In Touch

The Newsletter of the American Friends of the
Jewish Museum Hohenems, Inc.

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www.afjmh.org

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Letter from the President

TIMOTHY L. HANFORD

Dear Friends and Supporters of AFJMH:

It is my pleasure to share this spring edition of our newsletter with you. With all that demands our attention in daily life, it's nice to be able to let our minds wander to the small town in Austria that functions as part of our collective memory. Through our ancestors, we were in Hohenems as early as the 17th century and we return – as often as possible – in the 21st century.

In this issue, Museum Director Hanno Loewy tells us about his newest project to improve and expand the museum's permanent exhibits and to acquire up-to-date audio guides that will also help for guided outdoor tours. This project will involve a significant expenditure, and the AFJMH has already made a down-payment grant. But as you can imagine, more funding will be needed. If you are interested in helping out, please send your tax-deductible donations to the AFJMH with a note that you are contributing towards the audio upgrade.

While I may be biased, I believe Hohenems descendants have made a disproportionately large contribution to America. For example, in 2017 we learned about the impact of architect **Ely Jacques Kahn** on the New York skyline. In this issue, I think you will enjoy **Karla Galindo Barth**'s reflections on the Hohenems Jewish Cemetery—where we can all visit family. In addition, **Rega Wood** tells us about the late Walter Munk and his pioneering work in oceanography that—among other things—saved countless lives by predicting surf conditions on beaches during allied landings in World War II.

As you know, the mission of the AFJMH is to provide additional financial support for the Jewish Museum Hohenems. The AFJMH also provides financial assistance for maintaining the Hohenems Jewish Cemetery. Your support for the museum's exhibitions, its publications, its research, and its events is absolutely indispensable. **Accordingly, I would like to encourage you to continue your financial support.** If you didn't have a chance to make a contribution at the end of 2018, please send one in now. And if you did contribute last year, please feel free to make another contribution now—your donations will be put to good use.

The AFJMH is proud to have so many American Hohenems descendants as members. But we are always pleased to welcome more! Please send a note your siblings and cousins and urge them to take a look at the AFJMH website (**www.AFJMH.org**) and consider joining AFJMH.

Sincerely,

Tim Hanford
President

News from Hohenems:

Since November 11 citizens of Hohenems and Vorarlberg have regularly raised their voices against the politics of the the right-wing government in Vienna, against xenophobia and populism, and against the deportation of asylum seekers who have lived peacefully in Vorarlberg for years. Starting with weekly demonstrations in Hohenems in 2018, the movement "Enough is Enough!" is now organizing manifestations with thousands of participants in all towns of Vorarlberg. Among the speakers you regularly find social workers and experts of integration, medical doctors, artists and intellectuals, asylum seekers from the Middle East and from Africa, but also the CEOs of major companies in Vorarlberg that rely on immigration as the backbone of the economic strength of the whole region.

The photo shows the manifestation on the Salomon Sulzer Square in Hohenems on March 24, 2019.

Demonstrations in Hohenems against the deportation of asylum seekers

News from the Museum

DR. HANNO LOEWY

Dear Friends of the Jewish Museum,

I am writing this month to ask you for your support—for an important renewal in our museum. We invite you to become a patron of our new audio guides and tour guide systems. This sponsorship will help us to make our guided tours in the Jewish Quarter, the cemetery, and along the escape routes at the border more attractive for everyone in the future.

Twelve years have passed since we opened our new permanent exhibition. This spring we plan to give it a refresher. We have added new objects from our growing collection, made the inscriptions much easier to read, and have installed a new light system.

We were able to do this with support of the city, the state and some devoted donors from our region, and now we ask for your help to move us further. We are in the process of renewing our old audio guides, which have reached the end of their lifespan. We are not only equipping the museum with new, easier to use and more durable equipment, we are now purchasing a system that will also ensure good communication between our guides and our visitors outside the museum.

Many of our guests do not only enjoy our exhibitions in the museum, but also book our guided tours and outdoor workshops in the Jewish quarter, on the Jewish cemetery and along the Old Rhine, where thousands of Jewish refugees tried to save their lives between 1938 and 1945.

The new tour guide system, will allow our guides to communicate more easily with the group and also to present audio documents and testimonies along the trail, making these tours a vivid experience.

We hope very much for your support. For €500—you can take over the sponsorship for one of these devices. We will communicate this support both with a personal thank you to you as the patron of the tour guide and with a label on one of the new devices. This will make it so our visitors will always be in touch with you, as the visitors go through our museum and Hohenems.

