

Mr. B. Axelrod,
59 Rosebury Rd.,
Toronto, Ont.

Congress Bulletin

Vol. 3 No. 2

MONTREAL, CANADA

SEPTEMBER, 1945

CONGRESS SPOKESMAN TO VISIT POLAND

Relief Workers Into Poland

The national executive of the Canadian Jewish Congress has decided to send a representative to Poland to investigate the relief needs of the Jewish community on the spot. The Congress representative will also discuss with leaders of Polish Jewry the most effective manner of expanding relief to the surviving Jews in the country.

Slowly Poland is opening up to Jewish relief workers. Soon after the visit of Dr. Emil Sommerstein to London contact between the Jews of Poland and of other countries tightened considerably.

Even before UNRRA was granted similar permission, the J.D.C. was notified that its Dr. Joseph Schwartz would be permitted to enter Poland, investigate the position of the Jews there and develop even more effective ways of bringing the necessary help to them from the Jews of the U.S. and of Canada. As soon as Dr. Schwartz could complete his assignment for President Truman (to investigate conditions in the camps for displaced persons in Germany) he proceeded to Poland. There he found that the office of the J.D.C. had already been opened by David Guzik, long-time J.D.C. worker who had continued to work under the Nazis in Poland.

Soon afterwards the OSE was permitted to send several trucks of medical supplies, drugs and surgical instruments from Switzerland to Poland under the protection of the International Red Cross.

General Thanks Jewish Congress

TORONTO — Major General A. E. Potts, officer commanding Military District No. 2, has stated that the assistance of the Canadian Jewish Congress in encouraging enlistments into the army has beyond doubt helped to bring the hour of victory to its final close. General Potts made this statement in a letter to the Canadian Jewish Congress suggesting that the Congress discontinue its Recruiting Advisory Service in the District "now that hostilities have ceased both in Europe and in the Pacific. Thank you very much for a job well done," said General Potts.

The Canadian Jewish Congress reports that its voluntarily compiled nominal roll lists 16,559 Jewish men and women who have served during the conflict. 776 casualties were reported before V-Day. The Recruiting Bureau of the Canadian Jewish Congress was established on a national scale during the first weeks of the war.



S. W. Griffiths, foreign language program director of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is shown giving the cue at the special broadcast to Palestine which the Canadian Jewish Congress sponsored recently. The broadcast in Hebrew and in English was recorded in Palestine by the government radio station and was re-broadcast long wave the following day.

Kin In Russia Of Canada's Jews May Be Found

Arrangements have been completed with the Anti-Fascist Jewish Committee in Moscow to trace in Russia relatives of Canadian Jews. These arrangements were made by the Canadian Jewish Congress. Moscow announces the formation of a special information bureau to register Jews in the U.S.S.R. who have relatives in other lands including Canada. The bureau, together with the Russian Red Cross, promises to reply to inquiries from the Canadian Jewish Congress. They are also collecting information on the German murder camps at Maidanek, Dachau and other areas which were liberated by the Russians.

Inquirers must give the names, age, birthplace, occupation, last address and citizenship of relatives sought. The Congress offices will give attention to personal and written inquiries.

handicap of being unable to provide assistance in countries which refuse it entry, he said.

Immediate relief to sufferers in Europe must, of course not be forgotten, Col. Goldsmith said. Money and other concrete expressions of help must go forth at once, but Jews in Europe must be allowed to make their own political adjustments with their Governments.

Mrs. H. M. Samuel, chairman of the women's division, outlined the war work of her group and urged that work be carried on in sewing for the Red Cross and collecting of clothing to be sent to Europe.

A message was sent to the Jews of the Soviet Union expressed hope that closer relationship between Soviet Jewry and the Jews of the rest of the world might be attained.

CANADIAN SHIP FOR PALESTINE

For many years the steamer Camosun had sailed up and down the British Columbia coast in the service of the Union Steamships Ltd. Recently she underwent repairs at the B.C. Marine ways and emerged, renovated, flying the flag of Palestine for the very first time in the port of Vancouver. This Mogen Dovid on a white field with two horizontal stripes will fly on the "Camosun" all the way to Cuba and thence to the Mediterranean where she will shuttle freight and passengers from Palestine to other inland sea ports.

The ship was built at Ayr, Scotland in 1913 and sailed the Queen Charlotte Islands run for the CNR under the name of S. S. Prince Charles. It will now fly the flag of the Oriental Navigation Company of Tel Aviv.

Ontario Jews Meet In 10th Annual Conference

TORONTO — Rehabilitation of returning Jewish servicemen, adjustment to peacetime conditions of their communities, culture and education and inter-group tensions were the chief topics under discussion at the 10th regional conference of the Canadian Jewish Congress, central division, held in the King Edward hotel. Mr. Samuel Bronfman the national president of the congress, Saul Hayes, national executive director, Col. David Croll, M.P. for Toronto Spadina, and Lieut. Col. Oscar Cohen, former congress director, took an active part in the sessions under the direction of A. B. Bennett, divisional president.

Other speakers included Dr. George Davidson, deputy minister of national health and welfare, Col. Samuel Goldsmith, U.S. Army and Charles Hendry, of New York.

An appeal to the government of Great Britain to implement fully "the meaning and intent of the Balfour Declaration" and to make possible the transfer to Palestine of all Jews in Europe and other areas who wish to go there, was made in a resolution passed by the conference.

"Hundreds of thousands of our brethren see their only hope for rescue in immigration to Palestine, where their presence is desired and where their broken bodies and spirits can be healed in an

NOVELIST GUEST OF CONGRESS

Joseph Opatashu, prominent Yiddish novelist, visited Toronto recently as the luncheon guest of the Canadian Jewish Congress. Mr. Opatashu, author of "In Polish Woods" and "1863", is a graduate in engineering from Cooper Union.

atmosphere of love and understanding," the resolution said.

The provincial government was asked in another resolution to enact legislation outlawing discrimination in employment because of race or religion and to amend existing legislation so as to make illegal the denial of property rights on grounds of racial or national origin or religious belief.

"Canada's system of price control has placed this country in a favorable trade position in world markets. To remove this control haphazardly would result in a boom followed by a crash", said David Croll, M.P. "I hope the day is not far distant when labor will graduate from the conference to the board of directors. We seem to be all thumbs insofar as labor is concerned. Labor's wartime gains must be preserved and its collective bargaining rights strengthened.

"The real test of unemployment is not whether everybody is working but whether those employed are able to command a proper standard of living," said Dr. George Davidson, deputy minister of Health and Welfare. He said that any wide measure of social security is contingent on full employment first, but a "job for all" cry is inadequate in itself.

Dr. Davidson urged the relation of economic security to wage structure. "A wage structure fair for one man on a production line might not be fair to another in terms of family responsibility," he said. "Family allowances help to equalize the living standard."

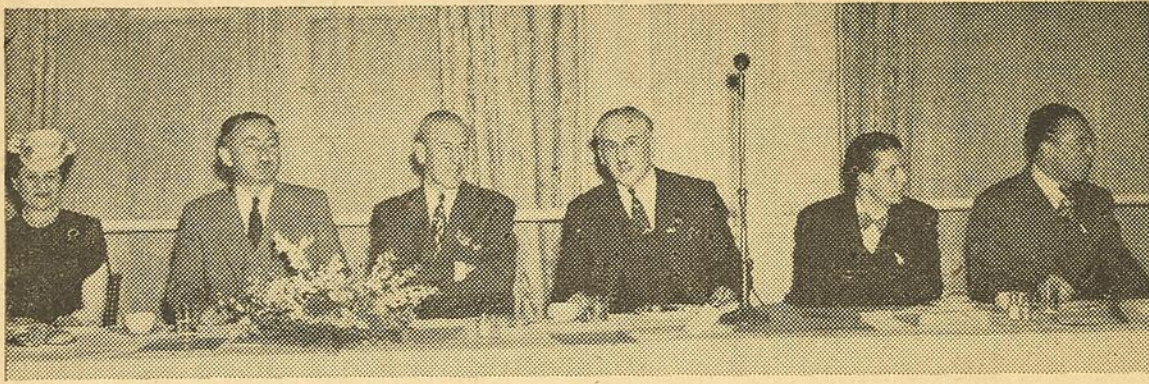
Addressing a luncheon given by the women's division of Congress, Lt-Col. Samuel A. Goldsmith of Chicago, recently with the Allied Military Government in Europe and past president of the National Conference of Social Workers, said that to make a decided contribution to civilization, Jews must think in terms of human rights in general and become part of the structure of the life of the nation in which they live.

"The world needs less shouting about minorities," he declared. "We are interested in helping all people, not only Jews, at a time when the travesty of one bomb reminds us truly that we are all part of one world stream."

UNRRA has no admittance to countries in which 75 per cent of the Jews in Europe reside, Col. Goldsmith, who was attached to Allied headquarters in the Mediterranean area, revealed.

UNRRA is operating under the

TORONTO WELFARE FUND LEADERS STUDY PROBLEMS



The United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto is one of the outstanding community chests on the continent. At a recent meeting of the Welfare Fund local leaders were able to discuss problems common to welfare funds with Sidney Hollander (third from the left), president of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in the U.S. Shown with Mr. Hollander, from left to right, are Mrs. John A. Sherman, Samuel Godfrey, J. Irving Oelbaum,

Samuel Poslums, and Henry S. Rosenberg, K.C. Mr. Oelbaum is national chairman of the Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Bnai Brith. The Toronto Welfare Fund has recently announced that it would ensure Toronto's contribution to the \$1,500,000 national drive for overseas relief through the United Jewish Refugee Relief Agencies.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

Case on Education Given To Royal Commission

TORONTO — Rabbi Abraham Feinberg, chairman of the Joint Public Relations Committee of the central division, appeared before the Royal Commission on Education appointed by the government of Ontario and presented a brief opposing religious education in the schools of the province.

Among the points made in the brief:

We are of the opinion that religion, especially as taught by Judaism and Christianity, is the spiritual and philosophical foundation of democracy, because it teaches the dignity of all human beings as created in the image of God, and the inalienability of the basic rights of every individual.

We believe, however, that religious education, to serve its purpose, must be free of influence of any kind on the part of the State. We regard the principle of the separation of Church and State as vital to the democratic way of life. We feel that any activity on the part of the Public School System which contains elements of such influence would ultimately result in the weakening of democracy, with consequent injury to the well-being of Canada.

All faiths professed by citizens of Canada should be on an equal footing before the law. Whatever may be the view of the majority of the people concerning religious belief, that majority endangers the principle of equality when it utilizes the resources of the state to propagate its own view of religion, and, at the same time, approaches perilously close to the totalitarian system.

In a futile attempt to fashion some form of religious education which would be all things to all men, there has been an unfortunate tendency to seek a "lowest common denominator," into which all religious denominations may be squeezed. This would result in a perfunctory class-room routine which must ultimately rob religion of its personal and intimate emotional content. The vertical approach of the Church, which attempts to root the child in the soil of its own unique traditions, is far more effective and at the same time permits Cana-

dians of different creeds to believe and worship as they choose.

The public schools of Canada hold a unique and indispensable place in the structure of Canadian life, a position which must be strengthened and guarded if Canada is to become the great, free and happy land we all want it to be. The central importance of the public school derives from the fact that therein all creeds and diverse origins can meet on common ground and learn to live and work and play together.

When a course purports to be at once Christian, Protestant, and "Undenominational," the schools cease to be public schools in effect and become denominational schools. Thus, they impose upon all Canadians the alternative of withdrawing their children from such instruction, or of requesting the establishment of similar denominational state-aided schools for themselves, whose teaching shall be in conformity with their own religious beliefs.

To speak of religious education in the public schools of Ontario as Christian and undenominational at one and the same time is self-contradictory, for not only do Canadians of Jewish and other non-Christian faiths refuse to accept such teaching for their children, but some Christian denominations, Protestant and non-Protestant alike, cannot conscientiously permit their children to receive such teaching.

The Course in Religious Education introduced into the public schools of Ontario in 1944 and 1945, is not and cannot by its very nature be, "undenominational." It merely adds, to the 57 different creeds or denominations already reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a 58th denomination or creed, with its own dogma, and perhaps eventually its own distinctive name.

The realm of religion is entirely beyond the scope of the State. That realm may be sadly neglected, but the remedy does not lie in turning the task over to the State. It lies rather in the recognition by the home and the church of their duties, and the intensification of their efforts to carry out those duties.

The Bible is distinctly a religious book, and cannot be considered or treated merely as literature. When read by a devout person, it is an act of worship which cannot be rightfully enforced by law. Law rests on force. Religion is voluntary.

Comment by the teacher cannot be avoided, even if the Bible is treated merely as literature, for in literature, as in all other school subjects, comment, discussion and interpretation are essential. Their very absence would only serve to stimulate questioning on the part of the children.

The provision that pupils may be excused from the classroom during religious instruction, upon written request of the parent, does not prevent or correct injustice. It subjects the children of a small minority to the embarrassment of excluding themselves from a school exercise in which others are called upon to share. The excluded child may become the object of reproach and suspicion. Such a course tends to destroy that equality of pupils which democratic law seeks to maintain and protect. Some parents, rather than expose their children to the embarrassment of segregation from their fellow pupils, may yield in silence.

The introduction of religious education into the public schools, even with the provision made in Paragraph 4 of Regulation 13, may result in the subtle and unpremeditated establishment of a religious test for public school teachers who wish to secure or retain employment. It may even induce teachers to conceal their opinions on this subject. That would place at a disadvantage a fully qualified Canadian public school teacher of the Baptist, Jewish, Lutheran, or any other faith whose conscience does not permit him to teach the "religious education" course as prescribed.

We wish to register our objection to the many biased and unfriendly references to the Jewish religion and to Jewish history contained in the text-books officially approved for use in Religious Education in the public schools of Ontario. Taught to young children who cannot dif-

OVERSEAS

Netherlands Jews Get Help With Their Rehabilitation Problems

The Jewish community of Holland was always one of the smallest in Europe, but the problems of its rehabilitation are no lesser than of others who have emerged, decimated and weakened, from the German occupation. The J.D.C. will have spent well over \$200,000 to assist the 20,000 survivors of this Jewry which had numbered six times that figure in 1939. Among the Jews in Holland now are 1300 who had survived in the Theresienstadt camp. There are 2500 children among the survivors.

Soon after V-Day Miss Laura Margolis of the J.D.C. staff visited the Netherlands, surveyed the situation and set up a relief organization in Amsterdam whom the J.D.C. finances. Shortly afterwards a permanent J.D.C. office was set up in the capital with a representative of the New York office in charge. Netherlanders in need of relief are assisted by the government, but the Jews there require greater assistance as a result of their greater sufferings under the Nazis. This the J.D.C. provides. In addition there are a number of Jews in the Netherlands who are foreign citizens or are stateless, and these have not always been granted government aid. The J.D.C. makes certain that all such persons receive as much as Dutch

nationals: 15 florins per week. When 800 Jews were liberated from the Westerbork camp \$10,000 was distributed among them for their immediate needs.

Apart from relief the Jewish communities face the problem of reconstructing their communal institutions, their synagogues, hospitals, schools, orphanages, cemeteries, etc. Eventually, it is hoped, the Netherlands government will contribute to this work, but some of this needs to be done immediately and the J.D.C. is therefore financing the reopening of some of these institutions.

