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Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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Hebrew University, 1955-1956.



# SCOPUS



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JERUSALEM**

חִכְמוֹת בְּנֵתָה בִּיתָה  
WISDOM HATH BUILT  
HER HOUSE  
*Prov. 9,1*

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*Photograph on front cover:*

A University student instals an anemograph  
(wind-recording instrument) at Elath for  
the Meteorological Service of the Israel  
Research Council. (See article on page 13).



# SCOPUS

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THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

September, 1955

אלול תשט"ו

## Where Thanks Are Due

IT is with deep regret mingled with sincere good wishes that the Hebrew University this month takes leave of Professors Dostrovsky, Fekete, Koebner and Tur-Sinai who, on having reached the retiring age, are joining the ranks of Professors Emeriti. As indicated elsewhere in this issue, all are men who have been associated with the University for many years. They have given of their best to their students, and at the same time have done research work, each in his particular field, which has contributed notably towards the advancement of science and learning and thus enhanced the prestige of the University with which their names are linked. Although all of them will undoubtedly continue to maintain their interest in the University and to give it the benefit of their assistance when necessary, their retirement from active service spells a loss which will be keenly felt.

Fortunately, the loss is not as great as it would have been if they, like Professor Bergman who retired earlier this year and like the others who preceded him, had not trained a young generation of scholars and scientists who are now, or will soon be, capable of succeeding them. The steadily increasing number of appointments to the academic staff from among our own graduates has in fact been one of the most heartening developments at the University

in recent years. It has not only reflected favourably on the level of teaching and research at the Hebrew University and on the calibre of our students, but has also made a major contribution towards solving a very serious problem—that of finding the many new teachers rendered necessary by the unprecedented growth of the University within the last few years. Although great efforts have been made to secure additional teaching forces from abroad, few of those able to meet the requirements of the University are ready to join it under the present difficult conditions, and the result is that there are still a number of departments which lack the full complement of teaching staff. It is clear, therefore, that if not for those students whose talents were recognised by their teachers, who needed only a certain period of postgraduate training abroad in order to qualify them for posts at the Hebrew University, and who were offered fellowships for the purpose, the situation would have been grave indeed.

Thus it is that among the many emotions inevitably present on an occasion such as this, not the least is that of gratitude to the new Professors Emeriti, as to their predecessors: gratitude for their services to the University in the past, and gratitude for the solid foundations they have laid for the future.



# TSCHARNA RAYSS—The University's Only Woman Professor



By LOTTA LEVENSOHN

at the University of Geneva that Zionism became for Professor Rayss the dominant ideal that has shaped her life from that day to this. When the Hebrew University was still only an idea fermenting in the minds of a few enthusiasts, young Tscharna Rayss decided that one day, when it was finally opened, she would join its band of scientists.

And when it *was* opened in 1925, she was present not only as a visitor but as an aspirant to a post in its future Science Faculty. "I realised," she recalls, "that it was then only the nucleus of a University and that years would pass before a botany department could be started. Still, I could take up some line of research for the country's development. The late Professor Otto Warburg, then Palestine's leading botanist, suggested that since a fishing industry was being planned, I would do well to start research on the phyto-plankton, a tiny floating water plant that fishes thrive on." So Professor Rayss went back to Europe and began the intensive researches on the phyto-plankton that she continues to this day, with benefits to Israel's developing fisheries.

In 1925 Professor Rayss was already well-established in her profession, holding a senior botanical post in the University of Bucharest and simultaneously serving as assistant director of the Plant Pathology Section of the Agricultural Research Institute of Rumania. The numerous studies she published in French, German and Rumanian botanical journals won her a considerable reputation abroad as well as at home. Quite early in her career she was invited year after year to give summer courses at leading French universities. Incidentally, the latest tribute to her scientific achievements came in 1954, when she was elected a corresponding Member of the *Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles et Mathématiques de Cherbourg*.

Connected with the Hebrew University since its Science Faculty was organised in  
(Concluded on page 6)

IT was not easy to get Dr. Tscharna Rayss, the Hebrew University's only woman professor, to talk about herself. But when she was asked why she had broken off a promising scientific career in Europe in order to accept a call from Jerusalem twenty years ago, her reserve melted instantly.

"Eretz Israel had drawn me like a magnet", came the quick response, "ever since I became a Zionist during my student days before the first world war. It had always been my dearest wish to live and work in the Land. As a botanist I felt I could do something towards its agricultural development."

By what chance, wondered the interviewer, had this dark-eyed, plainly dressed woman elected to be a botanist when so many Russian-Jewish girls of her generation had gone in for medicine, dentistry and midwifery.

"There was no 'chance' about it at all," she replied. "Ever since my early childhood, when I was growing up on my parents' large estate in Southern Russia, I had loved Nature and puzzled over many of her secrets. I could not have chosen differently."

It was while she was majoring in botany



# A Great National Treasure

THE fad of autograph hunting is international. Everywhere the world over teenagers and youth will stop at almost nothing to make Cabinet Ministers, their favourite actors, glamorous military heroes and visiting celebrities sign their "autograph books".

But there are also those—and their number is very small—who know that certain manuscripts, original letters and notes are of a value that transcends fads and superficial notions; that such collections are immensely valuable and may one day become a great national treasure.

Israel has such a national treasure. It consists of the 11,000 manuscripts and autographs of famous Jews and the 6,000 likenesses of some of them which one lone man has been amassing during the past 58 years, and which now constitute the Abraham Sharon Collection of Jewish Autographs and Portraits in the Jewish National and University Library.

Seventy-four year old Abraham Sharon (formerly Schwadron), a chemist by profession and a collector by hobby and vocation, has devoted his entire life to hunting down the handwritings of outstanding Jews. His endeavours have certainly been crowned with success, for included in his vast collection are documents which many people would give a small fortune to acquire.