We would be pleased if you would support us in this venture. If you are interested please contact the American Friends or us; and you can make your donation either through them (if you live in the United States) or directly to us. You will have our gratitude and that of our visitors!

Thanks in advance for your interest and commitment.

Hanno Loewy

News from the Museum *(Cont'd)*

Student project explores the future of the museum

For years as our museum attracts more and more visitors, our premises don't keep up with the necessities of our exhibitions, our staff and the overall expectations of our visitors. However, we would never give up the jewel of the Clara Heimann-Rosenthal Villa, the very heart of the museum and our activities. So together with our advisory committee and our board, as well as the Verein we carefully discussed options for further development on site.

We are glad to report that with financial help from the City of Hohenems and the State of Vorarlberg, we are now running a student project through the architecture department of the University of Liechtenstein. In February, thirteen young students, guided by architect Prof. Hugo Dworzak began to work on ideas of a possible extension to the museum. They will present and discuss first visions in April and finalize their plans this summer. We don't know yet in which direction this expertise will take us, but it definitely will help us to move forward. Please stay tuned to learn more about it.

New exhibition: All About Tel Aviv-Jaffa. The Invention of a City

On April 7, 2019 we celebrated the opening of our new major exhibition that explores the city of Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

These days, hardly any other metropolis is being celebrated as much as Tel Aviv—as an open-minded party city, as a Mecca for Startups and a gay capital, as "White City" and even the "worldwide largest ensemble of Bauhaus architecture." Or simply as an oasis in the midst of Israel's, Palestine's, and the Middle East's violent national, social and religious conflicts.

The first "Hebrew City" of modernity was founded as a suburb of Jaffa, the old Arab port city. However, after the war of 1948, Jaffa's few unwrecked structures turned into a backyard of the booming city—and a picturesque backdrop for tourists. To this day, Tel Aviv-Jaffa attempts to reinvent itself time and again. And those who lose in this process of ethnic conflict and gentrification are left in the dark.

Curated by Hannes Sulzenbacher and designed by Ada and Reinhard Rinderer, the exhibition "All About Tel Aviv-Jaffa" takes a look—together with Tel Aviv born photographer Peter Loewy—behind the scenes of this successful city branding.

It delves into the myths, abysses, and complex realities of a city that was built and shaped by waves of legal and illegal immigrants and refugees. A city that tries to forget its own history and doesn't think about the future. A city that tries to repress anything that is not "white."

The exhibition is accompanied by a catalogue that presents, in 464 pages, a journey through the present and past of Tel Aviv-Jaffa and its diverse cityscape. It includes contributions by historians and writers, architects and sociologists, political activists and artists—and the insightful photographs of Peter Loewy.

The opening was attended by hundreds of visitors, and featured speeches by Muhammad Jabali, an Israeli-Palestinian artist living in Berlin, and by curator Hannes Sulzenbacher, architect Ada Rinderer and photographer Peter Loewy. All the speakers gave food for thought. Syrian friends offered an eastern Mediterranean buffet, and everybody went home with a deepened interest in the complexity of a city that confronts us with questions about the impact of economic growth, ethnic and social domination and urban development wherever we live.

News from the Museum *(Cont'd)*

Next exhibition in Hohenems: The end of testimony?

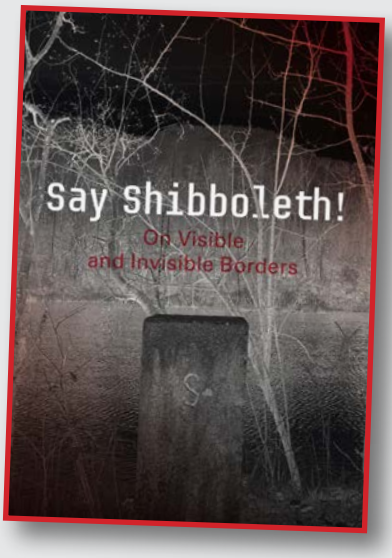
November 2019 to March 2020

Survivors of the Holocaust for many years were able to relate their experience to next generations – or at least they tried to. Many debates questioned the potential to understand what happened to the victims of mass extermination, to really grasp the full scale of their experience beyond stereotypes that fulfilled the needs of social and national narratives. But still the testimonies had a deep impact on many and the fact that the survivors are now, more than 70 years after liberation, vanishing from the scene forces historiographers and educators, museums and memorials to address puzzling new questions about the future of memory of the Holocaust.

