

Jewish Life

in the South African Country Communities

Volume III:

Camdeboo, Cape Midlands, Garden Route, Griqualand East & Transkei,
Langkloof, Little Karoo, North Eastern Cape, Overberg, Settler Country



Researched by The South African Friends of Beth Hatefutsoth

Affiliated to Beth Hatefutsoth, The Nahum Goldmann Museum of the Jewish Diaspora, Tel Aviv

JEWISH LIFE
IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN
COUNTRY COMMUNITIES

VOLUME III

CAMDEBOO • CAPE MIDLANDS • GARDEN ROUTE • LANGKLOOF •
LITTLE KAROO • NORTH-EASTERN CAPE • OVERBERG •
SETTLER COUNTRY • TRANSKEI • GRIQUALAND EAST

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ROBERTSON

Includes Ashton and McGregor

FAMILY SURNAMES

ABRAMOWITZ	FLEISCHMANN
ALMAN	FRANCO
ANSELL	FRIEDMAN
APPEL	GAMSU
ASH	GILBERT
BEHRMANN	GLUCKMAN
BELONSKY	GOLDBERG
BERMAN	GOLDING
BERNSTEIN	GOLDMAN
BLAIBERG	GOLDSTONE
BLOCH	GOLDSWAIN
BLUMBERG	GORDON
BLUSGER	GREEN
BRONSTEIN	GREENWALL
BUIRSKI	GROLL
CHAIT	GROSS
COHEN	HALPER
COLLITZ	HIRSCH
COMAY	HIRSHOWITZ
COOPERSTEIN	HOFFMAN
CORNICK	HORWITZ
CRAMER/	HOTZ
KRAMER	HURWITZ
DANIELS	ISRAELSOHN
DIAMOND	ISRAELSON
DOMS	JACOBS
DORFAN	JOHANSBERG
DRUSINSKY	JOSEFOWITZ
DVORTZ	KIRSTEIN
ELKIN	KLEIN
EPSTEIN	KOPELOWITZ
ESMANY	KRAMER
FIAGER	KUSHNER

Robertson was established in 1853, on the farm Over het Roode Zand, and attained municipal status in 1902. It is named after Dr William Robertson, first minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Clanwilliam and minister of Swellendam from 1834 to 1871. The town is situated in a fertile valley in one of the most important wine-growing districts and is known for its sherry, dessert wines and liqueurs. Other crops include fruit, lucerne, almonds, coriander and vegetables. Wool is another important product.

At one time Robertson was also famous for its wagon and coach builders, its coppersmiths and its cabinet- and clockmakers. The De Jong Typo Press has operated in the town since 1875 and is one of the oldest printing works in South Africa. Robertson was a thriving centre of ostrich farming from the late 1880s until c1916.

In 1857 Levi Witsteyn, a converted Jew, was a school teacher in Robertson. The next Jew to come to the town was Abraham Rosenthal, who came from Russia to the Cape in 1878. Soon after he moved to the Robertson district, where he was a trader and farmer.

Joseph Gluckman, who came from Russia in the 1880s, was a wagon maker and farmer. Harry Abraham Millin, from Lithuania, was there in the 1890s. Louis Silbert and family came to Robertson in 1881 from Shavli, Lithuania. Solomon Zurnamer, who came to the Cape in the 1880s, also from Shavli, settled in the town, possibly after his wife died in 1885.

Other settlers in the 1890s were Marks Simenhoff in 1893; Maurice and Ellen Greenwall and Rev Klein in 1895; Willie and Rose Millin, who were married in Robertson in 1896; Joseph Johansberg from Sweden; Isaac Marks and Moses Rom from Zesmer, Russia; S Cohen, Morris Cornick and Louis and Hannah Rosenzweig, who were all there in 1896/7; and Maurice 'Max' Goldstone from England, in 1899.

