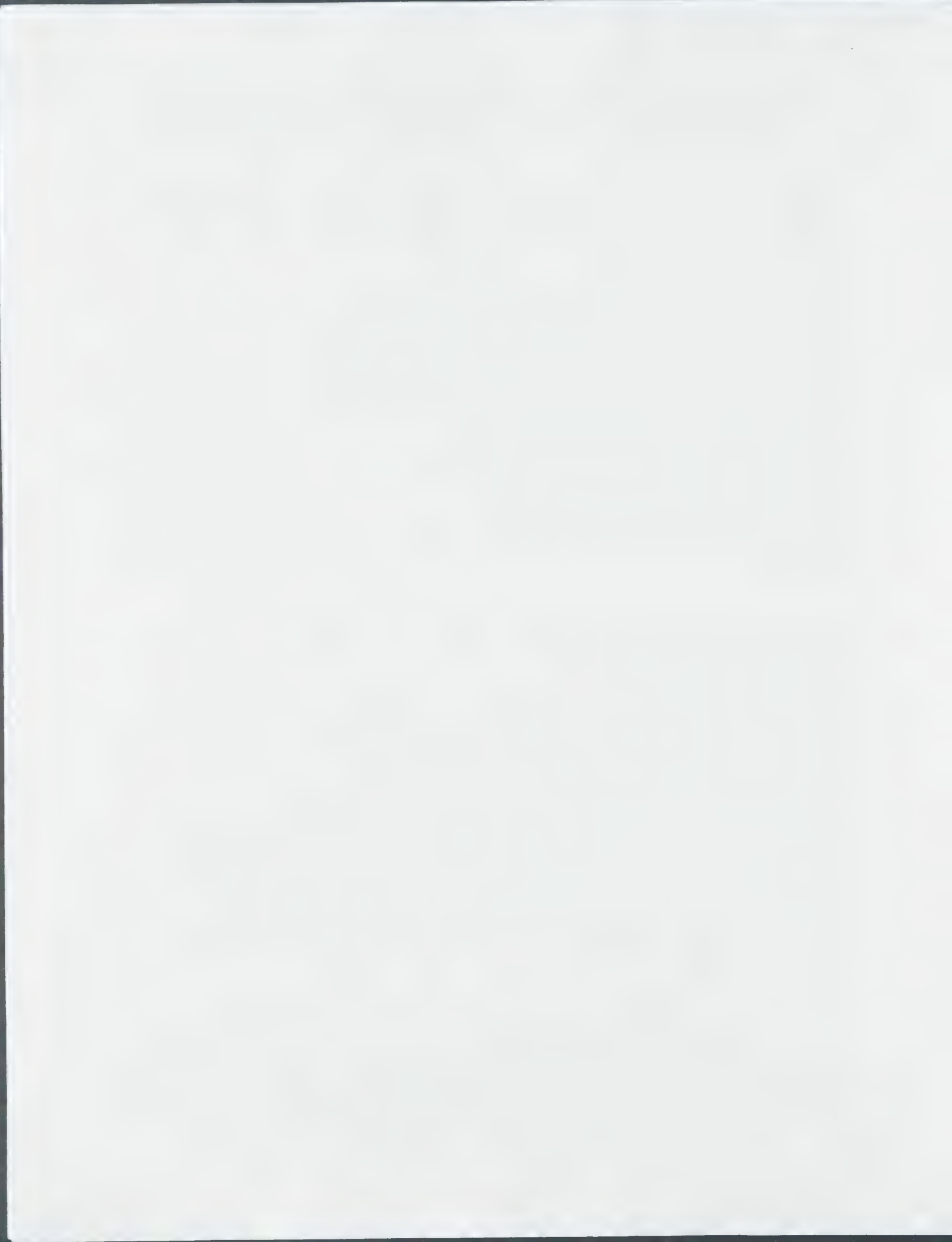
In short, I am having a very good time, as you can see with this program and am excited to see the widespread impact that it has as well as new directions that are stemming out of the initial funded projects. I am hoping you may actually be coming this Pesach and will be able to see the work in action.

And now, I move to my other big venture, which is my MECA work. On the first of November I will formally be stepping down from my position as Israeli co-director. Although I very much look forward to starting my internship in the law firm in March, it still marks the end of an era and I have mixed feelings as I look back at ten years of dedicated work. My staff has been working long and hard and I have confidence that the change will go over smoothly and I of course plan to stay on the board and am committed to the organization. Unfortunately two of our large grants have come to an end and the organization is struggling financially. We have already cut the budget down significantly for the next year, but I intend to continue working hard through November – December on fundraising. Just before Rosh Hashana and Ramaddan we had over 80 Palestinian and Israeli teachers join together to strategize about the next year. With all of this good will, during these challenging yet hopeful times, I just do not want to see all of the hard work and good will dissipate at this time. And here is where I would like to ask for your help.

I have several requests and I apologize in advance if this is "hutzpa", but I am very committed to making sure that MECA continues to do the important work it is doing while I personally move on to other things.

First, you generously said that you would commit to giving MECA 30,000 dollars a year for 10 years. You have already given us the money for 2005. Since MECA is now between grants I would appreciate if it were possible to condense this giving and to give 90,000 for three years or at least 60,000 for two years. That would be very helpful to MECA and would ultimately not alter the total amount of your intended giving even though I understand that it makes a difference when the money is disbursed. Just a point of clarification – I know in the past that you have suggested that I could take some of the 360,000 that you initially put at my discretion for the Jews and Arabs in Israel to give to MECA. As tempting as this offer is, I feel I must decline it, as I would like to keep the discretionary funds totally independent. I of course have a bias towards MECA's work and do not think it would be ethical towards the important work with Jews and Arabs within Israel, for me to take away from what you allocated towards that or even to make decisions on deciding between the two. So what I am asking refers to the MECA grants without touching the other funds.

My second request, following up the first one, is to ask if it were at all possible to advance the next year/s grant (whatever you chose for that amount to be) as soon as possible and not wait until January 2006. The reason for this is that some of the financial difficulties are due to cash flow. The old EU grant that has come to an end. The money for programs that have already finished is very backed up on their end in actually paying the money. 280,000 was help up 6 months late because of a glitch in their computer



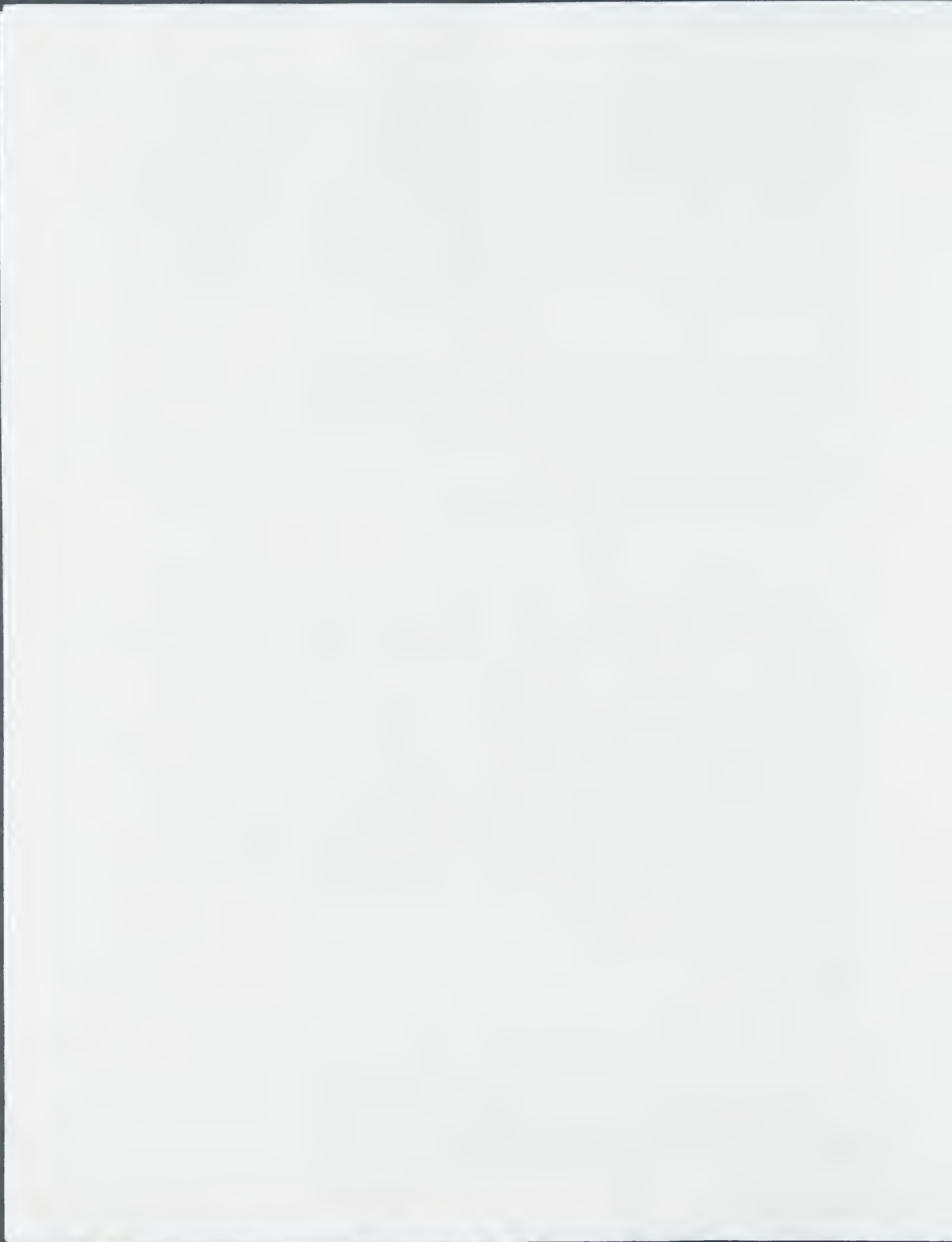
system. It caused a series of problems and both my father and I backed up the organization for this money at the time to make sure that we could pay on time and continue activities. Eventually the money came in and I am now in the process of claiming back interest for MECA for the period of the delay (I put my legal education to some use...). Now, as we are waiting for their final payment of 60,000 which was due several months back, they have notified us that there are problems in the system again. These problems have nothing to do with MECA, and affect all of their recipients equally (some organizations have been forced not to pay salaries for several months), but once again put us in a difficult situation since I have no idea when the funds will actually come in. If it were possible for your contribution to come in earlier for 2006 that would be a big load off my shoulders.