Orphans and abandoned children present one of the most acute problems in Holland. The J.D.C. is reuniting many of these children with their families and is placing others in children's homes. Adequate measures are being taken to bring under Jewish auspices those children who had survived through hiding in Christian homes. A special search bureau for this purpose has been established in Eindhoven.

A newspaper is being published by the Jews of Holland, "L'Ezrath Ha'am." A representative committee, the Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie voor het Bevryde Nederlandsche Gebied, is functioning in Eindhoven.

ferentiate between ancient events and present attitudes and subject to the individual interpretation of teachers who are naturally influenced by the doctrines of their own religious denominations, the use of such books is not likely to strengthen brotherly love, mutual respect, and neighbourly goodwill.

The brief concluded with positive and detailed recommendations, that the government explore possibilities of developing moral character in pupils through the teaching of democratic ideals. It drew attention to the experience of the Springfield Plan and to the approach made in the stimulating book, "One God."

The Canadian Jewish Congress has been on the alert in this question ever since the proposal had been introduced to the public. In March, 1944 Rabbi Feinberg pointed out the dangers inherent in the plan for religious instruction in the schools and a special committee under the chairmanship of the rabbi was named to deal with the matter. Mr. A. B. Bennett, president of the Central Division and Rabbi Wm. Drazin were active on this committee. The brief presented to the Royal Commission was drafted by Mr. Louis Rosenberg, the national research director of the Congress and was revised and edited by Rabbi Feinberg together with Mr. Bennett and Mr. Edward E. Gelber.

Commented the London, Ont., Free Press. "One of the main arguments, which one would expect the Baptist communion to advance, was left to a Jewish Rabbi to voice, namely, the inalienability of the basic rights of every individual."

"SAYINGS OF THE FATHERS"

TORONTO: — The Education Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress has published a pamphlet of selections in the Hebrew and Yiddish from the Sayings of the Fathers. The four-page pamphlet includes eighteen

passages from this classic collection, each in Hebrew with a Yiddish translation. It is intended that teachers in Jewish schools throughout the country should make use of this in their religion and language classes.

"Spiritual Need Of Europe Jews Great" — Bennett

TORONTO—"To the homeless Jews of Europe this assistance is no less vital than that of providing food and clothing," A. B. Bennett, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, said at the dedication ceremony of 35 holy scrolls gathered for shipment to Europe. More than 1,500 were present at the service.

"In these trying times the survival of the Jews depends solely on their faith," said Mr. Bennett. "The holy scrolls, or torahs, represent the spiritual nourishment needed now."

The holy scrolls were donated by local synagogues to replace those destroyed during the occupation of European countries.

Rev. B. Wladovsky conducted the choir as elders of each synagogue brought in the scrolls. The dedication by S. Lent, chairman of the collection committee, was followed by addresses by Rabbi Abraham Feinberg and Rabbi A. A. Price, Toronto; Rabbi D. Margolis, Rabbi D. Kirshenbaum, and M. Grafstein, London; Rev. I. Datz, Hamilton, and E. Siegel, Windsor.

Capt. S. S. Pappelbaum, R.C.A. was posthumously commissioned. He was the son of Mr. Leon Pappelbaum, 3469 Prud'homme, Montreal.

SOLIDARITY

Palestine Jews Hear Voice of Canada On Shortwave Radio Program in Hebrew

Canadian Jewish Congress Sponsors Half-hour Program. — Recorded, Rebroadcast by Palestine Government. — Thanks Received from Vaad L'Umi and Palestine Broadcasting Corporation.

For the first time in the history of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Canada sent a Hebrew program directed to the Jews of Palestine by arrangement with the Canadian Jewish Congress. This shortwave program was repeated on the following day. The Palestine Broadcasting Corporation recorded the broadcast and presented it over its long wave system.

The broadcast featured a message in Hebrew and in English from the Canadian Jewish Congress and a summary of the Canadian war effort and Jewish participation, read by Flt. Lt. Sidney Simon Shulemson, D.S.O., D.F.C. Selections from Jewish liturgy and Hebrew poetry were rendered by Cantor Nathan Mandelson and the Shaar Hashomayim Congregation Choir of Montreal under the direction of Jacob Rosemarin.

The message from the Canadian Jewish Congress said, "It is a happy occasion which permits us — your distant brothers and sisters in the northern half of North America — to send the blessings of Shalom which are traditional to our people. In these days of mourning for Israel which has lost so many of its finest sons and daughters and has witnessed the destruction of ancient and honourable Jewish communities, we feel that every contact between Jew and fellow-Jew is more precious than ever. We sincerely wish every member of the Yishuv to know that the Jews of Canada participate very keenly with their fellow-Jews in the feelings aroused by events of recent years.

"The rise to power of Hitler has found our community determined to participate in his destruction. 16,000 of our finest men and women have gone forth to battle truly in the name of the Lord. Hundreds of them have given their lives in the struggle and many are the homes in Canada darkened by the tragedy of the war, although glorified by the heroic courage and the triumph which they who fell have willed to us, the living.

"We participate to the fullest extent possible to us in the measures for the ransoming and relief of our stricken brothers. The 160,000 Jews of this country have contributed millions of dollars for emergency relief and for Zion. We have shipped tons of food-stuffs and clothing to Poland and to other parts of Europe through the American Joint. Our men and women have gone forth to Europe on missions of relief and mercy.

"We attempt to secure for all Jews the rights and dignities which the enemy common to all mankind has done so much to endanger. Before the UNRRA sessions in Montreal and at San Francisco we have spoken in the interest of our people and are encouraged by the reception given to our representations. In these efforts for all Israel and

for the maintenance of Jewish life in Canada, we find an especial inspiration in the heroism of your Yishuv which has done so much to lessen the catastrophe of our days and stands ready to welcome as brothers the remnants of exile. Be blessed during these solemn days and remember us in your prayers to the Almighty as we in the distant land of Canada will again repeat the ancient and binding prayers for a rebuilt Palestine and the establishment of peace and the rule of the law of God upon the earth. Shalom."

Flt. Lt. Shulemson's statement said, "We, the Jews of Canada, have been proud in the knowledge that in the vast struggle against Fascism, against the enemies of Israel, Jews of the entire world, and the Jewish community of Palestine in particular, have taken a part so greatly worthy of the Maccabean traditions of our people. Never before in the annals of our exile have the Jews of the world been so mobilized and so unitedly on one side of a world conflict as during this world war. The flag of Zion, borne by the men of the Jewish Brigade, has truly signalized a new epoch in the ancient history of our people, and we in Canada, as in other lands of the world, have been thrilled with its symbolism. The Jews of Palestine should be aware that among the free peoples which joined in this struggle, the people of Canada were among the most devoted and totally mobilized. More

than a million Canadians out of our population of eleven and a half million enlisted in the Canadian armed forces. Our troops fought in the Pacific, in North Africa, Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, and Germany. Our airmen helped to beat the enemy into submission, and the work of our Navy in keeping the seas clean of Nazism is one of the great stories of this war. On the civilian front, the backing of the war effort of the United Nations was unanimous and we have placed our incalculable resources at the disposal of the effort for victory without calculating cost and consequences. Our production for the war and for rehabilitation has reached new heights. The Jewish citizens of this country, it goes without saying, have played a most creditable part in this effort. Animated by loyalty to our King and country, and spurred by a clear recognition that the enemy of the Commonwealth is no less the enemy of Israel and all humanity, the Jewish community has thrown itself totally into the nation's war effort and took part in every phase of the war. There were enough Canadian Jews in the services to form an army division if they had all been placed in one unit. 122 of them were honoured by His Majesty for war services and 701 have appeared in the casualty lists. Similarly in the civilian war effort of troop welfare, chaplaincy services, war financing, etc., the Jewish community has done its share fully.

"The people of Canada are aware of their post-war responsibilities to their comrades-in-arms of the United Nations. We are confident that you will find in the people of Canada a true friend and an effective force for good in the world wide movement to bring upon the earth the reign of universal peace and happiness which in so many forms has been the substance of Israel's message to humanity."

The Hebrew versions of the Congress message and of Flight Lieutenant Shulemson's statement were translated and read by Y. Weingarten, director of the Canadian Hebrew Culture Fund. Dr. S. Levine and Ben Zion Garber were the Hebrew announcers. Mr. Thomas C. Rosenmeyer, script writer-announcer of the International Service of the CBC staff, announced the program in English. The entire program was under the personal direction of Mr. S. W. Griffiths, head of the Foreign Language Broadcasts and press officer of the International Service of the CBC.

Immediately after the broadcast, which was repeated on two successive days, word was received from Mr. Isaac Ben Ziv, head of the Vaad Leumi, stating that the broadcast had been received and "your warm greetings heartily appreciated by the whole Yishuv."

RADIO-CANADA

Beam Broadcast To German Jews

Jews in Germany who had access to a radio heard the voice of Canada speak to them about the High Holy Days when the International Service of the C.B.C. broadcast of a special program on the Rosh Hashonah and the Day of Atonement.

The broadcast recalled that "Jews the world over celebrate in their houses of prayer the joyous festival, the most important holidays in the Jewish faith. This year it is especially symbolical as the end of the war which began with the persecution of the Jews and the beginning of a new era for Jews." The Canadian broadcast recalled that this is not the first time that the New Year brings deliverance to Jews. Upon their liberation from the Babylonian exile, they brought their first sacrifices to God on the new altar in Jerusalem on the first day of the seventh month. "To C.B.C. broadcast a special program through more than an exile. More than half the Jews of Europe fell victim to the Nazi system. Those European Jews who miraculously survived and are now coming out of hiding are celebrating the New Year festival with the same devotion and with the same recognition of their obligation towards the Lord as did their forefathers liberated from Babylon." The Jews of Germany were told that thousands of our people from Nazi concentration camps have arrived in Palestine in time for the High Holy Days and that the press of the Holy Land hopes that many of the Jews still in Germany will be given an opportunity to come to Palestine. The Jews of Germany were told that in Canada large communities gather in their synagogues to celebrate the High Holy Days with prayers of thanksgiving for the final deliverance of the Jews of Europe.

The broadcast quoted the New Year statement of Mr. Samuel Bronfman, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, with its promise that the Jews of Canada will do everything possible to assist their brethren overseas in their restoration. However, Mr. Bronfman emphasized — and the C.B.C. broadcast closed with this quotation — in the final analysis it is the proper task of the statesmen of the United Nations to ensure a hope for the future for the Jews through the establishment of a better world order.

IN BERLIN

Lieut. Col. I. H. Sheffer of Montreal, who is serving with the United States Army Medical Corps, is chief of the Public Health Section in Berlin. This McGill graduate was recently awarded the Bronze Star medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations.

In the Montreal Studio of the C.B.C.



Scene in the studio of the International Service of the CBC when the special program to Palestine was being broadcast. Seated clockwise from the left: Y. Weingarten, Cantor Nathan Mendelson, Dr. S. Levine and D. Rome who took part in the program.

World Wide Pictures

Congress Rehabilitation Work Seen As Model For Canadians

The rehabilitation program of the Canadian Jewish Congress was shown to be one of the most progressive in the country in a radio broadcast sent out over the Trans Canada Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation under the title, "The Soldier's Return". This address by E. G. Hirst dealt with the contribution which citizens' groups in this country can make to the rehabilitation of veterans. Said Mr. Hirst:

"Another good example of what organizations can do, is that of the Veteran Service Bureau of the Canadian Jewish Congress, which works in close cooperation with the Canadian Legion. Now, this bureau doesn't wait for ex-service men and women to find out about it. Instead the bureau finds out when Jewish veterans are being discharged, and writes them. This breaks the ice — and provides evidence of a friendly desire to help. As a result, the veteran finds talking easy when he sits down with the counsellor. Like most people, he gets over his nervousness and really lets down his hair after fifteen or twenty minutes. Plenty of time is allowed. He tells of what he has done and wants to do. The counsellor makes arrangements so he can have aptitude and temperament tests.

"Incidentally, this is a sound move, because it is important that a man should obtain a job which he can do — and one which he likes doing.

"As the talk progresses, and the counsellor learns of the ex-service-man's problems, he notes each one on a separate card. And the Jewish Congress Veterans' Bureau doesn't skimp. It stands ready to carry each problem through to a successful conclusion — whether it is housing, finances, domestic relations, or any one of the many worries that bedevil human beings.

"Maybe the veteran thinks he would like accountancy, so an interview is arranged with an accountant of long standing. Maybe he has a legal problem too, so a competent lawyer helps him out. If he is stuck for cash while his gratuity cheques are coming through, the counsellor arranges an interest-free loan. Even if he wants to start a business, the way is cleared for him.

"The bureau makes no charge for anything and it never passes the buck. Each case is completed — and the bureau keeps in touch with each veteran to see that he is progressing. If he has misguided ideas, he is set right in straight-from-the-shoulder fashion. Thus, the Congress works to keep each returned person as a constructive citizen, and to see that he doesn't become a "veteran with a beef".

"Now, here is the part of the plan which has the greatest appeal to me. The bureau's voluntary consultants include a qualified person from each major vocation, for example, accountants, bankers, tradesmen, lawyers, etc., and they go to school—in groups of twenty. No matter how prominent these men may be, they all go through a special course requiring four months in order to qualify them as consultants.

"It would be a great thing if arrangements could be made so counsellors in the services and in the Department of Veterans Affairs, in fact, if all people closely concerned with rehabilitation could follow this example. But, failing that, it would still be a great thing if each person would

stop and think—and think hard—would consider carefully whether he really knows the answers — or just thinks he does — would think, too, of whether or not he is more impressed with his own importance, than with the importance of his job. Could be — you know.

"Certainly, incorrect information, various interpretations and plain bad steers are being given out from coast to coast. These cause bewilderment to veterans and create bad feelings."



Squadron-Leader Jacob Eisen, R.C.A.F. Hebrew Chaplain overseas, is shown (third from left) with a group of Canadian Jewish fliers at an informal get-together in a London club. Ten rabbis served with the chaplain services of the Canadian forces during the war.

Canada's Jews in the War Effort

The war effort of Canadian Jewry has been so consistent and so vast that it stands unique in the long history of the community. From the very first day of the outbreak of the war Canadian Jewry has been completely dedicated to the cause of victory and all communal institutions as well as the will of every Jewish citizen have been totally mobilized towards this end.

No government department has maintained a complete or distinct record of the Canadian Jewish war effort, but the Canadian Jewish Congress has attempted to record and coordinate the extensive contributions of the community to the national effort. Therefore it is possible to present a summary of the community participation in the national war effort.

ENLISTMENTS

The Department of National Defence does not publish statistics on the racial or religious distribution of the men in the services, but the Canadian Jewish Congress has set up a Bureau of War Records which contains names and other details of many, though obviously not all, the Jewish men in the Canadian combat services. Because this information was gathered on a voluntary basis, it is necessarily incomplete, but the Bureau has the verified names of 16,559 Jewish men and women who served in the Canadian combat services as of July 19th, 1945. This figure includes:

Canadian Army	10,116
Royal Canadian Navy	573
Royal Can. Air Force	5,870

The incomplete and very conservative Jewish enlistment figures therefore represent at least 9.8 per cent of the Jewish population (168,367). Nor do those statistics include Canadian Jews enrolled in the armies of Great Britain, the U.S. and other

United Nations.

These figures indicate conclusively the overwhelming service which Canadian Jewish men and women have rendered their king and country.

