

IMPORTANT

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Interview Transcript Title Page

Collection title:	AJR Refugee Voices Testimony Archive
Ref. no:	9

Interviewee Surname:	Heichelheim
Forename:	Ingrid
Interviewee Sex:	Female
Interviewee DOB:	26 June 1919
Interviewee POB:	Breslau, Germany

Date of Interview:	12 March 2003
Location of Interview:	London
Name of Interviewer:	Dr. Anthony Grenville
Total Duration (HH:MM):	2 hours and 40 minutes

**REFUGEE VOICES:
THE AJR AUDIO-VISUAL TESTIMONY ARCHIVE**

INTERVIEW: 9

NAME: INGRID HEICHELHEIM

DATE: 12 MARCH 2003

LOCATION: HENDON, LONDON

INTERVIEWER: ANTHONY GRENVILLE

TAPE 1

Tape 1: 0 minute 50 seconds

AG: First of all, I'd like to thank you very much for doing this interview with us. Could I start by asking you, please, to state your full name?

IH: My name is Ingrid Heichelheim.

AG: And where were you born?

IH: I was born in Breslau, then Germany, now Poland.

AG: What date were you born?

IH: On the 26th of June, 1919.

AG: And what was your name at birth, please?

IH: Ingeborg Markovitz.

AG: Could I start by asking you a little bit about your family background in Breslau, about your parents to begin with? Let's start with your father. What was your father's name?

IH: My father was Doctor Paul Markovitz. He was a barrister and notary, very well known in the town. He was very musical and it was because of him that I became a musician.

AG: And where was he born?

IH: He was born in a very small place, at the time still Germany, in Strelno, in, I think, 1883.

AG: Is that near- ?

IH: I do not know. I do not know. I understood that they came to Breslau when my father was about 19 or 20 years old but I do not know very much about that.

AG: Why did the family move to Breslau?

IH: Again I do not know.

AG: What sort of man was your father as a person?

IH: An absolutely super human being. He was the eldest of one, two, three, four, five children. One, an aunt of mine, she was almost the youngest, but there was one younger one, who was sent to the United States at a very early age because apparently he was a little bit of a so-and-so and that's what they did at the time.

AG: And how do you remember your father? What sort of activities do you remember him being involved in?

Tape 1: 3 minutes 32 seconds

IH: He was a lawyer, very much respected, a wonderful musician. We had a lot of house music in the house. In fact, one of my father's very close friends, and musician friends, was the mother of Anita Lasker, and they played a lot of music together. I heard a lot of music in our house, trios, piano trios, I grew up with music. Also, another very close friend was also a singer, so I heard a lot of singing in our home when I was a child.

AG: And what was the name of this person?

IH: Alice Goldenkranz. And she was a very well known singer by the time she left Germany for Mallorca. Her husband was an absolutely wonderful violinist as well. All amateurs, but super, now that I remember it.

AG: What about your mother? What was your mother's maiden name?

IH: My mother's maiden name was Goldschmidt. She came from Hanover.

AG: What was her first name?

IH: Herta, Herta Goldschmidt. She was born in 1896, so she was a good bit younger than my father, but they had a very happy marriage. And I have a four years younger brother. My grandparents-

Tape 1: 5 minutes 19 seconds

AG: And what's your brother's name?

IH: My brother's name is Peter, Peter Marshall. And he now lives in New York State, and he has just been here, which was rather wonderful. We have a close relationship and always close family relationships.

AG: You were about to say something about your grandparents, I think, when I asked you about your brother's name.

IH: My grandparents very often came to Breslau. My mother was an only child and my grandfather, in fact, clothed Hindenburg.

AG: Really?

IH: Yes.

AG: What, military or civil?

IH: Civil. He was very much respected in Hanover. I went to see his grave. He died the year Hitler came to power, on my brother's birthday. I went to see his grave, which is in perfect condition. I went to see it six or seven years ago. Hanover kept it in perfect condition.

AG: And his business was in Hanover? He must have travelled a lot to Berlin if he-

IH: Not very much to Berlin, but also to London.

AG: I was intrigued by Hindenburg having a Jewish tailor as it were.

IH: We were not aware of the fact really that we were Jewish.

AG: Was this before the First World War or during? Or when he was Reichspresident?

IH: I think when he was-. I cannot remember how long he was Reichspresident. My grandfather died, I think, in 1931. When did Hitler come to power?

AG: In '33.

IH: In that case he died in 1932.

AG: Well, Hindenburg was elected in '25.

IH: He clothed Hindenburg for many, many years. That is all I know. So, Hindenburg must have sent measurements, or whatever it was, to my grandfather. He was a tailor and he also had a very, very lovely luggage business in Hanover. And I was in Hanover quite a lot as a child.

AG: And how did your parents come to meet, do you know?

IH: I believe at the wedding of my father's cousin, but I'm not quite certain about that anymore, I must admit. There are some things I can't remember. We were told of course.

AG: Your mother's family, had they been in Hanover for quite some time?

IH: For many years. My grandmother, in fact, came from Fürth, the same place where Kissinger came from, and there was a family relationship and that was only found out in New York.

AG: When did your parents actually get married?

IH: On the 17th January, 1918.

AG: Did your father serve in the First World War?

IH: Yes, yes, he was an officer.

AG: And do you know where he served?

IH: I believe in the East. I'm not quite sure about the West, I cannot remember.

AG: And he was promoted to a-?

IH: He was promoted to a, yes, yes. And this was unfortunately one of the reasons why he was staying in Germany for as long as he did. My parents, thank God, were saved through a man, who had at one time been in the German government and who was then living in Sweden.

AG: Who was that?

IH: A man called Hans Scheffer.

Tape 1: 9 minutes 46 seconds

IH: My father's closest friend. And my father was saved because his brother took him on a stretcher, on the last day of 1938, from Breslau to Jönköping in Sweden.

AG: You said that the fact your father had been an officer meant that he stayed longer in Germany. Can you explain why that was?

IH: Apparently there was some sort of law, if people had been in the First World War, if they had served, they were, I don't know what the law actually was, but he was a notary until, as far as I remember, the middle of 1938, until Buchenwald. He was in Buchenwald for three weeks and met his brother there, who used to live in Erfurt, in Germany. Thank God they met. But he came out.

AG: Going back to your family and your family home, what sort of memories do you have of the family home you grew up in?

IH: A wonderful family home. We had a governess, whom I am forever grateful to, because she made me a practical woman. She made me learn to cook a little when I was only ten years old. She made us change our clothes and everything. She was just wonderful.

AG: Was your family Jewish and observant?

IH: No. We were Jewish, but we didn't know anything about it until Hitler came to power.

AG: Did you go to synagogue at all?

IH: I seem to remember going to synagogue to bring my father's mother, my other grandmother, some violets on Yom Kippur, but I didn't know what Yom Kippur was at the time.

AG: Did you-?

IH: We celebrated Christmas, we celebrated Easter, we looked for Easter Eggs.

AG: Friday evenings?

IH: Nothing. I didn't know that my father had come from a very orthodox Jewish family until I was in England, until I was asked to sing in a synagogue and asked my father to accompany, and I asked somebody could they please give me somebody to tell us when to come in for the singing part and my father said, 'Why?' And I was most astonished to hear that my father could not only read Hebrew-. I just couldn't believe it. And I was then 22 years old, about 22 years old. It was then that I found out.

AG: And do you have any idea why he gave up this tradition?

IH: I don't know. I think Wagner.

Tape 1: 13 minutes 17 seconds

IH: It's very funny. I remember my father telling me that they used to have Wagner things under the table, when apparently they were sitting under the Seder table. It sounds terrible, I know, it is dreadful.

AG: Presumably the music rather than the ideas?

IH: Yes, he got his whole family to be most interested in music.

AG: Your brother as well?

IH: My brother very much so. He's a music critic in the United States.

AG: What sort of memories do you have of Breslau as a town when you were a child?

IH: I remember the Rathaus, I remember coming home from school on the tram, I remember my friends, I remember having a wonderful social life, children's parties, etc, going to concerts, and also going to the opera, until-, probably until my uncle, my father's brother, was called to Turkey by Hindemith, to live in Turkey, in Ankara.

AG: When was that?

IH: I think this must have been in 1935, or '36, I think it was just before I came to England.

AG: I'm not familiar with Hindemith's movement.

IH: I didn't like Hindemith's music. My uncle used to teach me the piano; he was one of my piano teachers. And I had to play something, 'Wir bauen eine Stadt', which was by Hindemith, and I hated it.

AG: And why Turkey? I'm puzzled.

IH: Because Hindemith apparently must have lived in Turkey at the time.

AG: I thought he stayed in Germany?

IH: No, he didn't. I think he lived in the United States for some time. I think. I never met Hindemith, so I don't know.

Tape 1: 15 minutes 47 seconds

AG: I was going to go back to your childhood social life in Breslau. When you went to these children's parties, was this, were these Jewish children?

IH: I think it was mixed. To be quite frank, I can't remember. I remember Anita Lasker's sister, Marianne, was one of my friends, and I had no idea when I came to England that she was in England, until I read it in Anita's book.

AG: Where did you go to school?

IH: I went to three different schools: an infant school, a grammar school and a middle school. And a rather amusing story might perhaps be that, after Hitler came to power, I, among a group of children in my school, was called to the front as a typical Aryan child. I was blonde, I had blue eyes, I had a straight nose at the time, and we were just two Jewish girls in the class. And the class rocked because by then I knew that I was Jewish.

AG: Which was this school? Was this the Gymnasium?

IH: This was not the Gymnasium, this was a middle school, not terribly far from where I lived, it was called Sophienschule. And that is what happened there.

AG: I didn't ask you where you lived, actually, in Breslau.

IH: In the south west.

Tape 1: 17 minutes 42 seconds

AG: Do you remember the address?

IH: Oh yes, Weufelstrasse, that I do remember. It was not far from Wasserturm, which was a very, very nice area. I have never been back to Breslau since 1938. I have been there once after I came to England.