Not so long ago the Library and Dr. Sharon exhibited a few of the manuscripts in Jerusalem. Not much space was available, unfortunately, but the little there was on a glass-covered table held the handwritings and pic-

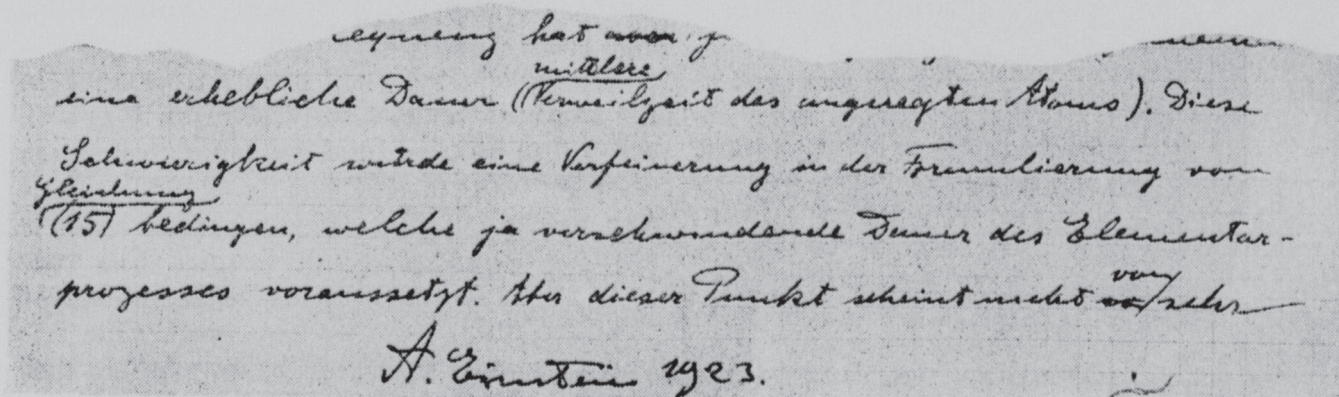
## Library's Unique Collection of Jewish Autographs

By RUTH CALE

tures of Jewish scholars, scientists, artists and statesmen whose memory will never die.

There was Albert Einstein's original Relativity Theory, written nearly 40 years ago in the Professor's neat handwriting. (The collection also includes the original manuscripts of Einstein's "Simplified Derivation of the Equivalence of Mass and Energy" and his "Generalised Theory of Gravitation".) There was the original text of Naphtali Herz Imber's "Hatikva"; a letter by Heinrich Heine, complaining to his friend Moser that conversion to Christianity did not make him less lonely and isolated; Theodor Herzl's signature, three times in Latin characters and three times in Hebrew; a contract, signed by the widow of David Schwartz and Count Zepelin, proving that the former was the inventor of this peculiar airship.

It all began, Dr. Sharon recalls, when at the age of 16 he took issue with Chief Rabbi Guedemann of Vienna over a book of his on the education and culture of Western Jews in the Middle Ages. From his village home in Galicia young Schwadron courage-



sequenz hat eine  
mittlere  
eine erhebliche Dauer (Dauerzeit des ungestörten Atoms). Diese  
Schwierigkeit wurde eine Verfeinerung in der Formulierung von  
Gleichung  
(15) bedingen, welche ja vornehmlich die Dauer des Elementar-  
prozesses voraussetzt. Aber dieser Punkt scheint nicht ~~so~~ sehr  
A. Einstein 1923.

Excerpt from manuscript of Einstein's "Theory of Relativity"

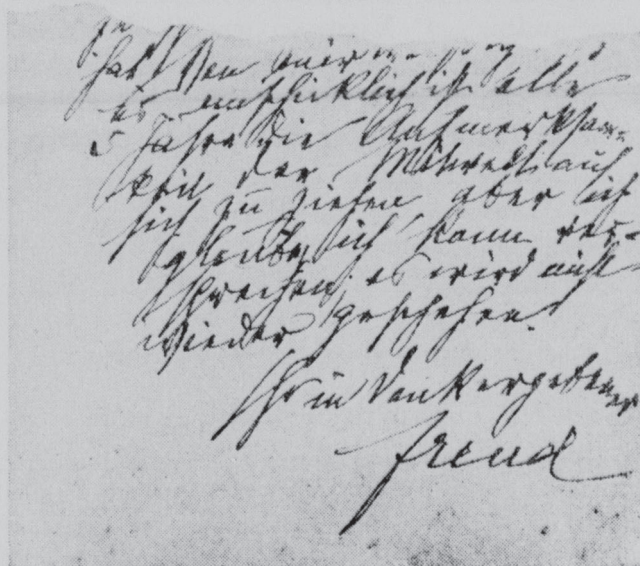


ously wrote to the learned man and was astonished when he received a personal answer in which the writer accepted his criticisms. That gave him an idea. "Why not," he thought, "write to other famous Jews? They may answer too, and then I'll have their signatures."

Ever since then Sharon has been tracking down manuscripts and handwritings of Jews all over the world. He requests, argues, pleads... Often he has travelled long distances to get what he wanted. And all his modest means have been sunk into the collection.

He came to Palestine in 1926 and immediately turned over his treasure to the Jewish National and University Library. Since then he has been its "keeper", in University employ. Then the collection counted a few thousand pieces; but in these past thirty years, thanks to his efforts, it has grown enormously and is still growing.

The collection includes handwritings in many languages—some merely signatures, others long and important documents. The original manuscript of a decision by Rabbi Caro, author of the *Shulhan Arukh*, is the earliest, dating back to the beginning of the 16th century. But there are manuscripts also of other famous rabbis, such as Rabbi Levi Isaac of Berditchev and the Vilna Gaon; of scientists like Paul Ehrlich and August von Wassermann; of Sigmund Freud and Henri Bergson. Pages from Moses Mendelssohn's translation of the Psalms into German rub shoulders with documents signed by Chaim Solo-



Extract of a letter by Freud

## TSCHARNA RAYSS

(Concluded from page 4)

1934, Professor Rayss has happily and unstintingly taken advantage of the ever-widening opportunities her work has opened up to her. Jointly with her colleagues she has made extensive investigations of the flora, vegetation and plant life of Israel and the Middle East generally. She has trained numerous botanical experts, some of whom hold important posts in the University and Government, and imbued them with her own zeal for service to the country. In addition to her studies of the phyto-plankton for fish food, she conducts a major line of research on mushrooms and other fungi (including dangerous pests that attack crops). Both fish and mushrooms having a high protein value, her researches prove especially helpful in these days of protein shortages in Israel. The fish-breeders and mushroom-growers in settlements up and down the country gratefully rely on her for expert advice.