Prior to the establishment of a congregation in 1881, Louis Silbert arranged *minyanim* for the High Holy Day festivals. The Robertson Hebrew Congregation was only founded around 1895, however, with Rev B Klein appointed as the first minister. The first Jewish wedding in Robertson, that of Ellen Buirski and

LAICH	ROSENTHAL
LAZARUS	ROSENZWEIG
LE GRANGE	ROTHER
LEKOCH	SAACKS
LEUW	SANDLER
LEVINE	SCHACHAT
LEWIS	SCHATZ
LIPMAN	SCHKOLNE
LIPSCHITZ	SCHROCK
LISUS	SEBBA
MANCHESTER	SHAPIRO
MARGOLIS	SHORKEND
MARKS	SHORKIND
MAZUR	SILBERT
MEILECH	SIMENHOFF
MILLER	SIMERCOVITZ
MILLIN	SINDLER
MILNER	SKLAAR
MINSKY	SLUTSKY
MIRKIN	SOLOMON
MODLIN	STEIN
MOSS	STRAUS
MOVSHON	STUPEL
NAINKIN	SUSSMAN
NATAS	SWEILING
NOCHOMSON	TIEGER
PICK	URDANG
PIENAAR/ LAPINER	VAN DEN BOSCH
PINTO	WEIL
PLEHN	WEINSTEIN
POLIVNIK	WEISS
PRISMAN	WITSTEYN
RABE	WOOLF
RABIE	ZAICH
RADOMSKY	ZEEMAN
RIGHTHOUSE	ZMODY
ROM	ZNEIMER
	ZURNAMER

Maurice Greenwall, was solemnised in 1895 by Rev Rabinowitz, who came from Cape Town to officiate at the event. A *Talmud Torah* operated from that year, with 20 scholars. On 23 March 1896, Rev AP Bender of the Cape Town Hebrew Congregation, assisted by Rev B Klein, consecrated the synagogue, which had been designed by HC Marcus and built by Solomon Zurnamer. The synagogue was called the Knesset Israel Synagogue and was situated on Adderley Street. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the different denominations in the town, and ministers of the Protestant Church of England and the Wesleyan Church paid their respects to Rev Bender on the following day. On 24 March 1896 Rev Bender solemnised the marriage of Willie and Rose Millin – the first wedding to be held in the Robertson Synagogue.

On 19 August 1896, Rev Bender dedicated a *torah* to the congregation and on 20 August consecrated a burial ground at the bottom of White Street. Members of local churches attended the ceremony. The grave of David Rosenzweig, an infant who died on 5 January 1898, was the first one in the cemetery.

In 1897 services for the High Holy Days were conducted in the synagogue by Rev Klein and Isaac Marks. A general meeting to elect a congregation committee was held shortly afterwards.

In 1900 a ladies' gallery was built as an addition to the synagogue, at a cost of £60. At that time the community was able to pay off the mortgage bond on the synagogue property, and pay the minister's salary. There was a large attendance at the Robertson Synagogue for the High Holy Day services. Rev AP Bender of Cape Town and Hyman Liberman, President of the Cape Town Hebrew Congregation, visited Robertson in 1903 and met Philip Buirski, President of the congregation, and Rev B Klein. That evening several Jewish residents of neighbouring towns and villages attended a special service held at the synagogue.

In August 1911 the Robertson Hebrew Congregation advertised for a minister, *shocket* and *mohel* at a salary of £200 per annum plus a free house. Two *brithot milah* were performed during the High Holy Day services in 1911 and the synagogue was packed to capacity. In 1912 the children at the *cheder* made a presentation to Rev Levine on the occasion of his 28th birthday.

The congregation was represented at the first congress of the SAJBD in Bloemfontein in 1912. In December that year the school held the first of what were to become annual picnics. In 1915 a Hebrew Education Committee was formed and later, in the 1920s, children (mostly boys) from neighbouring communities came to school in Robertson in order to attend *Talmud Torah* classes



Entrance to Robertson Synagogue, 101 years old in 1997. From left: Chris Versveld, Ralf Pinto, B Saacks. (Courtesy Ralf Pinto)



Members of the Robertson Jewish community, 1897. (Courtesy S A Beth Hatefutsoth Exhibition)



Pupils of Robertson Talmud Torah, 1897. (Courtesy SAJBD)

in the afternoons. Many of them boarded with Rev and Mrs Josefowitz. This arrangement came to an end with the tragic drowning of young Ralph Abramowitz from Montagu in 1941.

In 1917 the urgent need for a communal hall was discussed at a general meeting of the Robertson Jewish community. It was only in October 1927, however, that a communal hall and a minister's house were opened next to the synagogue. Solomon Blusger, who performed the official opening of the buildings, was presented with a golden key to mark the occasion. The opening was celebrated by a dance in the evening.