AG: It sounds as if the Jewish community was integrated?

IH: Very much so, very much so. The friend, the other girl in my class, was also in fact in London and died in London, many years ago.

AG: What was her name?

IH: Her name was Alice Levison. And I did in fact meet her after I came to London. But she certainly grew up in a very much more Jewish surrounding than I did.

AG: Did you encounter any anti-Semitism before Hitler came to power?

IH: Never, never. The first I knew about that something was very, very wrong was when a person across the road from where we lived was, in fact, I believe, attacked. And he had been a junior of my father, he had been in my father's Rechtsanwalt office as a junior and he lived opposite us. In fact, he became a very well-known person in England in law. I know his name was Cohn.

AG: Not E. J. Cohn?

IH: Yes, Ernst Cohn.

AG: Yes, even I've heard of him, yes.

IH: Yes, Ernst Cohn. Now that you said E.J., I know it was Ernst Cohn. And he lived opposite us.

AG: And he was attacked?

IH: Yes. I don't know. I just heard that there was-. We heard it from our flat. We had a lovely flat and we heard it from there. And I knew something was wrong.

AG: So your father had his own Kanzlei as it were?

Tape 1: 20 minutes 16 seconds

IH: Oh Lord, yes, yes, a very big one.

AG: What sort of work did he do? Was it private or commercial, do you know?

IH: I think it was more private but he went to Berlin very often. In fact, after the war, he was asked to come back to Germany, to Berlin, as a judge, but he refused. He lived in the United States and he refused.

AG: Well that's-.

IH: That's one of those things I could well understand. My parents both lived in England during the war. I was very lucky.

AG: Did they have contact with Professor Cohn during the war?

IH: My father did. My father certainly did have contact with him, yes.

AG: Do you know whether he was badly injured when he was attacked?

IH: I do not know. I do not know.

AG: Because he was one of the most famous of the-, that came from Central Europe.

IH: I know, I know.

AG: Well! And I mean the world of Breslau, the Jewish world of Breslau, is destroyed, but so is the German world. Can you say anything of the atmosphere of it?

IH: I cannot recall very much. But I remember in Munich-. In fact, I was contacted and I went to one or two of old class meetings, I cannot remember what year it was. And I met several of my former friends, girlfriends. It was a girls' school. I cannot now remember where it was. I think it was near the Rhine. I think my present husband would remember more about it because he took me there. I can't remember very much about it. I know one of them came to England once long, long after the war, long after my first husband died, and I met her here, and it was she who arranged some of those class meetings.

AG: We'll come on to that later in the interview. Do you remember when Hitler took power in January 1933? Do you remember what you were doing or how your parents reacted?

IH: No, I cannot. I remember. I couldn't have been more than about-, I think I must have been about 13 or 14 or something like that. And, to be quite frank, I wasn't interested in something like that. And I didn't notice anything in school. There are many friends of mine in England who noticed these things very much. I didn't.

AG: What about your teachers? Were any of them Jewish?

IH: No.

Tape 1: 23 minutes 32 seconds

AG: How did the German teachers behave after-?

IH: Marvellous. I remember there was one reaction I had with this girl that I mentioned to you, this Alice Levison, because, at the end of our schooling, I remember she had a job to go to, when we were supposed to be finished, and she did not get her what is called Reife. And I didn't understand that. And I said this is exceedingly unfair, and I voiced my opinion, and went to the Director.

AG: What happened then?

IH: I can't remember. But I know that I never had any feeling in Breslau at all of anything nasty as far as the Nazis were concerned.

AG: And you were not aware of any impact on your father's firm?

IH: I do not think that he lost clients at that time. Again, he never talked about it. I remember we moved from where we used to live in south-west Breslau, more into town, but I only lived there for roughly three or four months, because my parents decided to send me to England to learn English.

AG: Yes, so your schooling, you stayed at this Sophienschule until when?

IH: Until 19-, beginning of 1936, or was it 1935? I cannot remember. I cannot remember.

AG: And did you do the-?

IH: I learnt English at school. And I remember my teacher's name. In fact, it was the class teacher. Her name was Fräulein Tam, and we always, because she also taught English, called her the Tämse, the Thames. And I remember when I went to Germany once, at the end of 1936, the first time, I remember visiting her. And she was surprised about my English. I had only been in England for about five months. She was surprised.

AG: Did you finish schooling with exams, with qualifications?

IH: Oh, yes. Just the normal, what is it? I don't know what the normal qualifications in Germany were. I remember I had the-. It was not-. I could not have gone to university.

AG: So it wasn't the Abitur?

IH: No.

Tape 1: 26 minutes 33 seconds

AG: So it was something like the Mittlere Reife.

IH: Thank you. You remembered something, or rather you told me something, I couldn't remember what it was.

AG: Not what I'm supposed to do.

IH: I'm glad you are. I'm glad you said it.

AG: So, then your parents decided to send you to England?

IH: They decided to send me to England, in May 1936.

AG: Now why was that? Was it just to improve your English, do you think?

IH: My mother had been in England for a year when she was my age, a little older possibly, and she wanted the same thing to happen to me. So, I came to England, to a wonderful family, but I knew I would not be able to stay with them for very long because the head of the family was a Professor of Biology. We lived, or they lived, at Lady Hamilton's Estate, in Merton Park, Wimbledon.

AG: Do you remember the family's name?

IH: Yes, Breeger, Professor Breeger. And he went to South America, to Brazil. In fact, they were studying Portuguese while I was with them. And there was a little boy that I was looking after.

AG: Did you come as a sort of au-pair?

IH: As a sort of au-pair.

AG: And how did you come to England?

IH: By boat, from Hamburg to Southampton.

AG: Did you have any trouble getting out of Germany?

IH: None whatsoever, none whatsoever. I went first to Berlin to say goodbye to my grandmother, but I thought I was going to see her very soon again, and then to Hamburg, where I was again met by friends, put onto the boat, I cannot remember the boat's name, and I came to Southampton.

AG: What was your impression of England when you first arrived?

IH: Frightened, until Mrs Breeger met me in Waterloo Station with her little boy.

AG: How did you find London?

IH: I cannot remember. I think we went from Waterloo to Wimbledon Station, and then took a taxi, but I cannot remember very much about that. I mean I was only, what was it, not even seventeen years old yet.

AG: Breeger is not an English name. What sort of people were they?

IH: I think they must have come from Germany originally, very, very much earlier. I know Professor Breeger had a brother in Oxford or Cambridge. The estate that we lived on belonged to the John Innis Institution. It's a very, very well-known-, they grow fantastic seeds and things like that.

AG: Oh, pot-plants! Yes.

IH: Exactly. Thank you very much. They-, in fact I learnt how to grow asparagus, real asparagus, not the green stuff.

AG: And was this a Jewish family?

IH: To be quite frank, I don't know.

AG: Why did your parents send you to them?

IH: There was a connection somewhere in Germany. I think they knew the Breegers and the Breegers wanted somebody to help look after their little boy while they studied Portuguese because they knew he had this professorship to go to Brazil.

AG: What was life like in that household?

IH: Lovely.

AG: Did you have to work hard?

IH: Not really, no. They were just lovely people, absolutely lovely people, treated me like, you know, one of them, and I phoned my mother, and they allowed me to phone my parents on my birthday, and I told my parents I am not coming back. Because, by then, I knew what free speech was. I could say anything I wanted without being frightened. I must have been frightened about some things in Breslau, but I couldn't remember that. I can't remember that now.

Tape 1: 31 minutes 14 seconds

AG: What impact did life in Wimbledon, life in England, have on you? How did you find it?

IH: Lovely! I just loved it. I loved the people. I knew that I would not be able to stay with them for very long, but I met somebody about a couple of months after I came to England in May 1936, they lived literally a stone's throw away from there. And that was a family called Mounyfield, a younger person married to a very much older man. He was at the head of the council in Merton. They had a little boy, called Christopher, whom I called my first baby, and we have a relationship which lasted until this day. Mrs. Mounyfield died three years ago in Australia. And I saw her before she died.

AG: And her son Christopher?

IH: Christopher was my baby, he is still my baby up to today, he is now I think now well over sixty years old, and we have still a close relationship.

AG: And is he still in England?

IH: No, he is in Canberra, and I have a very good relation with his wife, and I met his son, who is in England. I do not know his daughter.

AG: And these people lived in Wimbledon?

IH: They used to live in Wimbledon until-, I can't quite remember. I know Mouny died, I think he must have died during or directly after the war. No, he died very much after the war. Because I remember, when I was first married, I went to them, that was the first thing I did, to introduce my husband to them. And they then did not live in Wimbledon anymore but at the south coast.

Tape 1: 33 minutes 38 seconds

AG: what was life in an English household like for you? How did you find life in England?

IH: Just as normal.

AG: Differences? There must have been some.

IH: Yes, I learned to eat, which I hated as a child, and I learned to eat here. I was very, very thin when I was a child, and I became somewhat bigger when I was in England. And I was treated like just an older daughter in that family. They were just wonderful. The extraordinary thing about this particular family was that Mrs. Mountyfield had in fact been as a young person in Breslau, of all places, and lived in fact directly behind us in the area where I lived and gave lessons to people with whom I am still friendly today. It was one of those extraordinary coincidences.

AG: Did you study English as well?

IH: In England?

AG: Yes.

IH: Yes.

AG: And did you go to a college?

IH: I went to Pitman's College, where I knew more about grammar than the English girls did.

AG: And where was the Pitman's?

IH: In Wimbledon. And I was given time off.

AG: Did you make friends with other people your age?

IH: I made great friends with Mrs. Mountyfield's brother, who in fact wanted to get married, but unfortunately we did not. We stayed great friends until he died. With him and his family, we were all close friends.

AG: Did you get up to London at all?

IH: Yes. The one thing I do remember is how very cheap it was. I remember a fare from South Wimbledon to Edgware cost nine pence. And return one shilling, which is the equivalent of five pence today.