Jewish fighting men have taken part in every campaign in which the dominion forces have been engaged. They were among the first Canadians to go overseas. They fought at Hong Kong. Scores of them took part in the Dieppe raid. Jewish sailors helped to clear the Atlantic of the Nazi U-boats. Their proportion was high among the airmen who carried the war to the enemy. Jews were among the first Canadians to land in North Africa. They were prominent in the invasion of Sicily and Italy and France and they took part in every battle which preceded V-Day.

A report on "Canadian Jewry and the War Effort", issued by the Central Division of the Congress, points out that "in thirty-one cities and towns throughout Canada every one of the Jewish men of military age is in the services." There is scarcely a Jewish home which has not given of its best to the military services and there are such as Rabbi Mazer of Ottawa who had seven sons in the armed forces, the Smiths of Ottawa, the Spiegelmans of Toronto, the Olfmans of Kamsack and the Kushners of Winnipeg who had five men in uniform.

This high rate of enlistment for active service holds true in the Air Cadets, of which special Jewish units exist in various Canadian centres, in the university training units, air-raid organizations, etc.

CASUALTIES

Statistics on casualties among Jewish servicemen are as incom-

Jews in Slovakia In Germany Not Restored

Jews in Slovakia are walking the streets as free men again, but complain of slowness in restoring their homes and business properties.

Government heads agree that there has been some delay in untangling the intricate business deals whereby Jewish properties were confiscated and then resold to Slovak citizens, but they insist that they are following up their first official act — abolition of race decrees — and trying to work out the problem in a manner fair to all. "We are trying hard," they say, "and must go slowly."

Russian occupation troops are neutral in the situation, saying it is a problem for the local government.

Armin Frieder, Chief Rabbi of Slovakia, who was sheltered from the Germans by Franciscan Monks at Bezcka during the uprising against puppet Premier Joseph Tiso last September, is now back at the head of his flock of 9,000 Jews.

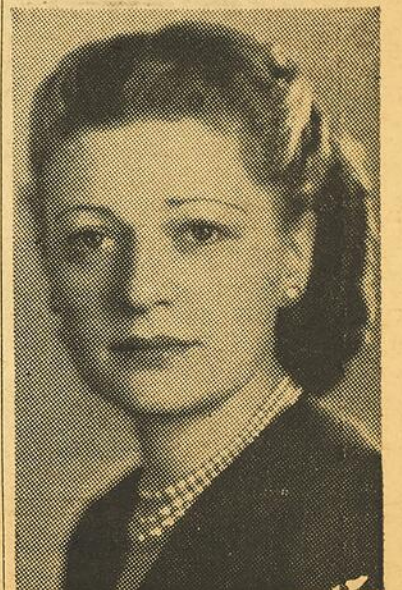
His wife and child were among 3,000 killed during the German roundup of Jews when the uprising started.

Two thousand of Bratislava Jews died in crematories at Buchenwald and Dachau, and of the 60,000 Jews taken out of Slovakia in 1942, only 300 are known to be alive.

In Germany With UNRRA

Miss Ethel Ostry, UNRRA worker in Germany who had been acting as executive director of the Central Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress, is now stationed in Stuttgart. Comfortable quarters which had been occupied by the Germans are now being used by a group of four hundred Jews from Poland who are in her charge. "It is most heartening to see them living here in a home-like environment and being united with wives, brothers and sisters whom they had long thought dead. Though we work from dawn to dusk and midnight every seven days of the week, life is very worthwhile."

In West



Mrs. Saul Hayes of Montreal, secretary of the Jewish Vocational Service and a worker in women's activities in Eastern Canada, has been invited to Western Canada to address meetings of Jewish communities and to formulate a specific women's program for the assistance of Jewish war victims overseas.

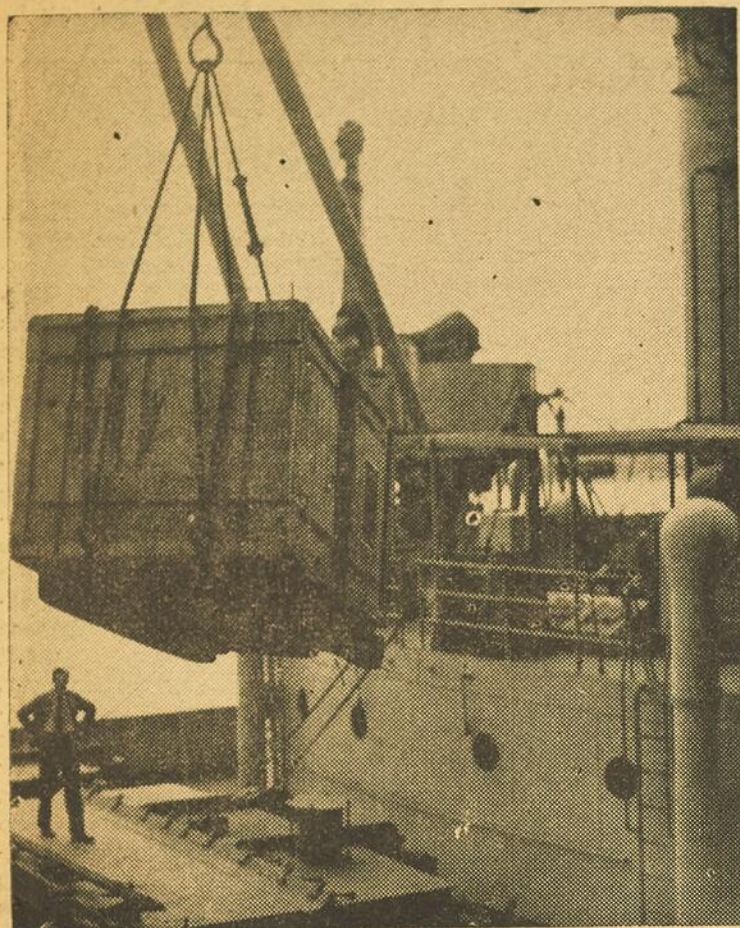
Mrs. Hayes, who is a graduate of McGill University, is engaged in furthering programs which make for unity among Canadian citizens of various religious and ethnic groups. She took a leading part in preparing the movement of refugees from Europe to Australia across Canada, in the civic program of the National Council of Jewish women, in sisterhood activities, and in the research program of the Social and Economic Studies Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Her paintings in oil have been shown in Montreal exhibitions. She is the mother of a four year old daughter.

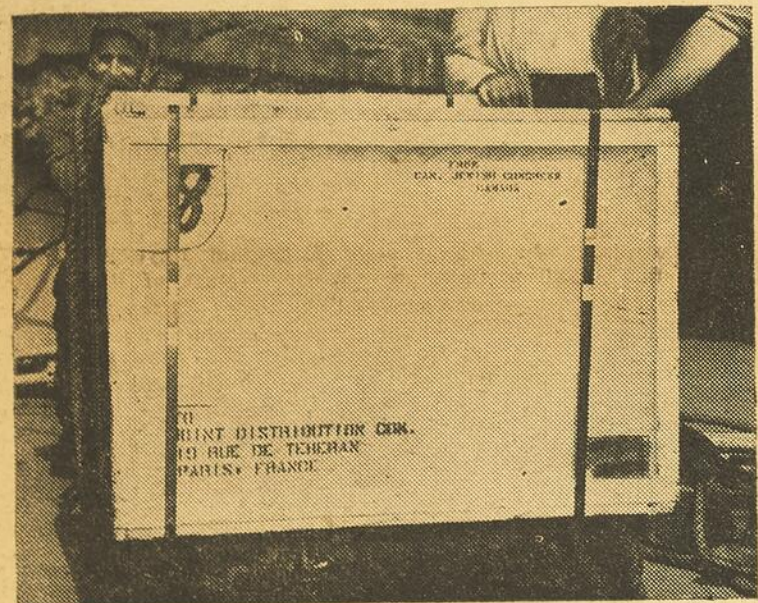
War Crimes

The Jewish Agency for Palestine has submitted a 1500-page report of detailed Nazi war crimes against European Jews collected from the refugees who reached Eretz Israel since the outbreak of the war. Soon after 1939 the political department of the Jewish Agency set up a special section to investigate and document the war crimes against Jews. The existence of this section was kept a deep secret for security purposes. Nearly every refugee arriving in the country was carefully interrogated and the information he gave was carefully cross-checked with other sources to establish complete authenticity.

Used Clothing to Europe



The clothing which you donated during the Canadian Jewish Congress collection several months ago maybe in the case which sailed two days later for Gdynia, Poland, or your clothing may be in the case below, already addressed and rushed off to France where Jewish war sufferers were in urgent need of all clothing we could provide for them.



Rescue Report Given President

Now that the war is over the American War Refugee Board presented its report and folded up. The major facts:

Without receiving the co-operation of the Nazis, thousands of Jews were rescued from Europe; some 1400 from Rumania, 600 from Greece, 20,000 Hungarian Jews received Swedish protection. Switzerland was the most important centre of rescue and asylum and \$17,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 rescue program were spent there; Saly Mayer, the head of the Swiss Jewish community "negotiated" with the Nazis and tricked them for crucial months (\$5,000,000 were placed in his hands by the J.D.C. to strengthen his bargaining powers).

The report blames the U.S. Embassy in Madrid for failing to cooperate for a long time with the board; probably many Jewish lives were lost as a result; the Spanish government assisted hundreds of Sephardic Jews in escaping death or deportation.

1700 Jews were brought from Bergen Belsen to Switzerland before V Day; the deportation of 200,000 Hungarian Jews was cancelled; several thousand Jews were brought from a German concentration camp to Sweden.

Practically the full cost of the rescue program was borne by Jewish organizations. The U.S. government created this very useful board but did not finance its activities. Only its administrative cost of \$560,000 was covered. The government which lend-leased a war, is financing the industrialization of South America, is maintaining the finances of China and is the backbone of Bretton Woods did not see its way to finance the rescue of Jews through its own board. This work was paid for by philanthropic Jews. Three fourths of the \$20,000,000 was supplied by the Joint Distribution Committee. The balance came from the Jewish Agency, the HIAS, the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Labor Committee, the National Refugee Service, the Vaad Hahatzalah, the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People, the Zionist Organization of American, etc.

BRANDON

Rabbi Abraham Tabachnick, who has been minister of the Jewish congregation at Brandon, Man., has resigned his position as rabbi. He was guest of honor at a dinner sponsored by the entire Jewish community.

OPINION

We thought we would have to wait longer for a defence of the German people and a criticism of the public statements of the facts on the German atrocity camps. But events move fast and chutzpah does not hold with waiting periods. So we find in American and Canadian papers an "expose" of "Why they are now exploiting the atrocities committed in Germany." It is written by a priest, presumably a German, by the name of E. J. Reichenberger and originally appeared as an editorial in the Wanderer of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. W. S. of the staff of the French language weekly of Winnipeg, *La Liberté et le Patriote* translated it into French and published it, and other more influential French - language newspapers in eastern Canada reprinted it.

Father Reichenberger, indeed, states his opposition to Nazism and indeed claims to be a fugitive from it. He condemns the Nazi cruelties but he has more words of condemnation for those who are now unmasking and condemning the Nazis. He charges that the publicity given to the horror camps was "staged" and timed for the San Francisco Conference although the purpose of doing so is not made clear. He says the facts were known to the British as far back as 1935 and implies that those who were silent to 1935 have no right to protest now. For the "information" of our readers we might repeat the priest's statement that the first victims of the Nazis were not Jews at all but Germans! Quite forgetting proportion and the relative extent of the cruelties, the good father sees little reason for excitement ("I do not have the gift of moral indignation on order," he says) since there had been cruelties in history before as when the British ill-treated Boers, and the Turks massacred Armenians and in Russia, Spain and Mexico there had been atrocities as there are in Yugoslavia today. Besides, not all Germans are responsible. Even Niemoller, who had volunteered for service in Hitler's submarines, had said so. At this point our priest resorts even to quoting Stalin against Ehrenburg to the effect that "the German people and the German state remain" while the Hitlers pass. He does not conclude with "Deutschland ueber alles." Instead he remembers his cloth and reminds us that it is not hate or vengeance which should guide us but justice and charity.

These days there is another type of story making the rounds of the Catholic press—the story of priests under the Nazis risking their lives to rescue Jews. There is a deep contradiction between foiling German antisemitism and apologizing for it with all the subtleties of apologia with which a priest of any learning would be familiar.

It is strange that a Catholic priest should so soon dare to follow the latter line and it is ominous that any section of the press of Canada should find space for these arguments against the stark evidence of millions of dead not yet buried. The German-language press of the U.S.; we have heard many warnings, is a source of infection on this continent. It is a little frightening to see the poison spread into

Canadian Chaplains Report On Holy Day Observances

A report from Captain Samuel Cass, Jewish chaplain with the Canadian forces overseas, tells how Canadian Jews on the continent observed the High Holy Days.

"This happily is the first High Holy Days that we are observing under comparatively peaceful conditions. Consequently, many of the men were able to arrange leaves either on the continent or in the UK. Through our Chaplains' Bulletin all men were informed in ample time of where they might attend services.

"For the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands services were arranged in two places, Nijmegen and Amsterdam. We received very cordial cooperation from the army authorities in every respect. In Nijmegen, where I took the services, the army Engineers assisted me in making the Synagogue fit once more for worship. It was quite a task to get this Synagogue in order, the building having suffered the foulness of Nazi vandalism and, being situated near the Nijmegen-Arnheim bridge, also from bombardment of that section of the town prior to the aborted Arnheim push almost a year ago. We repaired the roof, putting on new tiles, replaced all the windows with a transparent substitute material, removed the belongings of Jews which the Nazis had thrown into the Synagogue, cleansed the building as thoroughly as possible and made it ready for service. From synagogues in Almelo and Tilburg I was able to obtain a Sefer Torah, white mantles, a large white Parocheth, table covers, etc, so that when we held the dedicatory service on the first night of Rosh Hashanah, a spirit of sanctity was once more felt within these walls. Our congregation consisted of soldiers, both British and Canadian who were stationed in the area, Canadians who were on their way to Canada and a few survivors of the civilian community. Amenities and good accommodation for the men that were staying for the whole period of Rosh Hashanah were provided through No 1 Cdn. Leave Transit Camp. A special mess was set aside for us so that we had our luncheon together and our meals began with Kiddush and ended with everyone joining in the grace.

"In Amsterdam, where Capt. Rose officiated on Rosh Hashanah, services were held in the large Concert Gebouw which the army requisitioned for us for the High Holy Days. Synagogue appurtenances were obtained from the rabbinate of Holland. Accommodation was given to all the men for the period of Rosh Hashanah through the Cdn Army Leave

Canada so quickly.

If there is comfort in any of this, it is to be found in French-language Canadian daily, the Montreal *Le Canada*, which has taken to task the New York German paper, the *Neue Volkszeitung* for its own apologia for the German camps which have also found their way into French-language newspapers in Canada. Writes V.S. in *Le Canada*, "They make their insinuations in tones of scientific objectivity and disabused scepticism. Their cynicism is not made any the less revolting thereby."

and Recreational Centre so that all our men were together not only for service but also at meals. The Cantor at the Amsterdam service is the son of the former chief Cantor of Amsterdam. On both afternoons we had open house and tea at our Chaplains Centre.