The Jewish Museum Hohenems, together with the Concentration Camp Memorial of Flossenbürg in Northern Bavaria, and the Foundation "Memory, Responsibility and Future" of the Federal Republic of Germany will discuss these questions in a joint exhibition that will examine the stock of video interviews in various institutions and will put them into the context of a changing public discourse about World War II and the Holocaust since 1945.

Jewish Museum Exhibitions traveling around the globe

"Say Shibboleth! On Visible and Invisible Borders"



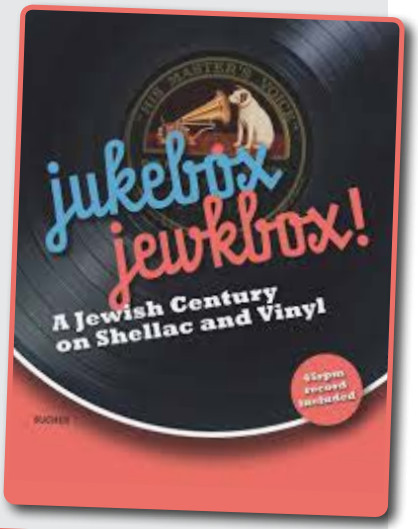
Our show on borders will now exhibit in the Jewish Museum of Munich from May 28 through February 2020. We are proud to be able to continue our cooperation on our exhibition projects with the Munich museum.

Our English Catalogue, edited by Boaz Levin, Hanno Loewy, Anika Reichwald (Ed.), *Say Shibboleth! On Visible and Invisible Borders* (Bucher Verlag, Hohenems 2018, 29,80 € + shipping, about 250 p.) is still available. It has contributions by Lawrence Abu Hamdan, Ovidiu Anton, Francis Alys, Emily Apter, Zach Blas, Sophie Calle, Arno Gisinger, Vincent Grunwald, Zali Gurevitch, Gabriel Heim, Katarina Holländer, Ryan S. Jeffery, Leon Kahane, Boaz Levin, Mikael Levin, Hanno Loewy, Fiamma Montezemolo, Pınar Öğrenci, Selim Özdogan, Anika Reichwald, Frances Stonor Saunders, Fazal Sheikh, Quinn Slobodian, Marina Warner, Vladimir Vertlib and Najem Wali.

"Jukebox. Jewkbox! A Century on Shellac and Vinyl"

Our most successful traveling exhibition ever, presenting the history of global music business and global culture following the career of Shellac and Vinyl, will now thrill the crowd in Australia. *(More on page 11)*

The Jewish Museum of Sydney opened the exhibition on April 14, 2019 and the show will run through January 2020.



News from the Museum *(Cont'd)*

Preservation of the Cemetery

BY KARLA GALINDO-BARTH

Have you heard of the Chinese Bamboo Tree parable? Like any plant, the bamboo requires nurturing; water, fertile soil, and sunshine. In its first years, we see no visible signs of activity, no growth above the soil. Finally, around the fifth year we can see the first signs of growth. Chinese Bamboo Trees grow 80 feet in about six weeks. If the Bamboo Tree didn't first develop a strong unseen foundation it couldn't have sustained its life as it grew.

The Chinese Bamboo Tree parable explains so well that a tree without roots can't survive; just as our history relies on its past.

The fate of cemeteries is closely linked to our history as memories sculpted in stones are testimonies of the past.