AG: And how did the English react to you? I mean they must have known that you weren't English?

IH: I have never had any problems, not even during the war. I have never-, I personally have never been considered an Enemy Alien, in spite of the fact that we had to report to the police of course, which is absolutely understandable. I remember at that time I lived in North London, by the time the war came, but I always stayed in very close touch with the Mountyfields, who, in fact, saved my family from Germany.

AG: Ah! Well, we'll come onto that because you said that you went back to Germany.

IH: I went back. When I was living with the Mountyfields, I went back at Christmas the first year and told my parents please come out.

AG: How did you find Germany when you went back there from England?

IH: I had to report to the police opposite and I said, 'Guten Morgen', and the policeman said, 'Kennen Sie den deutschen Grus nicht?' And I said, 'Ich darf ihn nicht benutzen'.

Tape 1: 37 minutes 46 seconds

IH: And that was that. When they knew my name, that was enough. My father was even then in 1937 still very much respected.

AG: But you advised your parents, you asked your parents to come out. How did they react?

IH: Yes. My brother still went to school. They didn't really say very much but they knew I would go back and they knew I was really happy with the family. I had by then already-. The Mountyfields had a piano and I had by then already started to sing.

AG: Was it around that time that you decided to make this your life's profession?

IH: In a way, yes. I knew I would not be able to afford to become a doctor, which I really wanted to become. And arrangements had been made for me to have lessons at the Royal College of Music, through a lady called Berta Geissmar.

AG: Ah, just briefly say, because we've got to break for a moment, say what, who she was, and who she worked for.

IH: Berta Geissmar was Furtwängler's, the conductor's, original secretary, and she became the secretary of Sir Thomas Beecham.

AG: I think on that note we'll break to change the tape.

Tape 1: 39 minutes 30 seconds

END OF TAPE ONE.

TAPE 2

[Problems with the sound and image at the beginning of the tape]

Tape 2: 1 minute 28 seconds

IH: ... musical education at the Royal College of Music, which was very lucky.

AG: And how did you, how was that arranged, did the family give you time off?

IH: Yes, yes. In fact, they were very much for it. Mr. and Mrs. Mountyfield said, 'You've got to leave at that time to get to Kensington at that time'. They were just wonderful. They were just really like parents.

AG: And how do you remember the Royal College of Music in the late 1930s?

Tape 2: 2 minutes 10 seconds

IH: Quite different from what it is today. I have been there for the first time last year and it is so completely changed that I could hardly remember it at all. It's still in the same place but it is all very much more modern now.

AG: Did you meet any of the other students apart from the people you knew?

IH: No, except for Sir Malcolm Sargent.

AG: Ah! How did you meet Sir Malcolm Sargent?

IH: I don't know, probably just, he probably came into the lesson occasionally and listened, and of course I didn't realise who Malcolm Sargent at the time was. To me, again, names did not at that time matter very much. I certainly knew the name Furtwängler because I had been a great admirer of his, and then, when I heard Berta Geissmar had been his secretary, I thought this was fine.

AG: Did you ever meet her?

IH: No, never.

AG: And did you decide to specialise in any branch of music when you were at the Royal College?

IH: Yes. I was able to accompany myself, to a certain extent, because I had had piano lessons when I was a child and then went on while I was at the Royal College of Music.

AG: What sort of repertoire did you develop?

IH: Mainly Lieder, but also-. Before I left Germany, I had very often sung with my father, my father was a wonderful pianist, and had -. Whenever we went to the opera, because my uncle had been at the opera, I always was told what the opera not only was about-. My father took me through the whole score, whenever I went to the opera, before. And I tried to do something similar to my children.

AG: With success?

IH: Definitely with success with my daughter. My son is not so musical.

AG: When you sang Lieder here at the Royal College, did you sing them in English or in the original German?

IH: In the original German.

AG: Ah, that would have helped.

IH: Yes, I always, even later on, in public, I always sang things in the original language, and made quite sure that I understood every word that I was singing.

AG: How often did you go up to the Royal College of Music?

Tape 2: 5 minutes 21 seconds

IH: Twice a week, I cannot remember the days, and this was only for about two years. But I did not stay with the Mounyfields all that time because I was then-. I cannot remember what the reason was. I remember I lived with another family, a Jewish family, in fact. When my father was taken to Buchenwald, I was already living in Willesden at the time and that was a Jewish family, an orthodox Jewish family, who were also wonderful. I think their name was Jackson. Again, I was allowed twice a week to go to the Royal College, and, in fact, they were very helpful when I heard that my father had been taken to Buchenwald.

AG: Did you go back to Germany yourself just that once?

IH: I went back once more at the beginning of 1938 because I wanted to surprise my mother for her birthday. It was in January 1938, and, when I left a week later, I told my parents at the station, at the Hauptbahnhof, "If you want to see me again, you must come out".

AG: And what did they say?

IH: I cannot remember.

AG: Staying with your parents, what happened, how did you hear about your father being imprisoned?

Tape 2: 7 minutes 19 seconds

IH: I cannot actually remember. I knew it was after the murder of somebody in Paris. It was then that my father was taken to Buchenwald.

AG: That was November, 1938.

IH: November, 1938. I then told the Mounyfields, with whom, needless to say, I stayed very much in contact.

AG: How did you hear that your father had been taken?

IH: I cannot remember. I cannot remember if my mother telephoned, or somebody else telephoned, or I telephoned, because at the time the telephone was not really the thing. And of course I had no money from Germany anymore at that time. I remember I used to get 10 Mark, I think, a month or something, which my parents used to send me, because I think I didn't earn very much. I think I earned five shillings a week or something. But it did not matter, money did not seem to matter. What mattered was people. I remember I had enough

money to go to Germany to surprise my mother. I had enough money to come back. But after that I did not go back to Germany again until very much later.

AG: What happened to your parents and to your brother?

Tape 2: 9 minutes 2 seconds

IH: My father was let out of Buchenwald, I believe after three weeks. I have never been told by my father what actually happened in Buchenwald. I know he left Germany on the last night of 1938 on a stretcher being taken by his brother to his great friend in Sweden. My mother, it seems, then wound up things in Germany, gave up the flat. I believe they put everything in packages or something, and something was stored in Germany. I equally know that my brother was put on a Kindertransport in Berlin. My mother must have brought him to Berlin. And he came to England, to Dover Court. I was at the time living in Willesden and I went to see him. I must have had enough money to go to Harwich and I visited him in Dover Court camp.

AG: What was that like?

IH: I remember there were lots and lots of children. My brother wasn't really a child anymore because that was 1939, February 1939. He was then 16.

AG He was just under the maximum age for Kindertransport.

IH: Exactly he was, he was born in 1923. All I know is he came over here with them and I went to see him. I know I stayed somewhere in Harwich. I remember I almost drowned because, instead of going on the main road, they told me to take a shortcut across some fields and they were, oh, it was horrible, they were drenched or something. I remember I had a fur coat on, which my mother had sent, a pony coat. And that pony coat saved me because I threw myself back. I got into a horrific bog and I don't know how I got out. There was something bigger than me.

Tape 2: 11 minutes 54 seconds

AG: How did you find your brother? What state was he in?

IH: Fine, fine, he was just my brother. I went back to the family where I stayed. And I know my mother must have left Berlin for Sweden. I believe my brother came in February. She must have left for Sweden in either March or April. Having finished things in Germany and either packed or what, I can't remember what these things were called in Germany, where all the storage and everything went. I know it went to Hamburg. That is all I remember. And my mother then also lived in either Gothenburg or Stockholm, I cannot remember that.

AG: Where, you were in Willesden, do you remember where it was in Willesden that the Jackson family lived?

IH: I can't remember the road. I could show you the road now on the map, but I can't remember what the road was called. I stayed there for over a year. And again they were very helpful, but, when the war started, I do remember that they went to Ireland. They were Irish. They were Irish Jewish.

AG: And there was no problem about the fact that they were Orthodox and you were-?

IH: Not at all. In fact, they taught me, they taught me a lot, because they taught me exactly what to do and what not to do. I learned a lot.

AG: Was it a big house?

IH: Yes. I wish I could remember the name of the road. I could actually go there now and find it.

AG: Did you look after children?

IH: I looked after a little boy. There was another bigger little boy. I know it was bitterly cold. And I know the little boy had to wee into a potty and the potty froze. That I do remember! And that was what we slept in. That I do remember.

AG: But it wasn't your duty to empty these things?

IH: Oh, yes, of course!

AG: Was it?

IH: Yes. He was a child. Again, these things, I didn't worry about these things.

AG: Did you help out in the house generally?

IH: I helped out in the house, I helped Mrs. Jackson cooking. I remember I went to synagogue with them.

AG: Which one? Do you remember?

IH: I do not. I don't remember what the synagogue was. I remember being given the first gas mask while I was living with them. I had never had a gas mask and I remember equally then telling the Jacksons that we had seen gas masks in Germany when I went to school. I remember that.

AG: And how much were you paid, seeing that you were not just an au-pair girl?

IH: To be quite frank, I can't remember, but probably by then a pound. But I know I had enough. And I never worried about money.

AG: What happened to your brother? Do you know how long he stayed at Dover Court camp?

IH: He stayed for, I cannot quite remember, I know he was then brought to an English family somewhere in the Midlands. In fact, he is with them, I mean he still is in contact with them now. In fact, my brother, when he was here just quite recently, phoned with the son of that family. So, again there was a friendship.

AG: A British family?

IH: Yes.

AG: Jewish?

IH: No.

AG: Quaker possibly?

IH: No, not Quaker. There were many people who took in children. Mind you, my brother was then seventeen years old. And obviously they had also children or something. I know the name was Chattel, I suddenly remembered that.

AG: How long did your brother stay in this country?

IH: Until long after the war, no not long after. My brother left on the, wait a minute, in January, 1946. And my parents left, my parents came to England of course.

AG: Yes. When did your parents come to England?