At a meeting in December 1917 the Hebrew Congregation of Robertson joined the Robertson Zionist Association, the Jewish Philanthropic Society, the Jewish Burial Society and the Young Israel Society in expressing the desire that Palestine be made the national home of the Jewish people. The groups also expressed thanks to the British government for its recent action in this regard.

In 1920 Rev Levine accepted an appointment at the West Rand Hebrew Congregation, Krugersdorp, but remained in Robertson until 1922. The Robertson Hebrew Congregation advertised for a person to fill the posts of *shochet*, *ba'al tefillah*, *mohel* and modern Hebrew teacher. The Jews of Swellendam became affiliated to the Robertson Hebrew Congregation in 1924. At the time the Robertson community was very active, owing to the enthusiasm of its new minister, Rev Josefowitz. *Sifrei Torah* were presented to the synagogue in 1927 by Mr and Mrs Abraham Abramowitz, in memory of their son Louis, and in 1931 by Mrs Rachel Zurnamer. In 1933 a Synagogue Building Fund was established, presumably to raise money for renovations to the *shul*. In 1935 the SAJBE sent Alexander Lewin to test the children in the *cheder* and address the community. That year the congregation applied for affiliation to the SAJBD and was visited by their representative, Morris Alexander, on his tour of the Eastern Cape region in 1937.

In 1947 the congregation's constitution specified that if a man paid five guineas for membership and his seat in the *shul*, he was also allowed to take part in the meetings and elections of the congregation. In addition, he was allocated a plot in the Jewish cemetery for himself and his wife.

Between 1956 and 1962 the congregation was known as the Robertson and Swellendam Hebrew Congregation, and Rabbi Duschinsky's 1964 report stated that the Robertson community was still fully active and functioning. Rev and Mrs



Wedding of Harry and Doreen Millin, c1907.
(Courtesy Beckie Saacks)



Early settlers in Roberson, c1926. Back row, from left to right: Sam Schachat, Rachel Kushner, David Sandler. Middle row, from left to right: Percy Goldberg, unknown, Rev Josefowitz, I Groll, Kalie Sandler. Front row: Wallie Goldberg. (Courtesy Beth Hatefutsoth Cape Country Communities Exhibition)

Josefowitz lived in a house next to the synagogue until 1964, when they moved to the Commercial Hotel and the house was let by the congregation for £15 per month. The rental was used for the payment of rates and the maintenance of the house, the synagogue and the cemetery.

The last funeral in the Jewish cemetery was held in 1962. The cemetery had a *Tahara* house and there were 101 graves, 26 of which had no headstones. In 1964 the cemetery was vandalised just before the High Holy Days. The last *minyan* in the synagogue took place in 1967. Afterwards, one *Sefer Torah* was sent to the Hennenman Hebrew Congregation and another to the Thaba Nchu Hebrew Congregation.

By 1973 discussions were under way with the SAJBD regarding the disposal of the congregation's assets. The SAJBD constitution stipulated that, if a defunct community had fewer than 10 members, the chairman and secretary of the board would become the trustees of its assets. At the time, it seemed as if Robertson did not have the required number of members to maintain control over its affairs. However, in 1975, Rabbi Engel reported that the Robertson Congregation had more than ten members, though only four were living in Robertson. The remaining members proposed the setting up of a trust fund with the proceeds from the sale of the congregation's property. This fund would be used to maintain the synagogue, if it ever again became viable, and the cemetery. The communal hall was let in 1977 and *cheder* classes took place in the synagogue. The school then ceased to function for many years, until the mid-1990s.

Rabbi Zaiden arranged in 1987 for prayer books and other religious articles to be buried in the *geniza* grave in the Montagu cemetery. The *Sifrei Torah* were donated to Herzlia School and to the Jewish Aged Home, and some of the books were given to the Claremont Hebrew Congregation, with all three institutions situated in Cape Town. At this time the affairs of the synagogue were handled by Leslie Saacks and Louis Rosenzweig. From 1995 the cemetery was maintained by the Saacks family and the Robertson municipality.

The *cheder* was re-established by the Cape Board of Jewish Education in 1996. Cantor Stuart Serwator travelled from Cape Town once a month to give classes in the old synagogue. He taught two Weiss children, two Borland children from Worcester, two Van Den Bosch girls and two Blumberg children. These classes continued until 1999.