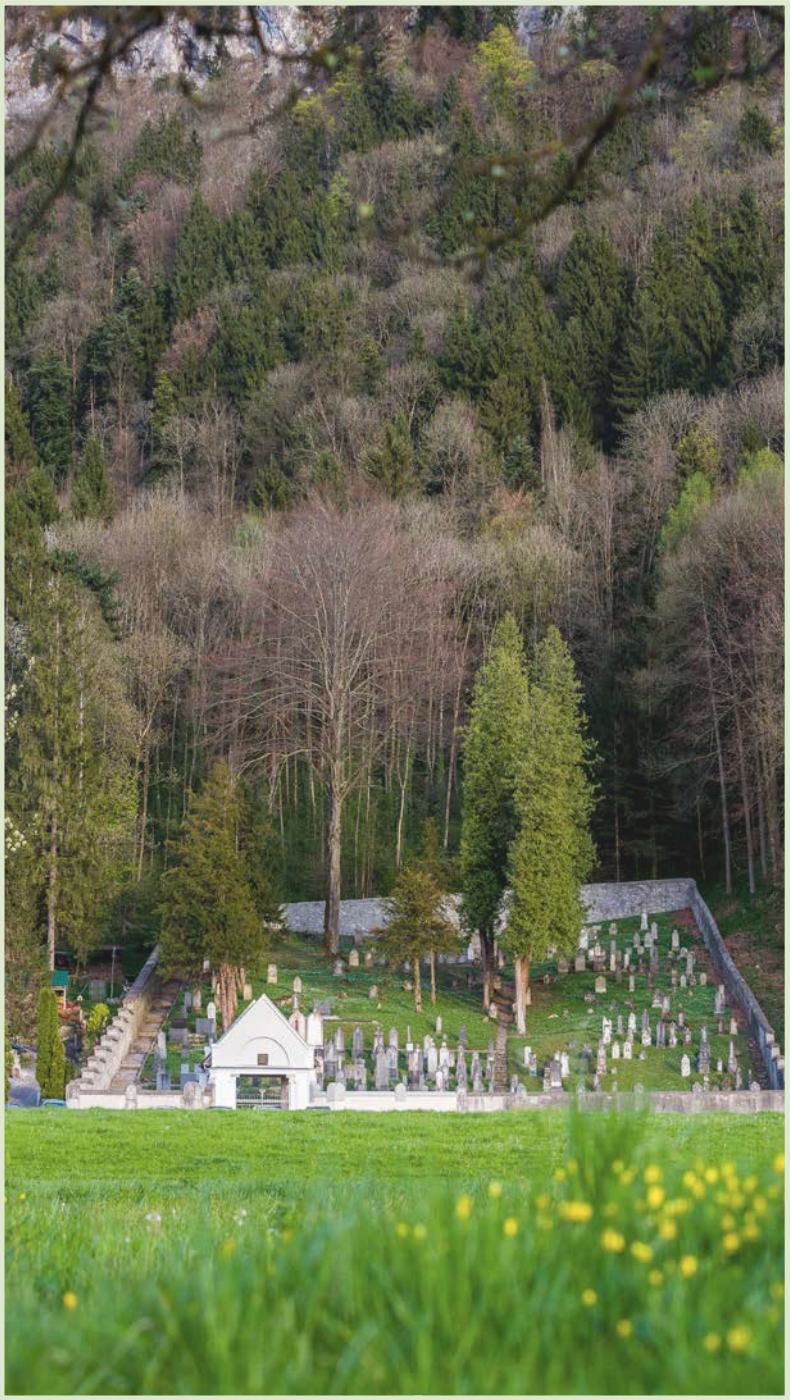
In life, people enjoy the beauty of their physical surroundings, but when we die, all of the material possessions are left behind, and beauty becomes meaningless. It's only the accumulated spiritual wealth that remains immortal, just like a timeless rock, which stays forever. This is one of the reasons for the old Jewish practice of putting stones or pebbles on top of tombstones.

There are many ways to research and learn about our history. Studying gravestones in the cemeteries is one of the best ways to find out more about a town's history. Cemeteries are a silent testimony of the past; through the interpretation of gravestones, we can find an important source for social, cultural and family genealogy. Indeed, the burial custom is an important aspect of the history of a community. There are many elements and symbolisms in the cemetery that are very important to understand and reveal.

Thanks to the Jewish Museum of Hohenems and the preservation of the cemetery, we can see a glimpse of our heritage carved in stone. The Shoa didn't erase the history of our ancestors and now we have fascinating facts that can help us understand the myths, mysteries and cultural heritage. We must preserve a time capsule to eventually reveal to future generations. The preservation of the cemetery is both a religious and moral obligation for Jews and descendants.

The impact that this small cemetery can have on the world is tremendous, not only because of the importance in the existing of the memory of the Shoa (holocaust) and its lessons for future generations, but also because our history should be preserved and told.

"the soul never ages, it only becomes more vibrant" The Rebbe



Walter Munk

Walter Munk, son of Regina Pauline Engelsberg (nee Brunner) and Hans Munk, descendant of Marko Brunner, died of pneumonia on Friday, February 8th at his home in La Jolla, California surrounded by his wife Mary, his daughters, Kendall and Edie, and several grandchildren. He was 101 years old.

For those of us descended from the "Vienna Brunners" (scions of Lucien), Walter was the last of his generation. The last who was born in Vienna and emigrated to the U.S. We will miss his generosity, his sense of humor, his great stories about interesting people and travelling the world. But we will also miss him because he takes a piece of our family history with him.