Finally, my final gift to MECA will be towards the end of November when I plan to come to the United States and try and raise funds for MECA. My intention would be to help MECA on a secure basis for the next year or two as they start doing their own fundraising without me and especially to help through this particularly difficult time. I was wondering if it would be OK for me to approach Daniel and David (who in the past have both supported MECA) to ask them to introduce me to other potential contacts that might be interested in funding MECA. Of the three requests I assume this is the easiest request (or at least one that costs the least) but I wanted to run it by you first, and of course would not do anything that would make you uncomfortable.

Alfred, as I look back on my "MECA era" you have played such a significant role and I hope you do not see my requests as taking this for granted, but rather as wanting to ensure MECA's present and future. Your contribution was not only in your monetary generosity and vote of confidence but also in facilitating discussions and support with my grandfather about my work. You must know how valuable his approval was to me and how sensitive my involvement in this field was considering our differing political views. I know my grandfather respected my intentions, but I also was careful not to impose on him and we stayed away from the issue for a while. It was through your support (and sometimes little nudge) that we were able to talk about this, for him to voice his support and stand behind it monetarily. Just thinking back at these interactions with my grandfather bring tears to my eyes. My grandfather's support towards MECA was a priceless part of my MECA experience and I am grateful for the role that you played in enabling that. For me these have all been by far your greatest contributions. I am hoping that you will be able to respond positively to my most recent requests which are most urgent, yet at the same time, if this is not possible I will be no less grateful for all you have given and continue to give.

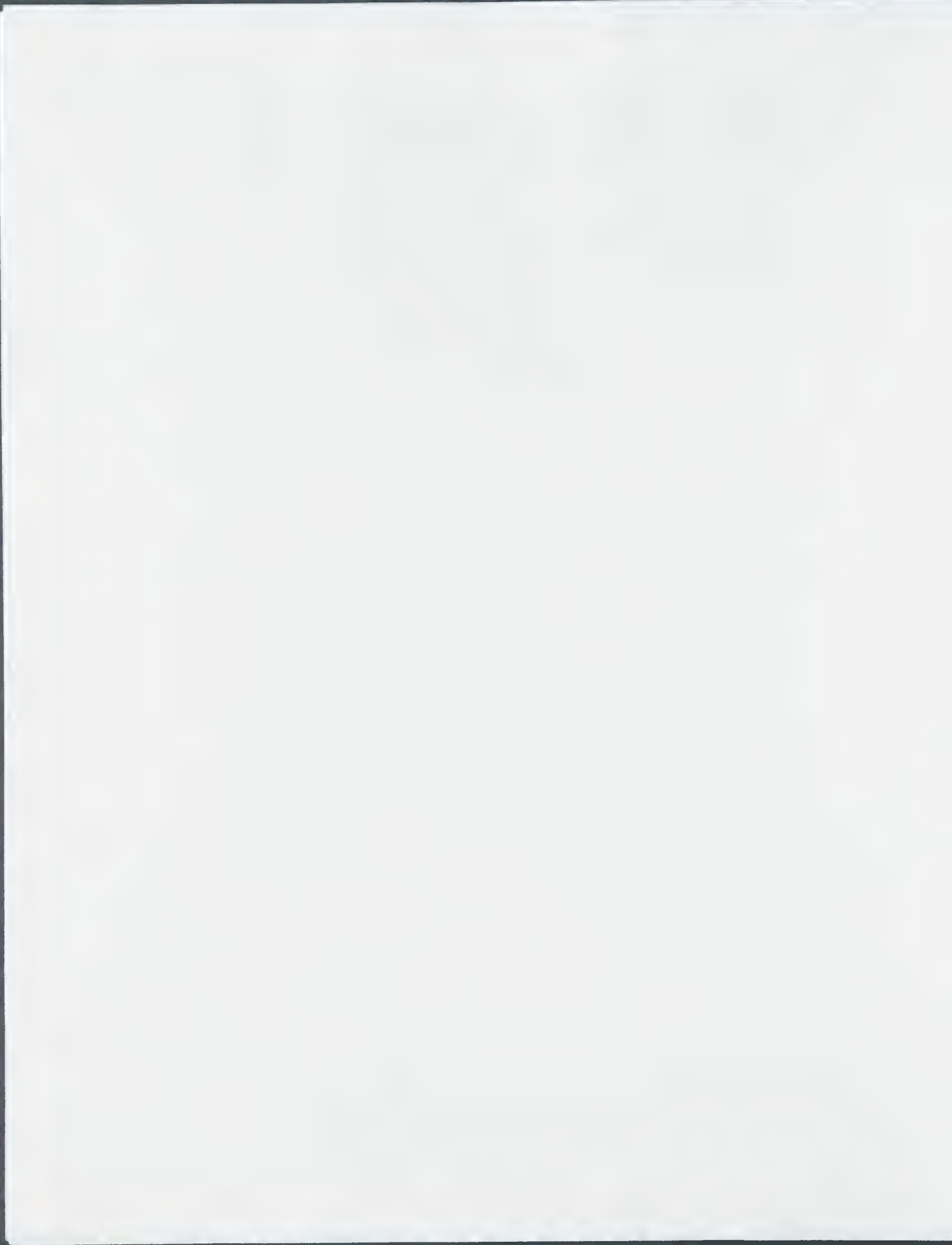
I look forward to being in touch.
All the best,
Adina

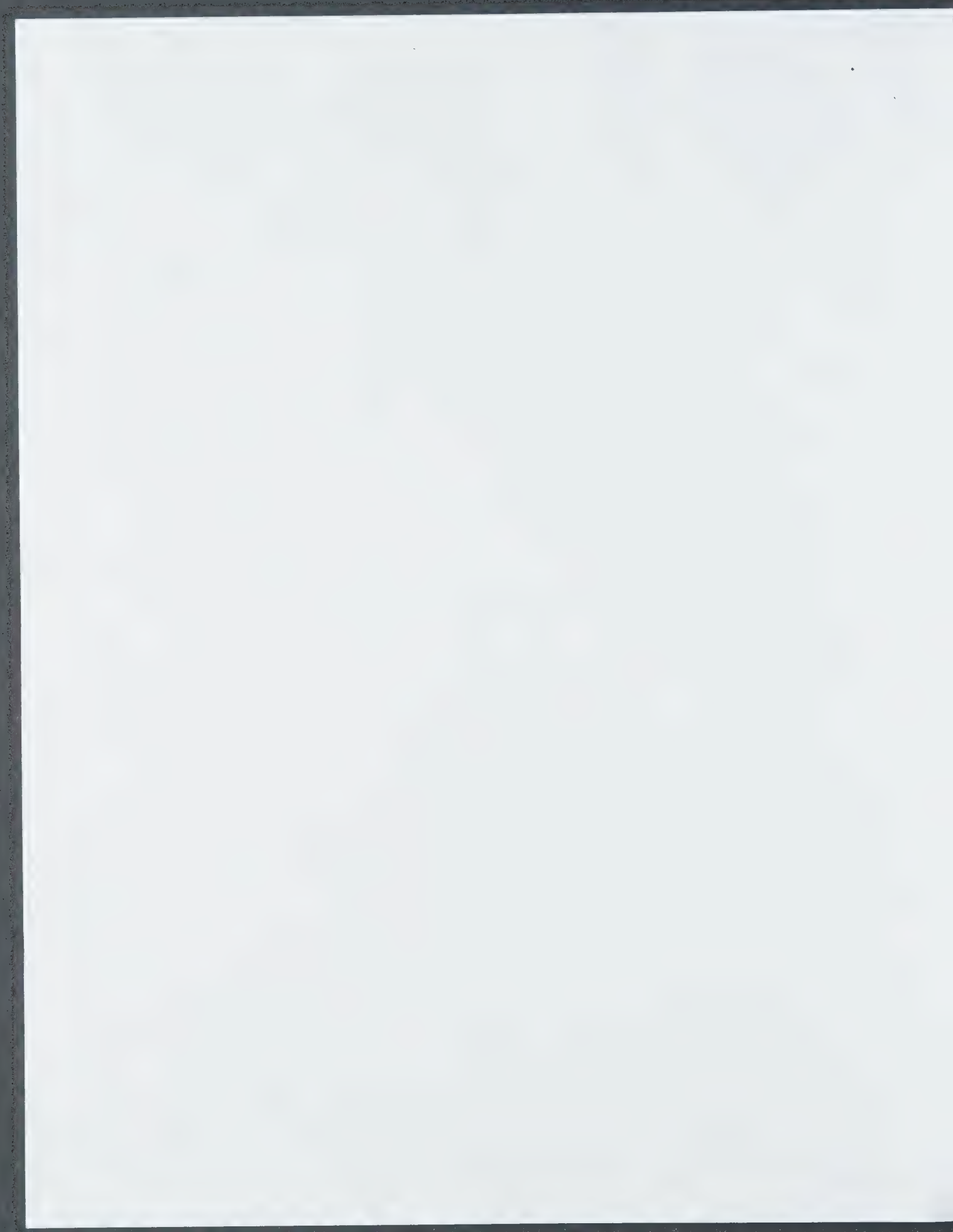
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One of Israel's greatest challenges as a Jewish Democratic State has been its treatment of the Arab citizens. Although many organizations, projects and research have addressed this issue, the past few years of *Intifada* have also marked a significant decline in Jewish Arab relationships within the State of Israel, indicating that strategic approaches were significantly needed. We chose to address this question by using two principals. First, private initiative with the Arab sector must replace the government agents and should engage them in seeing their role as serving the Israeli population in its entirety. Second, the Jewish - Arab question cannot be addressed as an independent "problem" but must find its way into the mainstream issues that the State must address. In keeping with these principles we decided to address the field of the public libraries in Israel which was in dire need incentives to reach out to their communities. Encouraging the public libraries to take a community based approach was an optimal opportunity to look at all parts of the Israeli community with its many cultures, religions and political beliefs.

With the help of the funds at my disposal, as well as some matching funds from our family in memory of my grandfather, we funded approximately thirty projects a year in public libraries throughout the country. The projects, which took place equally in Jewish and Arab libraries, reach out to the community in different ways such as programs for toddlers, single parents, youth in distress and documenting the oral history of communities. All of the librarians met once a month in a joint forum where they discussed the professional challenges of their community based programs as well as discussions about Jewish - Arab relationships in the country. The entire program has been done in partnership with the Ministry of Education and some local municipalities leveraging the funds with matching governmental grants for the Arab sector that did not exist previously. The outcome of the first few years has led to the establishment of several Bedouin libraries in unrecognized villages as well as an Arab library in Haifa and in Mukeble, where no public libraries existed prior to this. Furthermore, contents have been brought into the libraries by the directors infusing some of their experiences with the different populations to their communities. The ultimate success of the programs, however, in my eyes has been that as different peripheral populations in Israel address the needs of their communities, they see professional cooperation with their Jewish or Arab colleagues as an integral and complementary to their pursuits. This is a sound basis for not only paying lip service to concepts of equality and diversity but actually implementing it on the ground.