The trials and struggles inevitably connected with life in Israel have only strengthened the attachment—she herself calls it a *kesher nafshi* (bond of the spirit)—which this distinguished woman scientist feels for her beloved homeland. Her dedication to its interests as teacher, investigator and scientific adviser are widely appreciated. It is not difficult to recognise in Tscharna Rayss the authentic type of nation-builder.

mon, George Washington's banker, and the Presiding Members of Napoleon's Sanhedrin; and a document written by Siegfried Marcus, the inventor of the automobile, relating to a patent of his, lies close to the writings of composers such as Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Gustav Mahler and Meyerbeer, of Franz Kafka, Alfred Dreyfus, Karl Marx, Lord Beaconsfield and Lombroso.

The collection is of great importance in the study of Jewry's cultural history, as well as for graphologists and for the identification of other documents, and it is unfortunate that the bulk of it should be tucked away in a strongroom on Mount Scopus. The contents are safe; but they are inaccessible, and they are doing nobody any good. One can only hope that it will not be long before they will be added to the several hundred documents available in Jewish Jerusalem.



# Retiring This Month

THIS MONTH four Hebrew University teachers who have reached the retiring age will become Professors Emeriti. They are Dr. A. Dostrovsky, Professor of Dermatology; Dr. M. Fekete, Professor of Mathematics; Dr. R. Koebner, Professor of Modern History; and Dr. N. H. Tur-Sinai, Professor of Hebrew Philology.



PROFESSOR DOSTROVSKY enjoys the distinction of having been the first Dean of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, a position which he held for over four years. His services to the School, however, began long before it was opened, first as one of the earliest members of the Medical School Development Committee of Hadassah and the University, and later as Chairman of the Pre-Faculty of Medicine. Russian-born, he has been in Jerusalem since 1920, and has earned wide recognition both as a physician and as a scientist who has made an important contribution to the study of skin diseases in the Middle East.



PROFESSOR FEKETE joined the Hebrew University in 1928 after a distinguished academic career in Hungary, the country of his birth. His researches have won for him a high reputation in mathematical circles, especially the Transfinite Diameter Theory which he introduced in 1923 and which became a starting-point for extensive studies by mathematicians all over the world. It was for this Theory that he was last Independence Day awarded the Israel Prize for Exact Sciences of the Ministry of Education and Culture. He has taken an active part in University affairs, and held the position of Rector from 1945 to 1948.



PROFESSOR KOEBNER came to the Hebrew University in 1934 after serving as professor of history at the University of Breslau. A scholar and historian of exceptionally wide range, he is a master in the field of social-economic history, has marked speculative gifts and a profound knowledge of constitutional problems. He has written extensively on a variety of subjects and is now engaged on a history of the concept of Empire and Imperialism from antiquity up till the present. He is a splendid teacher whose students today occupy responsible positions both in public life and at the University itself.



PROFESSOR TUR-SINAI has been associated with the Hebrew University since 1933. In the front rank of Biblical scholars and Semitic philologists, he is the author of a large number of significant works, and during the last few years has been engaged on the task of completing the Hebrew dictionary begun by the late Eliezer Ben Yehuda. He has served at different times as Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and as Chairman of the Institute of Jewish Studies, was for many years chairman of the Hebrew Language Council, and is today president of its successor, the Hebrew Language Academy.



# PROGRESSIVE INNOVATION AT MEDICAL SCHOOL

## *The Teaching of Family Health*

A NEW course recently introduced into the curriculum at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School places the latter in the ranks of those progressive medical institutions which are tending more and more to lay stress on social and environmental factors in the teaching of clinical medicine. It is a course in Family Health, a subject at present taught in only a few universities in the world.

As the term implies, Family Health emphasises the importance of the family in the study of human disease. It is an outgrowth

and environmental circumstances. Thus, while it is imperative to subject a patient to a physical examination in order to effect a diagnosis of his ailment, knowledge of his family history, family relationships, economic circumstances and much else related to his background is essential in order to make the diagnosis complete and to institute adequate treatment.

### *The Laboratory*

The new course would of course have been impossible without an appropriate "laboratory". Fortunately, such a laboratory exists. About two years ago the Hadassah Organisation inaugurated a Community Health Centre at Kiryat Yovel (Beth Mazmil), a suburb of Jerusalem, with the aim of promoting the health of the population there through methods based on the new approach to medical treatment outlined above. The Health Centre is the sole medical institution operating in the area, for whose 5,000 residents it provides a comprehensive programme of health services in the widest sense of the term. The composition of its staff, consisting as it does of physicians, nurses and health educators, as well as psychiatric social workers, a statistician, laboratory worker, psychologist and anthropologist, reflects the nature of its activities. In other words, the Health Centre offers preventive, curative and rehabilitative services—with the emphasis primarily on the preventive aspects—for both physical and psychological disorders, but at the same time attempts as far as possible to eliminate the factors which give rise to those disorders. That means not only clinical treatment in the premises of the Health Centre itself, but also home visits by doctors, by nurses who must give individual guidance and instruction in health and hygiene, and efforts to straighten out domestic tangles. Not less important, it also means work in community groups by the health educators.

The Health Centre at Kiryat Yovel was inaugurated as something in the nature of an experiment, and having apparently succeeded in meeting the health needs of the community has been duplicated in a modified form at Ashkelon, where it is run jointly by



*An immigrant mother brings her child to be weighed at the Health Centre clinic.*

of the increasing realisation in medical circles that physical illness is only too often aligned to psychological and sociological factors, and that many of the latter spring from family



the local Council, Kupat Cholim and the Ministry of Health. Hadassah is planning to open another two centres, whilst the Government is contemplating the establishment of four.