In Memoriam of Walter Munk

REGA WOOD, NIECE OF DR. MUNK

Walter Munk (1917-2019) was a man who enjoyed life to the fullest and who didn't bother with what he did not enjoy. As an Austrian adolescent, for example, he enjoyed tennis and skiing but not school, so he paid little attention to school work, with the result that he didn't do well at school. He planned instead to prepare for a career as a ski instructor. His concerned mother, Rega Engelsberg, acted on advice to send him to the Silver Bay School for Boys (1918-1935) at Lake George, NY. He liked the school, but he didn't abandon his enthusiasm, instead he became president and founder of the school's ski club.

Though for some time Walter continued to disappoint his mother, he owed to her his charming habit of self-deprecation. After a disappointing and short tenure in the family business of banking, working as a runner for Hugh Casel & Co., Walter drove across the country to apply to Caltech. But as he himself pointed out, he had to tell the Dean of Admissions that he had not completed a written application. So being admitted to Caltech, he said, was the luckiest thing that ever happened to him. And, of course, he didn't stop skiing, once again starting a ski club as its president. And on this occasion the Caltech team competed successfully against UCLA and Stanford.

At Caltech, Walter reports that he wasn't a very good student until his junior year. Before he met professors Beno Gutenberg (geophysics) and Peter Buwalda (geology) he wasn't genuinely interested in his studies. "Until then I was even at Caltech just sort of farting around." But he also reports that Buwalda permitted him and Gutenberg to measure strike-slip displacement after a major earthquake.

His interest captured, Walter became a good student. He reports on a Buwalda field trip. "I remember camping out in the desert on a moonlight night and looking up at the snow covered Sierra Nevada, with Buwalda speaking about fault dynamics and the formation of mountains. I had become a good student."

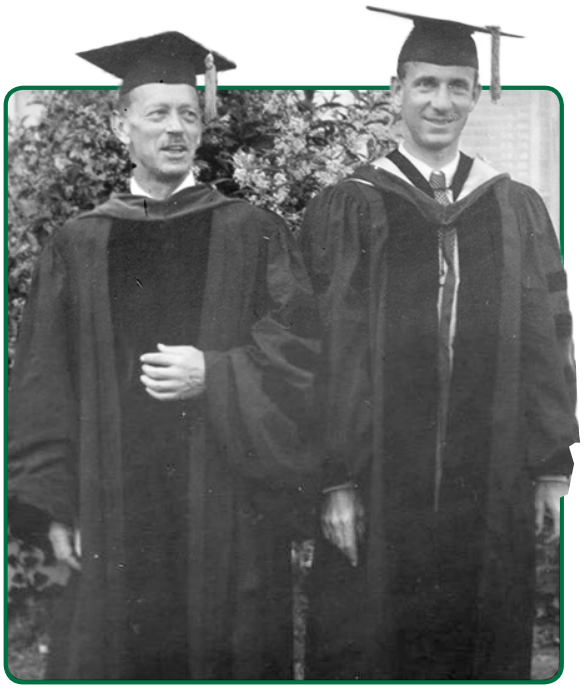
Despite being a good student, Walter's next career move was serendipitous. Also in his junior year, he was in love with Barbara Anderson, who planned to spend her summer in La Jolla, so he sought out a summer job there. Once again, he just drove off, this time to ask the director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Harold Sverdrup, for a summer job. He got the job which paid $50 a month but also included the opportunity to take abalone from the pier and lots of parties. At La Jolla, his affection for Ms. Anderson cooled, but Walter also met the two most important influences on his

In Memoriam of Walter Munk *(Cont'd)*

subsequent career, Sverdrup and Roger Revelle, who had just gotten his Ph.D.

When Walter began his Ph.d. work with Sverdrup it was 1939, and Walter's career nearly came to an end. He had earlier written to his family in Vienna at the time of the Anschluss offering to come home, an offer which—since they themselves were leaving—they naturally rejected. So he enlisted in the US Army and became a member of the ski troops on Mt. Rainier. He went from private to corporal—and then back to private again after losing his way on a march. As his enlistment term ended, he found himself bored by his sergeant's lectures on when to salute, so he was happy to leave the Army and join a small group at Scripps who were working on Anti-Submarine warfare. That work temporarily came to an end when Walter and Sverdrup lost their clearances because they were accused of being Nazi sympathizers. Walter reports that his clearance was reestablished in part because his landlady testified to his loyalty, though she also said he was so untidy that she would never rent to him again.