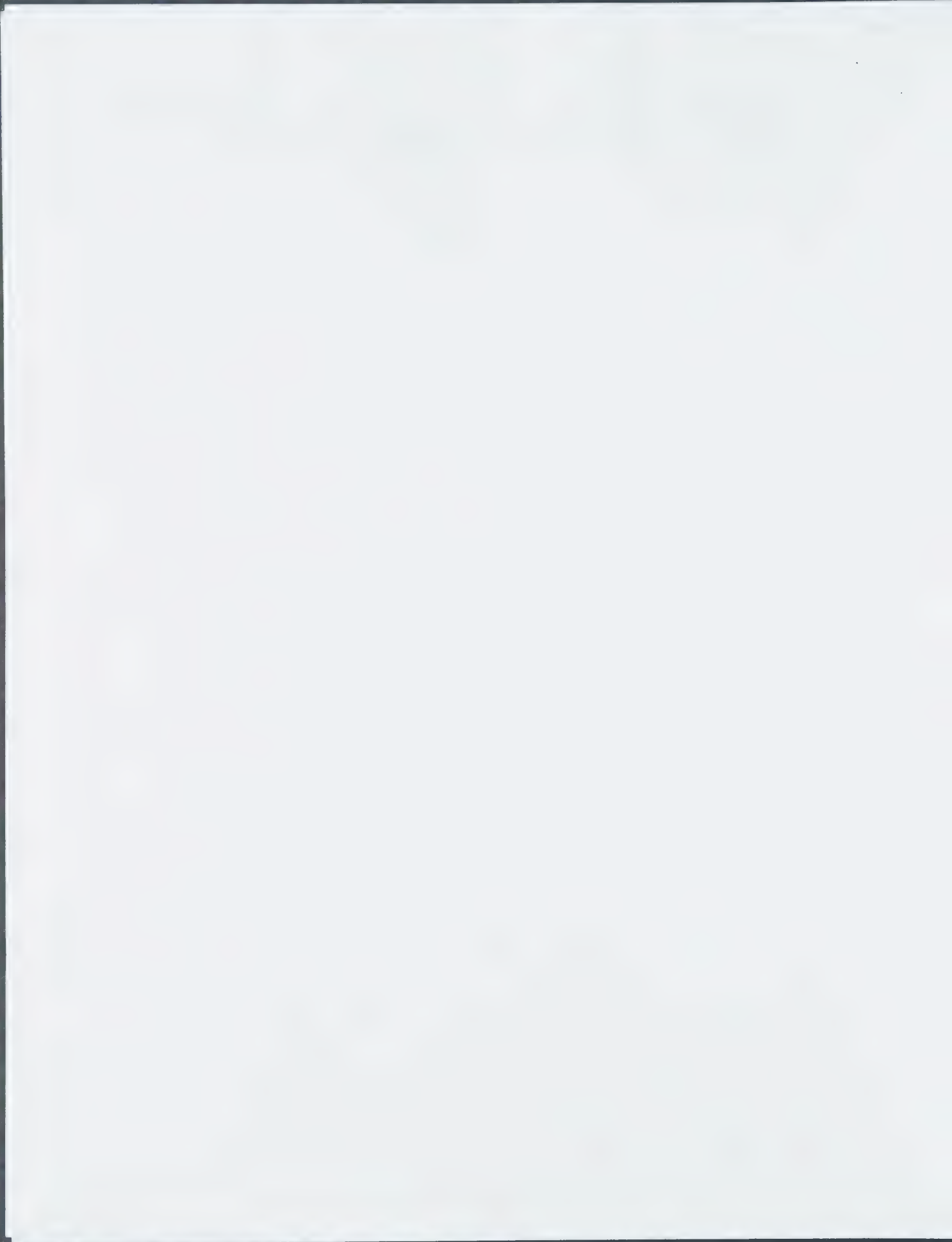




Next book

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Re-writing p.4+5 pf Dr. Bader's manuscript.doc | **Content-Type:** application/msword
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Next book

Subject: Next book

From: "Yechiel Bar-Chaim" <yechiel@jdcparis.org>

Date: Wed, 1 Mar 2006 10:25:25 +0100

To: "Alfred BADER (E-mail)" <baderfa@execpc.com>

1 March 2006

Dear Alfred,

Received with delight the latest draft of your chapter "Helping the Neediest and the Ablest."

Page 10 was missing so fortunately you spared me the temptation (to which I always give in) of editing my own writing.

On the other hand, I took the liberty of slightly revising pages 4 and 5, especially the biographical details and some further precisions about the Nis Cemetery Project.

The new versions are attached.

Delighted to see you quote from Paul's poetry concerning the cemetery clean-up.

It's a rough and thoroughly unpalatable reality there.

Recognizing that the cemetery with its unique gravestones was preserved only thanks to the desecration expands one's understanding of the word "irony".

One small and one larger question:

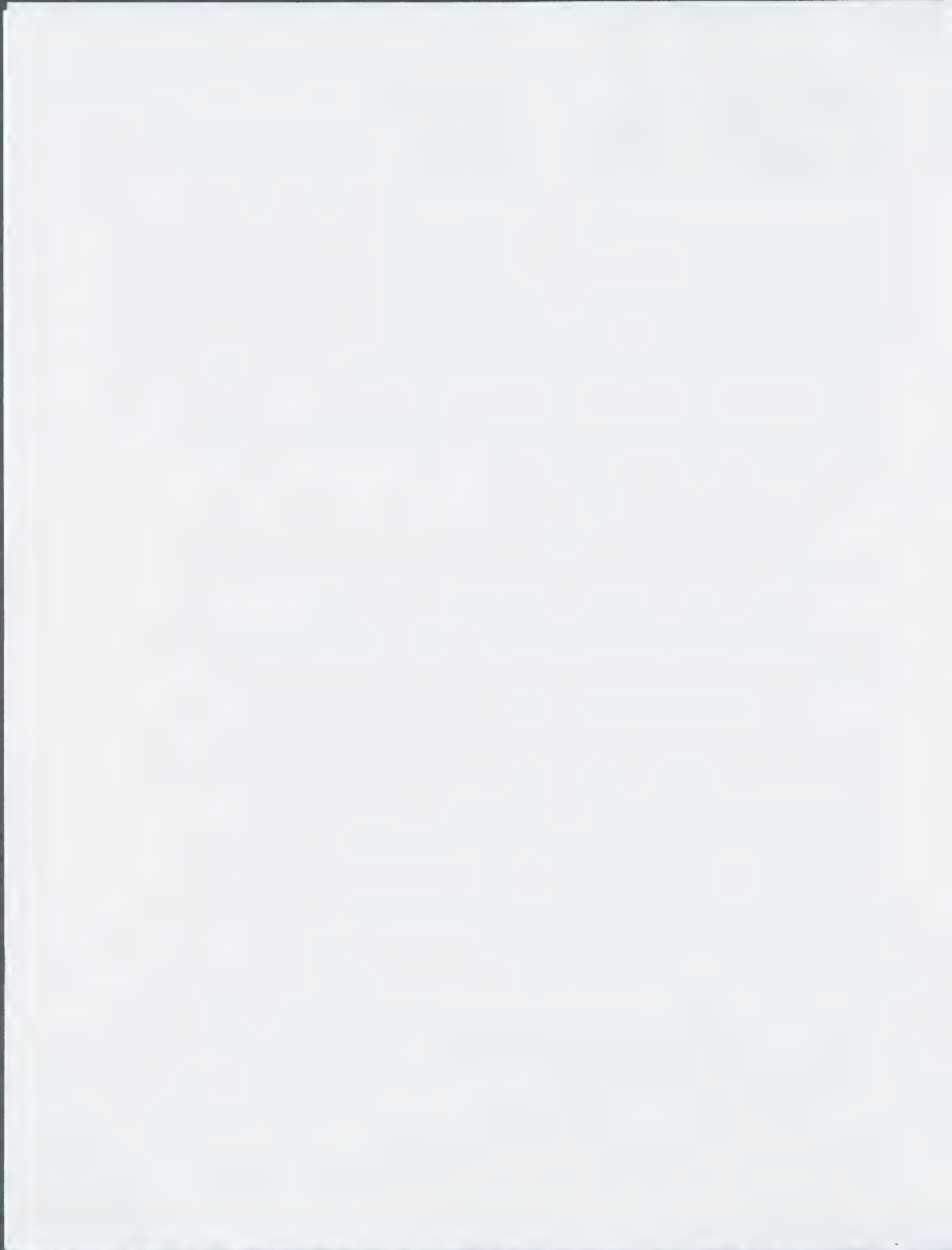
1. Will you be setting off all long quotations in a different print font?
2. The big question I still have is "How will you fit into the book the Via Bono Award Speech?" Could it be in an appendix? Feel it is really important to include the speech (which is both playful and serious) in order to show other sides of you, your interests, and motivations.

Looking forward to meeting Daniel if all goes well tomorrow as planned.

Best regards,

Yechiel

P.S. Alas, the European Court of Human Rights refused in record time even to hear the lawsuit filed by Dianne Post against the UN in Kosovo. She is now trying another approach.



Subject: Award Ceremony
From: "Yechiel Bar-Chaim" <yechiel@jdcparis.org>
Date: Wed, 22 Sep 2004 10:25:45 +0100
To: "Alfred BADER (E-mail)" <baderfa@execpc.com>

Dear Alfred,

You and Isabel would have enjoyed the ceremony at the U.S. Ambassador's Residency yesterday. Many of your friends and dinner partners were there: Milena; Martina; Gwen; Simon Panek; Igor Blasevic; Dean Gelnar; Professor Potacek; the Bader Fellowship winner Miroslav Nic; another slight, smiling grey-haired chemist whose name escapes me (could it be Oldrich Paleta?) the new representative of the Czech Chemical Society. Petr and Vera Weber came as well. Jiri Bartha and Tana Hlavata were magnificent hosts. Jiri Damborsky is in Poland and so of course he couldn't come and Professor Sejbal was missing; he is ill I am told.

Attached please find the speech I so much enjoyed delivering to accept the award on your behalf. Will present it to you in Vienna unless you prefer that I mail it now. Pictures will follow.

