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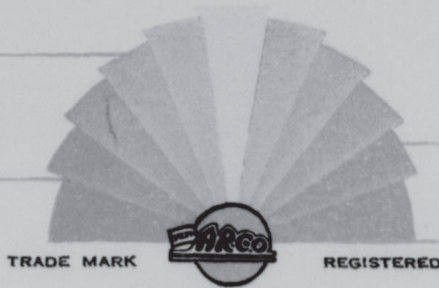
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Kisch Memorial Laboratories Fund, 1945.

THE ARCO COMPANY



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EXECUTIVE OFFICES

February 17, 1945

7301 BESSEMER AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road & E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio

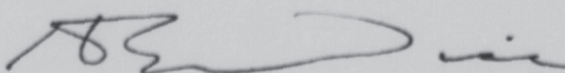
Dear Rabbi Silver:

Mr. Harry Fisher informs me that you and Dr. Wickenden are Honorary Chairmen of the local General Kisch Memorial Committee and will speak at the dinner meeting which will be held at the Wade Park Manor on March 7.

I am enclosing a copy of the letterhead which will be used in sending out invitations for the dinner meeting and trust that this meets with your approval. There are several minor corrections which will be made and if you have any suggestions will you please advise me on or before Tuesday, February 20, so we can make the necessary changes before sending out the invitations which we hope to send to press on the twenty-first.

Looking forward to the pleasure of working with you on this unusual project, I am

Yours very truly


H. E. Wise
Chairman

HEW:R

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KISCH MEMORIAL LABORATORIES

FOR ELECTRICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

154 NASSAU STREET • NEW YORK 7, N. Y. • TELEPHONE WORTH 2-2862

Cleveland, Ohio

February 24, 1945

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Rabbi A. H. Silver

The Temple

Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

How many refugees can Palestine absorb? The answer to that question will be given at a dinner meeting, March 7th, to which you are cordially invited.

Dr. William E. Wickenden, President of Case School of Applied Science, and Dr. R. Samuel, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, will discuss the way in which the technological and industrial development of Palestine is increasing its capacity to support immigrants. All of you know Dr. Wickenden. Dr. Samuel is an internationally known physicist and a Fellow of the Institute of Physics in London and is one of the few people in a position to answer this question.

In order to further the industrialization of Palestine, Field Marshall Montgomery and Professor Albert Einstein are sponsoring a movement to raise funds to build and equip new electrical and industrial engineering laboratories at Haifa Institute. These laboratories are to be dedicated to the memory of General Frederick H. Kisch, gallant Jewish soldier who fell in action while serving as Chief Engineer of the British Eighth Army and who was long a Trustee of the Institute.

At the dinner Rabbi A. H. Silver, Honorary Co-Chairman of the Cleveland sponsors, will tell you about our plans for the local support of this project.

The dinner will be held at the Wade Park Manor, Wednesday, March 7th, at 7:00 P. M. We sincerely hope that you will join us in this unusual undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

How E. Wise

Howard E. Wise, Chairman
Cleveland Committee

HEW:R

American Society for the Advancement of
THE HEBREW INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN HAIFA, PALESTINE, Inc.

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Resolution

"Whereas, Brigadier General Frederick H. Kisch, Chief Engineer of the British Eighth Army and a devoted Trustee and friend of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, fell on the field of battle in the cause of the United Nations; and

"Whereas, the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, and the American Society for the Advancement of the Institute, its exclusive agent and representative in the United States, desire and have resolved that the name, memory and distinguished services of General Kisch should be commemorated by a fitting, permanent memorial expressive of his deepest interests and ideals; and

"Whereas, both the Institute and the American Society for the Advancement of the Institute have decided that, in view of the deep and enduring interest of General Kisch in the progress and expansion of the Institute, the most fitting form which such memorial could take would be the establishment of laboratories for electrical and industrial engineering, at the Institute in Haifa, to be known as the Kisch Memorial Laboratories; and

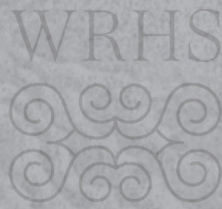
"Whereas, the Institute has requested and authorized the American Society for the Advancement of the Institute to solicit and raise a special, capital fund of \$500,000, which is necessary for that purpose, it is hereby unanimously

"Resolved, that the American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, Inc., shall forthwith undertake to raise a special, capital fund of \$500,000 for the Institute as a Kisch Memorial Fund, to be used for the erection and equipment of the Kisch Memorial Laboratories for Electrical and Industrial Engineering, as a part of the Institute in Haifa, which shall be a permanent memorial to the late Brigadier Frederick Hermann Kisch."



KISCH MEMORIAL LABORATORIES

FOR ELECTRICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING



**PROJECT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
THE HEBREW INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN HAIFA, PALESTINE, Inc.
154 NASSAU STREET • NEW YORK 7, N. Y.**



Brigadier General **FREDERICK H. KISCH**

LATE CHIEF ENGINEER OF MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY;
POLITICAL HEAD, JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE (1922-1931);
TRUSTEE, HEBREW INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HAIFA;
KILLED IN ACTION IN TUNISIA, APRIL 7, 1943.

Resolution

"WHEREAS, Brigadier General Frederick H. Kisch, Chief Engineer of the British Eighth Army and a devoted trustee and friend of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, fell on the field of battle in the cause of the United Nations; and


"WHEREAS, the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, and the American Society for the Advancement of the Institute, its exclusive agent and representative in the United States, desire and have resolved that the name, memory and distinguished services of General Kisch should be commemorated by a fitting, permanent memorial expressive of his deepest interests and ideals; and

"WHEREAS, both the Institute and the American Society for the Advancement of the Institute have decided that, in view of the deep and enduring interest of General Kisch in the progress and expansion of the Institute, the most fitting form which such memorial could take would be the establishment of laboratories for electrical and industrial engineering, at the Institute in Haifa, to be known as the Kisch Memorial Laboratories; and

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Adopted July 21, 1943, by the Board of Directors of the American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, Inc.



The Haifa Electric Power Station. Engineering, management, skilled labor and capital supplied by the Jewish settler made this and other essential industrial enterprises possible.

KISCH MEMORIAL LABORATORIES

A NEW OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE LAND, ITS
YOUTH AND ITS
SCIENTISTS

By J. W. WUNSCH
Chairman, National Committee
Kisch Memorial Laboratories

an effort is under way to raise a special, capital fund which will make the realization of this aim possible.

Aware of the importance of this plan, a Committee of Sponsors headed by General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery as Honorary Chairman and Professor Albert Einstein as Chairman, and composed of outstanding scientists, engineers, indus-

It is planned to build and equip laboratories for electrical and industrial engineering at the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa—also known as the Haifa Technion—as a Memorial to Brigadier Frederick H. Kisch, Chief Engineer of the British Eighth Army, former political head of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and a Trustee of the Institute in Haifa. This project has been undertaken by the American Society for the advancement of the Institute, and



trialists, military leaders and men of public affairs, have readily and wholeheartedly endorsed this undertaking.

