

GUGGENHEIM, CHARLES (1924–2002), U.S. documentary film producer. Guggenheim was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, to German Jewish parents. His father and grandfather were furniture manufacturers. Guggenheim studied agriculture at the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts before joining the U.S. Army in 1943. A foot infection kept him from shipping out overseas with his division, which took heavy losses during the Battle of the Bulge. After World War II, Guggenheim completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Iowa in 1948. After working for CBS Radio in New York, he moved to Chicago and worked behind the scenes for CBS children's shows and then to St. Louis, Missouri, to work in public television. In 1954, he founded his documentary production company, Charles Guggenheim and Associates. After producing the first political commercial aired on television for Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson in 1956, Guggenheim moved his company to Washington, D.C. He produced a variety of campaign ads for political figures, including the Kennedy brothers. The first documentary he directed, *A City Decides* (1956), earned Guggenheim the first of the 12 Oscar nominations he would receive throughout his career. Guggenheim's Oscar-winning documentaries are *Nine from Little Rock* (1964), about school desegregation in Arkansas; *Robert Kennedy Remembered* (1968), shown at the Democratic National Convention weeks after the senator was killed; *The Johnstown Flood* (1989); and *A Time for Justice* (1994). Guggenheim's final project was the documentary *Berga: Soldiers of Another War* (2002), about 350 American soldiers captured in the Battle of the Bulge who were sent to labor camps instead of POW camps because they were Jewish or thought to be Jewish. Guggenheim finished the film a few months before he died of pancreatic cancer in Washington, D.C.

[Adam Wills (2nd ed.)]

GUGGENHEIM, PAUL (1899–1977), Swiss jurist and authority on international law. Born in Zurich, Guggenheim became head of the Institute of International Law at the University of Kiel in 1927. Guggenheim became a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague in 1951 and judge ad hoc of the International Court of Justice in 1955. He represented a number of countries before The Hague court and also acted as arbitrator in many international disputes. He wrote extensively on subjects relating to international law. His books include *Lehrbuch des Voelkerrechts* (2 vols., 1948–51) and *Traité de Droit international public* (2 vols., 1953–54; second edition of the first volume, 1967). Guggenheim was president of the Central Committee of the Swiss community from 1944 to 1950. He wrote many scholarly articles on matters of Jewish interest such as Zionism, Palestine, Jewish postwar problems, minority rights, Swiss Jewish history (the first short history published), heirless property left in Switzerland, and the Jewish refugee problem. In 1960, he was elected president of the World Federation of the United Nations Association and in 1964 became its honorary president.

ADD. BIBLIOGRAPHY: J. Picard, *Die Schweiz und die Juden 1933–1945* (1994), index; P. Guggenheim, *Zur Geschichte der Schweizer Juden* (1934); idem, "Die erblosen Vermoegen in der Schweiz und das Voelkerrecht," in: Schweiz. Isr. Gemeindebund (ed.), *Festschrift zum 50-jährigen Bestehen* (1954), 107–120; *Israelitisches Wochenblatt*, 36 (Sept. 9, 1977), 71.

[Veit Wylter / Uri Kaufmann (2nd ed.)]

GUGGENHEIM-GRUENBERG, FLORENCE (1898–1989), pharmacist and historian, born in Berne, Switzerland. During the 1930s and 1940s she was active in Swiss Jewish national and international organizations, and from 1950 was president of the Juedische Vereinigung in Zurich. She was the editor of *Beitraege zur Geschichte und Volkskunde der Juden in der Schweiz*, a series devoted to the history and folklore of the Jews in Switzerland. She edited the typescript of Augusta Weldler-Steinberg and added chapters on the history of the communities of Lengnau and *Eendingen in the two-volume *Geschichte der Juden in der Schweiz* (1966/1970), a history of the Jews in Switzerland from the 16th century to the period after emancipation. She was one of the first researchers of western Yiddish after 1945, providing ample oral documentation of a then nearly extinct dialect, and she fought for women's rights in Switzerland.

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[Uri Kaufmann (2nd ed.)]

GUGLIELMO DA PESARO (known as **Guglielmo Ebreo**; 15th century), Italian dance master. He was a pupil of Domenico da Piacenza, founder of the new school of dancing at the court of Ferrara, and taught in Florence, where he was apparently attached to the court of the Medici. Here he compiled (c. 1463) his "Treatise on the Art of Dancing," one of the most memorable works of the sort produced in Renaissance Italy. It includes two dances composed by the young Lorenzo de' Medici. In 1475 Guglielmo supervised the pageantry at a resplendent ducal wedding in Pesaro. After this he was apparently converted to Christianity under the name of Giovanni Ambrogio. He was then in the service of the Duchess of Milan who sent him to teach dancing at the Court of Naples. In 1481 he was dancing master to seven-year-old Isabella d'Este at Ferrara. Guglielmo introduced the fashion of the *moresche*, embodying both dance and mimicry, before the grand spectacle. He composed many *balletti* that were revolutionary for his time. His writing makes clear that he did not see as his final aim the mere compilation of dances. He attempted to explain the fundamentals of dancing, giving considerable thought to the relationship between dance and music. Guglielmo outlined six prerequisites for all dancers of which the first three were of enduring importance: *misura*, the dancer's ability to keep time to the musical rhythm; *memoria*, the