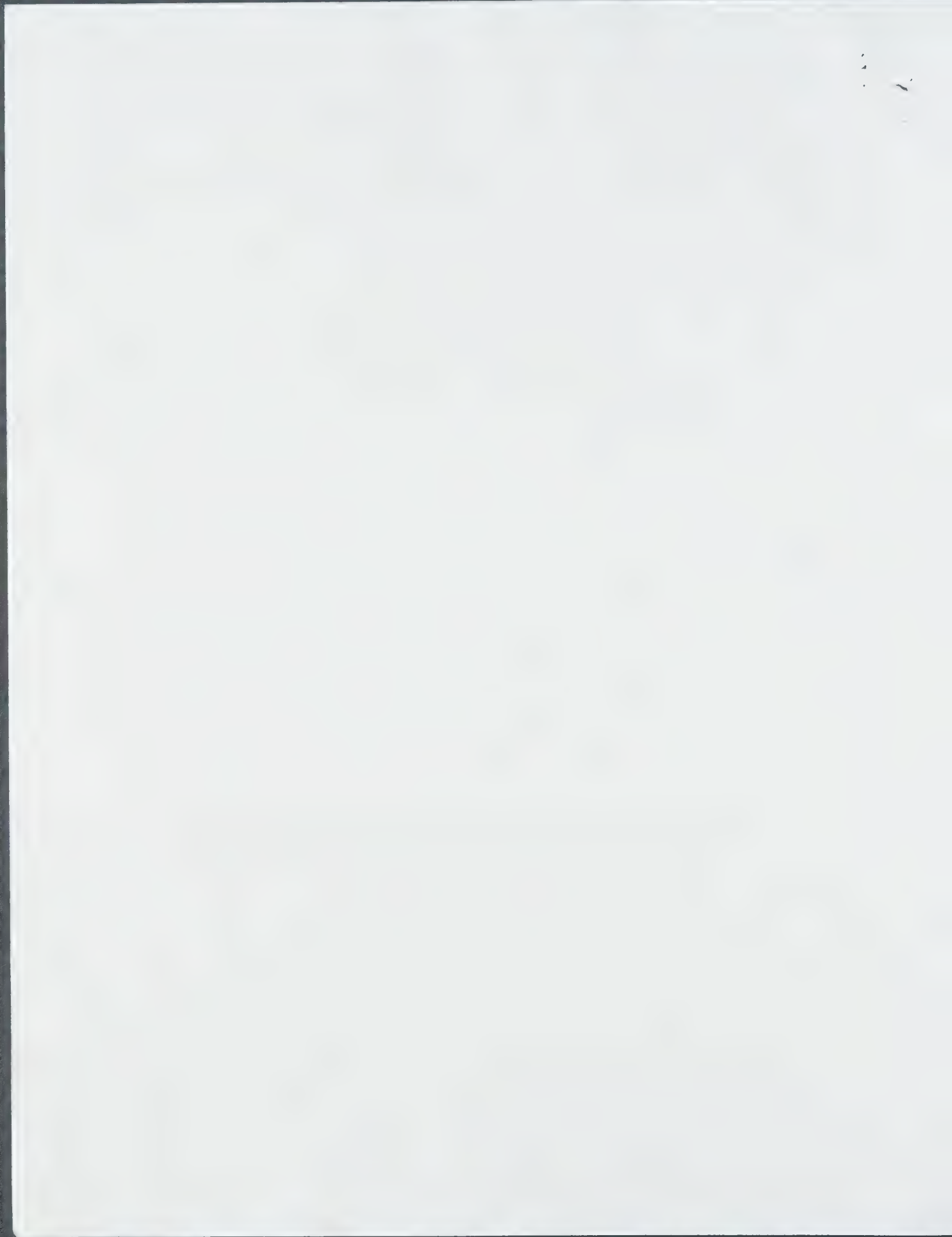
Gmar Hatima Tova

Yechiel

P.S. Gave away my last free copies of your autobiography to the U.S. Ambassador and the Chairman of Nadace Via. How can I get 12-20 copies for further distribution?

A J D C - Paris Office - 5 Avenue Matignon - F-75008 Paris, France
Phone +33-1-56 59 79 79 -- Fax +33-1-56 59 79 89 -- yechiel@jdcparis.org

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The American Joint Distribution Committee

5 Avenue Matignon, F-75008 Paris, France – Tel 33 1 56 59 79 79 – Fax 33 1 56 59 79 89
E-Mail yechiel@jdcparis.org

Eugene Ribakoff
President

Steven Schwager
Executive Vice-President

Alberto Senderey
Director Community
Development

Acceptance of the Via Bono Award on behalf of Dr. Alfred Bader

Good evening Mr. Ambassador and honored guests,

I have come here today from Paris especially for this occasion, and, many of Dr. Bader's friends and family have also made a special effort to be here. So I ask for your indulgence to say a few words in honor of Dr. Bader.

Alfred Bader likes to define his public passions according to the letters ABC

A is for Art

B is for Bible

C is for Chemistry

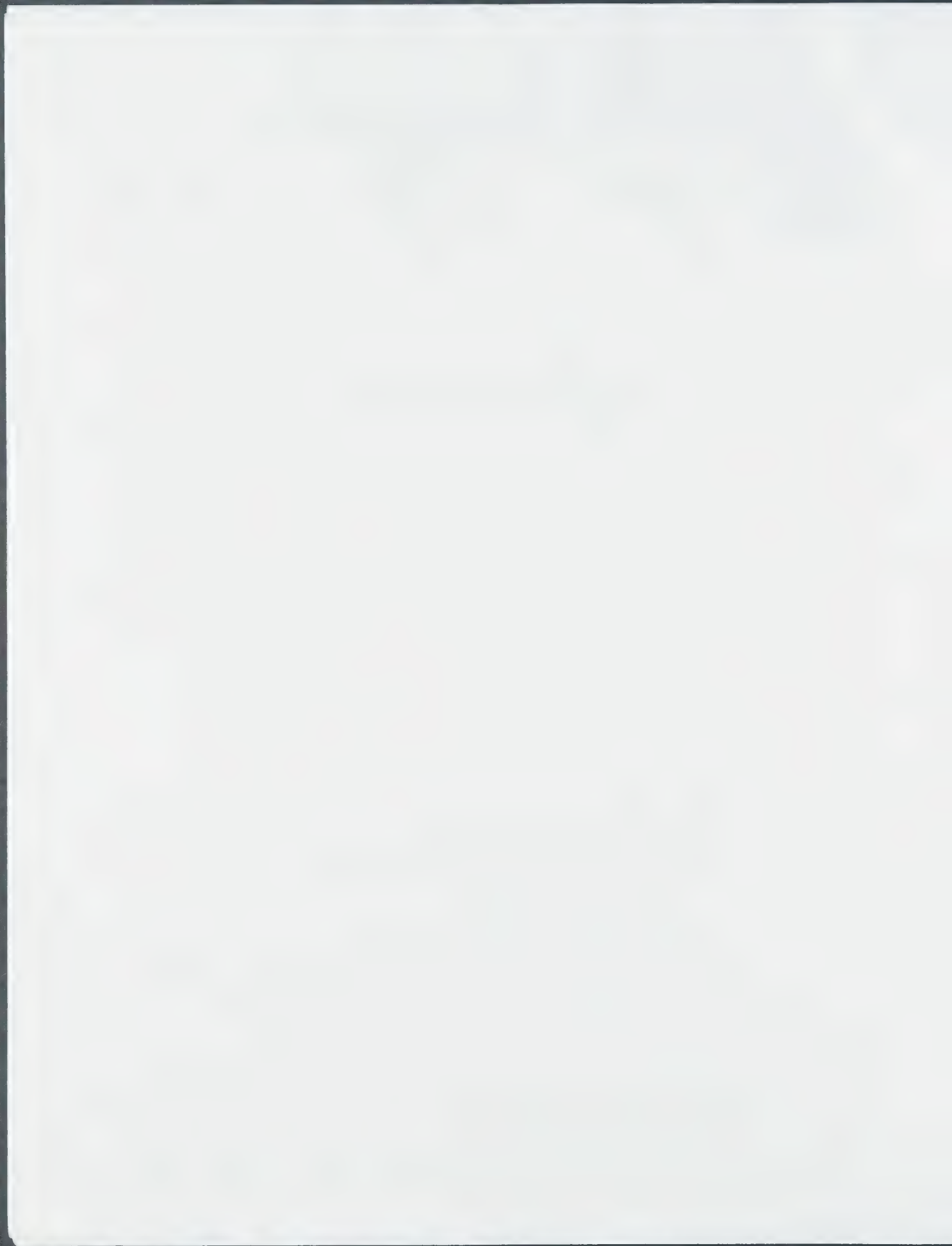
Perhaps the best symbol of these passions is the picture on the cover of his Autobiography, which I show you here. It is a painting of an Alchemist, which I maintain reflects Alfred Bader's true nature.

First the painting is clearly Art

Then please understand that Judaism is a religion focussed on taking the acts of everyday life - getting up, lying down, washing one's hands or taking a meal - and transforming them by proper conduct into holy acts;

And of course the alchemists trying to take lead and other base metals and turn them into gold, were also the first chemists.

