

also conducted day schools, and the community maintained a YMHA community center, a Jewish Public Library, and a Home for the Aged.

Winnipeg maintained three Jewish weeklies—more than either Toronto or Montreal, each of which have more than five times its Jewish population—*The Jewish Post* (founded in 1925), *Jewish Western News* (founded in 1926), and the *Yiddish Press* (formerly known as the *Israelite Press/dos Yiddishe Vort*, founded in 1910). Long time editor of the latter was Mark Selchen. The city's numerous authors included: Falik Zolf, a Yiddish essayist; Jack Ludwig, critic and novelist; Adele Weisman, author of *The Sacrifice*; and B. J. Ginsburg, author of *Generation Passeth; Generation Cometh*. Samuel Freedman was chancellor of the University of Manitoba. In 1970 Ernest Sirluck was named president of the University of Manitoba. A number of Winnipeg's Jewish citizens reached judicial rank. Samuel Freedman was named to the Court of Queen's Bench in 1952 and from 1960 was on the Manitoba Court of Appeal. In 1971 he was named chief justice of the Supreme Court of Manitoba. Isaac Rice was named magistrate in 1955. Israel Nitikman was appointed to the Court of Queen's Bench in 1962 and in 1967 Roy Matas was named to the same court. Jews also served on Winnipeg's municipal bodies. Moses Finkelstein was an alderman in 1905 and served for two years. Jack Blumberg (born 1892, Hull, England) was an alderman for 37 years after his first election to the City Council in 1919. Morris A. Gray was an alderman before becoming a provincial legislator, as was Saul Cherniak. David Orlikow and A. A. Heaps served as aldermen and went on to the federal parliament. Joseph Zuken was also an alderman (1971). The suburb of West Kildonan had three Jewish mayors: Chaim Nachman Kushner, Saul Miller (later an MLA and in the provincial cabinet), and Abe Yanofsky (also known as an international chess player).

Greater Winnipeg's Jewish population grew from 1,164 in 1901 to 9,408 in 1911; it rose to 14,837 in 1921 and to 17,666 in 1931, dropping to 17,389 in 1941. In 1951 there were 18,514 persons and the 1961 census indicated 19,376. The fairly static nature of the figures is accounted for by the continuing emigration from Winnipeg, whose natives are found elsewhere in Canada, throughout the U.S., Israel, and other countries.

Bibliography: A. Chiel, *Jewish Experience in Early Manitoba* (1955); idem, *The Jews of Manitoba* (1961); S. Rosenberg, *Jewish Community of Canada* (1970), index; B.G. Sack, *History of the Jews of Canada* (1965). [B.G.K.]

WINTER, GUSTAV (1899–1943), Czech journalist and author (brother of Lev Winter the statesman). He was press officer of the Czechoslovak mission to the League of Nations in Geneva, and Paris correspondent for *Právo Lidu* ("The People's Right"), the organ of the Social Democratic Party. Winter was regarded as the best-informed Czech correspondent in France.

He published *Státníci dnešní Francie* ("French Statesmen of our Days," 1927), and *Knihy o Francii* ("Book on France," 1930) for which he received the highest Czechoslovak literary award. *To není konec Francie* ("This is not the End of France," 1941) was published in London, where he had fled after the fall of France. Winter was also the author of a book of poetic reportage on Spain, *Don Quijote na rozcestí* ("Don Quixote at the Crossroads," 1935) and translator of Čapek and Masaryk into French.

Bibliography: F. Klátil, *In Memoriam Gustava Wintra* (Czech, 1944); E. Hostovsky, in: *Jews of Czechoslovakia*, 1 (1968), 447–8, 523; Československi, *Biografie*, 3 (1936). [Av.D.]

His brother LEV (LEO) WINTER (1876–1935), Czech politician, was born in Hroby in S. Bohemia. Winter studied law at Prague University and joined the Czech Social Democratic Party at the age of 19. In 1907 he was elected to the

Austrian Reichsrat (Parliament) and reelected in 1911. In the Austrian Parliament he was active in committees on social legislation. In 1918 he was a member of the revolutionary Czech National Council and became minister of social welfare in the first Government of the Czechoslovak Republic. In 1923 he presented to Parliament the Social Insurance Law, which had been drafted primarily by him. He served two more terms as minister of social welfare and was member of parliament until his death. He wrote several books on social and legal problems, and also translated the first volume of Marx's *Kapital* into Czech. Winter took no part in any Jewish activities. [CH.Y.]

WINTER, JACOB (1857–1941), German rabbi and scholar. Born in Hungary, Winter served from 1886 as rabbi in Dresden and received the honorary title of professor from the king of Saxony for his scholarly work.

His main achievement was the three-volume encyclopedic work, *Die juedische Littaratur seit Abschluss des Kanons* (3 vols., 1894–96), a prose and poetry anthology with biographical and literary-historical introductions, edited in cooperation with the German orientalist August Wuensche and leading scholars of the time. The work became a standard reference book on post-biblical Jewish literature. An earlier study by Winter was *Die Stellung der Sklaven bei den Juden* . . . (1886). Together with Wuensche he also translated into German (with annotations) the halakhic Midrashim *Mekhilta* (1909) and *Sifra* (1938), and edited the second volume of M. Lazarus, *Die Ethik des Judentums* (1911). [ED.]

WINTER, PAUL (1904–1969), New Testament scholar. Born in Czechoslovakia, Winter by profession was a lawyer in his native land until the Nazi occupation in 1939. Escaping from Czechoslovakia he joined the free Czech forces in the Middle East, where he served for several years and participated in the battle of El-Alamain and the Normandy landings. After his release from the armed forces he settled in England, where he lived until his death. In his later years he suffered great poverty. His main contribution to scholarship was *The Trial of Jesus* (1961), which created a great deal of interest in the scholarly world with its thesis that Jesus was not condemned by a Jewish court but by the Romans for political, not religious, crimes. He was regarded as one of the leading New Testament scholars of his time. [S.St.]

WINTERNITZ, MORITZ (1863–1933), orientalist. Born in Horn, Austria, Winternitz received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1886 from the University of Vienna. In 1888 he went to Oxford, where he spent the next ten years acting in various educational capacities including teacher of German; and librarian at the Indian Institute (1895). In 1899 he became instructor of Indology and general ethnology at the German University of Prague, and in 1911 was appointed professor of Sanskrit.

Winternitz's main work was *Geschichte der indischen Literatur* (3 vols., 1908–22; *History of Indian Literature*, 3 vols., 1927–59; 1959–63?). His other works include *A Catalogue of South Indian Sanskrit Manuscripts Belonging to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* (1902), *A Concise Dictionary of Eastern Religion; being the Index Volume to the Sacred Books of the East* (1910); *Die Frau in den indischen Religionen* (1920), and *Rabindranath Tagore* (Ger., 1936). Winternitz also edited several Sanskrit texts.

Bibliography: *Festschrift M. Winternitz* (1933). [ED.]

WINTROBE, MAXWELL MYER (1901–), U.S. hematologist. Born and educated in Canada, Wintrobe went to the United States in 1929 to become instructor in medicine at Tulane University, New Orleans. From 1930 to 1943 he was at Johns Hopkins University and Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, and in 1941 became physician in charge of