IH: My parents came to England just before the war, from Sweden. And, in fact, I had found a flat in Sutherland Avenue, in Maida Vale, and my parents stayed in that flat together with a cousin of my mother's and their son. I think it was a two-bedroom flat, which later I joined. And I joined and the four of us slept in what at the time was supposed to be a sitting room with two beds, the two divans had mattresses on top. My brother slept on one mattress; I slept on another mattress; my parents slept on one of the bottom parts; my mother on the other bottom part. And we managed.

AG: Do you remember your parents arriving in England?

IH: Yes.

AG: Did you go and meet them?

IH: Yes.

Tape 2: 18 minutes 37 seconds

AG: Where did they arrive?

IH: I believe they arrived in Liverpool Street, but, again, that part I can't remember.

AG: What can you remember?

IH: That it was wonderful to see them.

AG: How was your father looking?

IH: Very much thinner than he had been. My father had never been corpulent or anything like that, but even very much thinner. They had been kept by my mother's relatives in the United

States. In fact, the United States sent money for my parents to England as well. Again, very lucky! But the extraordinary thing was we were all terribly worried about my grandmother, who was then looking after her sister in Berlin, and we were desperately worried about her.

AG: And what happened?

IH: She was saved.

AG: Oh!

IH: She left her sister after she had died, not buried. She went to the station, she had a passport, and she had kept that passport. She went to the station in Berlin, asked the driver, now this is a most extraordinary story, asked the driver of a train, would he please let her help. And she was taken from Berlin to Portugal. How she did that journey, I do not know.

AG: Goodness. Without documents?

IH: She had a passport.

AG: That's usually not enough.

IH: I don't know whether the drivers of trains are asked for passports at stations, I really do not know. I met my grandmother again in 1947 in the United States.

AG: And what about your other close family, did they escape?

IH: Except my husband's, my late husband's mother, and my present husband's mother. All of them came out. I was one of those very, very lucky people.

AG: Did they mostly come here or go to the States?

IH: I think most of them, in fact, were in England. My brother left for the United States after England, in 1946. My parents left exactly two months later for the United States.

Tape 2: 21 minutes 47 seconds

AG: Were your parents able to earn any money? How did they keep themselves?

IH: Yes. My father, in spite of the fact that he had been a barrister, didn't care two hoots what he did. Because he did not want to be dependent entirely on the American family, who did occasionally send some money over. My mother became a housekeeper of 11 Lyndhurst Road, which I think you know about.

AG: That's in Hampstead.

IH: That is in Hampstead. I then joined her. My father then lived with us until he was interned.

AG: What did he do?

IH: Later on my father-. He didn't mind what he did. He swept roads, he worked in a factory, he worked in Kentish Town somewhere, I can't remember what he did to be quite frank, but he earned a living.

AG: Because he must have been by then nearer sixty than fifty.

IH: Oh yes, wait a minute, he was born in '83, and this was during the war, so how old was he?

AG: Well he would have been sixty in 1943.

IH: Well, there you are. And it didn't matter.

AG: And all of you live in Sutherland Avenue first of all?

IH: At first, in Sutherland Avenue. Then my parents moved to Hampstead, to a very small flat, from where, in fact, my father and brother were interned, one on the Isle of Man, the other in Liverpool. I can't remember what the place was called in Liverpool. My mother then came to Lyndhurst Road, to run number 11 Lyndhurst Road, where I joined her. And there were two gentlemen, who were working in the Home Office, living in Lyndhurst Road. In fact, it was a boarding house with 12 rooms. These two gentlemen were so appalled by my father and brother being interned that they pulled all the strings possible to get them out.

AG: Were they successful?

IH: Yes, yes, they were. And I think my father was on the Isle of Man about a month or so and I think my brother about six weeks.

AG: Where were you when war broke out?

IH: In Sutherland Avenue, I think, yes, in Sutherland Avenue.

AG: And do you remember the Declaration of War?

IH: Yes, I do very much remember the Declaration of War. I remember Chamberlain telling us about it. I equally remember nothing much happened until, in fact, we were already living in Lyndhurst Road, and then I became the fire-watch, we had fire-watch duty, my brother had fire-watch duty.

AG: You would have become an enemy alien?

IH: Oh, yes, we were enemy aliens and we had to report to the police, again no problem whatsoever. At first, I think, opposite Covent Garden, Bow Street., that's it. And then, when we were living in Lyndhurst Road, just in Haverstock Hill. I seem to remember that.

AG: Did you have to go before a tribunal?

IH: Yes. We all went before the tribunals. I remember we were all-, because of the Mounyfields, who again gave us complete, I don't know, some verification or something,

that they would always be responsible for, also for my parents, whom they had of course met by then, I seem to remember we were all A, no we were all C. I think it was C.

AG: C.

IH: I seem to remember that.

AG: Where was the tribunal?

IH: I can't remember.

AG: Do you remember anything about it?

IH: No, very little.

AG: And how did the war have any impact on you, initially, I mean, I'm talking the period of the phoney war? Did it have any impact on you?

IH: Oh, yes, very much so. Because I remember coming home from somewhere in Hampstead and seeing ghastly fires in the East End and that was very much visible, and that I found horrible. But, by then, I was already singing, and singing very much in concerts.

AG: Do tell me about the development of your professional life. This means presumably that you had finished your lessons?

IH: Oh, yes, a long time before then.

AG: And when was your first engagement?

IH: I had by then had private lessons from a lady called Emmi Heim, who was a wonderful singer, Austrian, also living in England.

AG: A refugee?

IH: Yes, I think so, because she was married to a man called Franzel Singer, very much, I can't even remember what Franzel did. They lived in Sloane Square, in the area of Sloane Square. She was a famous lady. And when I first met her she said, "Right". And she taught every singer differently. I gave the first concerts because she told me, "You are ready to go on stage". And I sang with a gentleman called Fritz Behrendt. He was pretty well-known already at that time and I had some cuor repetito lessons from him. And we gave quite a lot of concerts, all over England, in fact. And I always had permission to go on these journeys. Mind you, that was fairly well into the war.

AG: Do you remember the first concert that you gave? When it was? Where it was?

IH: To be quite frank, I can't.

AG: Do you remember anything about your early concerts?

IH: Ah, yes, wait a minute, yes, I remember one particular concert I sang in Westminster Cathedral, with my father as accompanist, for Cardinal Hinsley. I remember that. And I remember I sang something from a requiem but, to be quite frank, I can't remember which one, in the Cathedral.

AG: That's the Catholic Cathedral?

IH: Yes. I remember that.

AG: With your father accompanying?

IH: My father accompanying me, yes. My father, in fact, accompanied me at many concerts at the beginning, until Dr Behrendt. Many concerts already, concert performances of operas:, Figaro, Magic Flute, Mozart Operas, many, Rigoletto.

Tape 2: 30 minutes 21 seconds

AG: What part did you take?

IH: Gilda, Gilda, yes. Mainly concert performances during the war, because people couldn't afford to put them onto stage, and I was not really terribly upset about that, because the acting part I was not terribly happy with. I learnt it later because I was lucky enough to go to Glyndebourne.

AG: Oh, when did you go to Glyndebourne?

IH: I think my son must have been about a year old, so that must have been '48,'49, '50, could be about '50/'51.

AG: It's jumping ahead a little.

IH: It is jumping ahead a little. But, of course, during the war, I sang many, many concerts, literally all over England, but not under the name Inge Heichelheim, under the name of Ingrid Marshall. And I became known as a singer as Ingrid Marshall.

AG: What were the reasons why you decided to adopt the English name Marshall?

IH: Because Markovitz at the time had been spelt in so many different ways, that was my main reason.

AG: And the other people that you performed with, what sort of people were they?

IH: All professional singers.

AG: British?

IH: Some of them British, some of them former continentals. One of them was a lady called Hilda Zweig, I remember. I remember she sang the Countess to my Suzanna. And she was again-, but that was during the war, we're jumping a little bit.

AG: Perhaps we could go back to what you said earlier about seeing the fires in the East End. You were by then living in Hampstead. What were your feelings when the Germans invaded France and the Low Countries and then began bombing here?

IH: I think my feelings were at that time pretty British. I was not British but I was not surprised at anything that was happening. I was never really, how can I say, involved so much in politics or anything like that until very much later. We were all horrified as to what was happening, but people in this country were so much one. People were one amongst each other, people helped each other, it was just unbelievable. I was never thought of as an enemy alien. We all helped each other whenever the necessity became of helping. It was natural. It was England, quite different from England of today, which makes me sad.

Tape 2: 34 minutes 09 seconds

AG: Were you afraid that the Germans might invade?

IH: No.

AG: Why not?

IH: I don't know. I had terrific admiration and belief in Winston Churchill.

AG: Did you hear the Churchill speeches?

IH: Oh yes, very much so.

AG: How did you hear them?

IH: On the radio. And I never even heard anything about this, what was that guy's name in Germany? Lord Something, they called him, Lord Haw Haw. I never heard anything about this until after the war.

Tape 2: 34 minutes 56 seconds

AG: And did your family and other refugees you knew feel the same?

IH: Exactly the same. I'm absolutely certain also that I was influenced by my father in this.

AG: In what way?

IH: That he just felt things were right, of what people were doing in this country.

AG: Do you remember the Battle of Britain?

IH: Very much so.

AG: Tell us about it.

IH: We felt that the only thing that could happen is that Germany was going to be finished. But this is how we felt at the time. Being at that age, one thinks differently from our age today.

AG: Did you experience air-raids?

IH: Very much so. We had an air-raid shelter on the side of Lyndhurst Road; we very often went into this air-raid shelter. I had a basement room, so in fact it didn't matter quite that much. I was terrified of the V1s and the V2s, much more so, funnily enough, of the V2s because you didn't hear when they came. They just banged.

AG: Were you personally affected by any of the raids in the Blitz?

IH: No.

Tape 2: 36 minutes 45 seconds

IH: We just had to put out fires and things like that because we were on fire-watch duty.