The Joint Distribution Committee receives its funds chiefly from American Jewry through the United Jewish Appeal / Federation Campaigns. The JDC also receives smaller amounts from the World Jewish Relief and communities in Europe

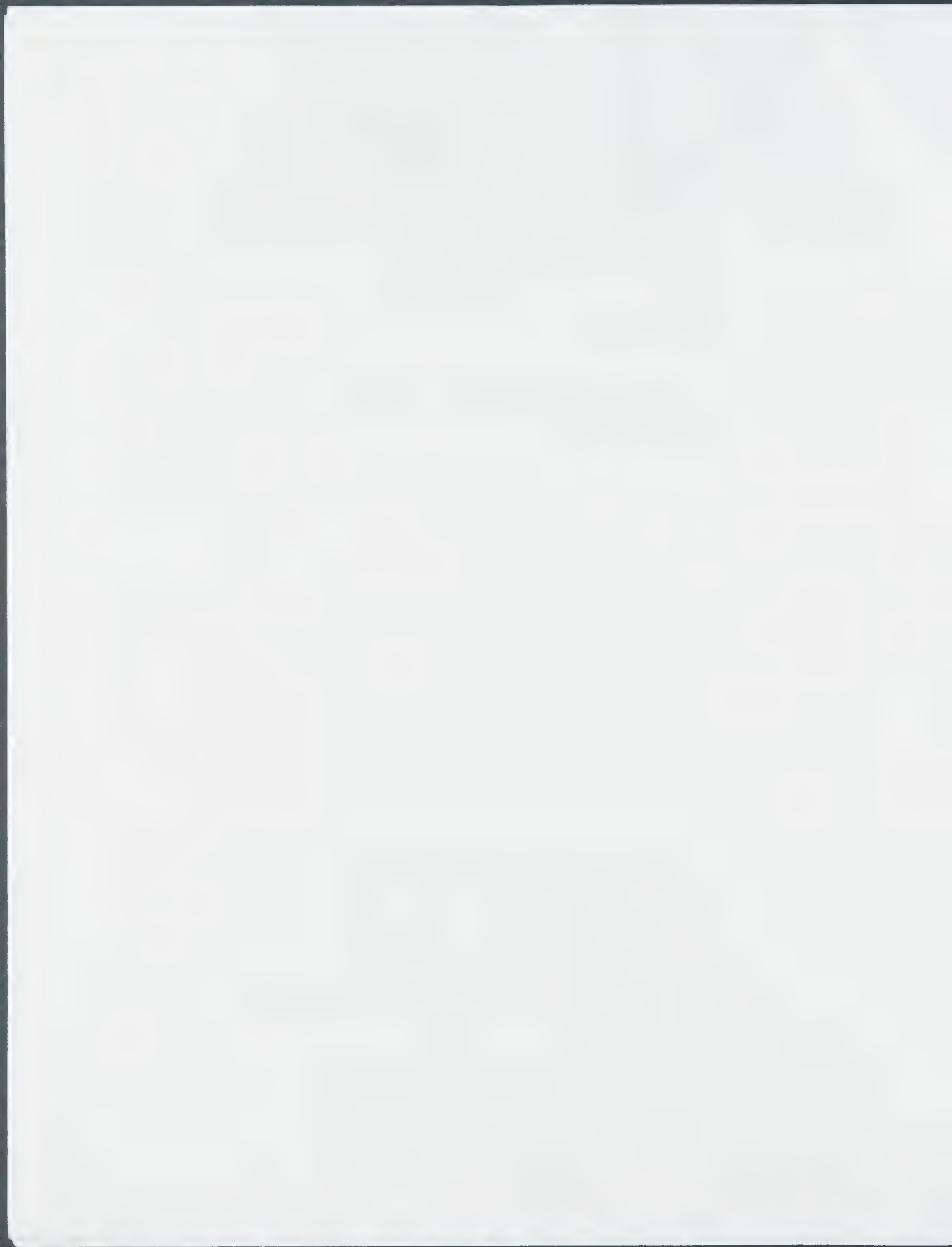


In his philanthropy Dr. Bader himself has become a kind of alchemist. Certainly he is motivated by Biblical inspiration. The commandment <Tzedek Tzedek Tirdof> "Justice Justice You Shall Pursue" is frequently on his lips. Or the instruction "You will not stand idly by the blood of your neighbor". But Dr. Bader's generosity is also an expression of defiance. It is his way of transforming the most reprehensible of human acts into pure gold.

As a Jewish boy of 14 he was expelled from Vienna by Adolph Eichman who sent him on a kindertransport and separated him forever from his family. Yet this November on the anniversary of Krystallnacht Alfred Bader will be back in Vienna to reinstate the most important scientific prize of pre-war Austria.

Safe, he thought, in London at age 16 he was then imprisoned by His Majesty's Government as an "enemy alien" and sent to an internment camp in Canada. However he has returned to England as well, buying, renovating, and donating as a university campus one of the fine old castles being left to rot in the English countryside. Recently this "enemy alien" he was named a Commander of the British Empire

Eventually released from the internment camp in Canada, Alfred Bader sought admission to the finest Canadian universities only to be rejected then as a European Jew. You should see now all that he has done for the University that did accept him- Queens University- has now honored Alfred Bader on his eightieth birthday by naming a street after him



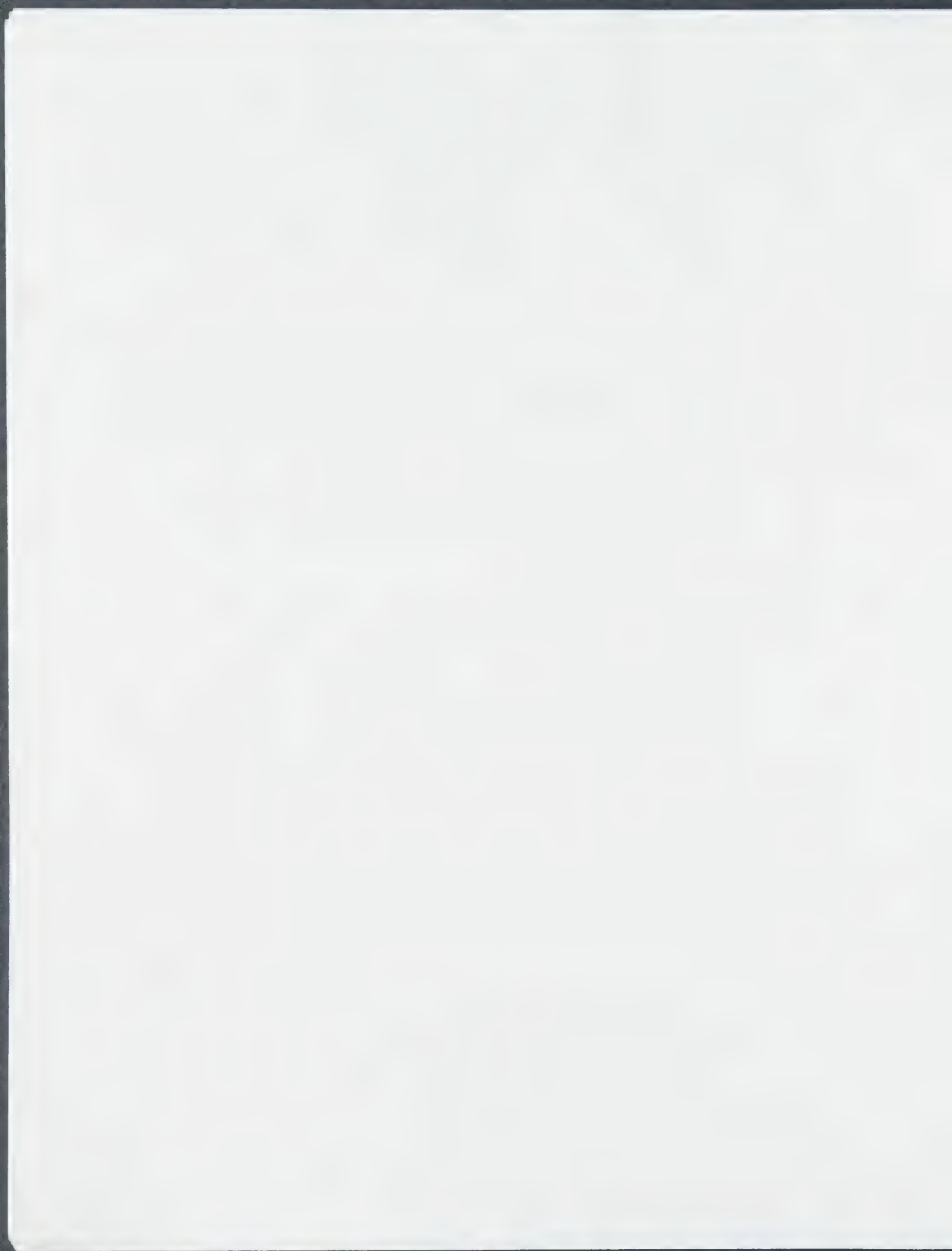
These acts of generosity and redemption remove neither the sting nor the suffering caused by past injustice but they do fill Alfred Bader with a zeal to help those who struggle as he did. Where better to do so than here in the Czech lands, home of Alfred Bader's ancestors and birthplace your own great "alchemist" who turned an autocratic Empire into a shining democratic republic: Tomas Garrigue Masaryk.

In closing I would like to think that Dr Bader's defiance of human injustice is also linked to a stalwart football cheer he may have heard while pursuing his doctorate in Chemistry at Harvard. In Latin the key words are "*Illegitimum non carborundum*" Freely translated they mean "Don't let the bastards get you down."

It is in that spirit that I feel honored and privileged to accept the Via Bono Award in Alfred's name.

Djik vam vshem (Thank you)

Yechiel Bar-Chaim
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
Country Director for the Czech Republic
Prague, 21 September 2004



14

A Theater for a Canadian in Love

One of the gifts that made Isabel and me so happy, without any of the problems that often accompany major gifts, was the Isabel Bader Theatre at Victoria University in Toronto.