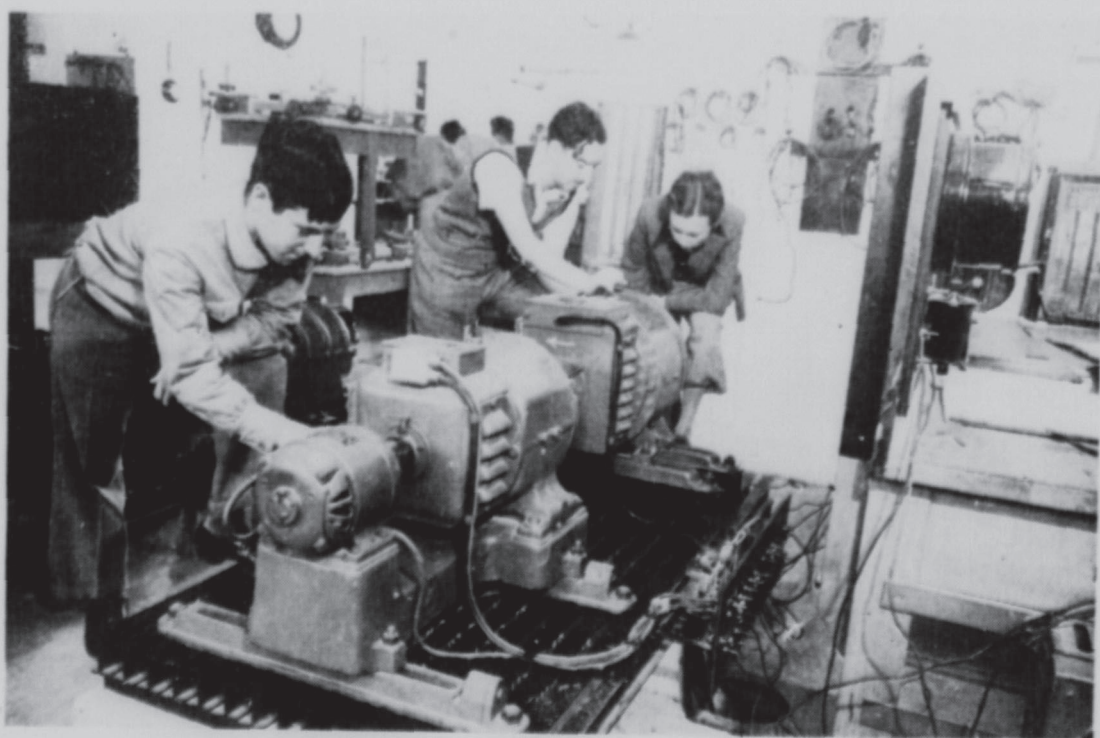
This project, upon realization, will first of all be a memorial to General Kisch who, as Chief Engineer of the British Eighth Army, not only served his country faithfully and died gallantly, in the words of tribute of General Montgomery, but was as well a soldier in the greater army in the liberation of all mankind, in the cause of freedom and opportunity for all peoples. Moreover, the Memorial will be an appropriate and enduring tribute to the great many Jewish technicians and engineers from Palestine who fought bravely and served well under Kisch, contributing more than is commonly known to the success of the British Eighth Army. The proposed laboratories will rise as a fitting monument to him and these men and will be a source of true inspiration to us and the generations to come.

HAIFA TECHNION LEADS AS TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTION IN THE NEAR EAST

No less remarkable than the miraculous growth and development of Palestine from desert land to the home of refuge for hundreds of thousands of our people, and with greater promise to others who have not yet been fortunate in reaching this haven, is the development and, indeed, the survival of the Institute at Haifa. For 20 years, depending largely on the tuition fees of its students, it had developed to a position, even prior to the war, as the leading technical institute in the Near East, with a splendid record of academic accomplishment in education and important research. Its graduates are men in leading positions in engineering and industrial management in Palestine, in the countries of the Near East and other lands.

The war brought to the Institute the critical problem of survival and at the same time its greatest opportunity. The problem of survival brought into being this American Society and we may be both proud and happy that this problem is no longer serious. The greater opportunities for the Institute have hardly been grasped.

The remittances from America to the Institute have barely met the daily budgetary requirements. There was no possibility to make any substantial increase



In the Electrical Laboratory—as it is today. The Kisch Fund will provide new housing and equipment for this and other laboratories.



In these Workshops students receive their practical training and also engage in the actual production of much-needed tools and instruments for military and civilian use. The Kisch Fund will extend the present limited facilities.

or improvement in the greatly over-taxed facilities which have been pitifully unequal to the needs of the school, even before the greater burdens that have been put on it by conditions due to the war.

A SOURCE OF NEW MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Typical of the most urgent needs upon which this Kisch project is based, is a situation described in a recent letter from the Institute:

"This year we opened the Food Testing Section of the Laboratory for Industrial Chemistry. It is provisionally housed in the students' kitchen and refectory. After the war, when the Mensa Academica of the students will again take up its functions, the Food Testing Section, which will be faced by then by ever increasing tasks, will remain without accommodations. In connection with the Food Testing Laboratory, it would be highly desirable to develop a Section or Institute for Food Technology. No such institute exists in Palestine and the Middle East. This institute should devote special interest to the investigation into problems connected with the citrus industry. Citrus, as we know, is one of Palestine's greatest assets and liabilities. Its optimal utilization could become a decisive factor in the country's economy."

Technological training is inextricably tied to the progress of the country, and is directly related to the ability of the country to provide means of livelihood to the population that it must inevitably accommodate. Throughout the world scientific research is becoming more and more recognized as an indispensable prerequisite

for industrial development. Nowhere is this more true than in Palestine where problems native and peculiar to the land must be solved within the country.

The great opportunity of the Institute, to which I have referred, came to the land and to the Institute following the wave of persecution in Germany which brought to the Institute the great technologists and scientists of Europe. Typical of the faculty at the Institute is Professor Ollendorff, Professor of Electrical Engineering, one of the outstanding authorities on electro-technics in Europe.

Our attention has been called to a recent article in the *Palestine Post* expressing wishfully what our project will bring to reality. Here are a few pertinent quotations from it:

"The news that Ollendorff was among those who arrived in this country came as a shock. I felt pride and was almost thankful to circumstances that enriched us with the presence of this great scientist.

"Ollendorff, still in his forties, is now a professor of the Hebrew Technical Institute in Haifa performing the humble duties of teaching the elements of electricity to young students. In his private work, however, he rises to the highest summits of scientific speculations. And seldom has a man carried with him so much sympathy and affection from his juvenile students, assistants and all those who have come to know him.

"Yet, the fact remains: instead of a quiet pursuit of studies and researches, deprived of material worries, a great man struggles in a poorly housed laboratory lacking means and sometimes necessities for his own bare subsistence."

THE NEW LABORATORIES WILL MEET VITAL NEEDS

Among the most urgent needs of the Institute are new laboratories for electrical and industrial engineering, planned to be erected on the campus of the Institute with the funds obtained through the Kisch memorial project.

The Electrical Laboratory, it is expected, will provide the following facilities: High tension laboratory for the study of generation, transmission, and distribution problems; laboratory for electric and magnetic measurements; motor and dynamo room; electronic laboratory; electrical communications laboratory, with facilities for studies of transmitting and receiving apparatus used in telegraphy, telephony, radio and television; electro-acoustic laboratory; shop for experimental work, including pumping equipment for obtaining high vacuum; equipment for charging batteries, and other required incidental facilities.

The Industrial Engineering Laboratory will provide facilities for the instruction, experiment, test and research related to machine construction, engineering materials, processing laboratories for industrial materials, etc. Among others, it will house a laboratory for industrial chemistry, a new department for food technology, a special laboratory for investigating possibilities for industrial utilization of waste and by-products of petroleum and for dealing with other problems of the petroleum industry, a laboratory for paint production, a laboratory for micro-chemistry, a process measurements laboratory and metallographic laboratory, as well as one for precision mechanics and soil mechanics. The fund, it is hoped, will also provide for the establishment of a department for engineering administration and agricultural engineering.