In 1998 Danny Weiss celebrated his *barmitzvah* in the synagogue, which had been



Johanna and Emil Straus with dog Prince, c1950. (Courtesy Ralf Pinto)



Rev Josefowitz (centre) with Robertson cheder class, mid-1930s. Naomi Sagor (née Blumberg) is seen standing, second from left, while Louis Schachat is to the extreme left in the front row. (Courtesy Solly Epstein)



Meyer and Lenie Blumberg with their son, Louis, in front of the Commercial Hotel, 1940s. (Courtesy Louis Blumberg)

in existence for 100 years. Prior to this his father, Ernest Weiss, born in Bonnievale, was the last boy to have had his *barnitzvah* in Robertson (in 1960).

In 2003 a number of graves and the *Tahara* house were vandalised. After extensive flooding in 2005 Becky Saacks supervised restoration of the damaged cemetery grounds. The *shul* and cemetery are currently looked after by Becky and Leslie Saacks.

Robertson Jews played their part in the development of the town, which grew with the ostrich-feather boom in the late 1880s. Several of the early Jewish settlers were ostrich-feather buyers. Other early settlers were traders, produce-dealers, -buyers and -sellers, and pedlars. There were a wagon maker, a tinsmith and a maker of string musical instruments. By the late 1940s most of the Jews were engaged in commerce. Recorded are farmers, several hoteliers, a tailor, a doctor, a schoolteacher, a bookkeeper, a bioscope owner, butchers and a clerk.

By 1922 the firm Liberman & Buirski had branches in Robertson and Cape Town. Also in 1922, Leon Rosenzweig owned the Electric Bioscope.

Hoteliers included Lewis Rosenzweig, who owned the Commercial Hotel c1910; Pauline Plehn, widow of Isidore Plehn, who was the proprietress of the Central Hotel in 1922; Barnett Sklaar, the proprietor of the Central Hotel in 1927 and 1928 and by 1930 the proprietor of the Masonic Hotel (it is also possible the Central changed its name). Kalman Zurnamer owned the Grand Hotel in 1924, after which it was purchased by Simon Henry Woolf. Simon's wife ran it after his death in 1930.

In 1929 Meyer and Lenie Blumberg owned the Commercial Hotel, which Meyer refurbished as it was in a dilapidated state. The dining room was able to seat 150 people. There were two sitting rooms, a writing room, 14 lock-up garages and 40 double and single bedrooms, each fitted with a built-in porcelain wash basin with hot and cold water. Meyer, originally from Swellendam, ran the hotel with his brother-in-law, Kalman Zurnamer, until around 1945.

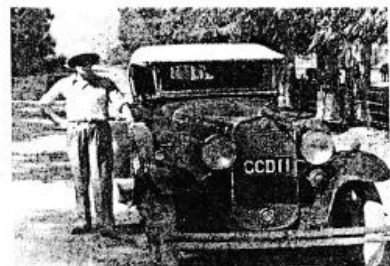
In 1934 Mr M Belonksy owned the Railway Hotel in Ashton. It was refurbished by him and had eight large bedrooms. Attached to the hotel was a store, which among other things stocked the 'best liquor brands'. Oil and petrol were also available from him. Reuben Epstein and Abe Josefowitz, who were brothers-in-law, were co-owners of the Commercial Hotel in the 1960s and 1970s. By 1977 Solly Epstein, Reuben's son, had taken over the running of the hotel.



Robertson Young Israel Society at a picnic held near Robertson in the early 1930s. Rev and Mrs Josefowitz are at the back. (Courtesy Solly Epstein)



Ralf Pinto being presented with a JNF certificate on the occasion of his *barmitzva*, 1952. (Courtesy Ralf Pinto)



Norbert Pinto and his 'Chevy', c1950. (Courtesy Ralf Pinto)

Today Graham Beck, the well-known wine farmer and horse breeder, owns the Robertson Estates wine farm and a ranch in the Breede River Valley, near Robertson.

Sylvia Ezer well remembers her father, Meyer, as a very well-liked host who was fluent in English, Afrikaans, Yiddish, German and Swedish. He kept a careful finger on every aspect of the business. While he would sit chatting on the hotel stoep Lenie, her mother, spent hours typing the menus and acting as a virtuoso cook in the kitchen.

She remembers the large kitchen in the hotel, the extreme heat of the large coal stove, the big sharp knives and enormous fridges which were housed in the courtyard behind the kitchen. There was a chef of medium height, very black and slim. His tall white cook's hat and white apron could have featured in an advertisement for soap powder. Eva, his wife, was the complete opposite as she was light-skinned, rather slovenly and very fat.