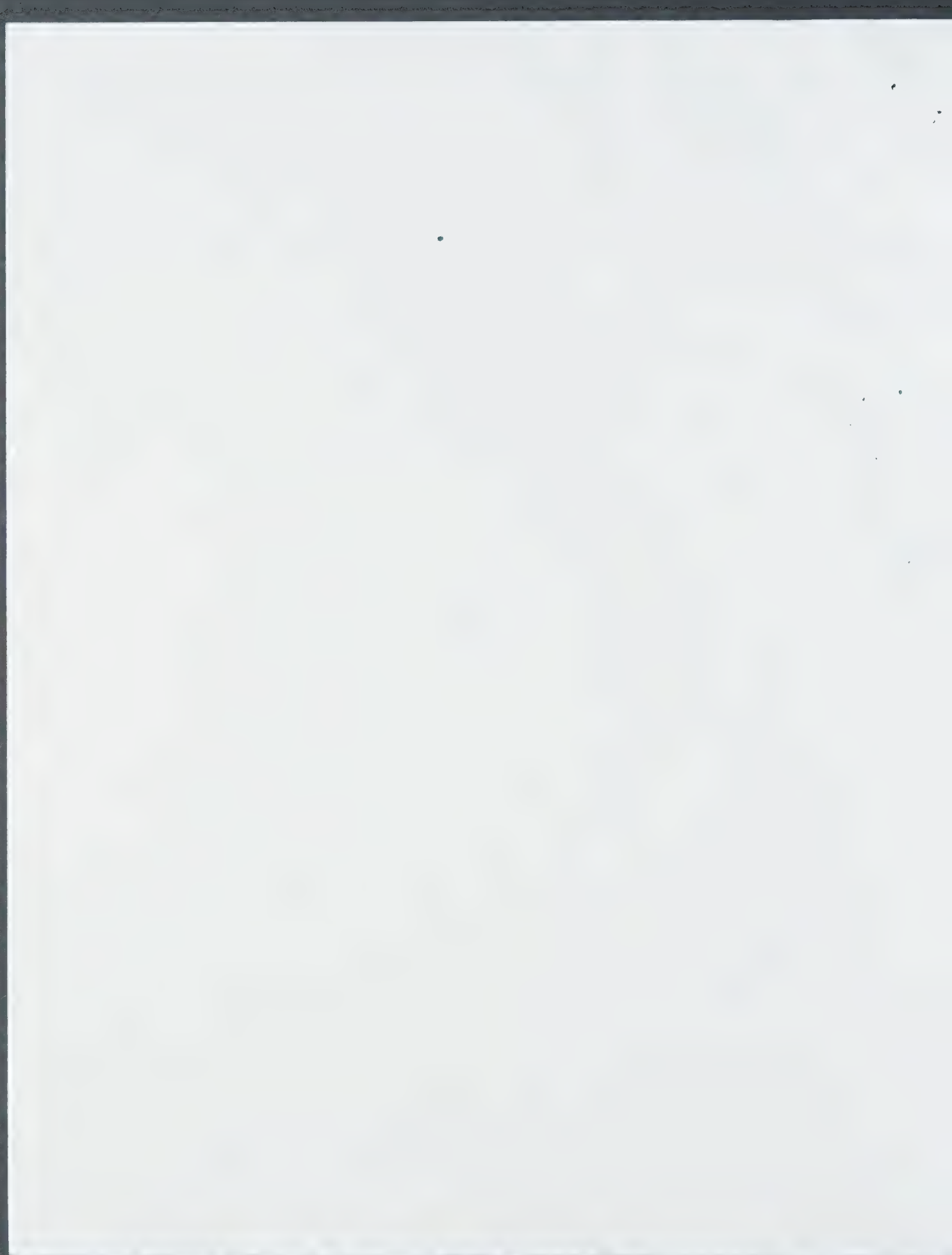
HAVE YOU MENTIONED THIS ELSEWHERE? IF NOT, HOW ABOUT A FEW THOUGHTS ON IT ~~HERE~~ HERE?

The famous Old Vic Theatre in London had been bought by a well-known Toronto family, the Mervishes, who tried very hard to improve it. But early in 1999 we learned that they were giving up and wanted to sell it. Of course, I immediately called Principal Leggett at Queen's to inquire whether Queen's might like the Old Vic and his answer was "no thanks, we have enough problems with Herstmonceux Castle!" Roseann Runte, the president of Victoria, as intelligent as she is gracious, had become our good friend and so we asked her. Her reply was encouraging: "No, we don't want the Old Vic, but why not build a new Vic? For close to a hundred years we have had the land right here on Charles Street, it is just being used as a tennis court, but we have never had the money. Even though Victoria has the oldest dramatic review in North America, an annual comedy show called 'The Bob' and many graduates ^{who} have become distinguished directors and actors, we have never had a theatre." And how much would it cost? I have never had an answer from Roseann that wasn't clear and simple: Canadian \$6 million.

Prior to this,

When?

We ^{had} been involved in one major building project at Queen's University, the expansion of the Agnes Etherington Art Centre. This necessitated an architectural competition, at considerable cost, and a great deal of bureaucratic hassle. There were no such complications at Vic. Roseann wanted a Toronto architect, Peter Smith, who had



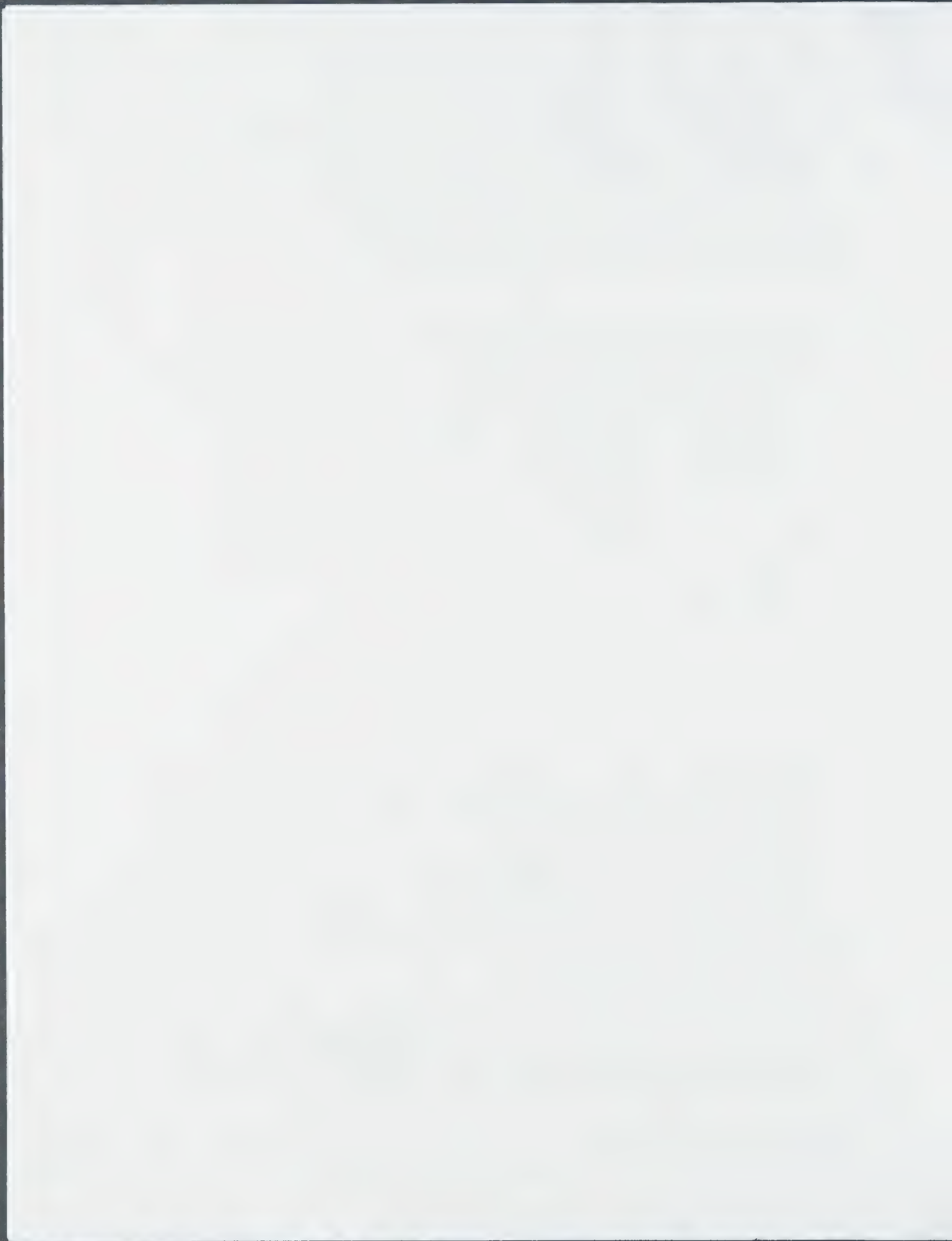
designed many other theatres. Smith described the project as “an ‘intimate’ two-level theatre; it will have basic staging and audio-visual equipment in the first year, with room to grow.” The faculty wanted another floor for lecture rooms and so the university raised an additional Canadian \$2 million. There were no cost overruns.

On June 4, 1999 Isabel, Roseann and I turned the first sod for the theatre during Isabel’s 50th reunion. There were delays to completing the building because of strikes of workers supplying concrete, but finally on March 3, 2001 there was a wonderfully happy celebration for the opening with our families sharing our joy. Roseann said about this largest gift that Victoria University had ever received, “When Alfred gave us the money for the theatre, it was because he wanted to make a gift to Isabel. It’s a kind of a double generosity, and a true love story.”

If only other major gifts would lead so simply to truly happy endings.

While getting to know, like and admire Roseann, it occurred to me that she might be just the right person to edit and publish the ^{eighty-two}82 letters Isabel had written to me between July 21, 1949 and August 11, 1951. I had kept all of Isabel’s letters, and on each November 1st, her birthday, had read some of ^{them}her letters. Isabel now often faults me for looking back too much, but how could I not, having met a woman of such inner and outer beauty.

Roseann did a fine job as editor of *A Canadian in Love* published in 2000 as a limited edition of 1000 by the University of Toronto Press. The ^{eighty}80 letters appear unchanged, as