With the realization of this project the Institute will take its place as a modern school of technology; its eminent teaching staff and student body will be provided with the facilities and opportunity for research; the Land will be enriched by the fruits of their labor and we will be enriched in the knowledge of having made this possible.



GENERAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY

K.C.B., D.S.O., Chief Commander Legion of Merit,
Former Commanding General, British Eighth Army,
Now Commander-in-Chief, British Group of Armies
Under General Eisenhower

Honorary Chairman, Committee of Sponsors

General Montgomery accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the Committee of Sponsors for the Kisch Memorial Laboratories in a cable to Professor Albert Einstein November 14, 1943 in reply to the latter's

invitation cabled October 20. General Montgomery's message was sent through General Dwight D. Eisenhower from Algiers and was transmitted to Professor Einstein by the Adjutant General's office of the War Department in Washington.

Following is the full text of his message:

FROM ALGIERS—

EISENHOWER REQUESTS MESSAGE BE TRANSMITTED TO PROFESSOR A. EINSTEIN, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY. QUOTE: I AM DELIGHTED TO HEAR THAT YOU PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH A MEMORIAL TO KISCH AND WOULD ACCEPT HONORARY CHAIRMAN AND MEMBER OF COMMITTEE OF PATRONS. NO SOLDIER IN THIS ARMY SERVED MORE FAITHFULLY AND GAL- LANTLY, AND HIS LOSS WAS A GREAT BLOW TO ALL OF US.

Signed, GEN. MONTGOMERY. UNQUOTE.

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

Princeton, N. J.

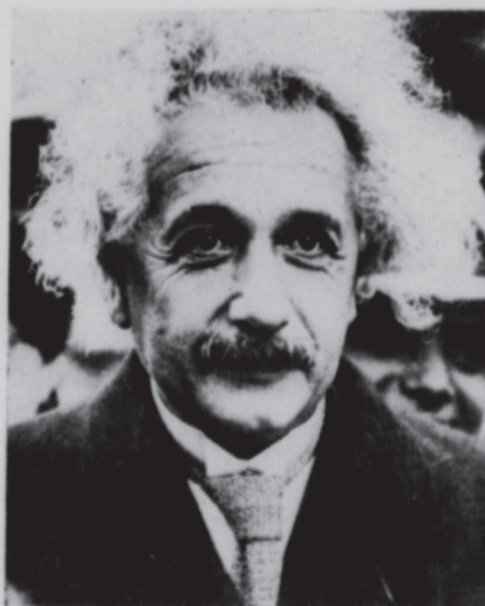
Chairman, Committee of Sponsors

I am very glad to be able to help in the building of the Kisch Memorial Laboratories.

I have long been interested in the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa. In my judgment this institution is of prime importance to the development of industries and every kind of practical work in Palestine. Hence the settlement of great numbers of Jews who will seek a haven in that country after the war, depends to a large extent on the proper functioning and further expansion of this institution.

The projected laboratories will be of incalculable value to the progress of the land. At the same time the memorial will be a fitting tribute to a man who gave so much to his country and his people.

It is my sincere hope that this project will receive the support it fully deserves.



FROM MESSAGES OF ENDORSEMENT

RUTH KISCH (Mrs. F. H. Kisch) —

The scheme undertaken by the American Society of the friends of the Technion to perpetuate my husband's memory by the erection of electrical and engineering laboratories at the Technion is a tribute he would have deeply appreciated. His interest in the Technion dated, as you know, from the early days of his arrival in Palestine.

My husband was deeply proud of belonging to the Corps of Royal Engineers. He would have been happy to know that his name would be associated with the Technion and the training of young Palestinians to carry on the great traditions of the engineering profession.

GENERAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS —

Prime Minister of Union of So. Africa

I gladly join the committee of sponsors and wish the Brigadier Kisch Memorial Laboratories movement every success. His great services deserve such a permanent record.

S. KAPLANSKY —

President, Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa

Your decision to establish the Kisch Memorial Fund was received with utmost satisfaction by the Governing Board and the academic authorities of the Hebrew Technion. General Montgomery's acceptance of the honorary chairmanship is highly encouraging. We wish to extend our warm thanks to all associated with the Fund.

As statesman, soldier and engineer, Kisch directed his great constructive abilities to build bridges connecting the Jewish people with the British mandatory and the surrounding Arab world. He always emphasized the importance of Haifa for Palestine's industrial development. From the beginning he actively participated in the advancement of the Hebrew Technion. We will proudly preserve the memory of our Governor and Chief Engineer of the Eighth Army, who gave his life for Jewish honor and liberty.

JUDAH MAGNES —

President, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

I am very glad to hear that the friends of the Hebrew Technical Institute in America are to collect funds for a Memorial to Brigadier Kisch. There is no one worthier of such a Memorial and I can testify that the Technion is in need of the new laboratories and building which you propose.

The Technion is located in our industrial city of the future and is deserving of every support.

Brigadier General **FREDERICK H. KISCH**

FROM A MEMORIAL ADDRESS

by

Dr. Chaim Weizmann

*Co-Chairman, Committee of Sponsors,
Kisch Memorial Laboratories*

Death often provides a fitting frame for an unfinished life. And when it comes heroically and quite unexpectedly to a comparatively young man—as it did in the case of Frederick Kisch—it may sometimes illuminate his whole character. Brigadier Kisch's glorious death as he led a group of Jewish engineers on a hazardous mission on a Tunisian battlefield, in the service of Great Britain, was deeply in consonance with the guiding principle of his life: Loyal service to Britain and to the Jewish cause.

I have known the Kisch family for many years—an old Jewish family which came to England from Prague generations ago. Frederick's father, Hermann Michael Kisch, spent most of his life as a civil servant in India, in the Post Office. Yet even there, in the depths of Asia, he took a genuine interest in things Jewish. He did not participate actively in Zionist work, but he was definitely sympathetic to the Chovevei Zion movement.

The entire Kisch family has been prominent in the civil service. Sir Cecil Kisch, older brother of Frederick, retired only recently from the very important post of Under-Secretary of State of India. Less than a year ago, before leaving England, I had the opportunity to deal with him in his new post as Chief Assistant in the Petroleum Coordination Department of the English Government. Service to the British Empire was indeed a Kisch tradition.

Frederick Hermann Kisch was born in 1888 in the foothills of the Himalayas. He received a thorough military and technical education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, England, and then entered the Royal Engineers Corps. His practical training began in the strenuous East, where he built bridges in the wild country bordering on India, grappling with all the obstacles that confront colonizers in primitive lands.

During World War I he served with distinction in both France and Iraq (then known as Mesopotamia). After the heroic defense of Kut-Al-Amara, in which he participated until relieved, he was sent back home to England, his health impaired by the physical strain of that long and arduous siege. Although the war was then nearing its final phase, Frederick Kisch, instead of taking a well-earned rest, joined the British Intelligence Service under General MacDonald.

My first meeting with Kisch took place in the War Office, where I was visiting General MacDonald, a distinguished and unusually interesting personality who had surrounded himself with a staff of energetic young men. A little later I met

Kisch in Paris, where he served as a member of the British mission to the Peace Conference. From these hasty meetings, so superficial that I did not even learn his name, I gained the impression of a well-informed, pleasant-mannered young man in no way unfriendly to our cause. When I confided to General MacDonald that we were in need of a political officer in Palestine he told me that he had just the right man for us, one who would give us the very best of service: Frederick H. Kisch. And when the General introduced Kisch to me I recognized him as the well-mannered young man I had run across in the corridors of Versailles.