AG: Do you remember when you started fire-watching?

IH: Oh, very early, as soon as it became known that we could become firewatchers. I remember one thing, in Haverstock Hill, I was able, because I was at the time allowed to practice at a church because I had no piano at Lyndhurst Road, to practise in a church in Haverstock Hill, I remember seeing lights flickering at the top of a house in Haverstock Hill and reported this to the police straight away. And they found someone who apparently was giving signs or signals to something. I remember that distinctly during the war.

AG: Do you remember going around London in your daily life, did you come across bomb damage and so on?

IH: Oh yes, oh yes, a lot of it. Belsize Park, I remember that very well when that struck. I remember putting out some fires in Fitzjohns Avenue, we put out fires, throwing sand over fires and things like that when it happened at the top. In fact, I remember one time I was singing and my brother was at the concert. I think it was somewhere near Islington but I cannot quite remember where. And I suddenly remembered, when I was singing a song from 'Die Fledermaus', where it says 'Ja sehr komisch, ha-ha-ha', when I suddenly remembered my brother, who was sitting in the audience, and I, were on fire-watch duty. And I signalled him there and then to come out, and, directly after that song, I told the accompanist, please could he let me go. Because my father didn't know we were on fire-watch duty. We phoned: could he take over for us? And we rushed home.

AG: At that point, we must interrupt you to change the tape. Thanks very much.

Tape 2: 39 minutes 19 seconds

END OF TAPE 2

TAPE 3

[Problems with the sound at the beginning of the tape]

Tape 3: 0 minute 48 seconds

IH: The man I was very much in love with was taken away because he was what you call a number 'B'. He was not married; his mother had not, unfortunately, come out of Germany. All I know was that he was on the Isle of Man. And that was to be my future husband. And that was very upsetting to me.

AG: Can I just finish off with your husband-to-be?

IH: My father and brother?

AG: Sorry, yes, your father and brother, yes, so did you find out at all what was happening to them?

IH: I did not. All I know is that my brother tried to get to my father, who was on the Isle of Man, and my father tried to get to my brother.

AG: Who was in Liverpool?

IH: In Liverpool, somewhere, I think Highton. Ha, I remember a name! They twice crossed each other on the Irish Channel. That much I do remember. I was told afterwards, because, needless to say, you don't find out about these things when they happen. But I do remember the two gentlemen who lived in Lyndhurst Road, on the top of Lyndhurst Road, tried their best to get them out. I think my father came out before but I am not a hundred percent sure of that anymore.

AG: What did he tell you about the internment?

IH: That's the funny thing, very little. But then my father never talked about Buchenwald either. Even my brother didn't say very much except that he was working in, what do you call it, the place where they were always getting the stuff for the cooking, that they had to get some, give some people some eggs or something. Funny little things that sort of come back.

AG: Did your father or your brother meet any other exiles or imminent exiles or anybody that-?

IH: I'm quite sure that they did, but again I cannot remember that.

AG: And do you remember them coming back to London?

IH: I remember my father coming back to London and coming back to Lyndhurst Road. In fact, where he had not been before, because my mother, at that time, had lived on the top of Fitzjohns Avenue. And it was wonderful, you know, sort of having them, having both of them back. I know my brother came back. I can't remember if my brother came back before, or my father. I cannot remember that. They did not come back together.

AG: What about your then future husband? What was his name?

Tape 3: 3 minutes 56 seconds

IH: His name was Arthur Heichelheim.

AG: And how did you meet him?

IH: I met him through the cousin of Ernst Cohn. Ernst Cohn had lived opposite us in Breslau and so did this cousin, who I originally went to school with.

AG: And what was his name?

IH: Their name was also Cohn. But she had later on married a man called Licht, Peter Licht. I think she is still alive. And Arthur Heichelheim was her husband's partner. In fact, Arthur had been in England around the same time as I came to England but we did not meet until 1939.

AG: And where did you meet?

IH: At that girl, who was then married and had a little baby. For me, little babies was it. In Golders Green.

AG: Where did your husband come from in Germany?

IH: He came from Giesen. The family had a bank.

AG: When had he come over to England?

IH: On the same day as I did and we did not know. He had come via Dover and I had come via Southampton. I did not find this out until many years, about two years, after he had died. I did not know that we arrived in England on the same day.

AG: And what did he do in England?

IH: He was a representative of firms; I think he sold materials and sometimes dresses and things like that. He had an office in Berner Street, in town. But he was not all the time a banker in Germany. In fact, he had been with a very well-known firm in Berlin. I can't remember the name of that firm. In fact, a book was written about that firm, a big firm, something similar to C&A, but it wasn't C&A, but I can't remember it now, a very well-known firm.

Tape 3: 6 minutes 41 seconds

IH: Maybe, at some stage, I will remember it. They advised him to leave Germany in 1936. But we did not meet until 1939. I think it was January or February 1939, it could be a little later.

AG: Where was he living?

IH: He was living in Kensington, right behind a big firm. Whiteleys? Was there a firm called Whiteleys?

AG: I don't think it was Whiteleys. That's in Bayswater.

IH: Bayswater, that's where he was living. And I met him at the person, whom he took in as a partner, and who, unfortunately, let him down pretty badly, because my husband, or my later husband, went to Australia, was taken to Australia, during internment, and was living there three, four years, and that was bad for me, because I loved the ground that man walked on. It was horrible.

AG: Could you tell us a little bit about what happened to your husband? Can you tell us a little bit about the voyage to Australia?

IH: Well the voyage must have been ghastly, but he only told me about that later on, when apparently some things came out openly, and he never talked about it before. In fact, several books were written about this particular journey. And he said, 'It is true, what happened'. He was, I believe, in a place called Tatura and in another one. In fact, he was pretty ill on one or two occasions. And he was supposed to be on a boat returning to England, which was sunk. And he was on that list, and I was given that list. And I didn't believe it. I had a letter from him about three months later and I knew he was alive.

AG: So there was some sort of communication?

IH: I mean, the letters were very few and far between, but each time there was one I was on a high.

AG: And how long did he stay in Australia?

IH: A long time. He did not come back to England until after the war had finished with Japan. I believe he came back in, I cannot quite remember, it could be September or October, 1945.

AG: And when did you get married?

IH: In June, 1946. Unfortunately, after my parents left. My parents were against the marriage because he was so much older than I was. He was sixteen years older. But they came to love him as a son-in-law afterwards. He was a wonderful husband.

AG: Did he stay in the same line of business?

IH: He stayed in the same line of business until he died.

AG: I must go back looking at the internment chapter and talk to you a little bit more about what you did during the rest of the war. You were fire-watching and of course singing.

IH: Very much singing, by then.

AG: Had you made a name for yourself?

IH: Not really, until after the war, when I sang very much more after my little boy had been born, and then I suppose I had a certain name.

AG: Did you sing to refugee audiences at all?

IH: I sang very much and very often for places during the war, like the 'Freie Deutsche Jugend', or something, I sang there. I don't know if the AJR was the AJR at the time already, I don't think so.

AG: The Austrian Centre?

IH: The Austrian Centre, very much so. In fact, that is where I met Doctor Rauter, who became a very close friend of mine and with whose wife today I am very close. Unfortunately, Doctor Rauter is no more. In fact, Doctor Rauter's daughter lives in the same house as me.

AG: This house? Goodness!

IH: She is just as much my child as she was Claire's child.

AG: Did you meet any of the more eminent musical exiles connected with the Freie Deutsche Jugend or the Austrian Centre?

Tape 3: 12 minutes 39 seconds

IH: I met Norbert Brainin, when he was a young violinist, and brought him to my father and he said, 'Whoops!' I sang-.

AG: Is this still in the war that you met Lord Brainin?

IH: I think so. Is he Lord Brainin?

AG: Yes.

IH: When did he become a Lord?

AG: I don't know, but he is.

IH: I didn't know that. No, I honestly didn't know that. Norbert Brainin's wife was born in Breslau, Katinka Brainin, but-.

AG: And did you know her?

IH: Oh, yes, I knew her in Breslau. Because when she came to me and my husband, before they gave their first concert as the Amadeus Quartet, I just couldn't believe what I saw, when Katinka walked in. Her name was Käthe at the time and at that time when they came to dinner to my husband and me, they asked me, "Do you know of a good cellist?" And I said, "Do you really want to know?" He said, "Yes, I'm looking for a good cellist" and I said, "Yes, Martin Lovett". And he said, "This is the fourth time I heard his name". I used to sing, Martin used to accompany me in something of Mozart, now I can't remember what it was, an aria, which has a very good cellist accompaniment, one of the Mozart Operas, I'm not quite sure now which one. And that is how I knew Martin. And in Glyndebourne, of course, I had met him before, Rudie Bing, who then later on became the Master of the Metropolitan Opera.

AG: When did you first meet Rudolph Bing?

IH: When I first went to Glyndebourne.

AG: When was that?

IH: I think in 1950 or '51, I cannot quite remember. I'm sorry, I met him once before at my teacher's, Emmi Heim. They were friends.

Tape 3: 15 minutes 13 seconds

AG: When you went to Glyndebourne, apart from Rudolph Bing, were there other refugees still there?

IH: I don't think, well, Professor Ewert was a friend of my uncle's, but that was by chance. Professor Ewert had worked with my uncle in Ankara and had worked on a number of operas with him and then came to England with Bush. In fact, at that time I sang, we were four sopranos in the chorus. And I met, I think it was the second year I was there, a guy called Anton Walbrook, who sang the Pasha Selim.

Tape 3: 16 minutes 6 seconds

AG: When did you meet Anton Walbrook?

IH: It was either 1950 or 51, I can't remember. He was then, I knew him as Adolf Wohlbruck in some film in Germany and I adored him as a young teenager. And then I met him on stage and he asked me, "By the way, do you people know what you are singing?" And I said, "Wir sprechen besser Deutsch als Sie, Herr Wohlbruck". From that moment on, he came every night on the train into our compartment, coming back to London. Because I did not live in Lewes, I came back to London every night, because by that time I had a little boy.