### *Successful Experiment*

The projected centres, like the existing ones, are all intended for communities consisting largely of new immigrants, since for these people the problems of adjustment to a new country and a new way of life, often

medical students, and will start with a series of introductory lectures by members of the Health Centre staff in which an attempt will be made to integrate the study of pathology with clinical practice as related to individual and family health. The first group of fourth-year students has already completed this stage, and each student will now be assigned a family in Kiryat Yovel as his special subject of study until the end of the course. From time to time groups of ten students will meet with members of the Health Centre



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*A Health Centre nurse stops to chat to a group of children in the suburb while making her daily round of home visits.*

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imposed on a background of harrowing experiences, give rise to numerous forms of psychosomatic illness. One of the main achievements of the Health Centre at Kiryat Yovel is the important contribution it has made to the better adjustment of the community, both physically and psychologically, to life in Israel. Health conditions seem to have improved, whilst the Health Centre, acting in so many ways as the fast disappearing family doctor who was also the family friend and mentor, has given many of the new immigrants a sense of security that they previously lacked and raised their morale to a very great degree.

### *A Compulsory Course*

The course in Family Health will be compulsory for all fourth, fifth and sixth year

staff in order to discuss the problems encountered in the studies of "their" families, and at a certain stage all students will be required actually to stay some time at the Centre.

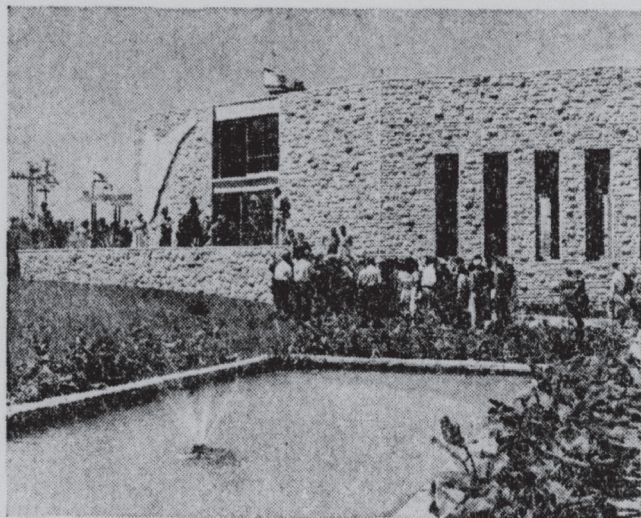
### *Postgraduate Training*

Although the course in Family Health is being introduced at the Medical School only now, facilities for postgraduate training have in fact been in existence for the past year. Those wishing to make a special study of Family Health must be prepared to devote a further five years to the subject after receiving the medical degree, the greater part of which must be spent at a Health Centre. At present three physicians are undergoing postgraduate training at Kiryat Yovel, two of them, incidentally, graduates of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.





*The first to enter Canada Hall after the opening. From left to right: the Prime Minister, Mr. M. Sharett; the Canadian Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Terence MacDermot; President of Canadian Hadassah (Wizo), Mrs. D. P. Gottlieb*



*A view of Canada Hall and the gardens*

## NEW CAMPUS RISES

THERE has been tremendous development at the new University campus since the last issue of *Scopus*. One building, Canada Hall, has already been completed, and the official opening took place on 9th May at a ceremony which aroused country-wide interest. Present was a delegation of Canadian Hadassah (Wizo) which has made itself financially responsible for the building.

The three botany laboratories adjoining Canada Hall are also nearing completion, and the whole Botany Department will move into its new premises by the time the 1955/6 academic year opens this November. These are the Chaim Weizmann Memorial Laboratories, also the gift of Canadian Hadassah, and two laboratories which will respectively bear the names of the late Dr. Maxwell Lauterman, of Canada, and the late Mr. Joffe Marks, of South Africa.

During the last few months ceremonies have been held at which the cornerstones

Below, left: Canada Hall and the Chaim Weizmann Memorial Laboratories

Below, right: At the cornerstone laying of two hostels and a cafeteria, gift of the Women's League for Israel, New York. Mrs. Jane Prince, the President, addresses the gathering





# ISING AT EXTRAORDINARY PACE

have been laid of the following buildings : the George and Florence Wise Auditorium (main auditorium); the Abraham Mazer Memorial Building (Institute of Jewish Studies); a student hostel, gift of the Union of Jewish Women of Southern Africa; and two women students' residences and a cafeteria, gift of the Women's League for Israel in New York. In addition, there was a ground-breaking ceremony for the premises of the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences—the Hebrew University. In each case the donors or their representatives were present.

The pace at which the campus is rising is one of the most heartening things in this country today. It impresses not only the visitor from abroad but even the local residents, all of whom eagerly look forward to seeing this new, imposing addition to their capital.

Right: A student thanks Mrs. Toni Saphra, founder and Hon. Life President of the Union of Jewish Women of Southern Africa, at the cornerstone laying of the hostel her organisation is erecting

Below, right: Dr. George S. Wise throws the first shovelful of earth over the cornerstone of the George and Florence Wise Auditorium.



*Mr. William Mazer speaks at the cornerstone laying of the Abraham Mazer Memorial Building (Institute of Jewish Studies).*





# UNIVERSITY SCRAPBOOK By GIL

## Musicologist

IT was a strange coincidence that shortly after reading the article on Dr. Gerson-Kiwi in the last issue of SCOPUS, I should have received a visit from Dr. Johanna Spector. This talented musicologist, who started her professional career as a pianist in Vienna, studied Rabbis and Jewish music at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and received her doctorate from the latter, several years ago aroused the interest of Mrs. Ethel Cohen, a devoted friend of the Hebrew University who has done much to build up the music section in its Library. On Mrs. Cohen's initiative, Dr. Spector in 1955 received a Fellowship from the Esco Foun-



*Dr. Spector (right) with a group of Yemenite Jews whose music she has recorded*

dation in New York for Jewish music research at the Hebrew University, and spent two years in this country making something like 2,000 recordings of the music of the various oriental Jewish communities. Since then she has been teaching oriental Jewish music and Jewish folklore at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, using these recordings as her basic material. She conducts seminars and also lectures to groups of teachers, musicians, anthropologists, etc. at various colleges and other institutions. Now she is spending her vacation in Israel with the aim of making yet further records. "There is so much to be done in this field", she says, "and so few people to do it." In order yet further to equip herself for her work she recently started studying anthropology, archaeology and related subjects at Columbia University, since she feels that these disciplines are important for a knowledge of the music of ethnic groups.