We had a long and rather frank talk. I thought it my duty to warn him of the many difficulties both sides, British and Jewish, would put in his way. I told him that the Jews, who were very faithful to the Bible, had no faith in a newcomer, or in any one who had not been in the movement for at least twenty years.

I went to Palestine with the then Colonel Kisch, to initiate him and help him over the hurdles. He soon found out that my warnings had been no exaggeration. He had to summon all his tact, perseverance and faith in our cause to overcome the difficult attitude of both the English and the Jews. The British looked upon him as one of themselves who had "gone native," while the Jews viewed him as an Englishman who, because he could not speak Hebrew and did not know the antecedents of intergroup relationships, would never "fit in."

Kisch undoubtedly suffered a great deal in that first stage of his Zionist activity. But he rarely, if ever, lost his temper, and pluckily went on working without paying any attention to the gibes of the British officials or the sneers of his Jewish colleagues.

An additional difficulty stemmed from his private life. I refer to his relationship by marriage to Sir Herbert Samuel, then High Commissioner for Palestine; Mrs. Kisch was a niece of Lady Samuel. Occasions when Kisch had to criticize and oppose Samuel occurred, alas, only too frequently, and the family relationship did not make things any easier for him.

Frederick H. Kisch conquered all these obstacles—by sheer devotion, systematic hard work and a considerable display of tact. Sometimes, indeed, he erred on the side of too much tact. On the whole, however, he proved relentless in combating Samuel's policy and weaknesses. In his dealings with his Jewish colleagues he demonstrated an untiring patience, and he superbly ignored the pettiness of British officials.

In the delicate negotiations he conducted he exhibited great skill and a vast savoir-faire. Even the most skeptical of the Jewish groups eventually became convinced of his qualification, so that subsequently he was made Chairman of the Executive.

His activities came to embrace the whole gamut of Zionist work. He visited America several times, carrying out a most valuable mission. He went to South Africa to raise funds. He attended innumerable conferences, as all of us had to do, and never shirked any task, no matter how unpleasant.

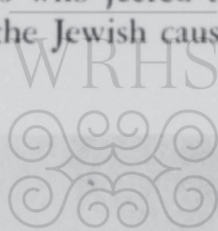
Kisch left the Zionist Executive in 1931, when he was turned out together with me. After the vote he came to see me. He did not feel bitter, but seemed rather perplexed that after he had given the Zionist movement eight years of faithful service no one had thought of saying so much as "Thank you" to him. I invited him to share the vote of non-confidence with me.

His official Zionist career ended, Kisch settled at Haifa and became connected with the Palestine-British Trade Association. He felt happy in Palestine, and meant to live out his days there. Whenever he was called upon to render a service to Zionism he agreed readily and performed the task well.

As soon as the present war broke out he re-enlisted, serving under General Montgomery, whose good friend he had become while the future conqueror of Rommel's Afrika Korps was stationed at Haifa. This association proved most fortunate. One achievement of Kisch's was the organization of transports from Alexandria to Sousse. As Chief Engineer of the Eighth Army, Brigadier Kisch was also in charge of fortifications that stretched from El Alamein to Sousse. Under his command was a group of engineers, virtually all of them Jews from Palestine, whose part in Montgomery's great military feat will no doubt be recorded in the history of this war.

The modest, graceful-mannered young man whom I had first met in Britain's War Office traveled a long way in the course of his comparatively short life. But he lived a full, harmonious life, and died a clean, harmonious death. With his life and with his death he proved that one can be an excellent Zionist and a good, patriotic Englishman, and thus, I hope, silenced those who still talk about "divided loyalties" and "inner conflicts."

When, as a high British officer leading a company of Palestinian engineers, Frederick H. Kisch fell on that Tunisian battlefield, he also gave the final answer to those British officials who jeered that he had "gone native" when he decided to dedicate his life to the Jewish cause.



The Hebrew Institute of Technology, shown at the right, is one of the landmarks of the city. The inhabitants of Haifa and of nearby colonies are shown here celebrating the "Festival of the First Fruits" on the campus of the Institute. General Kisch lived in Haifa from 1922 to 1939 when he enlisted in the British Armed Forces.

Soldier, Engineer and Friend

By MAJOR PETER W. RAINIER

Staff Officer of British Eighth Army; Author of "Pipeline to Battle."

Brigadier Frederick H. Kisch stands high among those men whose personal services have had a direct effect in waging what is soon to be a victorious war. There were several causes for the phenomenal success against apparently unsurmountable obstacles which made the fame of the British Eighth Army in its North African campaigns. First was the unsurpassed fighting qualities of the soldiers. Next a high degree of training. Then there was the inspired leadership of General Montgomery. Last, but not least, was the skill and resource of Eighth Army engineers. As Chief Engineer, Eighth Army, Brigadier Frederick H. Kisch, R.E., was in command of those engineers for a vital two years of war and the North African victories are due in no small measures to his leadership of the essential engineer branch of the army.

In the summer of 1940 the tiny Army of the Nile dug in its toes and prepared to withstand the shock of tenfold superior axis forces which the sudden collapse of France had loosed against it. Among the most vital requirements of that desert army was water. Reinforcements were hurrying from the British Empire and those extra men would need more water than could be supplied by tank cars over the single-track desert railroad which was the army supply line. To supply much water in a region where little water existed . . . that was the problem which was giving a headache to General Sir Archibald Wavell's staff.

The solution came from outside the staff. Back in the base of Alexandria was a man whose resourceful brain was to solve many of the problems of desert warfare which lay in the three years' campaigning ahead. That man was Lt. Col. Frederick Kisch, who was acting as Commander of Royal Engineers in Alexandria.

"Build a pipeline and pump the water forward," roared Kisch from his office in Mustapha Barracks.

"No pipe and no pumps," wailed the staff.

But Kisch found pipe and pumps. Some of the pipe came from oil companies in Palestine, where Kisch's fame as a Zionist made him a power in the land with pull enough to separate an oil company from its pipe. Soon pipe of every make and size began to roll by trainloads into the dun fastness of the western desert. Mine was the job of laying them and somehow I got them jointed together and water flowing through them. The water from Alexandria city pipe was now flowing a hundred miles westward. The great desert water supply system had been conceived and born, the system which was eventually to deliver two million gallons of filtered water daily some 600 miles westward, into conquered Italian Libya itself. One inspired thought from a man with a far-seeing brain had made it possible to maintain in the desert armies of hitherto undreamed of strength.

Kisch did not long remain as a simple Commander of Royal Engineers in a seaport fortress base. He was soon promoted to Colonel and made Assistant Chief Engineer for British troops in Egypt. Then another prompt promotion made him Brigadier, Chief Engineer in Palestine. But in the summer of 1941 he was back in Egypt again. The little Army of the Nile had by now grown into the powerful British Eighth Army and Kisch was appointed its Chief Engineer, an appointment he was to hold until his death in action in Tunisia, two years and two thousand miles away.

I first met Kisch in Cairo at the house of my friend Brigadier—then Colonel—John Marryatt, just after our abortive attempt to relieve Tobruk in the fall of 1941. Kisch was a big burly man who looked like a genial father bear in his khaki British battle-dress. He was a slow speaker and gave the impression of giving thought to the utterance of even the most commonplace remark. The clue to his real thoughts were his eyes. At times they twinkled happily, at times they grew cold and hard as steel. "Tell me about the battle," I begged as he sat slumped in an easy chair.