AG: I never knew that Anton Walbrook appeared in Glyndebourne.

IH: Yes. Pasha Selim. I met him again later on in a film, which I was then making.

AG: Which film was that?

IH: A film about Fledermaus.

Tape 3: 17 minutes 18 seconds

IH: I can't remember for the life of me what it was called. Could it be Rosalind or Gay Rosalind?

AG: I've never heard about it.

IH: Yes I took part in a film because I needed the money; we had to pay off the house.

AG: Just to wrap up an earlier chapter, a war-time chapter, were you travelling in the whole of the country?

IH: Yes.

AG: Could you give us an idea of the atmosphere of giving concerts in war-time blackouts?

IH: It wasn't only war-time blackout. I was in Coventry. And I left Coventry literally two hours before the ghastly, what is it, the bombing there. I left Coventry two hours before. The concert was over about half past nine. And I must have left about quarter to ten or something like that. And I was back in London. The next day when we heard it was horrible, absolutely horrible. I do not know if the place where I sang had been affected or not. But I saw Coventry, I saw the cathedral after the war, and that was enough for me to get sick. There were not, a number of places that I visited, and touch wood, were never really affected. The bombing was horrible, the bombing was horrible in London. But when one comes to think about something that might happen today, I get even more sick. I was horrified, admittedly long after the war, about our bombing Dresden. Admittedly, this was long after the war. I did not know at the time what had happened. But the older you become, I think you're more, the more you become involved in things that should not happen.

Tape 3: 20 minutes 8 seconds

AG: Do you remember the end of the war with Germany, the surrender with Germany?

IH: No. I remember going into town with my friend, who lives in Glee Road, on D-Day, no, not D-Day, Victory Day or whatever it is.

AG: VE Day.

IH: VE Day. And standing in front of Buckingham Palace.

AG: Oh, did you?

IH: Oh, very much so, very much so. Leaving it, trying to go home, and a child falling into the underground and being, thank God, saved. But the platforms were so crowded and this is what happened. I never afterwards went into any crowd again.

AG: Did you see the King and Queen?

IH: Oh, yes.

AG: What was that like? Describe the scene.

IH: It was absolutely wonderful and it was lovely to see the King and Queen and to see the little princesses and to see Churchill, it was absolutely wonderful. But, as I say, for me, the remembrance now is the crowd. And I don't want the crowd again. By the way, I was introduced to Her late Majesty, the Queen Mother.

AG: Were you?

IH: Yes, in Edinburgh. The Edinburgh Festival, where I sang in Glyndebourne.

AG: When was that?

IH: To be quite frank, I can't remember. It was shortly after the Queen Mother's birthday but I can't remember what year it was.

AG: Can I ask you what decade it was?

IH: I honestly and truly can't remember what year because I would now be giving you a figure now but it might not be correct. But I remember I was terribly proud of making that curtsy and of holding her hand.

AG: Why the Queen Mother in particular?

IH: Because I've always loved her, always, because of the way she acted during the war.

AG: What in particular?

Tape 3: 22 minutes 28 seconds

IH: The way she came among the people after they had been bombed. I have always had a great admiration for her.

AG: And about your parents, they left England soon after the war. Why did they decide to do that? Were they not happy in England?

IH: Yes, they were very happy in England. They had always come to England with the understanding that they had a, now what do you call this, what the Americans had to have?

AG: An affidavit.

IH: Thank you, they had affidavits to go to the United States, so did I by the way. I am not going to tell you the reason why I did not go to the United States.

AG: Well, tell me the reason why your parents did decide to go.

IH: My grandmother was there and, by that time, my brother was there. And they had to work very hard in the United States. What I would really rather like to tell you, if I may, is how we heard about my grandmother. We had a telegram from my uncle, her cousin, in New York, to say that my grandmother was in Portugal, alive.

AG: When was this?

IH: In July, 1941. The first thing I did when I had that telegram, I grabbed the first thing that came into my hand and smashed it, because I knew the German word, 'Scherben bringen Glück'. And do you know what it was? A Ming Vase! It belonged to my boss, the landlady of number 11 Lyndhurst Road. I went straight to her in Old Conduit House and told her what I had done. And she hugged me and she said, "Your grandmother is safe?" I said, "Yes". She said, "Don't worry about the vase".

Tape 3: 25 minutes 4 seconds

AG: Who was this lady?

IH: This lady was Mrs Goodwin.

AG: What was her first name?

IH: Louise. Louise Goodwin. And she became a millionairess but we only found this out about three or four years ago.

AG: How did she become a millionairess?

IH: She had many, many houses in Hampstead and in Maida Vale, as far as I know.

AG: Did she rent some of these to refugees?

IH: Oh, yes, yes.

AG: So she was quite well-known?

IH: Oh yes, she was very well-known among refugees. She was very well-known as a very decent woman. Wonderful person!

AG: You were lucky with your landlady.

IH: I was lucky with my landlady, I was lucky with my family, very lucky.

AG: And your grandmother, she went to Portugal?

IH: She went from Portugal to Cuba, she celebrated her 70th birthday in Cuba, entirely alone. And she was the first of the family to go to the United States, to her cousin. And I met her when I was pregnant the first time to go to the United States with my then husband, and it was wonderful.

AG: And where did they live?

IH: In New York, upstate, in New York itself, in Manhattan. She lived in Manhattan. My parents, by then, lived in Long Island City.

AG: Did your father continue to work?

IH: Yes, he continued to work, and he didn't mind what he was doing. He was a messenger boy. It didn't make the slightest difference to him.

AG: And what did your brother do in the States?

IH: My brother became a very, very good, what do you call it, in some ways I suppose a salesman. He did well in New York. He later on retired to upstate New York and has become a music critic up there. He never took the profession.

AG: As for yourself, your husband, as soon was to be, he came back soon after the war, and you got married in '46.

IH: We got married in 1946.

AG: Where did you get married?

IH: We were married in the Hampstead Registry Office, Hampstead Town Hall, Belsize, was it? Was it Haverstock Hill or Belsize Park? That I can't quite remember, but we certainly were married there, and kept on living in Lyndhurst Road.

AG: In a flat?

IH: In a basement room. I had another room on the first floor as the office because, by that time, I had taken over as housekeeper, at the same time as singing, and Mrs Goodwin very well knew that I was singing, and by that time I had borrowed a piano. And my little boy was born and he had a room, which was a bathroom and on top of the bath was a cot, and the bath was closed, and the cot was on top of the bath.

AG: When was your son born?

IH: My son was born in June 1948.

AG: And what's his name?

IH: His name is Michael, Michael Albert.

AG: And how many children do you have?

IH: I have two children. I have a second, a daughter, born nine years later, and her name is Stephanie, and her name has become very well-known in the music world as Stephanie Heichelheim. She is married and has two very musical children.

Tape 3: 29 minutes 17 seconds

AG: In what branch of music did she become-?

IH: She has become a violinist, and cellist, sorry, not cellist, a viola player, and is pretty well-known as a viola player in very small ensembles. She is now beginning to sing.

AG: Your husband, you said that he lost his mother?

IH: Mother.

AG: When did you and he begin to find out about what happened in German occupied territory?

IH: I think fairly late. We know that his mother died in Bergen Belsen, sorry, that is wrong, that is wrong, because Bergen Belsen is not in Poland. It is a place in Poland where she had been taken to. Its name, I'm sorry that should be struck off; I don't know what made me say

this. I cannot remember the name of the place she was taken to from Giesen. At the moment, the name escapes me.

AG: How did he find out?

IH: Through a pupil in Giesen. In fact, my late husband and whole family went to Giesen a year before he had a stroke. We were received in Giesen as if we were the Royal Family. Apparently, what I did not know is that his family had donated a whole building, the Handelskammer in Giesen to the town, and we were shown around there, on a Saturday, the place was opened to us on a Saturday. On that particular day, we also went to a place very near to there, called Heuchelheim. That is where the name originated from.

AG: After the war, did you go back to Germany at all?

IH: I went back to Germany the first time with my late husband, to Giesen, and then very, very much later, long after my husband had died, in fact 19 years after my husband had died, I went into partnership with a friend, 17 years after my husband had died. And he wanted very much to live in Munich and I tried this. I could never stay there longer than about three months and always came back to England and went back to him.

AG: Before we come on to Munich, could I just ask you what your recollections are of your earlier visit back with your later husband to Giesen? What was it like?

IH: I don't know. We were received in Giesen very well indeed.

Tape 3: 33 minutes 8 seconds

IH: Not at all as former refugees, but then my late husband's family was so much revered in Giesen, that could be the reason. We were only there for about ten days, in that particular area. We then went to meet my parents, who had come from America to Switzerland, and we met them in Switzerland.

AG: What was it like going back to Germany?

IH: I cannot really say that I felt very much about it. I remember I was driving; I was more concentrated on the fact that I had to drive on the right-hand side of the road than probably anything else. I can't say that I felt very, very much sort of, I cannot remember feeling anything. I was, by that time, I felt, by that time, very British, and having two children as well. My son was, by that time, he must have been already twenty years old. Because I seem to remember it was a year before my late husband died. He could have been 19 or 20.

AG: When did your late husband die?

IH: He died in 1968. It's like yesterday.

AG: When did you and your late husband take British nationality?

IH: Directly after we came back from the United States, my first visit after meeting my grandmother again, in 1948, the year my son was born.

AG: How did you, on what sort of documents did you travel to the United States then?

IH: Ah! It's a good thing that you asked that, a travel document.

AG: And that was provided by the British Authorities?

IH: Yes.

AG: Yes, because you would have been technically stateless.

IH: Yes, we were stateless by then.

AG: And did you have any trouble with the British Authorities getting this document, or getting in and out?

IH: None at all. In fact, again, first of all we had a very good solicitor; my husband was very much revered again, by that time, already in England. I remember one very funny thing. My mother wrote to England, "I believe you have become nationalised". And we what? I think that must have been in March or April, 1948, and my son was born in June.