Walter's most distinguished wartime service was in planning for amphibious landings. He learned that practice landings were called off when wave-height exceeded five feet, since under those conditions the landing craft would be swamped. But he also knew that in the areas where landings were planned in North Africa in the winter of 1942, wave heights often exceeded six feet, so much of the time a landing would be disastrous. Unfortunately, none of the planners had considered the problem, and Walter couldn't get his superiors to realize that wave height prediction was crucial. He was, as he reports, "a nobody without a track record." So Walter persuaded Sverdrup to join him in Washington. And since Sverdrup was a world-renowned oceanographer, they got permission to work on the problem, and they found two relatively calm days suitable for the landing in Oran, the first successful Allied offensive of the war. Thereafter they established a school for meteorologists at La Jolla that trained all the officers who made wave predictions in the Atlantic and Pacific. Two of their students helped plan for the Normandy landing. Their predictions persuaded Eisenhower to delay the landing 24 hours. And, according to a 1965 book by Blair Kinsman: *"... there are some thousands of World War II veterans alive today who would have been dead in the surf had Sverdrup and Munk not done their best with what they had" (Wind Waves, p. 321).*



Though he worked principally with Sverdrup at Scripps, Walter got his degree from UCLA in 1947, not long after he married Martha Chapin in 1945. Martha was a screenwriter whose credits included "Lightning Strikes West," from whom Walter was divorced in 1953. He wrote his 19 page dissertation after Sverdrup told him "If you don't get your thesis in, I will have to ask you to leave." Walter reported that the thesis was about two different things that caused an increase in wave period, but he also reports that it was "awful"—So bad that when years later UCLA called to offer him a distinguished alumni award, Walter thought for a minute that UCLA was going to cancel the degree. But as he reports, *"Fortunately there is no known technique for a university to withdraw your degree once granted."*

Walter spent much of 1952-1953 on board the RV Horizon which participated in IvyMike, the H-Bomb test at Eniwetok that resulted in a crater 1.9 km (6,230 ft) in diameter and 50 m (164 ft) deep where the island of Elugelab once was; the blast and water waves from the explosion caused some waves up to 6 m (20 ft) high. 250 nautical miles east of Elugelab, Walter and Willard Bascom set up a bottom pressure recorder to monitor the explosion in case it set off a tsunami and observed the test from small rafts (out of sight of one another and the ships) and connected by piano wire to the recorder below.

In Memoriam of Walter Munk *(Cont'd)*

The money Scripps earned from their participation paid for a variety of oceanographic experiments on the way home.

After he reached home, Walter married Judith Horton on June 20, 1953. Judith had been stricken with polio a few years earlier on her twenty-first birthday, just when she planned to enter the Harvard School of Design, after studying architecture at Bennington College with Richard Neutra. Walter described her as the perfect partner for whom polio was a challenge not a handicap. Their marriage lasted more than 52 years until her death on May 19, 2006.

In 1956 Walter and his colleague, Frank Snodgrass performed swell measurements at the Mexican Island of Guadalupe with astonishing results. Their results suggested the swell reaching the West coast of Mexico had come from far away. Indeed, their dispersive signatures (the gradually decreasing wave period), indicated a range bigger than the Pacific Ocean was wide. They must have come from 13,500 to 20,000 kilometers away. Frank set up a triangular array on the West side of San Clemente that indicated that the solution to the puzzle of this distant origin was that the swells originated in storms in the Indian Ocean and passed between Antarctica and New Zealand to reach the Pacific.

Large-scale experiments were then conducted eight years later to measure this southern swell propagating across the entire Pacific. Stations were located at New Zealand, Samoa, Palmyra (an uninhabited equatorial island), on FLIP (Scripps' Floating Instrument Platform), Hawaii, and Yakutat, Alaska. Walter chose Samoa, and he took his entire family (including to his two young daughters) with him to spend 100 days on Tutuila Island in American Samoa. It seems that Walter persuaded Judith to do the measurements from 4am-8am. Perfect partner, indeed! For more on this research see: *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MX5cKoOm6Pk&feature=youtu.be*

Walter was also interested in tides and specifically the puzzles associated with their generation by the forces exerted on the earth by the moon and the sun. Apart from the tides, the gravitational pull between the tidal bulges and the moon produces torque that slightly accelerates the rotation of the moon as Immanuel Kant argued in 1754, in an essay that Walter ridiculed for its long title: *"Untersuchung der Frage, ob die Erde in ihrer Umdrehung um die Achse, wodurch sie die Abwechselung des Tages und der Nacht hervorbringt, einige Veränderung seit den ersten Zeiten ihres Ursprungs erlitten habe und woraus man sich ihrer versichern könne."* Collaborating with Carl Wunsch, Walter developed a theory that accounts for deep ocean mixing – the mixing of warm upper layer water with cold deep water in the Atlantic Ocean. They claimed that tidal dissipation of the torque force exerted by the moon was in part responsible for this mixing. Though Walter thinks the theory might well be described as lunatic, it at least has the merit of being stated in an essay with a short title: **"The Moon, Of course."** *(https://tos.org/oceanography/assets/docs/10-3_munk.pdf)*