"It was a jolly good battle. We nearly got away with it . . . but not quite." His lips were smiling but his eyes warned me the subject was a sore one. I sensed bitterness in his heart over our defeat for there was no stouter hater of the Hun than this great Zionist who at the age of over fifty had left his beautiful home on Mt. Carmel to join the forces which fought for freedom.

The next time I met Kisch was almost a year later, when the shattered Eighth Army rolled back onto my camp after the defeat of Knightsbridge. It was the greatest crisis of the war. The fate of the world was at stake. Rommel's Afrika Korps had rolled the Eighth Army back five hundred miles onto the Nile Delta, inflicted on it 30,000 casualties, destroyed or captured most of its tanks and guns. As I walked across the desert in search of Kisch's camp, rolling gunfire to the westward testified to the last desperate stand which battered Eighth Army elements were making. There, with the walls of the world collapsing within earshot, I found Kisch reading a paper-backed detective story.

"Good God, Sir. How can you read that sort of stuff today?" I asked.

"Why not? I've nothing to do till that battle is settled. There's nothing like a good juicy detective story to pass the time."

"I'll bet you can't tell me the name of the detective."

Kisch grinned sheepishly. He knew I had caught him out. There is always danger of panic in times of great stress, even among the best disciplined of troops. I can think of no better calmer of nerves than a burly brigadier sitting in full view of passers-by, with his chair tipped back against the wall of his tent, reading a detective story.

When the army moved forward a few days later he gave me an appointment on his staff and thenceforth I served directly under Kisch until his death just before the successful conclusion of the Tunisian campaign. I got to know him well. Friendship ripened.

The big, burly brigadier was a great friend of the enlisted man, of humble Thomas Atkins. When I joined his staff he asked me if I had a good driver.

"The best in the Eighth Army," I bragged.

"I'd like to meet the best driver in this army. I've seen a lot of good ones. Introduce me to yours." He grinned.

I called over young Jock McKendrick, who had already driven me through two continuous years of war. Kisch chatted with him for some minutes. During that time Kisch learned that Jock had a young wife in Scotland. Thereafter, whenever our vehicles met, he never failed to greet Jock by name and ask after his wife. Once Jock stood gazing after Kisch's car as it disappeared in the driving desert dust cloud. "Yon Brig. Kisch is a MON," was Jock's voiced comment.

Over small things Kisch was as tempestuous as a desert sand storm but when big issues were at stake he was all cool, planning brain. There was one day when he strode up to my tent in a rage. For five minutes he tore strips off my spine with blistering language over some minor omission or commission of mine. Then his big face suddenly broke into a grin. "Sorry, Peter," he apologized. "Things have been going wrong everywhere today and I've taken it all out on you. Now take me into your tent and give me a drink."

When Kisch wanted frontline information he went and obtained it himself, driving unconcerned through minefields and the din of bursting shells. Once, during the El Alamein battle, I perchance encountered him up near the front line.

"What the devil are you doing up here?" he bellowed at me. "I won't have my officers taking unnecessary chances. If you've got work to do under fire, then no risks are too great for you to take. But I won't have my officers risking valuable lives sight-seeing. Get to hell out of here."

I went. I would as soon have monkeyed with a lightning bolt as try to talk back to Kisch when he was in a rage. But that night in his dugout I explained that I had been reconnoitering a section of my pipeline which the Australians had recaptured in the attack of the night before.

Kisch grunted when I had finished my explanation. "You should have sent a Junior officer."

"What about you, Sir?" I queried.

He glared at me for a moment, then burst into a roar. "Dammit, Peter, you've got me. I suppose I shouldn't have been up there either."

But somewhere beneath Kisch's reckless

courage and coolness in danger was a tension which tiny things could make erupt. During the decisive El Alamein battle of October, 1942, Kisch and I were living in adjoining dugouts near my main pumping station. One night we were dive-bombed continuously. Repeated near-hits rocked the dugouts and kept them full of dust and the fumes of high explosive. After a sleepless night I emerged into the daylight, badly wilted. I saw Kisch standing in the doorway of his nearby dugout, smoking a cigarette.

"What a hellish night, Sir," I remarked.

"Hellish night? What do you mean? I slept like a top."

"Didn't the bombing keep you awake?"

"Bombs! Keep me awake! I did hear a bang or two but I never let that worry me. You've got to get used to loud noises in a battle, you know."

I walked away with my tail dragging in the dust. If any other man but Kisch had told me he slept through that bombing I would have counted him a liar. But knowing Kisch I believed him.

The next night was comparatively quiet. I slept and awoke refreshed. Again I encountered Kisch on his own doorstep and greeted him. "Nice quiet night, Sir. I slept fine."

"Quiet night!" he glared at me. "I didn't sleep a wink."

"Too bad, Sir," I tried to keep the note of exultation from my voice. "I heard a bomb or two in the distance but they didn't keep me awake."

"Bombs!" he snorted. "Who the hell cares for bombs? There was a damned mouse in my dugout. Made rustling noises all night and kept me awake."

There was no red tape about Kisch's organization. During the eleven months I served on his staff I neither wrote him nor received from him one official letter. And yet he was a stickler for army form and etiquette, a rigid enforcer of the regular army code. There was one occasion on which I refused to obey the order of an inexperienced young colonel. I knew that the order was foolish and that the results of my obedience would be disastrous. Kisch sent for me and slated me thoroughly. "By God, I could break you for what you have done," he ended.

I saluted. "You mean that I am to obey the order?"

"Yes, of course . . . if he repeats it." Kisch took care that the order was never re-

peated by transferring the colonel to some distant base area.

On October 24th, 1942, Kisch and I watched the opening barrage from a high water tower near El Alamein station. Kisch arrived on the water tower breathing hard from the climb up the steel ladder. He turned and watched the western horizon where an occasional flash betokened the firing of an enemy gun. That gunfire was normal . . . the measured breathing of an entrenched army front. "By God, Peter, they're unsuspecting," he turned to me. "We're going to take them by surprise. Monty has fooled Rommel. By Heavens we'll smash through them. Tonight we're going to BREAK Rommel." He panted afresh in his emotion.

I pulled a flask of rum from my pocket. We drank to VICTORY. We looked shamefaced at one another, wondering if we had been theatrical.

"When the campaign is over," remarked Kisch, "I'm going to buy you the best dinner the conquered enemy capital can provide . . . whether it's turtle soup and caviar or plain army rations we'll think of this night as we eat it together."

Kisch prophesied aright. We did smash Rommel in that battle. Then for six months we pursued him towards Tunisia, literally wading through a sea of mines on that 2,000 mile march. During that 2,000 mile *via dolorosa* I saw Kisch almost daily. From time to time he would appear at my camp where I was boring for water at fifty mile intervals to keep the advancing army supplied. Sometimes he would stay the night with me. On these occasions he would always talk of the Zionist movement as we lay rolled in our blankets in the darkness, smoking the last smoke of the day. That was the subject nearest his heart. To him the war was but an unfortunate interruption to the establishment of a Jewish home in Palestine, to the project to which he had dedicated his life. So Kisch was flinging his full energy into winning the war, to shorten it so that the evolution of Zion could proceed.