AG: Did you have any problems with the naturalisation process?

IH: None whatsoever. I became naturalised as my husband's wife.

AG: And did he have any difficulties?

IH: None whatsoever. He had by then, like me, been in England since 1936. I remember one thing we had trouble with when we were in America. Apparently, what we did not know is that we needed an exit visa from the United States. I remember we were there for only four weeks at the most, because I had a job here. I remember my husband becoming very worried about that, having a migraine over it. My grandmother's cousin managed to get us this exit visa, they were millionaires by the way, but we didn't know anything about that before. And it was very funny, I said to my husband, my late husband, "You know I'm going to keep this exit visa in our pocket. I bet you any amount we won't need the damn thing". And I was right.

AG: How did you travel to the States in those days?

IH: By boat. In fact, the journey was so bad that a grand piano, it was the Amsterdam, we went there on the Veendam, we came back on the New Amsterdam, a very famous boat, a long boat, as far as I remember. A grand piano in the living room on the boat overturned. It was such a bad journey. I was lying flat, in my, what is it, bunker, cell, or whatever it was. And my husband had a really very good meal in the evening. I was, after all, pregnant. But that grand piano went over a chair where a man was sitting in.

Tape 3: 39 minutes 3 seconds

AG: We have to break there because the tape needs changing.

END OF TAPE 3

TAPE 4**Tape 4: 0 minute 4 seconds**

AG: Now, coming into the post-war period, I'd like to find out about your very interesting career as a singer, your musical career. Could you tell us a bit about how that developed in the post-war period?

IH: I started singing; it was a little while after the war, probably 1945 - '46. I sang a good bit all over England, as Ingrid Marshall, mainly concert performances of operas, Mozart Operas, some Verdi, but mainly really Lieder: Schubert, Brahms, Hugo Wolf, also Mozart, Beethoven, whoever wrote Lieder. I enjoyed singing. I enjoyed the music. I tried to give the music to people.

AG: And how did post-war British audiences react?

IH: At first, as I sang all things in their original language, I usually translated before the concert, at first, a little difficult. But later, once I became slightly more known, with much greater ease. But for me it was much, much more important the music than to become known. It didn't so much, it wasn't important enough for me.

AG: England was often referred to as 'Das Land ohne Musik'. Do you think that was a fair comment?

IH: No, it wasn't, because, once you were in music, there certainly was a good bit of it. But I remember very often during the war I got to places where the piano, for instance, was not in tune, where, in fact-. Once, at a concert, I think that was after the war, at St Martin's in the Field, Doctor Ferdinand Rauter and I were giving a concert at that place, where we had made the mistake of not going there before, and we found that the piano was so out of tune that the concert was given up, and that took some doing on both of our parts. Again, something very funny with St Martin in the Fields, which I suddenly remember: I was asked to sing at a lunch-time concert there, by an also pretty well known singer in England at that time, Ilse Wolf, you probably know her and who was a close friend of mine. She rang me up and said can you do this concert for me, and I said I'm terribly sorry, I can't I'm engaged at a different place.

Tape 4: 4 minutes 10 seconds

IH: She said, "Do you know anybody else?" And the first name that came up was a singer, who then became somewhat well-known, Joan Sutherland. I had worked with her in Glyndebourne. And she took the concert and from then on became somewhat-, but this is just chance.

AG: What was she like to work with?

IH: I can't remember. I really can't remember. I met her in Glyndebourne. I can't even remember working with her. But I met her in Glyndebourne.

AG: Did you have any favourite venues in London, or Glyndebourne, for example, or anywhere?

IH: Oh, no, I can't say favourite. I can't say really. I sang at so many different places with so many different audiences. I enjoyed, during the war, very much singing for Austrian, I think at the time it was not yet called the Anglo-Austrian, which I remember Dr. Rauter found it, together with Vaughan Williams. But I very much enjoyed singing for Austrian people.

AG: Did you perform at the Wigmore Hall?

IH: Only once and I can't even remember when. These are things, you see, to me, for me, it was more important, at the time, to earn a certain amount of money, and the family. They were more important to me. It was family and music, which were important to me.

AG: If it's not an indiscreet question, what sort of fees were artists like you able to command, in the late forties or fifties?

IH: To be quite frank, I can't remember, because I'm very bad with figures. But I remember saying yes when I was asked would I do a film for a certain amount, admittedly not as what they today would call stars, but to work in. That was a film called *Gay Rosalinde*. And when I heard the figure that they were offering, and don't ask me what the figure was, because figures are bad, as far as I remember, I said yes because we needed the money.

AG: And was this a musical?

IH: Yes. It was a film about the *Fledermaus*.

Tape 4: 7 minutes 32 seconds

IH: It was after the war and it had something to do with the occupation of Vienna by the three or four, the Russians, the French, the Americans and the English, in Vienna. And that was what the film was about and put into the *Fledermaus*. I seem to remember that it was called *Gay Rosalinde*. That's as much as I remember of it. I remember it was Powell and Pressburger, who did the film. Somebody who was working with me at the time was John Schlesinger, who today has become a very, very well-known producer, or director, I can't remember now. But he was working with us.

AG: Did you meet Emeric Pressburger?

IH: Yes. Oh yes.

AG: What sort of man was he?

IH: I liked him. I tell you whom I did meet, and that was Vanessa Redgrave's father, very much so, Michael Redgrave, whom I very much admired. And I had to teach him how to sing, to look as if he was singing.

AG: In this film?

IH: Yes. That was very funny, very funny. There were some pretty big people in that, in fact. This famous film actor, from long before the war, Anton Walbrook, he was in it, and we met again, after we met before, in Glyndebourne. Very funny! I don't think he is anymore. As far as I know, he died. What I didn't know is that he was living opposite us in Hertford Road.

AG: Oh really?

IH: Yes.

AG: Hertford Road, is that-?

IH: In Golders Green.

AG: And did you move there from Lyndhurst-?

IH: We moved there from Lyndhurst Road, yes.

AG: When would that have been, do you remember?

IH: I think in 1951 or '52 because I believe my son was-. I think it was 1952 because I think my son was about 4 years old.

AG: Did you rent that house?

IH: No. We bought that house and it was because of buying that house, and borrowing the money from somebody very rich, a close friend of my husband's, that I made that film, because I could not stand owing money to somebody, and that is why I made that film. And we were able to pay the sum that he lent us, to put down as a mortgage. That's why I made the film.

AG: Powell and Pressburger must have been the biggest names in the film?

IH I don't know about that. You see, I knew very little about films because I never had any time.

Tape 4: 11 minutes 3 seconds

AG: What was life like in Golders Green in the fifties?

IH: Funny.

AG: What was funny about it?

IH: The extraordinary thing is, once before I had lived in Golders Green, for a very, very short period. In Child's Hill, in fact, and the part of Hertford Road where I lived was in Child's Hill. I had lived in Heathway Court for a very short period before I moved back to Wimbledon. I had mentioned earlier that the people I first came to in England, the Breegers, went to Brazil. And during that time, before I went to the people who lived very close at the time, to the Mounyfields, I went to Golders Green, to this Heathway Court. But I didn't like it.

AG: Why not?

IH: I don't know, but there were no children. I think that was maybe the main reason.

AG: And what sort of house was the house in Hertford Road?

IH: That was a four-bedroomed house.

AG: A semi, or-?

IH: A semi-detached. At that time, we had not yet had a piano. We had to borrow a piano from somebody, funnily enough, who also lived in Hertford Road, and who lent us a piano. We couldn't afford to buy one. We had to let one of the bedrooms and we let it to an old gentleman, who we were asked by the Association of Jewish Refugees would we consider, and I said no. He came and he saw and he conquered and he lived with us for 17 years.

AG: When did you join the Association of Jewish Refugees?

Tape 4: 13 minutes 10 seconds

IH: I cannot quite remember when my husband joined, but it could have been about two or three years after we were married.

AG: Did you know any of the people, any of the leading people in the AJR?

IH: Oh, yes! I certainly not only met, but very much knew Werner Rosenstock, and I sang for the AJR on a number of occasions. I cannot quite remember whether under Ingrid Marshall or still Inge Markowitz. I cannot remember that.

AG: What were these AJR concerts?

IH: And I cannot even remember where they were. It is possible that one of them could have been somewhere in the Finchley Road.

AG: Or it's possible it was at the AJR?

IH: But I cannot remember the venue.

AG: Possibly the AJR club in Eaton Avenue?

IH: Exactly! Thank you. Thank you. My memory comes back.

AG: What was that like? Do you remember the AJR club then? I remember your name on the adverts in the AJR.

IH: That's right but I really cannot remember. Unfortunately, there are some things when the memory suddenly gives out.

AG: What sort of man was Werner Rosenstock?

IH: I think he was alright, at the time. I had certain arguments with him but I'd rather not comment on that. But the arguments came very much later.

AG: How did your husband get on with his business in England during the fifties and-?

IH: I think very well, in fact, he represented some people from Belgium and they very often came over and it was not always very easy to be the hostess, as well as to be the mother and the singer, but one had to just get on with it. But I did.

AG: Did he continue with the premises in Berners Street?

IH: Yes, until he had a stroke, and I then gave it up.

AG: What year was this?

IH: My husband had his stroke in May, 1968. And that was tough-going, because my daughter was only, not even eleven years old.

AG: Was he seriously impaired?

IH: Unfortunately, yes. He never spoke again. But I understood everything that he wanted and said. He died in the Hampstead General Hospital and they were absolutely marvellous.

AG: And what year did he pass away?

IH: 1968, in August 1968. It is something one doesn't forget. The only thing that kept me sane was that I had a daughter to look after. My son was almost grown up by then, in fact, completely grown up. He was already working.

AG: In fact, I was going to ask you about your children. Let's start with your son. Where did you send him to school?