"I would like to mention the fine cooperation in the matter of supplying wine, prayer books and Shofroth which we received from the Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council and the Jewish Hospitality Committee for British and Allied Forces."

Squadron Leader Jacob Eisen, Edmonton Rabbi with the R.C.A.-F. chaplain service, reports on how the Jewish men with the air force in Hamburg observed the holidays:

"We joined the few surviving Jewish civilians who were observing their first Rosh Hashanah services there since 1938. Coming into the room which the Military Government had helped to give the appearance of a synagogue, we were really taken with surprise. Every man felt that he was standing on holy ground for it was truly beautiful. When the cantor, an old Jew had been in Buchenwald, stepped up to the reader's desk a hush of silence descended. Later the reader said that he wanted to speak because of the presence of Canadians. He took as his theme the history of the prayer "Unssano Tokef"; he likened our people unto Rabbi Amnon of Meyence who was martyred and who yet could declare "we will celebrate the mighty holiness of this day." I doubt whether there was a dry eye in the congregation that evening.

"The second day of Rosh Hashanah we again participated with the remnant of our people in Hamburg. About 100 souls out of a pre-war population of 25,000 remain. After the services one of our boys produced a box of chocolate bars and gum to those present. I heard a lady say, "It is more than six years since I have seen a piece of chocolate." The boys took up a collection and presented a considerable sum to the congregation. I was moved by the spontaneity of it all, for though we were together the night before and discussed many things this suggestion had not been brought forward. I am very proud of these men and I know that we as a people need not fear as long as we have such stalwart and humane sons.

Yom Kippur I was in Brussels, and there too our lads preferred to join the civilian community. It appears that our boys like to feel that they are part of Klal Israel when the Holy Days come around. Although we were not as large a group this year as we were last year when Brussels was first liberated, our small band was very popular; everyone present remembered the generosity of the Canadians when all seemed very dark."

Overseas Relief Drive Success Assured

The success of the \$1,500,000 drive for overseas relief work this year has been assured by the Jewish citizens of Montreal and Toronto within recent weeks.

In Montreal, the Combined Jewish Appeal has successfully carried out a twin drive which has raised \$350,000 for overseas relief work, and has insured that the Montreal quota of \$450,000 for the United Jewish Refugee Agencies will be made available.

In Toronto leaders of the community, especially those active in the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto, have undertaken to make certain that that city's objective will be raised.

The Montreal campaign under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward Barkoff, had as its objective \$650,000 for the established agencies of the appeal which included \$130,000 for refugee relief work. Other agencies who benefited from the Combined Appeal are the Jewish General Hospital, the Canadian Jewish Congress, Jewish camps and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, which is composed of the following agencies: Baron de Hirsch Institute, including Family Welfare Dept.; Cemetery, Legal Aid Department; Child Welfare Bureau; Hebrew Old People's Home; Herzl Dispensary; Herzl Health Centre; Mount Sinai Sanatorium; Neighborhood House; Vocational Guidance Bureau. The Canadian Jewish Congress quota included the funds necessary for its war efforts program.

In addition to the regular budget for the Combined Jewish Appeal, the 1945 drive coupled an emergency objective of \$220,000 for war victims emergency relief through the U.J.R.A. Both objectives were reached by the Combined Jewish Appeal. In addition, U.J.R.A. leaders expect an income of \$100,000 during the year from popular collections for relief such as the Mo'ess Chittim, the Pidyon Nefesh, collections in summer resorts, contributions raised at weddings and other festivities, etc.

The Jewish community of Winnipeg was the first large Jewish centre in the country to accept and to raise its full quota for overseas relief work under the \$1,500,000 schedule. Campaign results in the Maritimes indicate that the Jewish citizens of these communities are willing to carry their share. Mr. Saul Hayes, the National Executive Director of the Canadian Jewish Congress is in western Canada on a speaking and fund-raising tour, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes in the interests of the fund-raising project. Plans are also concluded for the mobilization of the smaller Jewish communities of Ontario in this work.

Allan Bronfman and H. Jassby were chairmen of a special committee of the Combined Jewish Appeal which fought to ensure the success of the drive for refugee relief. Campaign officers included: Vice-Chairmen: Harry Benjamin, Horace R. Cohen, Phil Garfinkle, Jack A. Klein, Zave Levinson, Morrie Levy, Ben Marks. Honorary Treasurer: Oscar Faerman. Honorary Secretary: Hyman Grover. United Jewish Refugee Committee: Abe Bronfman, M. Garber, K.C., S. Beckow, I. I. Bruck, B. Diamond, M. Dickstein, M. Feldman, M. Finklestein, S. Greenfeld, M. M.

Grover, S. Harvey, Saul Hayes, Lazar Margulies, L. H. Rohrlick, K.C., J. Ross, A. Schachter, S. Silver, J. Sternthal, L. Zuker. **Publicity Committee:** Samuel Bronfman, R. Caplan, S. S. Cohen, W. B. Dennis, G. Disher, G. Garber, M. O. Kirsch, Mac Shoub, E. G. F. Vaz, Rex Vickers, H. S. Weiser, Stan Wisdom. **Speakers' Committee:** Chairman, Harvey Golden; **Executive Director:** E. G. F. Vaz. Trade divisions were organized as follows: **Corporations:** Chairman, Joseph Lefcoe; Vice-Chairman, J. B. Becker. **Men's Clothing:** Chairman, Horace R. Cohen; Vice-Chairmen, Sam Hershorn, B. Rubin, Moe Segal, J. H. Wener; Group Chairmen, G. Applebaum, C. Blumer, H. Gold, S. Grobstein, H. Levitt, A. Rittenberg, M. K. Rohrlick, George Scott, B. Spears; **Executive Committee:** B. Beutel, A. Besner, N. Cohen, M. Cooperberg, J. Guttman, M. Levitt, A. Nissen-son, E. Solomon; Co-ordinator, Walter R. Friedman. **Women's Wear:** Chairman, Jack A. Klein; Vice-Chairmen, Wm. Gittes, Issachar Greenberg; Group Chairmen, Gordon Brown, R. G. Fischel, E. Lazare, J. P. Levee, D. Randolph, C. Rothman, R. J. Saper, Dan Stein, B. A. Usheroff, A. Zawalkow; Co-ordinator, H. H. Stein; **Furs:** Chairman, Ben Marks; Vice-Chairmen, Phil Grossman, Jack Kaufman; Group Chairmen, B. Abner, M. Amsel, A. Godel, A. Herscovici, M. Morris, M. Moscovitch, S. Respitz, H. Richer, A. Rosenberg, E. Shapiro, A. Silver, S. Wiseman. **Provisions:** Co-Chairmen, A. Crelinstein, Sam Pesner, Sam Steinberg; Group Chairmen, S. Altoim, S. Cohen, M. Latsky, J. Matlin, M. Mintz, A. Finsky, L. Pinsky, S. Seltzer; **Executive Committee,** L. Balinsky, S. G. Bendon, H. Botner, M. Carpan, H. Feldman, S. Fleischman, R. Hanau, I. Hockenstein, Jos. Jacobs, G. Lerner, H. Letovsky, R. Marcovitch, E. Malen, J. C. Mann, S. Morantz, P. Polonsky, J. Rosenbloom, S. Rosenfeld, Ben Saul, H. Segal. **Allied Heavy Industries:** Chairman, Maxwell A. Sen-

del; **Advisory Committee,** A. Fleisher, Harry Tarshis, David Weissman; **Group Chairmen,** M. Abramson, M. Bier, M. Block, S. Brown, I. Davine, J. Goodis, H. L. Gordon, R. Grossman, Sol Josephson, M. A. Krasnow, M. Mendelsohn, M. Moscovitch, M. Rocklin, C. Shafter, B. Ziff, Hy Ziff; **Co-ordinator,** Louis A. Sendel. **Legal and Notarial:** B. Buckman, A. Ellison, H. E. Herschorn, J. Klineberg, H. H. Mettarlin, P. Meyerovitch, K.C., S. Moskovitch, Laz. Phillips, K.C., I. Rapp, Ben Robinson, K.C., M. M. Sperber, K.C., H. Weinfeld, K.C., S. Vineberg. **Medical:** Chairman, Dr. George J. Streat; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Max Ratner; **Committee,** Dr. H. C. Ballon, Dr. A. O. Freedman, Dr. A. Goldbloom, Dr. Mark Kaufman, Dr. G. G. Phillips, Dr. J. Rosenbaum, Dr. H. N. Segall, Dr. Norman Viner. **Dental:** Chairman, Dr. A. S. Solomon; Vice-Chairman, Dr. J. Fineberg; **Committee,** Dr. C. I. Finkelstein, Dr. M. Goldenberg, Dr. E. Goldwater, Dr. H. M. Halperin, Dr. H. H. Pearson, Dr. M. Ratner, Dr. N. P. Solomon, Dr. M. H. Toker. **Accountants:** Co-Chairmen, I. Blackman, C.A., W. H. Richter, C.A.; **Committee,** M. Bauman, H. Dainow, D. S. Katz, B. Levine, S. Schwartz, W. Victor, C. Vineberg. **Metropolitan Division:** Chairman — Phil Garfinkle; Vice-Chairman — Louis Herman; **Special Names Co-Chairmen** — Monroe Abbey, Irving Riddell; **Vice-Chairmen** — Sam Black, Jos. Caplan, Abe Charness, L. L. Malinoff, Marcus Roman, Sam Stein; **Regional Co-Chairmen** — Donald Goltman, Max Jacobson; **Vice-Chairmen** — Dan Cohen, B. Freedman, Max Kert, Harry Pencer, G. Rutenberg, Louis Solomon; **District Chairmen** — J. Bucker, H. Chinks, R. Cummings, H. J. Freeman, I. Freeman, E. T. Garfinkle, Ed. Jacobs, H. Lande, A. Lang, M. Lassner, B. Latt, J. Lipson, B. Mayov, H. Migicovsky, J. Nadler, E. Roll, W. Sadler, M. Schwartz, S. Seltzer, G. Sherman, S. Shulman, M. Starr, B. Stein, I. Vosko, C. Wolfson;; **Divisional Secretary**

— Fred Goldstein. **Employees Division:** Secretary — Jack A. Schachter. **Out-of-Town Committee Co-Chairmen** — Abe Bronfman, David Kirsch. **Untraded:** Co-Chairmen — Hary Benjamin, Oscar Faerman, Zave Levinson, Morrie Levy; **Group Chairmen** — Dave Becker, Sol Berkowitz, Abe Bonfman, O. J. Cohen, L. L. Gelfand, S. Hendelman, David Kirsch, L. Marks, S. L. Mendelsohn, K.C., L. M. Naimer, H. Samit, Jack Smith, S. Vineberg. An active Women's Division under the presidency of Mrs. Jack A. Klein assisted in the drive. The Women's Organization included an Advisory Board. **Advisory Board:** Mrs. Samuel Bronfman, O.B.E., Mrs. J. Block, Mrs. Melvyn Chorney, Mrs. S. Jaffe, Mrs. A. Raginsky, Sr., Mrs. H. Singer; **Honorary President** — Mrs. S. Leopold; **Vice-presidents** — Mrs. Allan Bronfman, Jr., Mrs. I. S. Isaacs, Mrs. H. Levine, Mrs. S. Yaphe; **Recording Secretary** — Mrs. W. N. Carin; **Publicity Chairman** — Mrs. H. Silver; **Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer** — Mrs. L. Rose; **Zones** — Mrs. J. Freedman, Mrs. S. Yaphe, Co-Chairmen; **Special Names** — Mrs. Allan Bronfman, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. A. Godel, Vice-Chairman; **Emergency** — Mrs. S. Rother, Chairman; **Revision** — Mrs. M. Raff, Chairman; **Telephone** — Mrs. E. Barkoff, Chairman; **Record Control** — Mrs. B. Lande, Mrs. J. B. Vineberg, Co-chairmen; **Automobile** — Mrs. G. Streat, Chairman; **Control Chairmen** — Mrs. A. Bell, Mrs. P. Fram, Mrs. M. I. Gordon, Mrs. N. Hart, Mrs. J. Hirsch, Mrs. M. Hyman, Mrs. L. Klineberg, Mrs. Morrie Levy, Mrs. M. Rohrlick.

SEE FILM ON WAR
"The Fall of Berlin", a film made by Soviet army camera men during the siege, capture and surrender of Hitler's capital, was shown in the projection room of the Canadian Jewish Congress recently to a group of citizens interested in educational documentary films.

Vets to Receive Federal Aid

MONTREAL:—Lt.-Col. E. B. Q. Buchanan, chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Canadian Legion B.E.S.L., Quebec Provincial Command, has made public the fact that the cloaks, dresses and fur trades are now recognized under the "Train on the Job Plan" which enables veterans to receive federal assistance during their apprenticeship. According to this announcement, veterans who wish to be apprenticed in these trades are assured a minimum of approximately \$25.00 a week during the first twelve months. This full salary is paid by the employer. The government, however, refunds to the employer amounts ranging from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per week, which are deducted from the re-establishment credit of the veterans. This recognition follows representations made by the Rehabilitation Committee of the Provincial Command to the Department of Veterans' Affairs through the Montreal Citizens' Committee. Mr. M. A. Honigman, a member of the Rehabilitation Committee, appeared before the Citizens' Committee and outlined the proposals to them fully. As a result the matter was taken up with the Department officials at Ottawa and was approved. The manufacturers and trade associations, the labor unions, and the joint boards and the trades have given full cooperation in the development of the details of this program. Further information on this program can be obtained from the Rehabilitation Advisory Bureau of the Canadian Jewish Congress, 4806 Park Avenue or from Mr. M. A. Honigman, chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Brigadier Frederick Kisch Branch, Canadian Legion, No. 97, Quebec, B.E.S.L.

SASKATOON
A. H. Krolick has been elected president of the Saskatoon, Sask., lodge of the Bnai Brith.