## Bouquet to Edmund Wilson

MR. EDMUND WILSON has performed a great service for those people, like myself, who have vainly tried to follow the scholarly discussions and the learned dissertations on the Dead Sea scrolls in order to appreciate their significance. In the May 14th issue of *The New Yorker* he has written about them with a simplicity for which one can only be grateful; with the sureness of a man who knows his subject and with the directness of a journalist who knows his public. Mr. Wilson spent months in Israel before writing his article, spoke to numerous scholars and archaeologists, visited the cave in which the scrolls were found. The result is an intriguing story, written soberly yet with an unerring instinct for the dramatic—and it is a story that is dramatic enough. As one turns page after page of this very superior, sophisticated American journal, in which Mr. Wilson's article with its wealth of Biblical references and quotations is curiously sandwiched between high-pressured advertisements for lipsticks and refrigerators, it is difficult to decide by which one is more fascinated: by the colourful personalities that every now and again spring to life from his pen, or his vivid description of what the cave, and the other caves since explored, revealed, or the expertness with which he weaves the story together from beginning to end so that at times one has the feeling one is reading an exciting detective yarn, or the breath-taking implications of the scrolls themselves. Ultimately, of course—and that is the real success of the article—it is the implications that leave the greatest impression. Never before have I read anything which brought them home to me with greater clarity.

## Hebrew Without Tears

I WAS delighted to see that the Hebrew University had awarded a Morris Katz Fellowship for Adult Education to Mordecai Kamrat; moreover, that the award was made "for research in the teaching of the Hebrew language to adults." If there is such a thing as a "born" teacher, Kamrat is one. He has a capacity for teaching Hebrew "without tears" as nobody I know—and like so many Anglo-Saxons here, I have known a great many Hebrew teachers in my life. There is not a dull moment in any of the numerous classes for adults conducted in Jerusalem by this dynamic and stimulating personality, who obviously loves the Hebrew language only a little more than he



loves teaching. And it is difficult to conceive of a student among the thousands who have passed through his hands who has not come away richer both in knowledge and experience for the contact with him. Although a scholar by nature, Kamrat has not lost the common touch. His teaching is closely related to the daily lives and problems of his immigrant pupils, and it is at the same time imbued with a deep sympathy and humour. Few awards have been so well merited as that which he has now received.

### Teachers at Leisure

SOMEONE who read my reference to Professor Bentwich in a recent "University Scrapbook" informs me that he is not the only "secret musician" at the University. Professor Dushkin, it appears, is another. Like Professor Bentwich, he too comes of a musical family—it includes a professional pianist and a professional violinist—and he himself is a cellist.

After this I naturally became curious about the leisure activities of other University teachers. My "investigations" yielded some interesting results. For instance, I found that there are several "secret musicians". At any rate, there are at least four violinists that I know of—Professors Genossar, Ungar, Schirman and Feigenbaum. The last-named, who is an ophthalmologist, also inclines towards the arts, and has been painting for years. Professor Sambursky, a physicist, used to translate English and German poetry into Hebrew, and in lighter moments even to dash off Hebrew limericks, until he became Executive Director of the Israel Research Council and found that running two jobs left him no time at all for this diversion. Not unexpectedly, quite a few University teachers turn to chess for "relaxation", and notable among them



*Rehearsal. From left to right: Prof. Ungar, Prof. Feigenbaum, Michael Taube (conductor), and Prof. Schirman*

is Professor Saul Adler, who is a familiar figure among the regular afternoon players in Jerusalem's Vienna Cafe. Fortunately, there is one pastime in which University teachers don't indulge. Although every shade of political opinion is represented among them, none of them seems to be interested in taking an active part in political movements.

## How Meteorology Aids the Farmer

By ASSAF GOOR

*Head of the Horticultural Division,  
Ministry of Agriculture*

WHY do certain trees grow in one part of the world and not in another? Why in that particular part of the world do they grow only in certain regions and not in others? In general, what are the factors that determine the place of their cultivation, and, again, how are these factors ascertained?

The agriculturist of course knows the answers to these questions. He knew them in fact thousands of years ago. He realised that the success or failure of plants and trees depended primarily on soil and on weather conditions, that if a plant received rain, heat, cold and light in sufficient quantities and in due season it would flourish and that if it did not it would most probably die. But where the farmer in Biblical times depended on his eyes, his ears and his memory for this basic knowledge, his modern counterpart has the advantage of scientifically accurate charts and records of weather conditions.

Today in Israel, where every effort is being made to increase agricultural production, to introduce new crops and to raise the yields of old ones, these records are of the utmost importance. It was fortunate indeed that studies in climate and meteorology were begun in the country more than thirty years ago, and that, developed as they have been in the Hebrew University's Laboratory of Meteorology and Climatology over the past 25 years, they have produced records which are now of the greatest benefit to us in advising our growers and in guiding them as to methods of overcoming some of the shortcomings of our weather conditions.

For instance, the Israel farmer is time and again confronted with the question as to whether the moisture of a certain area, supplied by rainfall and dew, is sufficient for profitable crop or tree growing. Thanks to the rainfall maps drawn up by Professor Dov Ashbel, Head of the Meteorology Labora-



tory, we can ascertain the answer for him and decide whether he can risk sowing or planting in those areas where irrigation is not yet possible or practicable. Moreover, the rainfall and dew maps enable us to calculate by what quantities of water the available moisture must be supplemented by irrigation in order to permit of normal growth and higher yields.

### *Suitability of Temperature*

Then again, the Laboratory is extremely helpful in determining the suitability of temperature for the growing of plants in certain areas. Not all plants require the same degrees of heat or cold for their development. Trees adapted to northern countries, for instance, such as the apple, pear, cherry, etc., require greater units of cold for the necessary period of dormancy in winter than do those cultivated in sub-tropical regions, such as the olive, almond and fig which are grown in Israel. Again, while all trees require heat for the ripening of their fruits, some need more heat units than others, the number often differing from variety to variety of the same plant. Dates, for example, which are grown in Israel, demand a great many units, the number not necessarily being identical for each variety. In regard to other fruits, such as grapes or plums, a knowledge of the number of heat units required enables us not only to decide whether to plant them but also to predict when the fruit will be ready for har-

vesting, and thus to plan well ahead for marketing and export.