On Saturdays there were the seething crowds, the noise and drunkenness and fights that took place. Chef was often drunk and Eva had to take over. Dora and Kitty, for whom she had a great affection, both waited at the dining room tables. Nathan was her father's right-hand man and his main person in the bar area.

Sunday midday meals were very special and people came from as far away as Cape Town. On Saturday night informal dances were held accompanied on the piano, and often with the songs of a commercial traveller. Many commercial travellers stayed at the hotel and also theatrical personalities, footballers etc.

As a little girl she adored all of the 15 or 20 plus cats that roamed the grounds and garden of their house next door, who kept the mice at bay in the store-rooms. She would feed them, play with them and even dress up the kittens and push them about in her doll's pram.

Young Jewish lads who came to Robertson for the purpose of Hebrew tuition for their *barmitzva*s stayed in the annexe to the hotel. They also did their high schooling in Robertson. The Blumbergs had to keep an eye on them. Many of the teachers in the primary and high school also lived in the annexe.

At Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur the hotel bulged with Jewish people from Montagu, Bonnievale, Swellendam, Heidelberg and the Buffeljagsrivier Blumbergs.

Memoirs of the Commercial Hotel by Louis Blumberg and Sylvia Ezer (née Blumberg)

PROMINENT JEWS

Philip Buirski was a member of the Robertson Municipal Council before 1914. During World War II, David Fleischmann, born in Robertson and later of



The Schachat family c1930. *Sitting*, from left: Mokie (Morris/Max), Maizy, Jane (mother), Louis and Hyman (Chona – father). *Standing*: Riley (Israel) and Molly. (Courtesy Shirley Schachat)



Riley Schachat, c1960s. (Courtesy Gordon Schachat)



House of Chona and Jane Schachat, on Church Street, c1930. (Courtesy Shirley Schachat)

Bulawayo, was part of a group of Rhodesian soldiers who fought in a campaign which resulted in the temporary evacuation of British Somaliland. He was awarded the Military Medal.

Rev Josefowitz was the minister of Robertson for 50 years, from 1922 until his death in 1972. He continued to serve the congregation even after the *shul* was no longer in use. Always a prominent Mason in Robertson, he went to London in 1954 to receive the highest Masonic degree a Jew can receive.

Abraham Josefowitz, son of Rev Samuel and Mrs Josefowitz, served as deputy mayor of Robertson from 1960 to 1962. He was also a prominent Mason and was responsible for building the Masonic Lodge in Robertson.

Rosaline Kirsner (née Movshon) was born in Robertson. She received her education in South Africa and England. Rosaline studied the piano in Cape Town with Ambrose Comfort and, after his death, studied with his wife. She then went abroad and continued studying at the Royal College of Music, London. She won the Pauer Memorial Exhibition in Berlin under Paul Goldschmidt and in London under Archy Rosenthal. She was a gold medallist and received the London Royal Academy of Music degree.

In 1947 Norbert Pinto bought a farm at Appelsdrift (near Robertson) where he planted vines and various types of fruit trees. Norbert was the first person to grow and produce coriander on a large scale in the Western Cape. Coriander had previously been imported into South Africa. After his first successful harvest, Pinto was able to supply a spice firm in Cape Town on a regular basis. He then promoted the idea of coriander as a viable crop to the farmers in the area, providing the seed at no charge and guaranteeing to buy their crop at a pre-determined price. One of his buyers in Durban was Robertsons, the spice giant. Norbert Pinto was also a founder member of the 13-man Board of the Roodezandt Winery near Robertson.

Lewis Rosenzweig was elected to the Robertson Municipal Council in 1914. He also held the position of president and treasurer of the Robertson Hebrew Congregation, for 14 years in succession.

The brothers Max (Mokie) and Hyman Israel (Riley) Schachat, who were born and brought up in Robertson, started in the building industry shortly after World War II. At the time they were living in the Transvaal. Although both had full-time jobs, one managing a small brickyard and the other a small building-materials



Rev Josefowitz with an uncle (name unknown) of his wife Rosie, 1913. (Courtesy Solly Epstein)



Rev Samuel Josefowitz with his wife Gittel, daughter Ettie and son Avraham Solomon ('Abe'), c1923. (Courtesy Solly Epstein)



Rev Josefowitz at a cheder class. Among those sitting are Edie Kramer (left) and Rosie Sandler (right). (Courtesy Solly Epstein)

firm, they embarked on the building of a house in Germiston. After successfully completing a few more houses Mokie went into house building full-time. Riley joined his brother a few years later, and together they founded their first company, Schachat Brothers.