QUEBEC CITY
Rabbi Bernard Mednick, rabbi of the Beth Israel Chev Sholom Congregation of Quebec City for the past eight years, has resigned his pulpit to accept a call from

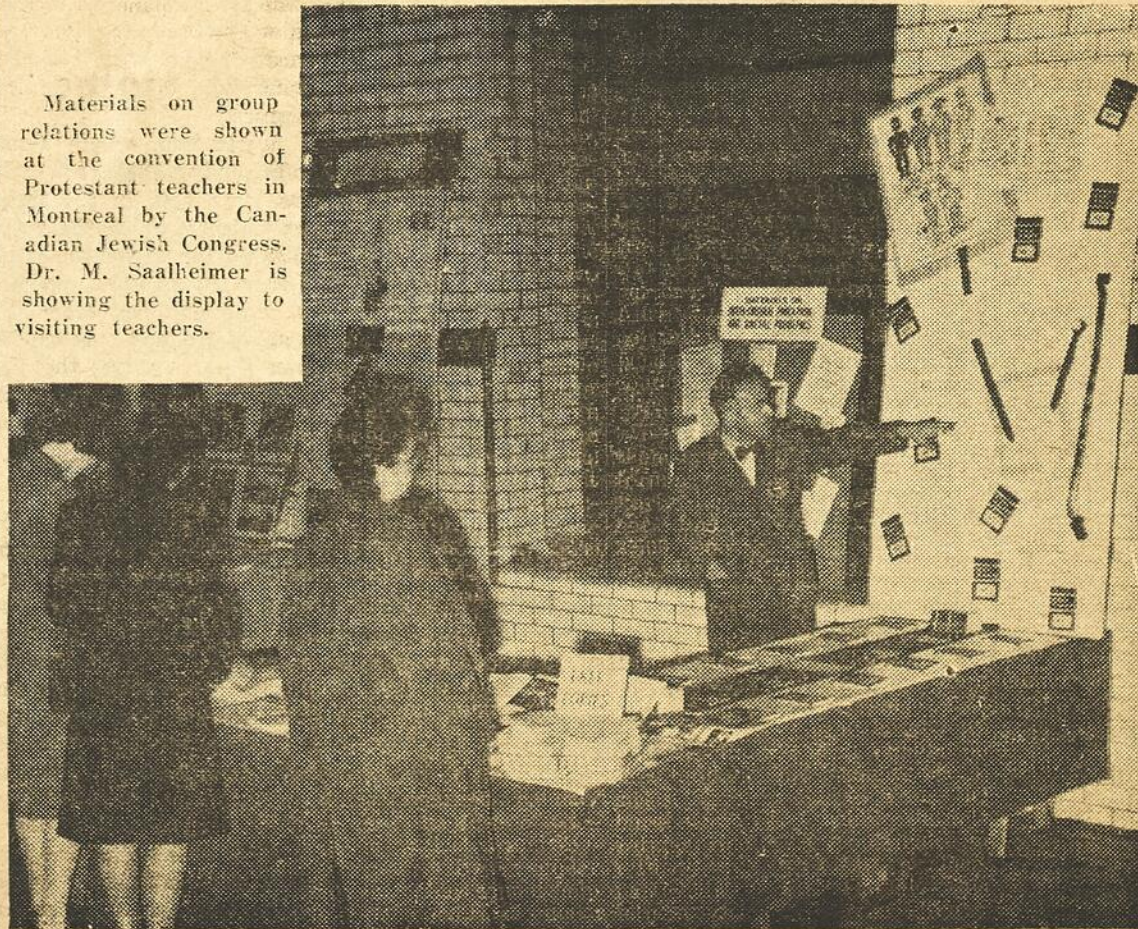
ONTARIO
Col. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, was present at the opening of the summer camp of the Zionist organization at Bronte, Ont. The camp includes grounds of 200 acres and modern buildings as quarters for children where an educational as well as a recreation program are in effect.

Simon J. Ritt, a leading member of the Jewish community of Ottawa, has passed away in his forty-eighth year. Rabbi O. Z. Fasman officiated at the obsequies.

NEW YORK, — (JTA)—The total income of the farmers of the Jewish Colonization Association in Canada has increased by more than two hundred percent since 1941. The JCA colonies have generally improved their position in the war years and the colonists had a higher income this year than ever before. This was a result of increased yields and the high prices prevailing for agricultural products.

Display on Goodwill for Teachers

Materials on group relations were shown at the convention of Protestant teachers in Montreal by the Canadian Jewish Congress. Dr. M. Saalheimer is showing the display to visiting teachers.



RESEARCH

How Many Children Receive Education In Jewish Lore?

Nearly 50 per cent of the Jewish children of elementary school age in Winnipeg receive some form of education in their religion or the history of their people according to the preliminary report of a study by Louis Rosenberg, F.R.Econ.S., research director of the Canadian Jewish Congress. The study has been undertaken by the Education Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress together with the Bureau of Social and Economic Research of the Canadian Jewish Congress. There are 3,166 Jewish children attending elementary and high schools in Winnipeg. In addition 216 Jewish children of pre-school age attend the kindergartens maintained by the Jewish community. 1,048 of the 2,194 Jewish pupils of the Elementary Jewish high school pupils receive a Jewish education. Mr. Rosenberg's study of the registration in the Jewish schools reveals that 66% of the pupils of the Talmud Torah are boys, while in the Peretz School and the Sholom Aleichem School only 40 per cent are boys. Jewish-supported schools provide 442 pupils with their complete curriculum of education, general and Jewish, in classes maintained by the Peretz Folk Schools, the Talmud Torah, and the Sholom Aleichem School. The

curriculum of these schools is recognized by the public and high schools of the city and their graduates enter other schools with full standing.

Mr. Rosenberg's study, which includes a spot map of the city locating the home of every Jewish school child, indicates that enrollment in schools generally follows the geographical convenience and the location of the school rather than differences in types of schools. However, there is a tendency for Jewish parents to send their sons to the more religious schools in preparation for the traditional Bar Mitzvah confirmation.

Visit Europe

Leaders of American Jewry are getting over to Europe as quickly as they can to examine with their own eyes the condition of the Jews surviving on that continent. A score of American leaders had left for London for the meeting of the Zionist Actions Committee. Some of them went to France to discuss conditions with leaders of Jews there. Rabbi Israel Goldstein, the head of American Zionists, reported that only one baby was found alive in the American occupied zone of Germany. The Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States sent Dr. Isaac Levine and Mr. Samuel Schmidt to France,

Belgium, Holland and Germany. Rabbi Levine is the son of the famed rabbi of Rzeszow, near Lemburg. The delegation of the rabbis expects to cooperate very closely with the J.D.C. in their work.

REFUGEES INCREASED BRAZIL INDEPENDENCE BOARD OF TRADE TOLD

When war broke out Brazil found itself cut off by blockade from 50 per cent of its original source of supply, with the result that refugee industrialists in the country established new industries or strengthened old enterprises with new capital. L. S. Glass, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Brazil, told members of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Due to these foreign industrialists, Brazil now manufactures much of its own iron and steel, aircraft motors and airplanes, Mr. Glass said. Whether these refugee investors would remain in the country and if not, what effect their departure would have on the present Brazil's industrial trade, it was difficult to predict.

The biggest transport of refugees to arrive in Palestine since the war came to Haifa when 1166 Jews from France, England and Italy docked. Among the arrivals: Youngsters but a few weeks from Bergen-Belsen and Buchenwald, a boy just from Warsaw. The transport was financed by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

98% Polish Jews Killed

Ninety-eight and one-half per cent of the Jews who lived in Poland under the German occupation were exterminated, Dr. Emil Sommerstein, head of the central Jewish committee in Poland, said in an appeal for "energetic action" to curb anti-Semitism in Poland and that emigration to Palestine of those Jews who decide to go there be facilitated.

Addressing the national council of the Polish Provisional Government, Dr. Sommerstein said, according to the Lublin radio, that although the government has put into effect measures guaranteeing full political and legal equality for Jews, "energetic action is required to stop anti-Semitism." He pointed out that the position of the Jews in Poland is very difficult, asserting that their physical condition is not very satisfactory, and

their psychological state is even worse.

Recalling that in January, Premier Osobka-Morawski declared that Jewish emigration would not be hindered, Dr. Sommerstein said that "the time has come to receive this problem; the democracies must take account of the Jewish people's rightful claims to build a Jewish national home in Palestine." He appealed to the new Polish government to use its influence to support the "just claims" of the Jews.

Earl Aaron Levin, son of Mrs. Sarah Levin, Baltic Apartments, Winnipeg, has been promoted to acting captain by the Canadian Infantry Corps overseas. His wife, Mrs. Helen Levin, resides at Wymering Mansions, London, England.

Camps for Jews Continue in Germany

The camps for Jews in Germany continue to be a centre of attention for Jews and non-Jews alike. For years they were the scene of massacre beyond description. But everyone was certain that on the day of victory their gates would be opened and the survivors would emerge as free men in a free world. This has not happened. Perhaps the outside world about these camps is not as free as it might be. Perhaps in the shuffle of important world events the inmates have language press of the U.S., we even mail communication with their relatives in America, above all, still uncertain of their fate. Perhaps the fact that there is really only one solution possible and acceptable to these people, their migration to Palestine, is the reason for their continued confinement. The White Paper is still in effect.

But whatever the reasons, the fact remains, those who can and are willing to go back to their own homes — the majority of non-Jews fit into this category, but few Jews — are permitted to go home. The rest remain and as a JTA correspondent points out, they are subjected to a softening up process designed to make them more amenable to repatriation. They will be left to cool their heels until it becomes clear to them that there is no alternative but to return to their former homes. The impasse is only illustrated by the words of a leading Lithuanian Jew in one of these camps: "We have seen with our own eyes how the Lithuanians have killed 30,000 Jews before the Germans had even started their massacres. Does anybody in his senses believe that we can now go back, settle again among the Lithuanians and lead a normal existence?"

Sir Herbert Emerson, chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, speaks of such persons as "decidants". He says: "It is premature to make any assumption that a particular group now unwilling to return to their country will be, in fact, permanently non-repatriable. The position will not be clear for months, possibly a year or even longer." It is the responsibility

of his committee to assist refugees to emigrate to new homes.

In the meantime the World Jewish Congress reports that the daily death rate among internees in Austria continues at 25, that 20 sick women are compelled to share a room in a hospital which normally accommodates three. In one camp thousands of women had to be furnished with bed sheets for lack of any clothes whatsoever.

Mr. Reuben Resnick, JDC representative in Italy, writes of these Austrian survivors:

"One cannot describe these poverty-stricken, stunned, half-clad people as displaced persons or refugees," Mr. Resnick cabled. "They are a pitiful lot who have for five years, and in some cases even longer, half-lived and half-hoped in the foul camps. It will take a great deal of courage, understanding, and hard work to bring these people back to themselves." The JDC has opened offices in Linz and Salzburg and is distributing supplementary assistance in food and clothing, vocational retraining and a location service to reunite war dispersed families. Five JDC representatives are at work in Austria.

In Austria the Jews in the camps are receiving smaller rations than German prisoners. The excuse of the local officials is that they do not have sufficient supplies. In one camp 300 people were seen sleeping on the floor of a large shed, their quarters for more than a month. There are beds for only a thousand in the camp and more than twice that many persons. In the Russian occupied area preferential treatment is generally meted to those confined to the camps by the Germans for political reasons. But no provision is made for those persecuted on racial grounds. They say that there should be no racial disadvantage for any one and therefore no racial advantages.

Professor Selig Brodetsky, head of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, charged publicly that never have the Jews of Germany been so neglected and forgotten. They are living under conditions which they cannot help comparing to conditions under

the Nazis. He said that both the JDC and the British relief groups were long ready to send workers into the camps, but had not been permitted until recently. The British Committee to Aid the Jews of Germany as well as the American Jewish Conference petitioned the military authorities to appoint Jewish liaison officers between civilian relief groups and the persons in the camps.

Finally the American Jewish Conference prevailed upon the U.S. War Department to accept a number of liaison officers.

R. Dobkin, chief of the immigration department of the Jewish Agency, made a personal tour of camps in Germany as well as of Jewish communities in France, Belgium and Switzerland. Mr. Dobkin carried with him the most precious gift for 1,000 Jews in the camps — the last of the Palestine immigration certificates remaining under the White Paper.

Significant is the story of some 60 young Jewish men and women in a camp near Aggendorf who have established an agricultural training camp for themselves. These people, physically the fittest of 4,000 Jews rescued alive from Buchenwald, wearied of waiting listlessly in a displaced persons camp and requested the American authorities for an opportunity to work for themselves pending their removal to a country happier than Germany.

They enlisted the active aid of two chaplains, who obtained for them several acres of farm land formerly belonging to the Nazi Party, together with sheep, cows, horses and chickens and collected 3,500 marks from American-Jewish soldiers. "Kibbutz-Buchenwald" began operations several months ago.

It is now a "Little Palestine" within the heart of Germany and has become the Reich's first happy Jewish community since 1933.

Relations between these Jews and the Blankenheim population are limited to economic necessities. The Jews draw from the burgomaster their share of staple rations and they contribute in return certain farm produce, particularly milk. Outside this activity, the Jews refuse to have

anything to do with the Germans. They organize their own entertainment, social functions and religious services; and the community is alive with the exhilaration of new-found freedom and opening avenues of achievement. They are preparing themselves for eventual settlement in Palestine or some other farming country. They don't want to settle in the Reich nor to return to Poland, whence the majority originally came, and they have neither interest nor desire to reciprocate the efforts of some Germans to become friendly. The Blankenheim experiment has been so successful that another Jewish farming community is being established near Fulda for others of the 2,500 Buchenwald Jews now officially considered stateless because they have elected not to return to Poland.

Refugees' Status Under Question

A number of refugees were admitted into Canada for the duration of the war. Now that the war has ended what is to become of them? They have become established in the country; they have proven law-abiding, useful, grateful citizens. It is unthinkable that they should be sent back at a very time when hundreds of thousands of refugees in Europe are clamouring for admission into various American lands of freedom.

Until the government regularizes their status these refugees are in an uncomfortable position. Many of them need to change their jobs and their immigration status creates additional complications.

The government has not yet gotten around to dealing with this question, but the press and such organizations as the United Nations Society at Ottawa are

Former Captives Now Safe

Squadron-Leader Jacob Eisen, rabbi-chaplain with the R.C.A.F. overseas lists the following fliers who are now safe after having been captive in enemy hands:

Sgt. Norman Bainblatt, son of Mr. L. Bainblatt, 251 Maria St., Toronto.

Flying Officer Wilfred L. Canter, son of Mrs. L. Canter, 252 Grace St., Toronto.

Flight Sergeant David H. Davidson, son of Mr. M. Davidson, 205 Avenue E, Saskatoon, Sask.

Sergeant Percy Gaum, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Gaum, 816 Victoria Road, Sydney, N.S.

Sergeant Ezra Gershater, son of Mrs. Israel Gershater, 3512 North 24th St., Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.

Sergeant Howard Ralph Lang, son of Mr. Saul Lang, 2828 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N.Y., U.S.A.

Flying Officer Manuel Rabinowitch, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rabinowitch, 360 Second St., Medicine Hat, Alta.

Flying Officer Frank Rath, son of Mr. I. Rath, 1270 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

Warrant Officer Lionel Raymond Silver, son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Silver, 4815 Queen Mary Road, Montreal.

Flight Sergeant David Samuel Smith, son of Mrs. Max Smith, 340 Clinton St., Toronto.

Flying Officer Mack Topplin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Toplitsky, 9 Major St., Toronto.

Flying Officer Alvin Isadore Raetzen, son of Mr. J. Raetzen, 626 1/2 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg.

Pilot Officer Robert Gelfand, son of Mr. Samuel Gelfand, 546 Aikins St., Winnipeg.

Promoted

Sydney Milton Medine, R.C.A.M.C., son of Mrs. Rose Medine, 2076 Sherbrooke St., Montreal, has been promoted to acting major overseas. His wife, Lieutenant Nursing Sister Janet Medine, is also serving overseas. A brother has won the O.B.E. and has been mentioned in dispatches for service with the R.A.M.C. in Africa, Italy and the Near East.

CARDINAL INTERVENED FOR LIVES OF JEWS

The Jews of Belgium have shown their appreciation of Catholic church action in saving Jewish lives under the Nazis. The Office Israelite told in a bulletin of the efforts of Cardinal Van Roey who intervened at Rome and at the Belgian Ministry of Justice on behalf of Jews and permitted several religious communities to shield Jews from the Gestapo.

KIRKLAND LAKE CHILDREN GRATEFUL TO LODGE FOR BUS PROGRAM

The Kirkland Lake, Ont., Bnai Brith lodge has its own annual project: it provides free bus transportation for children to the swimming pool. This has won for the lodge the affection and gratitude of a generation of children and citizens. This year the lodge, under the presidency of Samuel Langer, found it necessary to double its transportation facilities in view of the new swimming available for the youngsters.

urging early action. Says the Toronto Star, "The appeal is a just one and the government should heed it."