The Eighth Army fought its way steadily westward, pushing Rommel's army before it, smashing the German defense each time Rommel tried to make a stand. Always in the forefront drove Kisch, planning, solving each engineering problem as it arose, driving recklessly through minefields to see for himself what needed to be done. He seemed to bear a

charmed life as he stood in the thick of that hellish German barrage in the Wadi Zigzau, directing the efforts of our engineers who were trying to build a road through the bed of the wadi to get tanks and guns to the hard pressing Northumbrian division who had embedded themselves in the defenses of the Mareth Line beyond. He seemed deathless. For years he had moved calmly through the lurking menace of minefields and the lurid inferno of bursting shells.

After the battle of the Mareth Line came the battle of the Wadi Ankerit on April 7th, 1943. Again we broke the enemy resistance. The end of the enemy forces in Tunisia was now in sight. Kisch's work was almost done. There remained but the final clean-up battle. Rumor had it that after the Tunisian campaign Kisch was to be transferred to Britain to coach the high command in modern military engineering practice, so much of which had been the product of his own fertile brain while he solved on the battlefield the problems of the Eighth Army. Soon Kisch could rest.

But on the early morning after the Ankerit night battle Kisch and a group of officers walked across the enemy minefield towards the now abandoned enemy position. Many times had Kisch walked unscathed across enemy minefields. But this time one of his party kicked the concealed trip wire of a picket mine. The mine exploded scattering jagged pieces of metal. Kisch and his group of officers were torn almost to bits.

We buried Kisch nearby, close to the little Ankerit railroad station. Three slender eucalyptus trees stand there on the barren expanse of desert. The Eighth Army grieved. The nation mourned. In my heart was bitterness because my friend was dead.



The grave of Brigadier Frederick H. Kisch—a wooden Star of David on the barren desert near Ankerit in Tunisia.



On the slope of Mount Carmel, overlooking the Bay of Haifa—the city that became in a short time the chief port in the Eastern Mediterranean, the terminus of the Iraq pipe line carrying oil from the Mosul fields, and the center of Jewish industrial life in Palestine—is situated the Hebrew Institute of Technology (התכניון העברי בחיפה) known as the Haifa Technion, the only academic institution in Palestine devoted to technological training and research.

THE HEBREW INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN HAIFA

A Center of Training and Research

From its inception the Institute has been a vital and constructive factor in the upbuilding of Palestine. By providing the only facilities for technical and vocational training and research, it has been coping effectively with the lack of adequate technical experience and knowledge on the part of Jewish youth and immigrant refugees. It has thus been paving the way for a sound industrial and agricultural development of the country.

In wartime, the Institute, as the only modern center of technological training and research in the Near East, has been making an outstanding contribution to the war effort by supplying the Allied Armed Forces and wartime industries with technically trained personnel and research facilities.

By building up now a reservoir of technical skill and knowledge, the Institute is preparing the country for its great task of absorbing during and after this war large numbers of homeless and uprooted Jews, who will seek there homes and opportunities for livelihood.

The Institute was founded in 1912 by the late Jacob Schiff of New York and K. Wissotsky of Moscow. Owing to World War I the Institute did not start its academic activities until 1925. Always rooted in the practical needs of the country, it grew from small beginnings to what it is today—an institute of technology,

comprising an *Engineering College* of university standards, a *Technical High School* for training of foremen and skilled workers, *Extension Courses* offering vocational training to adult refugees, and special mechanical training for agricultural settlers and workers, and the *Nautical School*, which is affiliated with the Technical High School. The student enrollment is about 1,000 and the language of instruction is Hebrew. The Institute is open to all regardless of race, creed or religion—an opportunity of which Palestine Arabs have availed themselves.

Though it has developed rapidly, the Institute is far from being complete. Some of its laboratories and departments still lack permanent housing and essential equipment.

The Engineering College

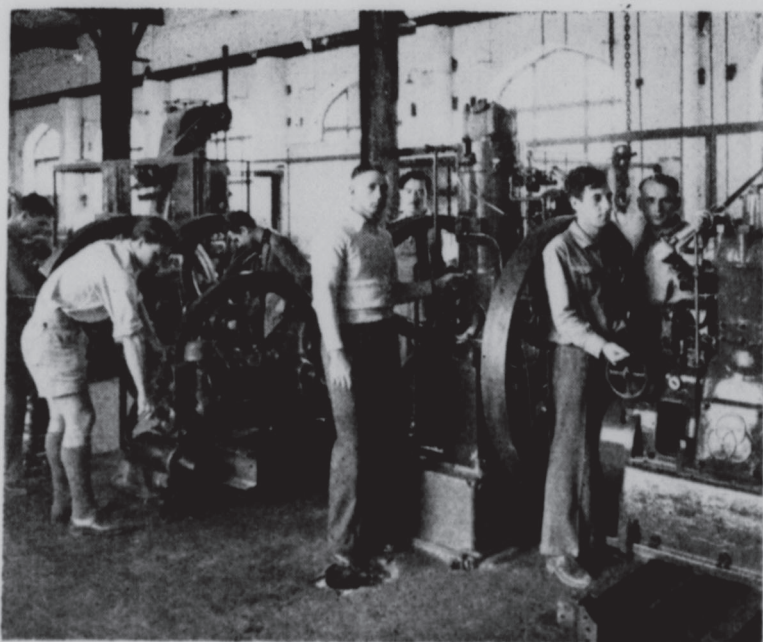
The Engineering College consists of three departments: Architecture, Civil Engineering and Industrial Engineering. The latter is divided into three sections: Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering.

The number of students is about 400. The training includes lectures, seminars, laboratory and workshop practice. The final examinations, known to be of high standard, are held under the supervision of the Palestine Government, and lead to a degree corresponding to the British degree of Bachelor of Science.

Among the members of the senior teaching staff, are European scientists and engineers of world-wide renown, who held responsible positions as professors in leading universities, and as engineers of large industrial concerns. Many of them fled from racial persecutions to find in the Technion a haven in which to carry on their scientific pursuits. Their presence and creative work in Palestine is an important factor in the technical and industrial development of the country.

The Laboratories

The Institute paves the way for the industrial development of Palestine by its technical research. Nearly every industrial process to be introduced has to be re-investigated or recast, raw materials must be tested, known processes revised, new processes devised, and methods



In the Heat Engine Section of the David Wunsch Memorial Laboratory for Mechanical Engineering



Instructor and pupil in the Workshop. New facilities will be provided through the Hardy Memorial Machine and Tool Shop.



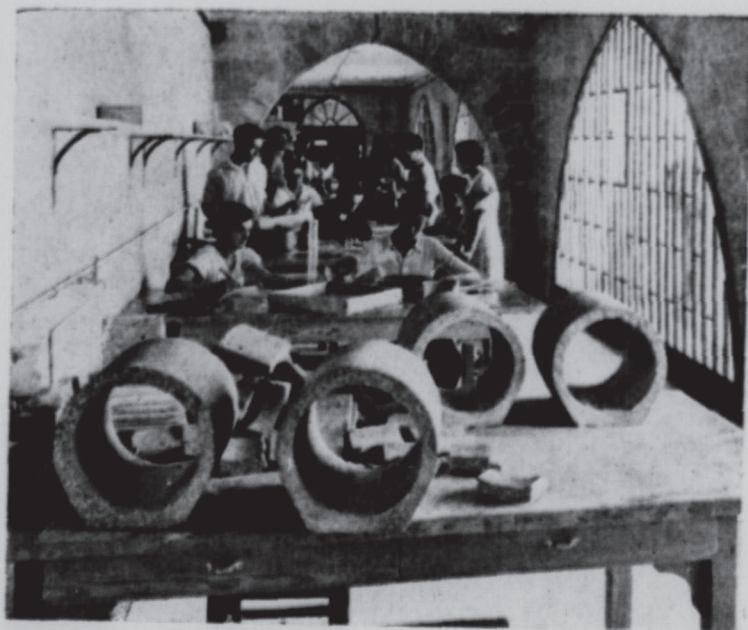
Student-soldiers taking final examinations



Ready for service in the Navy and Merchant Marine. The first graduating class of the Nautical School, November, 1942. Center left: S. Kaplansky, President, H.I.T.; right, Dr. Abaroni, Principal of the Nautical School



The "Rachel Weizmann" Library of the Institute—the largest technical library in Palestine and the Near East.



