Alfred M. Bloch

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After attending school, Bloch studied at the Technical University of Munich , where he earned a doctorate in engineering. From 1929 to 1933 he worked as an assistant for applied mechanics at this university. He also worked at the state railway in Munich, where he developed an advanced signal transmission system.

After the National Socialists came to power in the spring of 1933, Bloch was pushed out of university life because of his Jewish descent. In 1934 he moved to Dublin, where he conducted research at Trinity College. It was around this time that he invented a device for measuring surface resistance strain. In 1936 he moved to the General Electric Company, where he worked as an electrical engineer until 1964.

At the end of the 1930s, the National Socialist police organs classified Bloch as an enemy of the state: In the spring of 1940, the Reich Security Main Office in Berlin put him on the special search list GB, a list of people who would be identified and arrested with special priority by the SS in the event of a successful invasion and occupation of the British Isles by the Wehrmacht. [1]

From 1939 to 1942 he was interned as an enemy alien. [2]

In 1966, Bloch, whose specialty was high-frequency vibrations, was appointed Associate Reader at Brunel University. In 1977 he received an honorary doctorate from this university.

Reference

- *Longman's Who's Who of British Scientists* 1969/70.
- William D Rubinstein/ Michael Jolles/Hilary L. Rubinstein: *The Palgrave Dictionary of Anglo-Jewish History* , pp. 101f.

p.s. Alfred lived with his mother, Louise nee Silberstein and remained unmarried.