On the War Crimes Trial

By SAUL HAYES

The commendable speed with which the Big Three set about apprehending the concentration camp commandants as well as the important Nazi personages was heartening.

The main aspects of the situation are well known to the readers of the daily press though it may perhaps be necessary to stress the Jewish angle.

Unless those who are responsible for the Nazi outrages against the Jews are brought to trial then a travesty of justice is perpetrated. The whole world knows the sad story of the persecution of the Jews in Germany as a matter of state policy from 1933 to the war's termination. The whole world will also know that this can be done with impunity unless a number of the guilty are brought to trial for just such crimes. It is not enough for, let us say, Julius Streicher to stand trial for his general acts and to be punished for them even with the death penalty. He must stand trial for his anti-Jewish acts; so too Ley, Funk, Sirach, Goering and hundreds of others.

History will record a sad page for the Jews if the perpetrators of the crimes against Jews are not indicted for these crimes and punished. One of the lessons of the horrible '30's will not have been learned if such a situation persists.

Another important Jewish demand is missing from the reports of the committees as well as from the statements of those high in authority. There is no Jewish representation at the bar of the international tribunal. Some means ought to be devised whereby the legitimate desire of the first victims of the Nazi conspiracy to be heard at the trials can be expressed. It need not be representation in the tribunal itself, but ought to be representation at the hearings. It would be a preliminary step towards the recognition of the principle that Jewish grievances can be brought before the bar of international justice and not be stopped on the technical grounds of requiring nationality as a condition precedent for a suitor in an international court.

The World Jewish Congress has discussed the matter thoroughly on several occasions with Justice Jackson and in England with Lord Wright, the British representative on the Crimes Commission. Their views are on record and are being pressed.

The problem from our point of view boils down to the following considerations:

a) Those guilty of cruelties against our people should be punished. There is substantial agreement on this.

b) Crimes committed against

Jews as such should be punished as such. On the contrary, there cannot be in law — and pragmatically speaking, it is undesirable — any legislation to protect Jews as a distinct privileged group.

c) Crimes committed in the past be punished according to the decent standards of morality subscribed to by the United Nations even though these standards may not have been inscribed in universally recognized international law in effect at the time the crimes were committed. Yet the war crimes trials must not degenerate to vengeance or lynch trials. They must conform to the procedures and techniques of law if the post-war world is to be a world of law. Anything less than that could be considered valuable only by the most short-sighted.

d) What of the future? What permanent precedents are to be established to invoke international law against the excesses of anti-semitism?

There have been a number of statements on the punishment of war criminals made during the course of the war. They were of a general character but they now assume a special importance in the light of the most recent developments. The most recent of these general statements is the section of the Potsdam communication which takes note of the technical discussions between the representatives of the Big Four nations on the methods of trial of those major war criminals whose crimes have no particular geographical localization. This introduced the most important document in this sphere: the agreement on war criminals and the charter of the international military tribunal. This charter specifically places within the jurisdiction of the court not only war crimes but crimes against humanity which it lists:

"Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in execution of such plan."

We have here a substantial solution of problems (a) and (b).

It is clear that the persecution of Jews "inhumane acts committed against any civilian population before or during the war on . . . racial or religious grounds" is declared contrary to international law. There is not even the limitation of domestic jurisdiction behind which it was feared the Nazis might hide claiming that the persecution of German Jews was a domestic affair, outside the sphere of interest of other powers. This argument will have no validity. This is a historic advance not only in Jewish history but in the annals of international law. Long have people been saying "there ought to be a law" against such crimes. Now here is such a law and a tribunal has been set up to try and punish those who violated them. Though Jews and anti-semitism are not mentioned specifically, they are covered in the general and wide terms of the charter.

The following article in the harter also removes another possible cover for the Nazis and by implication for the anti-semites of the future. They shall not be able to plead that their exalted and official position in the state and their responsibility for the general welfare of the state and the realization of its policies gives them the authority to persecute Jews if they see fit. The article quoted removes the cover from minor officials who in the past have been able to evade responsibility by pleading "superior orders". The next clause puts the responsibility on these superiors:

"The official position of defendants, whether as heads of state or responsible officials in government departments, shall not be considered as freeing them from responsibility or mitigating punishment."

This double play is enforced in the next clause which is to some extent repetitive.

"The fact that the defendant acted pursuant to orders of his government or of a superior shall not free him from responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the tribunal determines that justice so requires."

Leaders of the community will recall that during the years of war Jewish organizations devoted much time and energy to the suggestion that the allied governments warn the axis that they will be punished for their crimes against the Jews. This course of action receives strong vindication from the new developments in the trial of the war criminals. These warnings repeatedly issued by the allies constitute a basis for trying in 1945 criminals who acted so inhumanely in the years since 1933. The criminals cannot claim that they did not know the views or the actions to be adopted by the allies. These Jewish representatives who repeatedly — and successfully — urged the allied governments to address themselves to the axis with warnings and statements on war crimes trials have not only served to further and to speed the trial and punishment of the criminals but have strengthened the legal basis of the trials.

Although the present trials deal specifically with the criminals of this war, they have broader implications. The principles now laid down will surely permeate international law for decades to come. Surely few precedents invoked in international law have the force which the present charter of the international tribunal derives from its signatories and from the circumstances of its promulgation.

The charter specifically lists three types of crime which the tribunal may try: crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. This considerably extends the field of the international military tribunal in spite of the limitations in its name.

The tribunal agreement also provides for an indefinite extension in time for its existence.

The final clause reads:

"This agreement shall . . .

Promotions

Jack Sibalis who was a prisoner of war in Germany was promoted to Flt.-Lieut.

Flt.-Lieut. Sibatis, enlisted in the R.C.A.F. at the age of 18, was commissioned in 1942 as an observer-navigator. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Sibalis of 5416 Clark St., Montreal.

Lazar Peters, D.F.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Peters of Montreal has been promoted by the R.C.A.F. to flight-lieutenant.

H. H. Ditkofsky, of 5357 Jeanne Mance St., Montreal, has been promoted to flight lieutenant overseas by the R.C.A.F.

Flight Lieutenant Julius Berger of Montreal has been presented with an automobile by Christian citizens of Ottawa as a tribute to his efforts to advance national unity and better relations between the various Christian denominations and between Jews and Christians.

Joseph Jacob Schachter, son of Mrs. Sarah Schachter, 508 Avenue G., South, Saskatoon, Sask., has been promoted to acting major by the Canadian Dental Corps, overseas.

Pilot Officer R. M. Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goodman, 560 Delaware Avenue, Toronto, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

P/O Goodman is a graduate of Vaughan Road Collegiate. He enlisted in April 1942 and won his wings at Mont Joli the following August, going overseas the same month.

Major Albert Mendelsohn was recently promoted to that rank while serving with the R.C.E.-M.E. overseas. His father, Mr. Isaac Mendelsohn, resides at Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q. Major Mendelsohn had been mentioned in official dispatches some months ago.

Capt. Alfred Zimmerman, son of Mr. Samuel Zimmerman, 4853 Park Ave., Montreal, has been promoted by the R.C.A. overseas.

Capt. Ervin Harvey Brotman was awarded the "Commander-in-Chief's Certificate" while serving with the R.C.A.M.C. overseas. His brother, Dr. A. C. Brotman, lives at 1137 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

Wing Commander, Morris Lipton was awarded the Air Force Cross while serving overseas with the R.C.A.F. His wife lives at Belleville, Ont. W. C. Lipton has since returned to Canada.

Flt.-Lt. Nathan Leviten of Ottawa was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross while serving with the R.C.A.F. overseas.

Flying Officer Morris Solomon Krakowsky, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Krakowsky reside at 426 Markham St., Toronto, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross while serving with the R.C.A.F. overseas. Flying Officer Krakowsky has since returned to Canada.

Flt.-Lt. Leon Kagna, whose mother, Mrs. M. Kagna, resides at 1214b 97th Streets, Edmonton, Alta., has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross while serving with the R.C.A.F. overseas.

Wing Commander Louis Lowenstein, whose wife Mrs. L. Lowenstein resides at 2090 Sherbrooke St., Montreal, was mentioned in dispatches while serving with the R.C.A.F. overseas.

Capt. Nathan Levine was mentioned in despatches while serving with the R.C.A.M.C. over-

remain in force for the period of one year and shall continue thereafter, subject to the right of any signatory to give, through the diplomatic channel, one month's notice of intention to terminate it."

seas. His wife, Mrs. Evelyn Levine resides at 112 Braemer Road, Toronto.

Capt. Neuman Kogan, whose wife resides at 2187 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, was mentioned in despatches while serving with the R.C.E. overseas. Capt. Kogan has since returned to Canada.

AC2 Arthur Gutner was recently mentioned in despatches while serving with the R.C.A.F. overseas. Airman Gutner enlisted December 1st, 1942. His father Mr. Elia T. Gutner resides at 4510 Esplanade Ave., Montreal.

When Private Wm. Solomon recently returned from Italy after having been seriously wounded overseas he received a cheque for \$1200 from friends and from the Judean Benevolent and Friendly Association of Winnipeg.

Morris Diamond, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Diamond, Arbour, Man., has been promoted to commissioned technical officer by the R.C.N.V.R. He enlisted in the navy four years ago.

Repatriated

Pte. Morris Harold Waldman, South Saskatchewan Regiment, son of Mrs. Rose Waldman, Assiniboia, Sask.

Pte. Isaac Gordon, Essex Scottish Regiment, son of Mr. Aaron Gordon, 1227 St. Mathew St., Baltimore, Maryland.

F/O Murray Morris Hoffberg, R.C.A.F., whose parents reside at 76 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont. A brother, Harry, served with the Canadian Army in Italy.

Trooper O. Cohen, Canadian Armoured Corps, Montreal.

Gunner S. Rafael, R.C.A., Montreal.

Flying Officer A. Abrams, R.C.A.F., 5744 Northwood St., Montreal.

Pilot Officer S. D. Hart, R.C.A.F., 4614B Park Ave., Montreal.

Flight Lieutenant J. Sibalis, R.C.A.F., 5416 Clarke St., Montreal.

Flt. Lt. L. R. Silver, R.C.A.F., 4815 Queen Mary Road, Montreal.

Flt.-Lt. W. Wiseman, R.C.A.F., 840 Wiseman Ave., Montreal.

LAC H. Blicher, R.C.A.F., 1529 Van Horne Ave., Montreal.

LAC I. Feller, R.C.A.F., 206 St. Joseph Blvd. West, Montreal.

LAC J. Genielle, R.C.A.F., 4310 Clarke St., Montreal.

Flight Sergeant M. Levitt, R.C.A.F., 4 Belgrave Road, Montreal.

Flying Officer M. Leiter, R.C.A.F., 747 de l'Epee Ave., Outremont, P.Q.

Flight Sergeant M. Levine, R.C.A.F., 4510 St. Urbain St., Montreal.

Flying Officer N. I. Nerenberg, R.C.A.F., 5468 Park Ave., Montreal.

LAC S. Steinberg, R.C.A.F., 4634 St. Urbain St., Montreal.

Flt. Lieut. S. Shernofsky, R.C.A.F., 866 Davaar Ave., Outremont, P.Q.

Pilot Officer H. P. Goldfarb, R.C.A.F., 5136 Esplanade Ave., Montreal.

Pilot Officer H. M. Shvemar, R.C.A.F., 1619 Van Horne Ave., Montreal.

Flt. Sgt. J. Borenheim, R.C.A.F., 460 Hutchison St., Montreal.

Flt. Sgt. H. Jacobson, 5444 Casgrain St., Montreal.

Palestine Jews form one third of the population of the country but they pay three fourths of the taxes.

Amputees on An Outing



Thirty amputation cases from the Ste. Anne de Bellevue military hospital were the guests of the Brigadier Frederick Kisch Branch, 97, Canadian Legion at the horse races at the Blue Bonnets. The outing included a visit to a Montreal restaurant.

PALESTINE AT CROSSROADS

After 2,000 years Jews seemed to stand at the crossroads. Would the forces driving them push them further along the wild roads of exile, fantastically lined with Maidaneks, Hitlers, Father Coughlins, Arcands and only mildly relieved by goodwillers, promisers, tolerant men and social snobs? Would Jewish history take a turn, restore Jews to the normality of a home, of sovereignty, of historic self-determination? Would the Jews get their chance? Would the world realize that all who deprive the Jews of their chance are responsible for the consequences, for the Tremblinkas, the Dachaus, the Oswiecims? Would the Jews get Palestine? The question took two forms: (a) would they be permitted to leave Europe and to enter Palestine, and (b) would the nations of the world, gathered to redraw the boundaries of the entire world in accordance with their ideals and interests, at last write "Eretz Israel" on the map?

Even in the sophisticated history of Israel, full as it is of vast drama and of great decisions, the year 1945 seems des-

immediately launched a barrage of threats against the British just to forestall any pro-Jewish decision. Russia was pushed aside by Truman's statement that it was not to be expected that Russia could contribute to a settlement of the problem. Truman himself made a statement which was more likely to please the Arabs than the Jews: he was in favour of giving the Jews all they want provided the U.S. does not have to support the Jews and if the Arabs agree. Hungry for a good word, however qualified, many Jews cheered frantically.

The British ministers in the Middle East were summoned for a conference in London, in itself an ominous act for it implied that the solution would be based on the interests of the commonwealth in that area rather than on the broader question of European conditions, of Jewish needs or of the moral claims of the Jewish martyrs.

The Arabs were airt to the situation. They are disunited on just about every subject except Palestine. Those anxious to build up the Arab states into a new empire are therefore concentrating on Palestine as the bond of their unity. At San Francisco their activity which had aimed at the recognition of an Arab region of security on a par with the British or Russian had centred on securing for themselves a voice in the disposition of the Holy Land. They opened a press office in London and another one in the U.S. Even in Canada their propaganda was effective. Arabs hit the Christian world in its weakest spot when they pointed out that Zionism was made necessary by Christian antisemitism and suggested that each Christian and western nation accept responsibility for some Jews; the Arabs would take care of their share of Jews. Even more effective were their threats. Rug-biting Arabs spoke of a holy war and rapidly demobilizing U.S. and U.K. were inclined to take them seriously. These threats spoke of Palestine but other areas were also implied. Egypt wanted the British troops there to leave, and control over the Suez. The Arabs wanted control of the Italian colonies and of areas in central Africa. With Russia asserting itself in the area every one seemed willing to appease the Arabs once again.

Reuters carried a dispatch which bore many of the marks of official inspiration that the British government had decided to dump the whole question into the lap of the United Nations. In terms of diplomatic technique it would be a neat trick: responsibility vis a vis the Jews would be placed in the lap of all the United Nations and Britain would be absolved; the Arabs as members of the United Nations would have an authoritative voice in the decision; an answer need not come for years at the present rate of agreement among the Big Five; British idealistic public opinion could have no objection to such a "democratic" procedure; anti-empire opinion in the U.S. would be challenged to put up or shut up; there was little danger that the British government would permit the nations of the world to share its predominant position in the holy land; the embarrassment which Britain now faces in reaching a decision on Palestine would be shared by any power expressing an opinion; Jews are not one of the United Nations and would thus be excluded from the counsels which are to decide their fate for years to come; the state of democracy and the power of public opinion in most countries of the world today is such that the strength of the Jews, the justice of their case before Mr. John Public of each country, would avail them little (no one knows better than the British the value or the possibility of the support of the citizenry of Russia, China, India and the South American republics for Palestine if their governments are not already in solid

support of the Jews); in particular it tended to stress the British point that it was tired of being used as America's cat's paw to enforce U.S. views in foreign lands by the force of British troops with the U.S. even uncertain that it would pay the bill, leave alone send its ships and men in support. The presence of Lord Keynes in Washington following the suspension of lend-lease made this very topical.