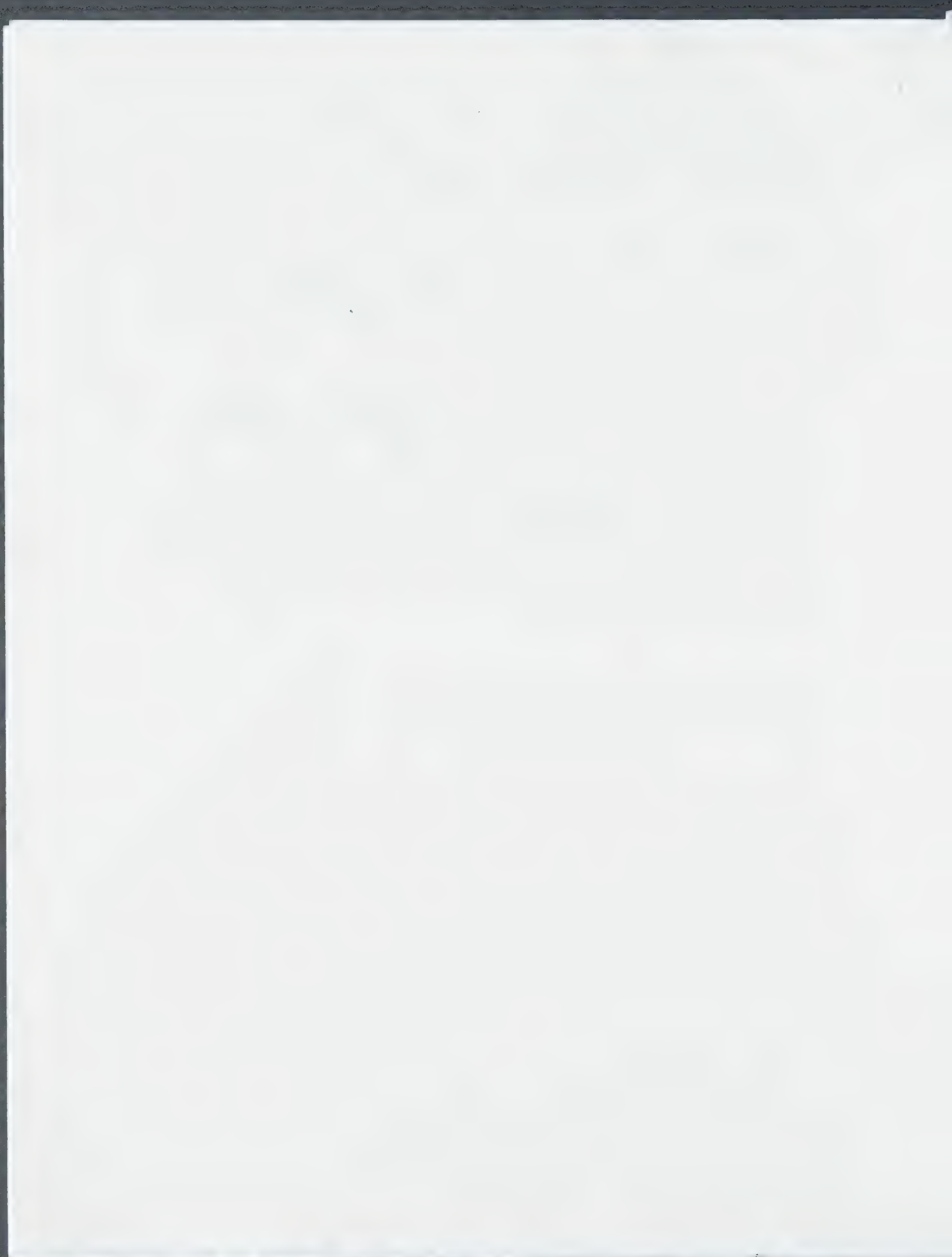


do two of Isabel's mother's letters written in 1951. It ends with Isabel's brief letter, #83, written in March 1975, and my long reply written after our meeting in April.

Roseann's Introduction, describing our lives and love, is a gem. Some evenings when I am too weary to fall asleep, I read some of the Introduction with a few of Isabel's letters and then fall asleep happily.

Isabel thought that she had thrown all my letters away ~~because~~ they were too painful to look at. But after *A Canadian in Love* appeared, Isabel did find some of my letters, and when she showed them to Roseann, she commented that they contained no surprises. Of course, we have kept the hundreds of letters we wrote to each other before our marriage in 1982, but these cannot be published in our lifetime.

As a wonderful postscript, Roseann sent Isabel (insert)



The International Study Centre

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Isabel and I have watched the development of the International Study Centre (ISC) at Herstmonceux Castle with care and concern. Only now, over twelve years after the purchase contract was signed in August 1993, does it seem to be on a stable course.

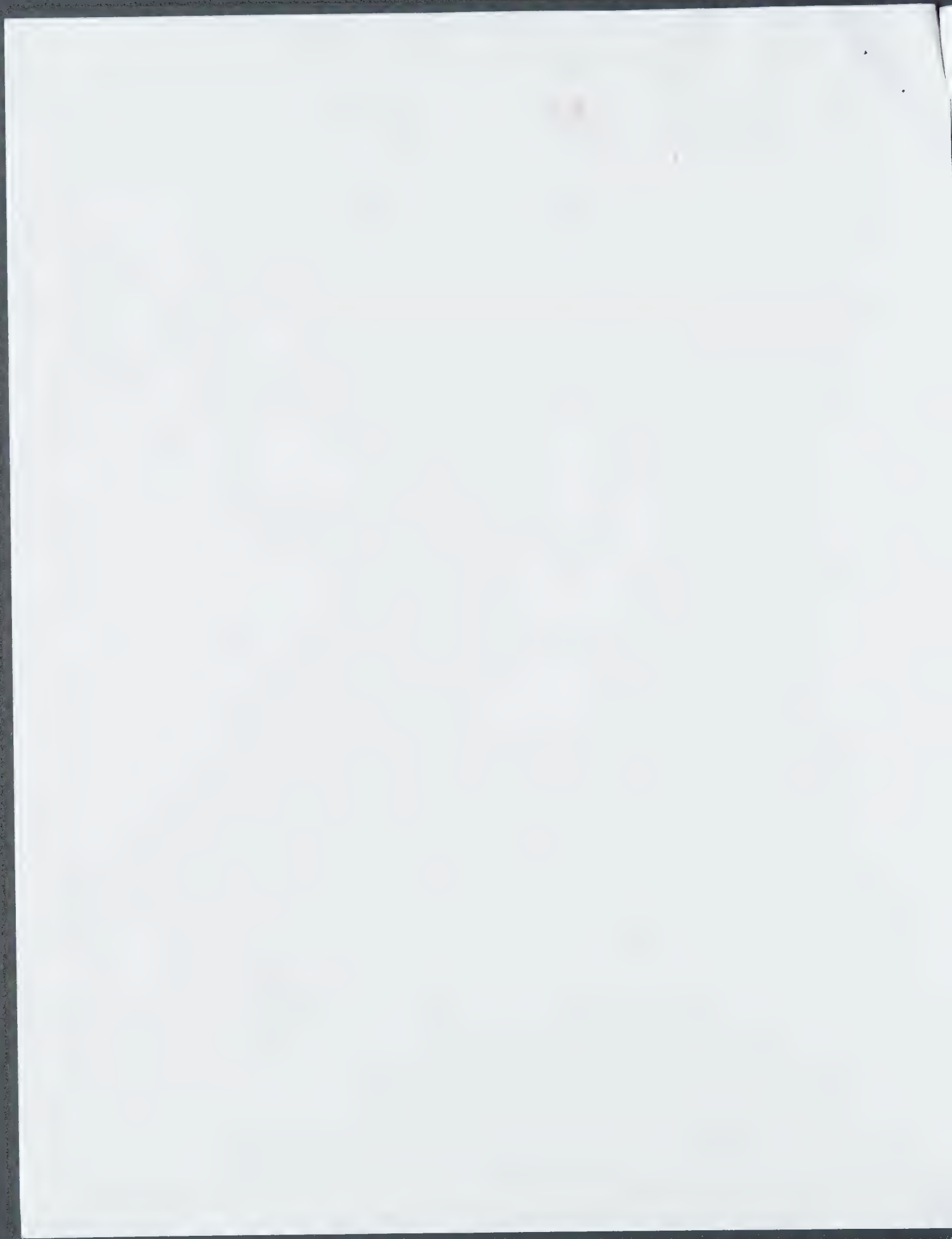
[Unless some background on the castle has been provided earlier in this book, a brief recap will be helpful.]

Principal David Smith's choice of Jane Whistler as the first coordinator was most fortuitous. Jane was a friend of David's wife, Mary, with whom she had taken courses at Queen's in Kingston some years earlier. Jane had also had lived near Herstmonceux for many years; she was just the right person for this new venture. As I wrote in my first *Adventures* (p.280), "She already knew many people in the area and was familiar with the intricacies of obtaining planning permissions, which would have to be secured before Queen's could consider acquiring the property. Jane was so tireless in her negotiations with government bodies, heritage committees and planning authorities, as well as the local people that she made me think of a 'Swiss army knife.' She could tackle anything, yet is full of charm."

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The ISC's first Executive Director, appointed in 1993, was British-born Dr. Maurice Yeates. Although the Dean of Graduate Studies at Queen's, he was at the time on leave of absence at the Ontario Council of Graduate Studies in Toronto and was not able take up this new position until spring 1994. Once he was appointed, however, Jane was no longer able to liaise directly with Kingston, and communications through Maurice were so slow that relations became strained to the point where Jane felt she could not make any



progress, and she decided to leave at the end of the year. This was a real loss for the ISC as the direct contact between Queen's and the local authorities and builders in England was broken. During the next few months, Maurice made several trips from Canada to learn about the project in order to keep things moving. Jane remained in place for a time to ease the transition, and Gilly Arnell, who had taken the position of secretary, held things together until the arrival in March of the newly appointed operations manager, Sandy Montgomery.

The original hope was to begin the first courses in the summer of 1994, and in an attempt to expedite work, Principal Smith decided in February to ask Don MacNamara, Professor of International Business at Queen's, whether he might be able to become the ISC's Executive Director. Don had to decline for a number of reasons, but did accept the position of Associate Director to run the Kingston-based ISC office and be responsible for curriculum development, staffing, and marketing. He assumed that role in May 1994 and worked tirelessly to promote the Castle and its programs both in and outside Canada. In the meantime, Maurice eventually took up residence at the ISC, and in September 1994, he welcomed the first group of fifty third-year students who moved in just as the builders began to move out. Although this was a small group, we were as thrilled as Principal Smith to know that at last our dream of having teachers and students at Herstmonceux was underway. The castle had come alive, but there were a great many difficulties still to surmount. David Smith retired as principal in 1995 and Maurice resigned as director in April of that year, so the new venture had to be handed on to a new management. Luckily, Sandy Montgomery remained to tackle whatever problems arose

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Bill Leggett, who succeeded David Smith as principal of Queen's, turned to Don MacNamara, whom he asked to step up as executive director to run the ISC from Kingston with an academic director who would be appointed for two years in England. As well as working with the academic directors to build the curriculum, Don was instrumental in proposing and designing the "field study" models for the academic European trips that every student takes and that have proved highly successful. Don's enthusiasm in Kingston and Sandy's dedication at the Castle were the two factors that held the ISC together in the first years. However, the division of executive management in Canada and limited two-year academic direction in England, a situation that continued until the end of 2003, never allowed the ISC to develop its full potential. It was very difficult to take a long-term overall view for development when control was in Kingston and the directors in England changed so often. The one constant was Sandy. He was the backbone of the ISC and richly deserved the recognition he received in May 2004, the Queen's Distinguished Service Award^(Fig) which tells this clearly.

Financial problems existed throughout the 1990s, when the Canadian government grants to universities were cut drastically. The loss of millions of dollars in funding affected every aspect of the university's organization. When Queen's bought the Castle in 1993, Isabel and I did not realize that quite a few Queen's academics would strongly object to the ISC. Tighter financial stringencies in Kingston simply increased their opposition. "Why spend money in England when it is needed so badly in Canada?" was their complaint. Some even referred to the Castle as a "boondoggle," a "sinkhole," and when a program for first-year students was added to increase enrollment, detractors referred to it

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as "the International Summer Camp". Yet there have always been very supportive academics who have devised special courses and returned year after year to inspire the students

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There were times when the Board of Trustees came close to giving up. A real estate firm was consulted and reported that the market for castles in England was so poor that Queen's might receive only \$10 million from a sale. The Board met to consider selling. It was Don MacNamara's appeal that persuaded the Board not to close the ISC. Don remembers our telephone conversation in which he related the decision and my reply: "Praise God. He has sent you to save the Castle." Principal Leggett flew to Milwaukee to ask us for an additional U.S. \$1 million, which we gave. Funding has remained a constant problem as costs and the number of students has fluctuated over the years. In 2002, we offered to pay all ISC deficits for a period of five years and are very pleased that the financial situation has improved so that further help should not be necessary.