A Class in the School of Architecture.

of production developed. This is made possible to some extent by the laboratories set up by the Institute which are used not only for instruction and research, but are placed very often at the service of private industry and government agencies.

The Institute has these testing and research laboratories: Building Materials, Hydraulics, Electrical Engineering, Heat Engines, Metallography, Metrology, General and Organic Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry, Physics, Physical Chemistry, Soil Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering. Some of them are only provisionally housed and almost all of them lack essential equipment. Recent additions are a Food Testing Section of the Laboratory for Industrial Chemistry and a Research Institute for Town Planning and Housing.

The Technical High School

The Technical High School offers a three or four years' course combining a general education with practical technical training. Its aim is to train skilled workers. It has an enrollment of about 250 students, fourteen to eighteen years old, training for the trades of fitter, turner, welder, automobile mechanic, electrician, and cabinet maker. Half of the time is devoted to general studies and the other half to shop work.

The *Workshops* offer facilities for practical training to the students of the Engineering College and Technical High School. The workshop facilities are also used for commercial production of tools, instruments and parts for military and civilian use. This work is done by the students under the supervision of instructors with the assistance of skilled workers, most of whom are graduates of the High School.

The Nautical School

The Technical High School provides training and instruction facilities for the *Nautical School*. This school has four departments: Navigation, Marine Engineering, Wireless Operations and Shipbuilding. Its purpose is to train officers and technical personnel for the growing Palestine merchant marine. The first class graduated in 1942 and all graduates now

serve with the British Navy and Merchant Marine in important positions.

Extension Activities

Hundreds of adults avail themselves of Extension Services such as Evening Classes and Vocational Training Courses designed to teach refugees new trades and supplement the inadequate training of immigrant workmen. The Technical Extension Service furnishes instructors to agricultural settlements and provides courses for agricultural workers. The Service has proved to be a long step towards the mechanization and modernization of agriculture in Palestine.

The War Effort

The strategic importance of Palestine in this war is due not only to the country's geographic position but also to the ability of the Jewish community there to supply technically trained personnel and industrial production facilities necessary for the conduct of mechanized warfare. This notable achievement was made possible, in no small measure, by the Institute through meeting the ever-growing need of wartime industries and technical services, both military and civil, for skilled technicians, mechanics, qualified engineers, research students and laboratory facilities.

During the years of the war alone over 700 students graduated from the Institute as engineers and skilled mechanics. These graduates serve in important positions in war industries and the technical branches of the armed forces and civilian defense. Moreover, hundreds of workers trained in the extension courses constitute the country's most valuable reservoir of skilled labor. The Workshops have been doing welding and repair work for the armed forces and have executed orders for precision tools and machine parts. Special classes in technical subjects were organized for military personnel stationed in Haifa and vicinity.

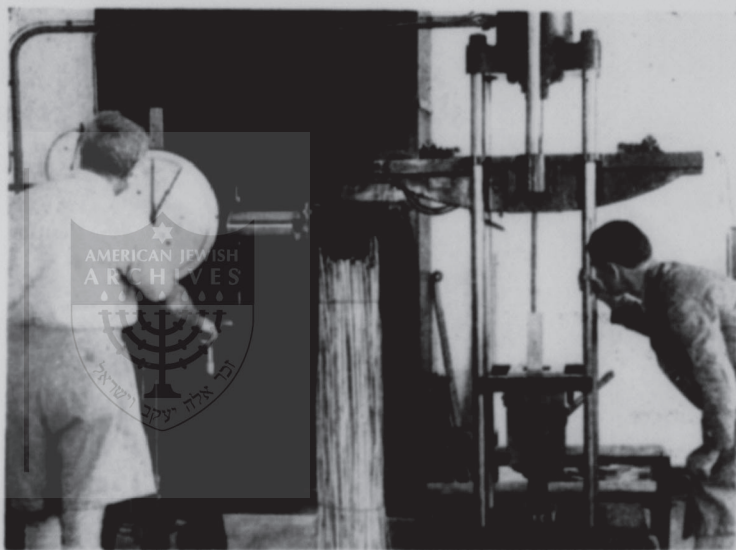
The Laboratories have been utilized by military and civil authorities to the greatest advantage.

Members of the Institute's teaching staff serve on the Scientific Advisory Committee and are conducting special research for the Middle East Supply Center of the British Army.

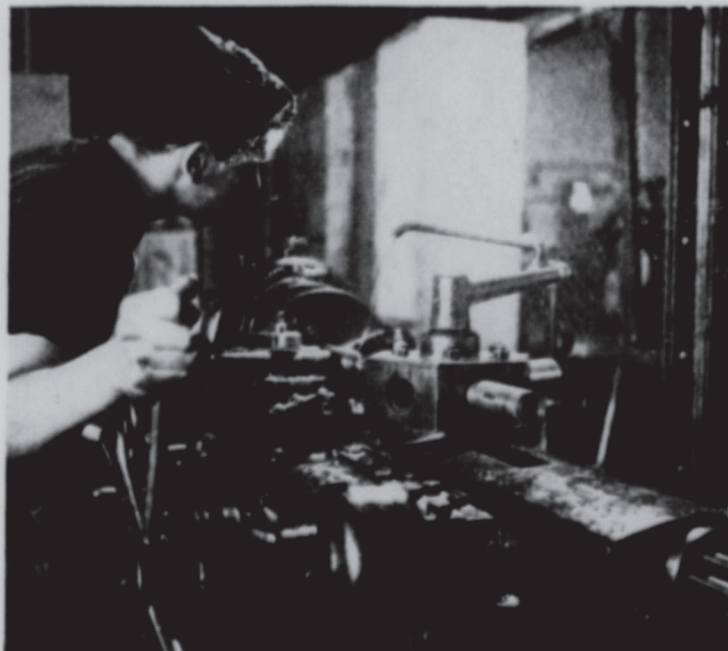
HOW INDUSTRY IS SERVED



Through technical personnel. For instance, graduates of the Technion head the Test Plant and Cable Fabrication Dep't of the Electric Wire Co., in Haifa, shown above.



Through laboratory research. Materials are seen here being examined in the Building Materials Testing Laboratory.



Through production of tools, instruments and parts in the Institute's Workshops.

THE INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND

PAST PROGRESS POINTS TO PALESTINE'S FUTURE AS INDUSTRIAL CENTER

In 1912 when the cornerstone of the Hebrew Institute of Technology was laid, no industry worthy of this name existed in Palestine. Now the country, in addition to small artisan shops, possesses about 2500 industrial enterprises with a total working force of 60,000. Eighty percent of these enterprises were built by Jews who came to Palestine after the last World War. They invested in them a total of 80 million dollars, and their yearly production is now estimated at 180 million dollars.