But there is another side to the problem. For decades Dr. Weizmann has championed the policy of not forcing a political decision. He had long maintained that the strength of the Jewish case and the ultimate verdict on Palestine does not lie in conference chambers or in royal commissions but in the reality of Palestine's demography and economy. A tree planted by Jews in Palestine or a dunam of land purchased, a tiny workshop established or a new type of wheat planted are more effective in making Palestine Jewish than a political trial balloon, a diplomatic interview or white paper. According to this view Zionism is a historic necessity impelled by the force of Jewish suffering which sweeps aside artificial barriers. The entire history of Zionism can be read as a debate between diplomacy vs. the forces of "realism".

Many attach greater significance to the proposal for the immediate admission of hundreds of thousands of Jews than to the formal revocation of the White Paper of 1939. They argue that the admission of Jews would in itself constitute more than a revocation; it would turn the white paper into an obsolete, half-comical document like many which are scattered on the wayside of history. For that matter the entry of Jews without permission has the same effect. From this point of view there is more than humanitarian significance in the movement of refugees from Belgium and Germany to France and to Italy. The trend among the displaced Jews of Europe is now southwards and eastwards, towards the sea. They steal across borders, are given lifts by the Jewish brigade, they crowd the roads of Europe. There are no statistics published, but legally or "illegally" Jews are going to the land of Israel. Since January 10,000 have returned. They are driven by conditions "at

home," by the prospects facing them in their displacement centres, by a force greater than their strength.

There is evidence that this is not lost on those who would frustrate Jewish aims. Strong forces of British troops were rushed to Palestine including an airborne division. Tanks rumbled along the streets of Tel Aviv and British warships cruised off the coast. While the British acted in terms of force there was growing talk of force among the Arabs and the Jews. Arabs have always been armed and they have been known to use their terror against British and Jews. Jews, too, are armed though it is diffi-

cult to tell how strongly or to what extent they can be disarmed by the British. But it is certain that the Jews of Palestine are determined not to permit a single Jew who comes to the land of their ancestors to be deported and that all of them consider it their first obligation to bring Jews into the country from Europe. "No earthly power can make the homeless Jew turn his back to Palestine," said Dr. Weizmann. They consider any laws against this policy illegal and immoral. A clash between these concepts of right could easily become tragic and add to the Jewish and British blood spilled so freely in the last decade. A border clash like that on the Syrian frontier when seventy incoming refugees were caught by the border patrol can easily explode into a conflagration of unpredictable extent.

Windsor Synagogue Holds Annual Open House

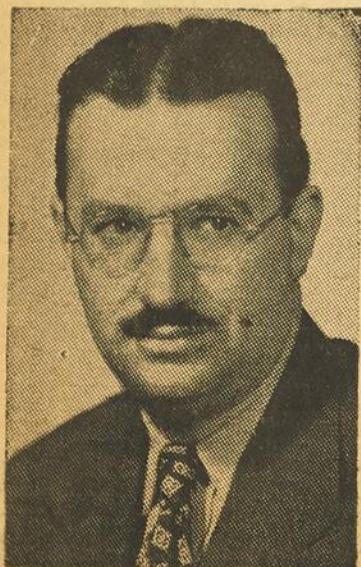
The Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue of Windsor has instituted an annual open house which has become an important feature of the life of Windsor citizenry. On a rainy Sunday afternoon 3,000 Windsorites, almost all of them Christian, streamed into the Synagogue where they were shown about and heard Rabbi Benjamin Groner tell of the significance of various aspects of Jewish life. Twenty-two stain glass windows depicting scenes from Jewish life served as a vivid text. Among them, the Kidush, the Chupa, the Bar Mitzvah, the Blessing of the New Moon, phylacteries, the Kol Nidrei, the Shofar, the lighting of Sabbath candles, and pencil and charcoal drawings by Max Levine followed through the same subjects: the Cheder, Bialik, a Yeshiva student, etc. In the foyer scores of photographs—most of them supplied by the national headquarters of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Zionist Organization of Canada—portrayed the Jewish war effort of the community, the contributions of refugees to Canadian life, the upbuilding of Palestine, etc. Question time was most interesting. "When do Jews expect the end of the world?" "Do Jews have Baptism?" "Is the Jewish method of slaughter humane?" "What is the difference between Yiddish and Hebrew?" "Why is there segregation of the

sexes in synagogue during the services?"

A souvenir program has been issued for the visitors with messages from the rabbi and the president of the Synagogue, notes on Synagogue symbolism, a reading list and historical notes on the Jewish community of Windsor.

The Windsor open house has attracted attention throughout the continent as a means of conveying the pertinent facts about Jewry to the Christian world. Last year the American Jewish Committee held the institution of open house up as a model to Jewish communities throughout the United States. This year the officers of the synagogue were facetious. They preceded the open house for non-Jews with an open house in the synagogue for Jews. The Jewish Post of Indianapolis, Ind., commended the Synagogue in an editorial entitled "Non-Jews Educated, Would Now Educate Jews."

As European Jewry catches its breath after the disaster of the war years organized life is resumed. The World Union of Jewish Students has been reestablished with its headquarters again in Paris. Among its renewed functions: the reestablishment of libraries of Jewish studies and dormitories for Jewish students in universities.



Larry L. Malinoff of Montreal who presided over the special committee named to assist the National Clothing Collection. The committee sponsored a one-drive which covered a large section of the metropolis, and brought in nearly forty tons of used clothing. In this work, Mr. Malinoff was assisted by Mr. Aaron Prasow and by a large number of the students of the Baron Byng High School. In every part of Canada, members of the Jewish Community, encouraged by the Canadian Jewish Congress, took a very active part in the collection of clothing for the civilian victims of the war overseas.

tinged to be remembered: the fall of Hitler, the revelations of the horrors of Naziism, the passing of Roosevelt, the deposition of Churchill, the rise of the British Labor Party, the unprecedented pressure for release of the Jews of Europe, the peace conferences. But the United Nations are not united, living Arabs are stronger than dead Jews, the Big Three are either unfriendly or too tired to support us, and—above all—Jews are not united. Many Jews who could make their voices heard are afraid to speak for their people; many of those who understood best and had most thoroughly digested Jewish historic experience are dead in the ovens of Poland.

The mild hopes which Jews had put in the Labor Party's victory soon ran out. Plus ca change plus ca reste le meme, as the French have it. For a time the British government was careful to skirt the Palestine issue. The formal review of world affairs presented to parliament by the foreign minister did not mention this subject at all. The Arabs sensed the weakness and

Used Clothing for European War Victims



The Montreal Committee which was headed by Mr. Larry L. Malinoff to assist in the National Clothing Collection for civilian war victims overseas was materially aided by the district military authorities who provided men and trucks to collect the scores of tons of clothing contributed by the citizens of Montreal.

FOR THE HUNGRY — FOOD

Hundreds of Tons of Relief Supplies Sent by J.D.C. to Poland, Russia

NEW YORK — Some 350 tons of food, clothing and medicine, were sent during the past two years to 275,000 war-displaced Jews in Asiatic Russia and to Jews in Poland by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

In addition, 270 tons of food were sent through the Russian War Relief to Poland. The same channel was used to send 225 sewing machines, 20,000 pairs of socks, and 20,000 pairs of underwear.

News of the Jewish groups in Russia comes chiefly from travellers and letters, since no private agency has been allowed send representatives to Russia.

There are about 225,000 Jewish refugees in Asiatic Russia, including approximately 200,000 Polish Jews, and others who fled the German-occupied Baltic countries.

From Sweden alone J.D.C. has sent 25 tons of food and medicines, 150 sewing machines, 870 complete tool kits, clothing and shoes. All shipments were of the best available quality and, in almost all cases, of quite unused goods. The only used clothing sent to Poland were approved Lend-Lease supplies from U.S. government stockpiles. Relief supplies to Russia included 80,000 overcoats, 4,000 pairs of shoes, and 5,000 hats, 22 tons vitaminized powdered soup, 6 tons powdered milk, 23 tons natural oils, 5 tons sugar, 7 tons coffee, 3 tons beans, 5 tons medicaments, and 5 tons of disinfectants, as well as three completely equipped hospitals.

Despite wartime supply difficulties, the agency has built up commodity stockpiles in Teheran under arrangements made in 1943 with Russia and other governments. Food parcels and other supplies were sent from Teheran at the rate of 10,000 a month to Jewish refugees who had escaped to Asiatic Russia.

Clothing and shoes purchased in Palestine, tea and cotton goods bought in India, foodstuffs, soap and shoes from South Africa and Australia were stocked in warehouses in Teheran, and shipped to refugees from a branch post office set up especially by the committee with the consent of the Iranian and Russian governments.

Describing the 50,000 Jewish families in Southwest Asiatic Russia as "poverty-stricken", the J.D.C. said that "without relief they might have reached the point of starvation."

Teheran has been the base for furnishing bulk supplies for surviving Jews in Poland, with weekly shipments of fifty tons of foodstuffs, clothing and medicines sent to Lublin, Warsaw and other Polish centres. Other relief shipments have gone to Jews in Balkan areas and in the Middle East, and the committee is making arrangements to ship relief parcels to Bessarabia, Bukovina and the Baltic district.

The two hundred thousand

Polish Jews in Asiatic Russia make up the largest group of survivors anywhere of Poland's pre-war Jewish population. In Poland itself, only an estimated 75,000 Jews survived the German occupation and the terrible death camps which the Nazis established there. The Polish Jews in Asiatic Russia were brought there after they escaped with hundreds of thousands of other Poles in the face of Nazi military advances. In addition other Jews fled the German-occupied Baltic areas of Europe, and the total group of Jewish refugees in Asiatic Russia numbers 225,000.

The Jewish refugees have been permitted to take employment in the Soviet Union, but few have achieved self-support. The J.D.C. parcel program has provided most of them with desperately needed food, and also with clothing and medicines.

Last year the J.D.C., cooperating closely with the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the former War Refugee Board, was instrumental in bringing some 6,000 Jews out of the then Nazi-held Balkans to Palestine.

The Middle East program of the J.D.C. is directed by Mr. Passman through the Middle East and Balkan Advisory Committee, whose chairman is Dr. Judah L. Magnes, president of the Hebrew University.

Mr. Passman, from offices in Jerusalem and Istanbul, also directed the furnishing of large-scale shipments of J.D.C. supplies to destitute Jews in many Balkan areas and in the Middle East. This included food and clothing to liberated Jews in Greece. Recently, Mr. Passman disclosed, the Joint Distribution Committee sent a medical mission comprising physicians and nurses to the Aden area to help stem an outbreak of typhus.

One by-product of the parcel program, according to Mr. Passman, is that through it the J.D.C. has helped reunite thousands of scattered family members among the Jewish refugees in Asiatic Russia. A central file is kept in Jerusalem of all recipients of the packages.

Mr. Passman said that the need for the J.D.C. parcel program promises to be as great next year as this. While the Polish Jews may soon be able to return to Poland, it is doubtful how many will wish to do so.

The Middle East program of the Joint Distribution Committee constitutes but a part of the organization's operations today. The agency, the major one in the world providing relief for distressed Jews overseas, has relief and rehabilitation programs in operation in almost every country in Europe, in countries in Latin America, and in the liberated Philippines, and Japanese-held Shanghai. Funds for the J.D.C.'s operations are provided in this country through the United Jewish Refugee Agencies.

Position of Jews In South Europe Surveyed by JDC

ROME — In the first official and comprehensive report on the post-war situation of Jews in four countries of southern Europe—Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia and Albania—the American Joint Distribution Committee's chief of operations in that area, Reuben B. Resnik, said their future on the whole was encouraging, with Italy the brightest spot and Austria the darkest.

Mr. Resnik is convinced that Adolf Hitler won his war against the Jews, since only about 1,000,000 are left on the Continent outside of Soviet Russia after the Germans exterminated at least 5,000,000.

After combing North Italy with forward units of the Allied armies, his figures lead him to believe the loss of Jews in this country will be less than in any other nation engulfed by war; of the 40,000 here in 1938, 35,000 have been located.

What is especially encouraging to the American committee is the excellent chance of Jews returning to their rightful place in communities throughout Italy, since in spite of Benito Mussolini's decrees and rantings, anti-Semitism never made much headway with the great masses of Italians.

Austria is a different story, and Mr. Resnik, who was there only a few days ago, said his impression was that the Nazi poison had seriously infected so many people that evidences of anti-Semitism had disappeared only because Allied authorities were present. After visiting Villach, Klagenfurt and Arnoldstein and receiving reports from representatives of the committee in the Russian-held portion of Austria, he believes Hitler's fiendish work was so well done there that it is impossible to tell when the minds of the people will be cleared of hate and prejudice.

Further, the vast majority of Austrian Jews has disappeared altogether through extermination or exile, so that while there are some 30,000 in the country today—their pre-war population was approximately 200,000—they are almost all from Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Lithuania.

To give an idea of the extent of their tragedy in Austria, Vienna, with 160,000 to 170,000 Jews before the war, one of the largest and most thriving communities in Europe, now has about 17,000. In the rest of the country there is almost no resident Jewish population. Some 13,000, the aforementioned refugees, are in camps to which they were brought by the Allies, usually through the displaced persons branch of the Army or Allied Military Government.

The most difficult problem posed by these people is the fact that many do not want to return to their former homes, in most cases because there has been a

SWEDISH JEWS

Leader of Swedish Jews Tells Of Community's Relief Work

The Jewish community of Sweden is small, numbering only 6,000 souls. But they have done a great deal during the years of war to alleviate the tragedy of European Jewry. The Congress Bulletin brings its readers this specially-written statement by Gunnar Josephson, the chairman of the Mosaiska Foersamlingen, the representative body of the Stockholm community. Mr. Josephson is assisted by Mr. Meyerson, chairman of the managing board and Dr. Kurt Stillschweig, secretary.

By GUNNAR JOSEPHSON
Stockholm, Sweden

International aid for the reconstruction of devastated Europe is frequently directed via our country. Owing to her geographical, economic and political situation Sweden is able to contribute to this relief work to a considerable extent. Now, after the war the Swedish contribution can even be expected to increase considerably. To accomplish all the emerging tasks the Swedish authorities have created special organizations.

The Swedish Jews take a full part in these efforts. Besides their principal task, taking good care of the refugees in this country (there are more than 10,000 Jewish refugees here at present), they wish to cooperate in assisting the war-stricken Jewish population in the liberated territories.

To perform relief work abroad, the Stockholm Jewish congregation has established a committee — Kommiten for Efterkrigsjalp — dealing with problems of post-war help. This committee is cooperating with institutions of all kinds, the Swedish authorities, relief organizations in Sweden, foreign aid-organizations, etc. Particularly close cooperation has been established with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The tasks of the newly estab-

change in Government since they left and they do not want to live under the new regime.