The problem of the short-term appointments of directors had still to be addressed. The last two-year academic director (2001-2002), Patrick O'Neil, struggled valiantly to persuade Queen's to alter and strengthen the leadership by appointing an executive director in England for a term of five years. Dr. David Bevan, not already a Queen's academic but with wide international experience, accepted this appointment in January 2003. The ISC has benefited greatly from the new management structure. Straightforward and hardworking, David has worked splendidly with Sandy Montgomery, who is happy not to have to shoulder so much responsibility.

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Efforts to encourage students from a variety of universities in different countries have had varied success. Even the number attending from Queen's and other Canadian universities has at times been disappointing. Reports of possible closure, anxiety caused by terrorist activity, and the difficulties some students experienced of fitting into the home university after the time abroad have all played a part in less-than-optimal enrollment. Fortunately, numbers have nevertheless increased steadily. The maximum of 180 students in a term was reached in 2004, and the goal of four terms a year at this number is within reach. As a result, the 2003 deficit of C\$ 914,000 declined to C\$ 348,000 in 2004, to C\$ 187,000 in 2005, The ISC was in the black for the first time in 2006

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Largely unaware of all this, the students have from the beginning really enjoyed themselves and learned a great deal. For many of them, this is the first time they have been abroad. If they are first-year students, they and their parents have the assurance that they will be in a safe environment. They also benefit from the fact that, as Andrew Loman has written in a history of the castle (as yet only in manuscript form): "The small classes, the committed students, the field study program, and above all the opportunities for daily intellectual exchange with academics from different fields make the ISC overwhelmingly a pleasure." For many of these students, it is a life-changing experience.

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Unfortunately, British immigration policy makes it almost impossible to hire Canadians on any long-term contract. There is no problem with British and Europeans who come

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from countries in the Common Market, but Canadian academics must be hired on a limited-term work permit and thus are not on a tenure track. In 1997, however, the ISC had the opportunity to welcome two brilliant Canadian musicians, Dr. Shelley Katz and Diana Gilchrist Katz, he an outstanding pianist, she a world-class singer. Had they "only" been musicians, they would have been classed as entertainers and would not have been given permanent residence. Luckily, Shelley is also a composer whose work was published in Germany, and so he was allowed permanent residence as an artist! Their activities with the students, local residents, and visiting professionals have truly enriched the cultural life of the whole community. The Castle Concerts they present several times a year have always been highlights not only for the students but also for music lovers from the whole area. In the last two years, since the family has moved to Cambridge, Shelley and Diana have come down during the week to continue their work with the students, many of whom bring their instruments from home to play with some of the local musicians in a small orchestra or chamber group under Shelley's direction. The choirs are better and better, and everyone looks forward to the concert at the end of the semester.

Many of these local people were among those who, in 1988, formed the "Friends for the Protection of Herstmonceux Castle" hoping to prevent the estate's falling into the hands of developers. After they actively opposed a number of proposals, they were relieved to hear that a university, Queen's, was hoping to buy the property, and were particularly pleased to learn that Queen's was a Canadian university. A great many Canadian soldiers had been stationed in this part of Sussex during the Second World War. This seemed to

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be an acceptable new owner for 'their' castle. One of the hopes we had from the very beginning was that the students would have an opportunity to get some flavor of English life. Their time is short, the courses are intense, and many weekends are taken up with field trips, to London, Stratford, Brussels and many other cities. We are very grateful that a number of the local residents, Friends of Herstmonceux Castle, have invited students home to tea and meals, have taken them on favorite walks on the downs, and have given the students a peek into life in rural England. From the earliest days and for the next ten years, the ISC was blessed to have one of these "friends," Mrs. Gillie Arnell, as the wonderfully capable secretary who worked first with Sandy Montgomery. She was truly helpful not only to students but also to each successive academic director.

It was Celia Scott, one of the committed Friends of the Castle, who proposed me for a CBE, Commander of the British Empire, an honor given by the British Government. Many of our family traveled to Washington to be with us when the British Ambassador presented me with the medal I was very proud to receive ^(Fig). It is a "thank you" for our efforts, not only to provide an international study center for students from many countries, but also to help the economy of the region of Sussex where Isabel lived and worked for thirty-two years. And we were especially glad to celebrate this honor again, some months later, with a large group at the ISC, where we enjoyed a reception in the courtyard followed by a short musical interlude provided by the Katz family. We have had so many happy times with these friends we have made in Sussex.

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Many of these local people were among those who, in 1988, formed the "Friends for the Protection of Herstmonceux Castle" hoping to prevent the estate's falling into the hands of developers. After they actively opposed a number of proposals, they were relieved to hear that a university, Queen's, was hoping to buy the property, and were particularly pleased to learn that Queen's was a Canadian university. A great many Canadian soldiers had been stationed in this part of Sussex during the Second World War. This seemed to be an acceptable new owner for 'their' Castle ¶

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Isabel and I are always thinking of areas where we feel we can make a difference. The ISC clearly offers many opportunities. The estate was the home of the Royal Greenwich Observatory from 1952, when the telescopes were built, until 1988, at which time operations were moved to Cambridge and the Canary Islands. Of the seven telescopes, only the largest, the Isaac Newton, was moved to La Palma; the other six remained in place, largely in working order. For many years after the Observatory closed, a group of scientists, including Patrick Moore, Richard Gregory, and Stephen Pizzey, hoped they might someday be able to set up a science center on the site. When it became clear that the ISC would not be likely to make use of the telescope complex, they asked and were granted a short-term lease to set up temporary exhibits until they could make the building usable. Working tirelessly, with volunteer help, Stephen Pizzey built a very successful center, and in 1995, the Observatory Science Centre signed a fifty-year lease with the ISC that enabled them to apply and eventually win a heritage grant to make necessary improvements to the property. The Centre has become a major venue for youngsters to be involved in hands-on physics. Thousands visit each year. Nor is it only for youngsters. There are evening courses for adults in astronomy and the exploration of space, and the ISC now includes a course in astronomy, with telescopes better than the one in Kingston during my student days.

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Set in the woods, apart from the main group of domes, the Isaac Newton Observatory building, visible for miles around, has remained vacant. This seemed a waste of a grand space. In 1999, Isabel and I funded a study by an architect and supported the formation of an Isaac Newton Arts Trust. The building had been condemned as unfit for use, but the



architect's report found the structure sound and estimated that it would cost £3million to convert the building into an art center to include a concert hall, restaurant, and space for art exhibitions. We offered £1 million to the Arts Trust, headed by Stephen Phillips, who had considerable experience in the arts' world. He hoped they would be able to raise an additional £2 million from Arts Councils and the National Lottery with which to make major alterations to the building. Various efforts so far have failed, but until they find additional funding, the plan is to try to convert the area *peu à peu* with help from the European Community. Some progress has been made. A large amphitheatre-shaped area on one side of the building has been cleared of scrub and protected by the planting of hundreds of trees. A number of outdoor events have taken place in the Castle grounds and in the amphitheatre. The Isaac Newton Trust has recently signed a fifty-year lease with the ISC, and our hope is that some day both they and the Observatory Science Centre may combine and work together as an Arts and Science Centre.

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At the end of July 2005, the ISC held a Tenth Reunion for ISC alumni. It was also the twelfth anniversary of the ceremony held in July 1993 when Principal David and Mary Smith, Chancellor Agnes Benidickson, Isabel, and I rode into the grounds of Herstmonceux Castle for the "Cutting of the Ribbon" ceremony. What an exciting gala day Jane Whistler had arranged for us and for the hundreds who came to visit the grounds, open to the public for the first time after so many years. On Thursday evening, July 28, 2005, the new Queen's pincipal, Dr. Karen Hitchcock, with a number of members of her family, was making her first visit to the ISC to welcome thirty-two ISC alumni who had returned from many parts of the world for this reunion. It was also a

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time for many "Friends of the Castle" to meet the new principal and the students who had returned. We were a very happy group, new people to meet and so much to learn about what had been happening since the students had graduated. But reunions would wait, at least until the buffet supper, after the concert specially arranged for me by the Musicians in Residence. "A Musical Tribute: Themes of a Life" was beautifully presented by Shelly and Diana Katz, joined by three guest musicians, and their sons, David and Nathan Katz. I had a hard time holding back tears of grief at the Ani Mamin, in memoriam of the Shoah, and of joy at the end "Once you have found her, never let her go". Whenever I have heard this, I have thought of Isabel, and here she was sitting right beside me with four members of her family who had come from Canada to be with us. My happiness could not have been greater!

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On Friday, Isabel and the family, Jane Whistler, and Mary Smith went to Glyndebourne to see Smetana's *The Battered Bride*, while I stayed at home in Bexhill to discuss the manuscript of a long history of the Castle written by Andrew Loman who had taught at the ISC for three years. Andrew had come over for the reunion and on Saturday afternoon was to give a lecture about the history of the Castle, which would be followed by my talk: "Why I Love Queen's". Diana and Shelley had prepared a CD, "Love Live Forever," that had been planned as an accompaniment to Andrew's book. In the meantime, everyone who came to the reunion received a copy of the CD, which we can now play if we need a reminder of the Castle.

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During our discussion, Andrew mentioned another reason, apart from the legal problems Canadians have in receiving permission to work in England, why coming to teach at the ISC is difficult. There are just two cottages and two very recent small apartments, very little accommodation for families, and since most of the staff come from afar and for a relatively short period, it has been necessary to house them in one section of Bader Hall.

This is a situation that has long needed attention. When we discussed this with Sandy Montgomery, he suggested that it would be possible to rebuild on foundations of existing buildings and to alter part of Bader Hall to make more adequate provision for academics.

This seems ^{ed} to us a very important step to take, ^{and} we have ^{gave} given Queen's the funds, and X

~~Plans have been approved at Queen's, We are awaiting approval by the authorities in England and are delighted to be starting this new project.~~ *and by the local authorities*

Since we would not have given the Castle to Queen's without the vision and our wonderful rapport with Principal David Smith, we suggested that we call this residence the David Smith Hall.

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During our discussion, Andrew mentioned that he had been to the
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