IH: He first went to a little school in Childs Hill and then, I can't quite remember, I think then to Wessex Gardens, which was not terribly far, and then, because he was supposed to go to a school, which, in our opinion at the time, my late husband's and mine, was not the right thing because he was somewhat on the shy side, we sent him to a private school in Finchley.

AG: Do you remember the name of it?

IH: No. I'm afraid it doesn't exist anymore, but I don't remember the name. He finished in a college near King's Cross. That is all I can remember about that part, but he was already part-time working for a place called Waitrose when my late husband died.

AG: What-?

IH: He has his own business now, in the, what is it, food-. As far as I know, he delivers, he buys and delivers food.

AG: Is he married?

IH: He's married to a Greek Cypriot young lady and has two children.

AG: What age are your grandchildren?

IH: My grandchildren are, one is fifteen, the other is thirteen. And my daughter's children are the same age.

AG: What are the names of your son's children?

IH: My son's children are Peter, so it is Peter Heichelheim and Sofia Heichelheim, and my daughter's children, she is married and has two children, are Jennifer and Alec.

AG: And same questions about your daughter really, what sort of schooling did she have?

IH: She had similar schooling, except that, just before my husband became so ill, she was accepted at the Grammar School in Hendon. At the time, it was called Hendon County. Today I think it is called Hendon School, because, unfortunately, at the time when Margaret Thatcher was a Minister of Education, schools became, I can't remember, the Grammar School was stopped. I can't remember what it is called now and it is connected with another boys' school, which meant that in her class there were 9 girls to 18 boys. At the age of 13, I think 12 or 13, I thought this was wrong. And I put her to the same school, the same college that my son had gone to, near King's Cross. It's a well-known college. And she finished her education there.

AG: And what did she do then?

Tape 4: 20 minutes 51 seconds

IH: And she became-. At that time, she was already part-time in the Royal Academy of Music and she joined the London Schools Symphony Orchestra as a violin player. In fact, Hendon County had been responsible for her having the first violin. She had never-. She played the piano and had done very well and she played the violin there and learnt to play the violin and she became a viola player.

AG: Professionally?

IH: Yes.

AG: And how has her professional life developed?

IH: Very well indeed. She is very much sought after in small orchestras. She now plays an old instrument and she is very much looked for in that profession.

AG: And who is her husband?

IH: Her husband is an Englishman, Andrew Harper, who has been for about 25 or almost 26 years at British Petroleum, and he will pretty soon, unfortunately, retire from that profession.

AG: And are either of your children's families aware actively of their refugee Jewish heritage?

IH: My daughter left the Jewish religion to join the English, what is it? I've forgotten now what the religion is, the English religion.

AG: Anglican?

IH: Anglican. Is it Anglican?

AG: Yes, Church of England.

IH: Thank you. Church of England. Not because her husband wanted it but because she found she felt right. I was somewhat upset over this, as she is very much aware. But she made sure that if any of her children wanted to become or wanted to marry into the Jewish religion again, that this was possible. Both her son and her daughter.

AG Coming back to yourself, you mentioned earlier that you lived for some time in Munich. Perhaps you could tell me about how your life developed after the sad death of your first husband?

IH: About 16 years after my husband died, I became aware of the death of what I thought was a wonderful woman, Emmi Brandt, Emmi Sachs Brandt, who had lived in Lyndhurst Road with her then husband. And I sent a note to her then husband, or then her widower, to say how sorry I was that she had died, because she was a wonderful, wonderful woman. And her husband and I met and after a few months we became somewhat, how can we say, engaged. At that time, my mother was living with me in England. I had brought her from the United States because my father had died within ten months of my husband. And that was a terrific shock at that time. I was in America when my father died and I will never ever forget how the doctor of my father's at the then clinic called me and said, "Well, I suppose you know your father is dead". That is something I will not forget about the United States. I came back to England at the time and my father had asked me not to let my mother go into a home and my father and I agreed that my mother would come to live with me in England. She died in England, in Hertford Road.

Tape 4: 26 minutes 7 seconds

IH: And, by that time, my then friend and I had come together and my mother was very pleased with this. His name is Tobias Brandt. At the time, retired from British Airways.

AG: Also a refugee?

IH: Also a former refugee, as I said, whom I had met in Lyndhurst Road, where his wife had already lived for some time.

AG: And your second husband, if I can call him that, what part of Germany did he come from?

IH: He was born in Holland but lived in Berlin. And his family were very much involved, not only involved, but his mother's brother founded what is, or what was then called the Weltbühne.

AG: Oh!

IH: Yes, yes. It was his mother's brother. He was the author and beginner of the Weltbühne, with such names as Ossietzky, and many others whose names are of course familiar to him, but, at the time when I was a youngster, unfortunately I did not know anything about it. But, needless to say, my parents very much knew.

AG: And when was this episode in Munich?

Tape 4: 27 minutes 54 seconds

IH: My husband had lived in Munich with his wife Emmi for a number of years and wanted very much to go back there. And I said alright. I went over there with him and we had a flat in Munich and, at first, it was not so bad, but I later became somewhat, it became difficult for me to live in Munich. We made many journeys from Munich to the surrounding areas, which is beautiful. But there were one or two things that happened there, which suddenly made me realise I don't think I can live here.

AG: In what way?

IH: We made many friends, three or four whom we are very much in touch with even today, but there are some things, which reminded me of the earlier time. The extraordinary thing is that my husband, who would have probably suffered even more than I, in fact, I have never suffered in Germany before, could forget it and forgive it. I couldn't. In spite of the fact that we have some very wonderful friends, and really wonderful friends, and I know what the word friend means, it is difficult for me.

AG: And you've never been back to Breslau?

IH: Never.

AG: Do you not want to go back?

IH: Very lately, I was wondering what it was like, but I think I am now too old to travel that far.

AG: Is there anything else you'd like to tell me, any high points of your professional life in music?

IH: I don't know. I am very, very glad that my daughter's family at least has become as much interested in music as I have always been, in other words, my father's wonderful gift to us. And I'm glad that her children are going to enjoy it as much. It has helped me over many, many bad times, times which I want to forget, and thank God can.

AG: Coming now to how you see yourself, to your identity, if I were to ask you what nationality, what group you perceive yourself as belonging to, what would you answer?

IH: A human being.

AG: Ha! I have to push you a bit further than that. Do you consider yourself Jewish, German-Jewish, British?

IH: I think German-Jewish origin, British.

AG: And does the German-Jewish part, or the Jewish part, still play a part in your life?

IH: I don't know because I knew so little about Judaism in Germany. I have certainly learnt a great deal. I have sung in synagogues, not only in synagogues, but I have run part of Southgate Synagogue, I have sung in Alyth Gardens, very much so for a number of years. I have sung in churches as well. As you may remember, one of my first concerts with my father happened to have been in the Catholic Westminster Cathedral. And my governess was Catholic. And I, at the time when I was a child, knew more about the Catholic religion than about the Jewish religion. So I like to sort of, as a human being, in a way do a big circle, as far as religion is concerned.

AG: Your circle of friends, what proportion of them are British, what proportion are refugees?

Tape 4: 33 minutes 6 seconds

IH: I think equal. I really think equal. Some of them Jewish-English, some of them German-English, some of them just English, British, some of them non-Jewish Germans. And real friends. And I know what friends are.

AG: Do you take part in any activities of the Association of Jewish Refugees?

IH: I have become a volunteer a few years ago.

AG: And what do you do as a volunteer?

IH: Visiting the elderly, who need the occasional person to talk to. And I enjoy that very much. And I try and sort of make friends with them. Unfortunately, I have lost about four or five, who go the same way as we all will one day go.

AG: Well, if there's nothing else, I'd just like to ask you if you have, to close the interview, any message or statement you'd like to make to any family members, say, when they might come to watch this interview?

IH: Make friends! I'm serious. And it doesn't matter who, which and what. And against war, and I have only seen one real one, many people have seen more.

AG: Well, in that case, Inge Heichelheim I'll just say thank you very much indeed for doing this interview with me.

IH: I thank you for asking me and having me.

35 minutes 18 seconds

END OF INTERVIEW.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Tape 4: 35 minutes 35 seconds**Photo 1**

IH: I believe it is my mother and myself. I couldn't have been more than half a year, three quarters of a year, in 1920, early 1920 maybe, in Breslau, where I was born.

Photo 2

AG: Who are the people in this photograph?

IH: All my cousins, plus my mother's mother, my grandmother, who is the old lady in the middle. Starting from left, starting from a cousin, who unfortunately is dead by now, in fact the big one is a cousin who is dead by now; the next one is my brother who is very much alive in the United States; then, my grandmother is holding my smallest cousin, who is also dead, he committed suicide in Germany; then comes another cousin who is also dead, South African; another cousin, who is alive and who is married to a well-known singer, and myself.

AG: And where was this taken?

IH: In Breslau, one Christmas. But I cannot remember because I do not know how old I was there. My cousin must have been two or three. I may have been about ten or eleven. I don't know.

AG: About 1929?

IH: Possibly.

Photo 3

IH: This is my husband and myself, shortly after our wedding in 1946.

AG: And where was it taken?

IH: I am not certain but possibly at the Mounyfields.

AG: And where was that?

IH: In Chichester.

Photo 4

IH: These people are my husband, myself, my little daughter and my son. I think it could have been taken in 1958, in Hertford Road.

Photo 5

IH: That is my father and myself, and it was taken in the United States, in Kew Gardens, where my parents lived.

AG: What part of the United States?

IH: New York.

AG: And when was it taken?

IH: I believe in 1962.

Photo 6

IH: They are my son's family and my daughter's family.

AG: Could you tell me which is which?

IH: On the left side is my daughter's family: my daughter, her husband, her daughter and her son. And, on the right-hand side, is my daughter in-law, my son, my granddaughter and my grandson.

AG: And when was it taken?

IH: I believe it was taken about four or five years ago.

AG: And where was it taken?

IH: I am not certain but possibly in the photographer's house, in Hertford Road.

END.