A study of the temperature charts of the Laboratory is thus essential in order to know which plant varieties are most suitable for a particular region. Before these charts were available in Israel, we inevitably wasted much time, effort and money in experimentation. Now, largely on the basis of these charts and on similar studies abroad, we successfully grow apples and cherries in cold areas, peaches and European plums in cool areas, apples and Japanese plums in the hills, almonds in the foothills, and citrus and bananas in the plains and valleys.

### *Air-Humidity and Wind Velocity*

The records of the Meteorology Laboratory have also been most useful in determining air-humidity and wind velocity—both extremely important factors in agriculture—and in the information they offer on radiation and soil temperature. The latter can in some cases prove a limiting factor in proper germination of seeds and in rooting of plants, while it can prove favourable in increasing the micro-organism of soils and in eliminating fungus diseases which attack the roots. Once we know what the soil temperature is, we can improve it if necessary.

The work of the University's Meteorology Laboratory is one more indication of the role which science is playing in the development of our young State.



*Professor Dov Ashbel takes meteorological measurements on a roof-top.*



# Students—

## EXTRACURRICULAR

By ACINOM

### First Arab Woman Student

IT is something of a distinction to be the first Arab woman student at the Hebrew University. Petite, brunette Huda Lashif is only 18 years old, and started her academic career in the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences last November. She is working for the B.A. degree, and hopes on graduating to take up the profession of social worker.

Huda was born in Taibe, Galilee, and matriculated from a convent school in Haifa. Unusual



*Huda Lashif with her brother*

among Arab families, where higher education of women is not generally encouraged, Huda's parents not only did not object to her attending the University, but are actually proud of the fact that

she is continuing her studies there.

Of course life at the University is not too easy for her at the moment. Her Hebrew is far from perfect, and she is taking special preparatory courses. She also receives a great deal of help from her brother, a second-year student at the University, and from friends, as well as from a brilliant blind Arab Humanities student, Farid Haj, to whom she reads and who in turn coaches her in Hebrew. By this time she follows lectures more or less easily, but must still do a certain amount of reading in languages with which she is more familiar. Of these English is the one she knows best and to which she turns most frequently, as it was the medium of instruction in the school she attended.

### The Cost of Learning

SOME of the difficulties created by the fact that most students must earn their way as their study were forcefully brought home to me when I attended a "get-together" of teachers and students of the English Department. The purpose of the evening was to give the students an opportunity of airing their views—and complaints—about the English courses, and one of the complaints was the fact that usually about four lectures in English language and literature are given in a straight row. The teachers agreed that the system was unsatis-

factory, since by the time the last lecture is reached the student is much too fatigued to absorb anything more, but pointed out that it had been introduced at the request of many of the students themselves. Since the latter were those who had to work outside the University, they preferred to devote four consecutive hours to lectures, which left them consecutive hours free for work, to a break of an hour or two between lectures, which was fairly useless for the purpose of part-time jobs.

Incidentally, I was also interested to learn from the discussion that, contrary to expectations, it is not the English-speaking students in the Department who do best in the final examinations. The students heading the examination pass lists have always been locally-born, despite the handicap with which they start, and the most successful student of all in the last 12 years had never been outside the country before she graduated.

### Youthful Exuberance

STUDENTS day has become one of the regular features of life in Jerusalem, and the citizens of this austere city welcome the opportunity of watching—even if they are too sedate to participate in—the annual revels of the student body.



*The donkey was a feature of this year's Students Day*

This year's festivities were perhaps even merrier than those of previous years, and I could not help thinking how normal a group of young people our students had become. It would have been unthinkable for the Hebrew University student of 1925

to have gone in for the buffoonery of his 1955 successor, to the extent of even shouting down, in fun, the august person of the President of the University himself when he tried to address them. In those days the University was a research institution only, and the students were usually advanced in age. They were studious—and completely without youthful exuberance. The change that has taken place since then is one that I, at any rate, wholeheartedly welcome.

*(Concluded overleaf)*



# PREMIER U NU VISITS THE UNIVERSITY



*The President of the University, Professor B. Mazar, presents an inscribed copy of the Dead Sea Scrolls to His Excellency U Nu, on the occasion of his visit to the University.*

## STUDENTS—

(Continued)

### A Students' Village

I AM delighted to see the progress that has been made with the building of student hostels on the new University campus. There are now four of these in the course of construction, and it is expected that they will be completed some time next year. They should certainly do a great deal to ease the life of the average student, whose living quarters are often pretty bad.

The four hostels going up on Givath Ram, together with an additional three it is hoped to erect, will all be grouped together at the southern end of the campus, forming a sort of students' village. There will be a cafeteria as well as amenities for social and cultural activities, and one can look forward at last to the development of a spirit of corporate student existence. At present, with the students scattered as they are all over the city, this is impossible. It is true that the temporary hostels which have been set up in different parts of Jerusalem by the University, the Students Organisation and the Israel Friends of the University have been of great assistance to the students, and that Hillel House of the Bnei Brith serves a most important

THE Hebrew University was honoured at the end of May by a visit from His Excellency U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, in the course of a tour of Jerusalem during an official seven-day stay in Israel.

His Excellency was received at the site of the new campus by Professor B. Mazar, the President; Professor M. Evenari, Vice-President; Mr. D. Auster, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Governors; and Mr. B. Cherrick, Director of Organisation and Information.

In Canada Hall Professor Mazar, in speaking of the University, said it was hoped to institute a course of studies in Far Eastern affairs. U Nu replied that he was prepared to send experts from Burma to lecture, and in addition would be glad to offer Israel students scholarships to study at the University of Rangoon, of which he is Chancellor.

function in providing a pleasant meeting-place for them and their teachers. But nothing can be so effective in creating a specifically student atmosphere as a centre on the campus itself, with the students living and working in daily contact with each other.

### Myrtle for Maryland

IT was a charming thought on the part of our students to ask Mrs. Abba Eban, wife of Israel's Ambassador to the U.S., while on a visit here this summer, to take back with her a gift of a myrtle bush to the students of the University of Maryland. As Mrs. Eban stated when handing over the gift to the President of Maryland University at a special ceremony held on the campus, the gift demonstrated "the close ties of friendship that exist between the youth of our two countries."