One of Walter's best known publications, "Space-time scales of internal waves," is an example of his expectation that geophysical research when it is successful will become obsolete. Aiming for simplicity in the description of a complicated phenomenon, internal waves (their temperature, salinity, and velocity), Christopher Garrett and Walter chose a spectrum

In Memoriam of Walter Munk *(Cont'd)*

that could be factored into a function of frequency times a function of vertical wave number. They called that spectrum, the G-M spectrum, expecting it to be replaced soon. But, in fact, it has persisted and stimulated lots of research.

Nonetheless, in 2008 Walter awarded that spectrum the William Leighton Jordan Esq. Award for "most misleading contribution" to the field of oceanography at a celebration for his friend, Christopher Garrett.

"*Ocean acoustic tomography (OAT aka ATOC Acoustic Thermometry of the Ocean Climate)*," also coauthored with Chris Garrett is a response to what Walter called the "*Mesoscale Revolution*" that is the discovery that oceanographers were wrong to suppose that ocean circulation was time invariant. In fact, 95% of the energy associated ocean circulation is produced by ocean weather. That meant that a new system of sampling had to be developed, and Walter and Chris proposed OAT for the purpose, which takes its name from the use of sound to map temperatures and currents based on the time required for sound travel between two measuring instruments. The first test of OAT was conducted at Heard Island.

A major concern was whether the distant stations would be able to detect such signals.

His collaborators had made very various estimates ranging from "undetectable" to "easily detectable." So Walter was worried: "I cannot think of any other experiment we conducted where the outcome was so uncertain." But he need not have worried. Even before the experiment got underway, he had confirmation both from Bermuda and from Whidbey Island, near Seattle, that a test transmission had been received, from opposite directions around the globe. That moment which established the feasibility of global acoustic transmissions Walter describes as the high point of his career.

It was also, however, the beginning of a serious problem, since it prompted concern about the dangers of acoustic transmission to marine mammals. Walter and his colleagues were responsible for the first study of the problem, which was conducted prior to the Heard Island experiment in tomography. Conducted by a team of biologists, this study found no harmful effects on marine animals. Unfortunately, however, it remains the case that further research is required to establish what the effects of acoustic testing are over the long term. And the situation is complicated by the fact the decibel scale in air and in water differs, such that 195db corresponds to 260W in water and 160 million watts in air. So there is plenty of room for misunderstanding.

Walter didn't want to give up however, since accurate measurements of ocean temperature are essential to dealing intelligently with climate change. That's because so much heat is stored in oceans, and measuring global temperature variations needs "to be understood, predicted and subtracted from overall warming in order to convince society to do something about the human contribution to the problem." Walter believed that ocean tomography can do a much better job measuring temperatures and currents over large regions of the ocean and should be used in conjunction with the Argo floats currently in use. Also in connection with the problem of climate change Walter made numerous studies of sea level rise, which suggested that we do not understand ***sea level rise*** *(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC124440)*.

The earth wobbles—that is, the angle of its spin varies as the relative location of the center of the earth's mass to the axis of its rotation shifts. The closer the mass is to the axis, the faster the spin and the shorter the length of the day. As early as 1916 Harold Jeffreys noticed that shift in the air mass over Siberia had to lead to such a wobble. Other factors, in addition to weather related shifts, include tidal effects, sea level rise and changes in the earth's mantle. And in 1955, Walter was at Cambridge meeting with Jeffreys, who remembered Walter's mother as a botany student. So Walter's interest was captured. And by 1961 working with a persistent student, Gordon MacDonald, he made an important contribution. The two did not so much solve the problem as point to one, now known as 'Munk's enigma'—namely, the problem of accounting for sea level rise given what we know, or think we know, about the slowing of the earth's rotation and the amplitude and orientation of the earth's axis.