By the early 1960s the brothers owned some 26 companies, which culminated in the formation of Schachat Holdings, the first company of its kind to be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, in 1968. Their activities covered the construction of houses for the lower- to middle-income groups, the arrangement of bonds and the provision of collateral security where larger bonds were needed. The group developed entire townships and retained some of the apartment and shopping-centre sites to develop on its own account. Later, in 1968, it merged with the John Cullum group of companies to become known as Schachat Cullum.

Louis Schachat, the youngest of the Schachat family, went into the world of art. He too was born and educated in Robertson, and qualified as a lawyer in Cape Town in 1950. His interest in art and music stemmed from the large collection of art at his school and the encouragement of his teachers. As a young lawyer he started collecting Persian carpets, until there was no more space for them in his home and they were stored under every bed. Louis's country upbringing attracted him to the work of the South African artists who exhibited at the South African Association of Arts. He bought what he could afford, often selling a painting to finance the purchase of another, and in this small way started his career as an art dealer. In 1971 he and his wife Charlotte opened 'Die Kunsamer', with the express purpose of showing South African art only. This gallery became renowned for handling South African masters of the last century as well as contemporary works, and is a centre for the more serious dealers in South African painting.

Monty Sklaar was born in Robertson in 1921 and married actress Molly Seftel. He began his political career as a United Party (UP) councillor in 1962 and was elected mayor of Johannesburg for the 1976–1977 term. His mayoral theme was 'Meet the people – Kom Kuier met Monty', and he used a considerable portion of his entertainment budget entertaining people of various colours, races, creeds and cultures at his mayoral residence. After resigning from the UP in January 1977, he became an independent candidate and the first non-UP mayor since 1945. In 1978 he was elected back onto the Johannesburg City Council as a Progressive Federal Party candidate. Monty took a keen interest in Jewish education and was the chairman of the Parent-Teacher Association of King David School, Victory Park (Johannesburg), for many years. He died in 1996. (See Vol. II, p. 349.)

LIST OF MINISTERS

Minister	Years of service
Rev B Klein	c1895–1911
Rev JI Levine	c1911–1922
Rev ML Mazur	1922
Rev Shmuel Yehuda Josefowitz	1922–1972

POPULATION STATISTICS

Census records:

Year	Jews	Whites	Total
1 904	140	8 446	15 297
1 936	110	6 238	11 269
1 951	58	6 381	19 331
1 980	14	5 320	27 940
1 991	13	5 811	32 331

Community records:

Year	Jews
1943	75
1953	104
1964	36

JEWISH ORGANISATIONS

- **Robertson Jewish Burial Society** Established in 1896.
- **Jewish Philanthropic Society** Established in 1909, with Mr L Rosenzweig as president.
- **Robertson Junior Zionist Society** Established in 1934, with Esther Goldberg as chairman.
- **Young Israelite Club and Literary Society** Active from 1917 to 1920, with Rev JI Levine as honorary president and lecturer, and J Radomsky as chairman.
- **Robertson Zionist Association** Established on Sunday 27 October 1912. Advocate Morris Alexander and Messrs Schwartz and Zuckerman travelled from Cape Town to form the association.

SATELLITE TOWNS

- **Ashton** is a town 19 km east-south-east of Robertson, and is situated at the foot of the Langeberg Mountains at the southern end of the Cogman's Kloof Pass. It was laid out around 1940 and took its name from the nearby railway station established on the farm Roodewal in 1887.
- **McGregor** was established in 1861 and from 1894 was run by a village management board, until it attained municipal status in 1907. It was named after the Rev Andrew McGregor, who was the Dutch Reformed Church minister of Robertson from 1862 to 1902.



Robertson Young Israel Society, 1923/5 *Standing*, from left: Ethel Millin, Michael Kushner, Ethel Josefowitz, Wallie Goldberg, S Schachat, Joseph Stupel. *Sitting*, from left: Esther Sandler, Isaac Groll, Rev Josefowitz, Roy Kushner, Hessie Schachat. (Courtesy Ronnie Lange)