Jews were the first to introduce electric power to Palestine. The first hydro-electric station on the Jordan was completed in 1933 with a capacity of 28,500 KWH. At present Palestine consumes not less than 135 million Kilowatt Hours, and 93% of them are being sold by the Palestine Electric Corporation, founded by the late Pinchas Rutenberg, an engineer of note. In addition to the hydro-electrical developments, the company built several power stations where electricity is generated by Diesel motors.

The exploitation of the fabulously rich mineral resources of the Dead Sea is also due to Jewish initiative. The yearly production of the Palestine Potash Syndicate, created by Moses Novomeisky, a mining engineer from Siberia, recently reached 175,000 tons of potash, and sizable quantities of bromine.

Due to its geographic position Haifa became the main terminus of the pipeline laid from the oilfields of Iraq to the shores of the Mediterranean. Modern refineries were built there shortly before the War, and greatly enlarged after its outbreak. Their waste products are a contributing factor to Palestine's rapidly growing chemical industry.

During the present war the new Palestine industry supplied the Allied forces in the East with a surprising variety of important articles saving by that much shipping space for other military uses. It sent to the fighting fronts sizable quantities of cement, chemicals and drugs, medical instruments, electrical and optical equipment, barbed wire, tents, boots, uniforms and other pieces of clothing. Whole regiments of the Turkish army were equipped by the Allies with Palestinian boots, and ambulances of a Palestinian make can be seen in Egypt and Iran, and even in the far away Soviet Russia. Besides, much mechanical equipment damaged in the course of the fighting was restored to its former usefulness in Palestine's efficient repair shops.

Palestine can look forward to a much broader industrial development after the end of the war. Provided the White Paper with its deadening effect on Palestine's economic development is abolished, and the country is given a minimum of economic equality, a bright era of progress will begin. Situated at the hub of three continents and in the vicinity of the Suez Canal and possessing, in addition, a most unusual number of competent technicians and alert industrialists, Palestine has all prospects of becoming a most important industrial center. This progress will be made possible by the utilization of the country's natural agricultural and chemical resources, the utilization of power available from nearby sources of oil, and the manufacture of superior quality goods from imported raw materials. In this development the Technion, as the only center of technical training and research in the country, will be called on to play a decisive part.



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HEBREW INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN HAIFA

From an Address by

KARL T. COMPTON

President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

INSTITUTE IS KEY TO PALESTINE'S PROGRESS

The first point which appealed to me in considering this institution is the fact that technological progress can play a very important role in the solution of the serious problems which confront mankind in many parts of the world but which are particularly acute in Palestine and in relation to the Jewish people there. There is the basic problem of how a suddenly expanded population in this old region can exist as a sustaining economic group. All past experience would indicate that such a group could not maintain itself by the older and more primitive methods of agriculture and industry. The solution of this problem must be found in the intelligent applications of power and of skill.

By and large, the standard of living of a people, as judged by material indices, is related to the per capita utilization of power from fuel or hydraulic installations. By intelligent utilization of this power we are enabled greatly to increase the production of the things required and desired for maintaining a standard of living.

Use of skill as well as of power can improve the economic status of a people. Perhaps the best example is Switzerland which has almost no natural resources of an industrial type, but which has maintained a good prosperity by so utilizing the skill of its workers that inexpensive iron or chemicals shipped into the country are exported in the form of precision tools or watches or scientific instruments which have acquired a high value because of the technical skill put into their construction. The region of New England in the U. S. has something of these same attributes.

As I see it, therefore, Palestine has a real opportunity for handling the increasing population of Jews by the utilization of the power abundantly available from the nearby sources of oil and the skill of its people in transforming the chemical resources of its Dead Sea deposits and its agricultural resources, and perhaps resources from raw materials which can be imported from neighboring countries.

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE

Finally, there seems to me to be a social significance in the work of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in that it is a powerful move toward placing the Jewish people in lines of productive activity as distinguished from financial operations and merchandising. In many parts of the world the lines of activity which we frequently term productive in the sense of directly creating wealth have been closed to the Jews by legal or social forces. Consequently the Jewish people have tended to operate as "middle men," operating between the producer and the ultimate consumer. This is not an entirely happy position because, irrespective of race, the middle man, who has to serve two masters, finds it difficult to serve either with satisfaction. I believe that it will be a very wholesome thing for the prestige and social status of the Jewish people to become more actively engaged in the productive side of the world economy, and certainly the Hebrew Institute of Technology in the historic environment of Palestine offers an opportunity for leadership in this direction.

TOWARDS A GREATER HEBREW INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

AMERICAN interest in the Hebrew Institute of Technology goes back practically to its very inception. It was the late Jacob Schiff of New York whose financial assistance made the founding of the Institute in 1912 possible. In the course of its growth from very small beginnings to a full-fledged technological university, the Institute has won many friends and well-wishers in this country. To give expression to this interest *The American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa* was founded in May, 1940.

ENDOWMENTS AND SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

Supplementing its effort to assist in meeting the annual budgetary needs of the Institute, the American Society has endeavored to foster and develop special endowment projects which will provide the Institute with much-needed facilities and equipment, student dormitories and scholarship funds. These purposes will appeal to men of clear vision and sound judgment as great opportunities for constructive philanthropic works. Their realization is within our means.

The vision of a Greater Institute was born with the foundation of this Society. Endowment projects, initiated by the establishment of the David Wunsch Memorial Laboratory, will make this vision a reality. The Kisch Memorial Project is in itself a complete program. The undertaking will appeal to all of our people and its realization will meet the most essential needs of a great Institute of Technology worthy of its name. Following are brief outlines of other endowments, in being or planned, which have been established by members of this Society as specific undertakings.

THE DAVID WUNSCH MEMORIAL LABORATORY FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING was founded in 1940 by J. W. Wunsch, Samuel Wunsch, and Harry Wunsch, engineers and manufacturers of New York, in memory of their brother, David Wunsch. To date \$15,000.00 and essential machinery have been contributed by the founders of the project.

THE DR. EDGAR S. BARNEY MEMORIAL LABORATORY will be established by the Alumni Association of the Hebrew Technical Institute of New York in memory of the late Dr. Edgar S. Barney, principal of that institution. The project, which is headed by Moses D. Heyman, is in the process of realization.

THE HARDY MEMORIAL MACHINE AND TOOL SHOP will be built in memory of the late Charles Hardy, a mechanical craftsman and manufacturer of New York, by the latter's friends and a group of industrialists interested in advancing vocational training. The project was started in 1943 and close to \$25,000.00 has been obtained by a special committee headed by Alexander Konoff, chairman, and Samuel Marcus, treasurer. The aim is to raise a fund of \$85,000.00 for the building of a modern precision machine tool laboratory, which will provide the Institute with adequate training facilities in mechanical skills and industrial crafts.

THE LEON S. MOISSEIFF MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING was made possible through a gift to the Institute in 1943 of the engineering library of the late Leon S. Moisseiff, world-famous engineer and bridge designer. Additional collections of books and periodicals will be added to this library. The endowment of a LEON S. MOISSEIFF CHAIR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING is also being planned.

THE LUPESCU M. BERNFELD SCHOLARSHIP FUND was started in 1944 in memory of the late Lupescu M. Bernfeld, Chief Engineer of the Department of Housings and Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by the latter's family and friends. The aim is to create a scholarship in structural engineering for a deserving engineering student of the Institute. Benjamin Leavin, architect and engineer of New York, heads the committee.

These projects relate to specific phases of Palestine's technical and industrial development. Those interested are invited to participate in their realization.

American Society for the Advancement of
THE HEBREW INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN HAIFA, PALESTINE, Inc.

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