From the time of his wartime collaboration with the armed forces, Walter took pride in the productive results of his collaboration with the military. Most notably, he has been associated with the Navy. But his association with the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR) also bore fruit. In this period he was working on long-period waves, and at the same time he was advising the government about seismographic testing. Working with the Berkner panel he helped improve the seismic capacity of the detection system agreed by the Geneva conference of experts in 1959. They redefined the requirement based on a signal-to-noise ratio. This helped overcome an impasse in negotiations and paved the way to the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963. Walter's work on this problem is reflected in an article coauthored by R. Haubrich and G. Backus. More generally, Walter prided himself on his work in partnership with the Department of Defense and with

In Memoriam of Walter Munk *(Cont'd)*

JASON (a small group of scientists and engineers advising the Department). From 1984 he held the Secretary of the Navy Chair in Oceanography, and he credited much of what he had accomplished to his partnership with the Navy.

The 1960s also saw Walter's most important institutional contribution, the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics (IGPP) at Scripps. He had been tempted by another offer, and Roger Revelle and Judith persuaded him he could do anything he wanted to and remain in La Jolla. In this building project, as in the construction of their lovely home, Seiche, Judith was a full partner. In this partnership, as in the raising of their two lovely daughters, Edith and Kendall, she took the lead. Both girls were named after members of her family, only their tragically short-lived eldest daughter Lucian, was named after a Brunner, Rega Engelsberg's father, Lucian Brunner.

Judith chose Lloyd Ruocco to be the architect and persuaded him to work with the university administration, which he was not anxious to do. Working with the campus architect, Judith and Walter made all the decisions and raised half the money to construct the IGPP laboratory. Walter took the 243K he got from the AFOSR as sign that Air Force was grateful for his earlier work. When space ran out at the original building, Walter and Judith kept on building on the steep slope on the west side of the Biological Grade to construct the Roger & Ellen Revelle Laboratory of the Cecil and Ida Green Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics.

One of Walter's nicest connections to the Brunner family was the result of his introduction to Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara who studied marine biology at Scripps. Scheduled to stay at Seiche for a few days, Giuseppe stayed for nine years until he received his degree. Carlo and Sylvia Palumbo Fossati, friends of Rega Engelsberg's cousin, Hilda Brunner (grandmother of Luisella, who is organizing the next reunion in Milano, and Helen Brunner), introduced Giuseppe to Walter in Venice. Giuseppe thinks of Walter almost as a second father, and Walter considered it a high honor to be asked to be best man at Giuseppe's wedding. The rest of us were introduced by Giuseppe to a species of Manta ray he discovered and named after Walter, the **Mobula Munkiana** or **Munk's Devil Ray**, the *"beautiful flying saucers in the Sea of Cortez."* To see an image of them flying *https://blog.nationalgeographic.org/2016/07/05/mobula-munkiana-the-secret-of-el-barril.*

In 2011 Walter married the devoted Mary Coakley, President of the Friends of La Jolla Shores. I like to think that for the occasion she wore a small gold Mobula charm suspended on a chain. At any rate you can see her wearing such a charm at *www.lajollalight.com/lifestyle/cm-ljl-munk-story-part-two-20171027-story.html*. On the occasion of his Kyoto prize reception, The San Diego Union Tribune quotes Walter saying that when he first came to La Jolla people said "*that the community consisted of the newly-wed and nearly-dead. I now qualify on both counts.*"

Mary Coakley Munk suggests that we remember Walter by contributing to the **Map of the Grand Canyons at the La Jolla Educational Plaza** at *www.gofundme.com/ocean-awarenessone-tile-at-a-time*. Walter and Mary spent years working on a 2,400 square foot mosaic depicting the coastal ocean and its fauna. The project includes one of Walter's illustrations of the wave refraction resulting from the Grand Canyons of La Jolla. It will be installed on Walter Munk Way just south of Scripps to educate visitors about how precious the ocean is and to encourage them to become better stewards.

Mary and Walter also founded the Walter Munk Foundation for the Oceans to continue Walter's legacy of daring exploration and discovery through scientific research, education, and ocean conservation. The inaugural Walter Munk Scholar Award will be awarded jointly with the Marine Technology Society to a postdoc this summer; the foundation will also support a joint French/American/Austrian Expedition at Lake Altaussee, in the place where Walter had so much fun playing tennis and skiing. Walter always wanted to give back to the place he loved so much.

Walter's charming daughter, Edie Munk, invites us to contact the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and contribute to the **"Walter Munk Endowed Chair in Ocean Exploration"** at *scripps.ucsd.edu/walter-munk-endowed-chair-ocean-exploration*.

Perhaps if we contribute, one day the holder of that chair will awaken the interest of another student who is "just sort of farting around."

Opening of the Exhibition: "Jukebox. Jewkbox! A Jewish Century on Shellac and Vinyl" on April 14, 2019

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Memories of Hohenems

PHOTOS COURTESY OF TIM HANFORD

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