The myrtle tree, she explained, had been chosen not only because of its hardiness and ability to flourish in a climate colder than that of Israel, but also because of the symbolic significance attached to it in our traditions. "Its branches adorn our Synagogues on the Feast of Tabernacles and our sages say that this is because the myrtle stands for truth and peace. Surely, the search for truth and peace is the basic aim of the two great Universities which are represented here today."



# BOOK NOTES

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY. Edited by E. L. Sukenik. *The Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem. 1955.*

THE long awaited English edition of *Otzar Hamegilot Hagenuzot* (the Dead Sea Scrolls), published last year by the Magnes University Press, has just made its appearance. It contains in full the three scrolls owned by the Hebrew University, the *Second Scroll of Isaiah*, *The War of the Sons of Light with the Sons of Darkness*, and the *Thanksgiving Scroll*, the finding of which in a cave in 1947, together with another four scrolls which have since come into Israel's possession, constitute the most important discovery made in our generation in the field of Israel's ancient literature. As pointed out in the preface, "for the first time copies of books actually written down in the days of the Second Temple have come into our hands, some of them Biblical texts, others works of whose existence we hitherto knew nothing."

The three scrolls mentioned above were acquired for the University by the late Professor E. L. Sukenik, who had recognised their antiquity and devoted the last years of his life to investigating them. He had projected a large and comprehensive plan for publishing them, but since he was not spared to carry out the work to the end, the University undertook to complete it.

Prepared for the press by Dr. N. Avigad, Lecturer in Archaeology at the Hebrew University, and ably translated into English by Dr. D. A. Fine-man, Lecturer in the University's English Department, the book vividly tells the story of the finding

(Concluded at foot of next column)



One of the last photographs of the late Professor E. L. Sukenik, taken while examining the Dead Sea Scrolls

HASOTSIALIZM HAMAARAVI USH'ELAT HAYEHUDIM. Mekhkar b'toldot hamakshava hasotsialisti b'mea ha-19. (Western Socialism and the Jewish Question. A Study in Nineteenth Century Socialist Thought). By Edmund Silberner. *Mossad Bialik, Jerusalem. 1955. 485 pp.*

THIS book by Edmund Silberner, Lecturer at the Hebrew University and formerly of Princeton University, examines the attitude towards Jews and the Jewish problem of leading European Socialists from Fourier, Proudhon and the Chartists to Jaurès, Kautsky and Bauer. In order to complete the picture, the author has also presented the views of lesser personalities in the Socialist movement.

Based exclusively on original primary sources, the book is divided into five parts. The first is devoted to French and Belgian Socialists. The second deals with German Socialists (Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Hess, and the German Social Democracy). Parts III and IV analyse the pertinent opinions of leading Socialists in England and Austria, whilst the fifth is concerned with the First and Second International.

In his final chapter, Silberner sums up his conclusions. His main thesis is that there has been a strong anti-Semitic trend in Western European Socialism since the beginning of the 19th century, and that few Socialist leaders (least of all the Jews among them) were altogether free from it. Leading Socialists believed that anti-Semitism "objectively" paved the way for Socialism.

The appendices include lengthy excerpts from relevant documents in the original language and a critical bibliography of over 50 pages.

Ze'ev Laqueur, an authority on the subject, writes as follows in *The Jerusalem Post*: "Dr. Silberner's monograph is the definitive study of the subject and one of the most important contributions to the historiography of Socialism in any language for many a year... (It is) a work of painstaking historical research which incidentally includes much important new material."

of the scrolls and their significance. The scrolls themselves are lucidly described and interpreted, and the text abundantly interspersed with illustrations. In addition, there are 58 detachable reproductions of fragments of the scrolls included in the attractive folder which contains the volume.

Like its Hebrew original, which it follows closely in text and lay-out, *The Dead Sea Scrolls* is beautifully printed—a work of art which delights the eye and makes it a joy just to turn its pages. It is a production worthy both of the subject and of the man who was primarily responsible for it—Professor Sukenik—to whose memory it is fittingly dedicated.



# AMONG OUR FRIENDS

## U.S.A.

The American Friends have just completed successful efforts for the University's Building Fund in Rochester, New York, and Providence, Rhode Island. In Rochester the University is indebted to Mr. Hanon Berger, the chairman of the drive, Mr. Leonard Simon, its co-chairman, and Harry Germainow, Irving S. Norry (a member of the Board of the American Friends) and Justice Goodman A. Sarachan (organiser and President of the Rochester Chapter of the Friends). The Rochester Committee has undertaken the construction of a "Julius Simon-David Lazeroff Memorial—City of Rochester Physics Laboratory" for which the goal of \$75,000 has been achieved. The campaign was climaxed by a dinner at which Senator Alexander Wiley and Dr. F. R. Lachman were the speakers.

In Providence the campaign was under the chairmanship of Harry A. Schwartz and culminated in a dinner on 7th June at which Mordecai R. Kidron, Israel's Permanent Deputy Representative to the U.N., and Dr. George S. Wise, Chairman of the University's Board of Governors, were the main speakers.

At the annual meeting of the American Friends Daniel G. Ross, noted New York attorney and communal leader, was elected President.

Dr. Frederick R. Lachman has been named Executive Director of the American Friends.

During the last few months cornerstones have been laid for the following buildings on the new campus: the George and Florence Wise Auditorium, the Abraham Mazer Memorial Building (Institute of Jewish Studies), and two women students' hostels and a cafeteria. They are the gifts respectively of Dr. George S. Wise, the Mazer family, and the Women's League for Israel, all of New York.

## GREAT BRITAIN

The English Friends are making strenuous efforts to raise funds for the Library premises on the new campus. A recent premiere of the French film "Rififi" by the Arts Group yielded £2,000. A reception held prior to the showing was attended by representatives of the British film and theatrical world, M.P.'s and senior officials of the Israel Embassy.

The raising of funds for rooms in students' hostels is proceeding apace.

Distinguished representatives of the Bench, Bar and the solicitors' branch of the legal profession attended a dinner organised by the Legal Group of the Friends to assist the University's Law Faculty. Lord Cohen, Chairman of the Group, presided, and toasts were proposed and replied to by Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., M.P., Sir Raymond Evershed (Master of the Rolls), the Hon. Ewen

E.S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C., Mr. Justice Kaminski and Mr. Bertram B. Benas, C.B.E., J.P.

At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Friends it was reported that last year's income, £6,255, was a record.

## CANADA

Greatly stimulated by his visit to Israel and the progress made with the construction of the new University campus, Mr. Alan Bronfman, National President of the Friends, is now busy with the preparations for Canada's campaign to raise funds for the building of the Law School. Montreal will lead off with a December-January drive.

At the annual June dinner meeting of the Winnipeg Chapter, a capacity audience heard Mr. Justice Samuel Freedman, the Chapter President, report on his visit to Israel.

The opening on the new campus of Canada Hall, gift of Canadian Hadassah (Wizo), aroused very great interest throughout the country.

## SOUTH AFRICA

The cornerstone of a student hostel, gift of the Union of Jewish Women of Southern Africa, was laid at a ceremony held in Jerusalem on 13th June, with the participation of Mrs. Toni Saphra, founder and Honorary Life President of the Union.

An outstanding event in Johannesburg was the banquet held under the auspices of the local Friends and the above Union to mark the 30th anniversary of the University's opening. Guest of honour was the Hon. L. Greenberg, member of the Board of Governors and Honorary Life President of the South African Friends.

An impressive exhibition on the Hebrew University was included in the recent University Towns Festival held at the Witwatersrand University.

## AUSTRALIA

The Friends have been very active in the 1955 United Israel Appeal. The N.S.W. Friends, of which Mr. L. Bennett is President now, took part in the inaugural function for the Appeal, and later organised a meeting with the Victorian Friends' President, Dr. Morris C. Davis, as guest speaker. Other activities included a Ball arranged by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Mr. B. L. Moses, Honorary Secretary of both the N.S.W. Friends and the Federal Council, visited Brisbane to reorganise the Friends there.

## ARGENTINE

A very successful banquet was held in Buenos Aires to mark the 30th anniversary of the opening of the University. Guests of honour were His Excellency the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans (formerly British Ambassador to Israel), and the Israel Ambassador, Dr. Arie L. Kubowy.



1955/56

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*AND*

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THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY, JERUSALEM

THE PRESIDENT

הנשיא

ירושלים, כ"ד באדר תשט"ז  
Jerusalem 7.3.56

לכבוד  
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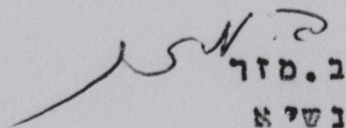
ד"ר סילבר הנכבד והיקר,

קיבלתי בתודה את מכתבך מיום 13.2.56 ושמחתי  
לקרוא בו שאתה נענה לבקשתי להיות אורחה של האוניברסיטה העברית  
בימי שהותך בירושלים בקרוב. תהיה לנו אז האפשרות להראות לך את  
קריית האוניברסיטה בבניינה. אולם אני וחברי מצטערים על שלא  
תוכל להרצות הרצאה פומבית באוניברסיטה.

שמחתי לידיעה ממשרד שוחרי האוניברסיטה בניו-יורק  
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מהתחייבותך על תרומה של 2800 דולר לתכלית זו. קבל נא בזה את  
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בברכה ובהוקרה

  
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נשיא





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The Temple  
East 105th and Ansel Road  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

May I begin by expressing my joy at meeting you again after so many years? You may recall when Dr. Harris J. Levine introduced us at the recent ZOA Convention in Washington, I took the liberty of bringing to your attention the fact that we had originally met at the Zionist Congress in Basle, ten years ago. It was a great privilege to listen to your speech in Washington, which so forcefully brought to mind the historic events of the past decade.

I am most grateful for your kindness in giving me the opportunity to discuss with you the situation of the Hebrew University Capital Fund campaign in Cleveland. Upon hearing the report of our conversation, Dr. Frederick R. Lachman asked me to look into the problem. Being only too happy to devote whatever time I can to the rebuilding of our great University in Jerusalem and knowing of your personal interest in its welfare, I deeply appreciate your offer of help in re-activating fulfillment of the pledges.

I shall be glad to come to Cleveland at any convenient time to meet with you, Mr. Dave Myers and Mr. Leonard Ratner to clarify the situation and plan whatever appropriate action you may recommend.

May I take the liberty of calling you in a few days to find out when I may come to see you?

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Raphael Elan*  
Raphael Elan

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Jacob S. Potofsky, New York, N. Y.  
Joseph Pulvermacher, New York, N. Y.  
Edwin Rosenberg, New York, N. Y.  
James N. Rosenberg, New York, N. Y.  
Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Harry J. Rubenstein, New York, N. Y.  
Lewis J. Ruskin, Scottsdale, Arizona  
Judge Goodman A. Sarachan, Rochester, N. Y.  
Max J. Schneider, New York, N. Y.  
Harry A. Schwartz, Valley Falls, R. I.  
Dr. Joseph Schwartz, New York, N. Y.  
Louis Segal, New York, N. Y.  
H. Robert Shampaine, St. Louis, Mo.  
Ezra Shapiro, Cleveland 14, Ohio  
Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, New York, N. Y.  
Charles H. Silver, New York, N. Y.  
Hon. Simon E. Sobeloff, Washington, D. C.  
Hervy L. Solar, Boston, Mass.  
Rudolf G. Sonneborn, New York, N. Y.  
Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark, N. J.  
Alan M. Stroock, New York, N. Y.  
Mark Sugarman, Coatesville, Pa.  
Moses Torczyner, New York, N. Y.  
Dr. Jesse Traeger, Baltimore, Md.  
Israel Treiman, St. Louis, Mo.  
Prof. Selman A. Waksman, New Brunswick, N. J.  
Edward M. M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.  
Dr. Joseph Weidberg, Miami Beach, Fla.  
Jack Weiler, New York, N. Y.  
Abner A. Wolf, Detroit, Mich.  
Baruch Zuckerman, New York, N. Y.