Meanwhile, Mr. Resnik said, the Joint Distribution Committee is sending medical supplies from Switzerland and is trying to work out an adequate relief program. The Russians have been cooperative and the committee's representatives have been able to file reports through Switzerland on conditions in the Russian-occupied portion of the country. But the whole Jewish situation in Austria is "very unsettled."

Their future in Yugoslavia appears considerably brighter and Mr. Resnik believes that under Marshal Tito they will be able to take part in the national life, especially since many of them were Partisans. Economic conditions are likely to be difficult for the whole country for some time to come, but there are no signs of discrimination in any form. The immediate past of the Jews in Yugoslavia, however, is one of the darkest in all Europe, with their population reduced from 75,000 to 5,000.

In every community he was able to get property records that will greatly facilitate the return of the Jews' possessions to them.

In Italy, more than 12,000 Jews are receiving relief from the committee in one form or another at a cost of \$80,000 a month.

In both Italy and Yugoslavia

lished committee are quite varied. They depend specifically on the need and the possibilities of assistance in each case. At present, the committee is busy, for instance, sending to Poland a fairly large quantity of food, medicine, paper-sheets and other paper goods, etc. Further consignments of a similar kind are being prepared. In addition, the committee is trying to help in tracing missing persons. For this purpose a card index, including the records of more than 20,000 deportees, is an essential help. The committee is also in a position to reply to inquiries from abroad regarding refugees in this country.

Our future programme comprises the most varied fields of activity. By way of example we wish to cooperate in the rehabilitation of the destroyed Jewish religious and community life. We wish to make a contribution when there is opportunity of reviving Jewish public instruction and professional training. We intend giving legal advice, obtaining legal redress, assist in repatriation, and want, in short to take part in all fields of post-war action, and want, in short, to take life and culture, in which our contribution could be of value.

This contribution cannot be but a limited one because of the small number of the Swedish Jews, some 6,000 souls.

the program was financed by "local borrowings"—that is to say, persons in both countries advanced money until the committee could bring in currency.

Clothing and medicines were purchased in Palestine, food was bought in the Italian Provinces, the Allied commission gave blankets, and other supplies were brought from the United States through the American relief in Italy. In one month the Joint Distribution Committee sent 900 Jews who had sought refuge in this country to Palestine—135 of that number, however, were Italians—and now is planning to send several hundred more within two months.

Manuel Zive presided at the unusual ceremony of the burning of the mortgage at the Robie Street Synagogue at Halifax. Mr. Zive outlined the history of the synagogue which succeeded the Starr Street Synagogue after the latter was destroyed during the Halifax disaster of December, 1917. The new congregation was formed in 1919 and the cornerstone was laid on July 14, 1920 by His Honor MacCallum Grant, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia and Rabbi Herman Abramowitz of Montreal. The actual mortgage was burned by Joseph Aron and Myer Whitzman, members of the original board of directors.

Difficulties of Publishing In Hebrew Are Overcome

One of the least known cultural activities of the Canadian Jewish communities has already put this dominion on the Hebrew publishing map and promises to encourage the scholars and writers of our community to endeavors which will tie Canadian Jewry more closely to the worldwide circle of Hebrew readers.

It is a safe guess that only a small percentage of the community knows of the activities of the Hebrew Culture Fund. Yet this institution has already published five volumes and is regularly issuing a Hebrew quarterly as well as pursuing other activities directed towards fostering knowledge of the Hebrew language.

The first of books issued by the Hebrew Culture Fund is "Giborei Yameina" (Heroes of our Days) by Y. Weingarten, the diary of a Polish boy who fled from the Nazis in Poland and joined the Royal Air Force in Palestine. It is attractively illustrated with sketches and photographs. (One of the former is from Jewish War Heroes, a booklet of comics issued by the Canadian Jewish Congress), well bound, and the more difficult Hebrew words are translated into English at the bottom of each page. Students in the upper grades of Talmud Torahs will find it as absorbing as anything they are likely to draw from their library in English, although it counts no more than two-score pages.

Printing in Hebrew with the facilities available in the dominion presents great difficulties, especially when the objective is children's literature with the vowelizing. In this case it was necessary to set the letters without the vowels, to mark these latter on a proof by hand and to make engravings of the proofs from which the book was printed. There were further complications with the translated vocabulary at the bottom of each page which only a printer will appreciate. But all these difficulties were overcome by the stubbornness which has always been the earmark of Hebrew publishing and the finished product can certainly be recommended.

These same technical difficulties appeared and were overcome with less distinction in the pamphlet on Eliezer ben Yehudah which the same Fund published in honor of this great contributor to the modern Hebrew language. In that booklet it had been found necessary to utilize letterpress-printing, mimeographing and offset work. But the publishers were not deterred and issued two editions of this fascicule for higher and lower grades in the Hebrew schools.

A much more ambitious and beautiful work issued under the imprimatur of Kadimah is in the four volumes of the history of the Jewish people by Y. Weingarten and M. Toiber entitled "Amainu Bedvar Ubahoveh" (Our people in the past and the present), which had been printed in Poland just before the outbreak of the war and are now being republished in Montreal. This is indeed a very desirable work not only because it serves again to record the history of our people but in its tasteful and vivid presentation. The volumes are illustrated with carefully

chosen paintings and woodcuts as often as possible of a contemporary nature and with finer maps than are often found in Jewish history books. In addition there is textual illustration in selections from world literature that reflect the period or certain of its facets through the eyes of literary or historical classics. Thus a selection from Disraeli accompanies the chapter of David Alroy, and the early English period is illustrated with a map, with a photograph of the house of Aaron of Lincoln as well as a quotation from the Shevet Yehudan. Thus selections from Sholem Ash, the Zohar, Heine, Chernichovski, Disraeli and Max Brod appear with old wood cuts, title pages, old coins, maps and ancient manuscripts to make a volume that brings to life the penetration of Jewish history into the web and woof of the chronicle of mankind. Even the reader who is beyond the textbook stage in Jewish history will find pleasure in turning the pages again and he is indeed erudite if he is familiar with all the source materials which the authors bring in these volumes. Certainly these volumes must have a place in every school or community library which makes any pretence at reflecting Jewish interests. Two more volumes are to appear before the history is complete, or at least brought up to 1939, when the latest and bloodiest chapter in our records was written in the very Poland where these volumes first appeared.

There is drama in the story of the republication of these volumes. The earlier volumes had

sold very well in Poland and copies had crossed the ocean. But when Mr. Weingarten escaped the Nazis the sixth volume had just appeared in Poland and it was unthinkable in those days of panic that the author carry his newly published volume with him. So that when the republication of these volumes was undertaken in Canada by the offset photographic method there was a question of how the final volume would be produced since there was not even one copy to hand. Fortunately, it was found that a Montreal Jewish citizen had obtained one volume of the history from Poland as soon as it had been published, before the flood of Naziism had drowned all Polish Jewry. The volume was placed at the disposal of the publishers and we are now assured that the complete set will be published.

The law of supply and demand is singularly inapplicable to Hebrew literature and therefore many points of criticism which might be made normally lose their validity in view of the difficulties of the project and the single-mindedness of those who devote so much of their time and energies to this work. Certainly the cause of Hebrew letters would be advanced if more members of the community who appreciate the importance of cultural activity would participate in the work and in its planning. At the present stage it is the work of a few men and their work bears their stamp. Without a doubt it will broaden out and the work of the pioneers will be more widely appreciated and admired and wider sections of the community will be trained to benefit from it. If Canada is destined to be a seat of Hebrew learning and publishing, more than a start has been made by the Canadian Hebrew Culture Fund.

The World is Coming to Realize Enormity of Crime Against Jews

THE GERMAN CRIME

If Reuben B. Resnik of the American Joint Distribution Committee is right in his estimate the Nazis exterminated at least 5,000,000 European Jews. On the continent outside of Russia about 1,000,000 survive. The war against the Jews of Germany was but a minor episode in this ghastly slaughter, for in 1939 there were only about 240,000 German Jews. Hitler could use anti-Semitism as a first step toward power for the very reason that the German Jews were so few in number that they did not count in the election returns. His main campaign against the Jewish people in Europe was a campaign against large minorities in other countries. The systematic and scientific butchery of the innocent followed every successful Nazi aggression. It would have occurred here if Hitler had won a conclusive victory over the United States. So we may say that the German leaders, both military and civil, were guilty of something more than aggressive war, although this, as Justice Jackson has argued, is a heinous crime in itself. They were guilty of deliberate murder on a scale unparalleled in a thousand years of history.

They did not murder Jews only. The Jews were merely the outstanding victims, and those on

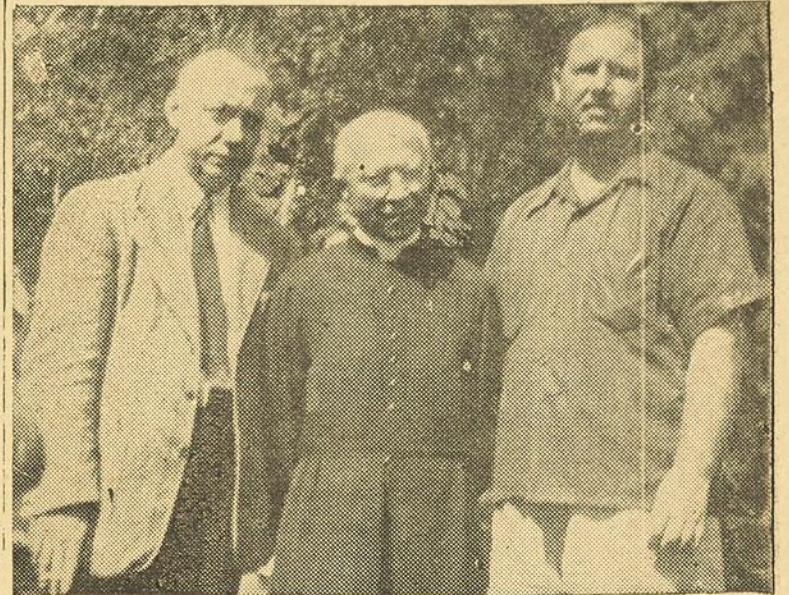
whose martyred bodies the technique of torture and killing was first perfected. Before the reign of the devil ended in Europe the Germans had made it plain that there was no minority they would not exterminate if it impeded their plans. People of the Jewish faith came first but they were not to be the last. Goering and Ribbentrop and all the big and little Nazis are smeared with this guilt just as they are with the offense of plunging Europe into war. It should be the first indictment when they are tried. There is hope now for the Jewish survivors, but there could be no hope for human dignity in the future if this crime, not merely against those of the Jewish congregations but against the human race, were not fully expiated. (New York Times.)

After consulting with Jewish leaders in London on current Jewish affairs Dr. Gottschalk will proceed to the continent to visit France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and other western European countries. He will confer with the leaders of Jewish communities in these countries and cooperate with them, on behalf of the committee, in their efforts to expedite the rehabilitation and resettlement process.

Jewish, Catholic Children Meet In Harmony On Vacations

MONTREAL — A successful project in education for goodwill between children of various faiths and backgrounds is reported by Father Desire Waddel of the Sulpician Order, who has been directing the Colonie Notre Dame, a camp for children at Fourteen Islands Lake, P.Q. During the summer Father Waddel has initiated a series of get-togethers between the children of this camp and those of the neighboring Camp Kinderland, administered

showing of films provided by the Provincial Government. Refreshments were served to all the children. The next meeting at Camp Kinderland featured a boxing match which was returned by a picnic at the Colonie Notre Dame with folk songs, dances and amateur entertainment by the children. After that the meetings were frequent. Many of these get-togethers were open to the adult vacationers in the vicin-



M. Durhuisseau, director of the French Canadian camp, Father Désiré Waddel and Mr. Daniel Borrin who jointly carried out an important project in goodwill in the Quebec resort area of Lac Quatorze Iles.

ed under the direction of Dan Borrin. The Catholic camp, which is supported by the Federation of French Canadian Philanthropies, has enabled nearly 160 children to enjoy a vacation in the country. Camp Kinderland, which is slightly larger, is maintained by a Jewish organization but a number of Christian children have been guests of the camp during the season. The goodwill project began in July when Father Waddel accepted the invitation of Mr. Borrin to a swimming and life-saving demonstration. "In spite of language differences, the children proved good neighbors and they got along as famously on their first meeting as they did on the many which followed," says Father Waddel. Satisfied with the results of this innovation, the directors of both camps decided to follow them up. A week later the children of the Jewish camp were welcomed at the Colonie Notre Dame at a

ity and were advertised by posters and by word of mouth. Arrangements have been made for the use of the hospital facilities at Camp Kinderland by the children of the Colonie Notre Dame and emergency treatment was given on several occasions.

"It is truly admirable," says Father Waddel. "After all, we all pray to the same God, and are all children of the same Father. There is therefore every reason for our living together in peace, unity and mutual respect. I pray with all my heart that we may be able to pursue these exemplary relations since we are citizens of the same country and should render each other every assistance and respect."

Mr. Borrin states that a follow-up is being planned to bring these children together in the city as closely as in the country. "It is the principles of harmony and mutual respect which is important," he said.



French Canadian and Jewish Canadian children at a swimming party arranged by Father Waddel and Mr. Dan Borrin. The French children are from a camp maintained by the Federation of Catholic Charities of Montreal. The Jewish children come from the camp of the Jewish Assistance and Social Organization.

HELP LOCATE RELATIVES

The big job in locating relatives in Europe is being done by such organizations as the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies. But an important supplement to this basic program is being made by the men in uniform who have just defeated the Axis and now only want to come home into a world of peace and civilians.

Canadian, British and American servicemen who have just finished a war to destroy Hitlerism are continuing their services to humanity by their deep and loving interest in the welfare of the civilian war sufferers. Many are the refugees in Europe who have been able to inform their relatives in Canada or the U.S. of their whereabouts only through soldiers' mail since the regular channels of communication are closed to them. One Montreal woman heard that her brother is alive in a German camp, after having been at dread Oswiecim, through a card from a British rabbi-chaplain. This was followed by two letters from an English medical orderly and later from his family in England. She has been unable to write to her brother, however, since the chaplain and the orderly have both moved from the vicinity of the camp. Mail contact with these refugees is now being established through the JDC which has been permitted to send its workers into some of the camps.

The National Council of Jewish Women reports that a number of officers and men in the U.S. army have rendered yeo-

man service in thus locating relatives of American Jews and of refugees. One officer, himself a refugee vainly looking for his own family, came across four children with a Catholic family. They were just able to remember their names and it was established that their parents had been killed. But it was possible to locate their relatives in the U.S. and the children have already been brought to them. The officer got to Theresienstadt on which he reports,

"I have found no living member of my own family. They had been taken from Germany and I have traced them to Theresienstadt. There they were kept for a week in September, 1942 and were moved with a group to Poland. They were never heard of again. Recently, a few, thought dead, returned from concentration camps in Poland. They say that most people sent there were gassed and burned to death. . . . Exact records of people now in Theresienstadt are being kept, but all previous files were destroyed by the Germans in their flight from the Russians."

Accompanying this note were one hundred letters written on various oddments of stationery, some in envelopes carefully sealed, others on post cards, many on pieces of scrap paper which were then carefully folded and addressed. Word had spread that an American was in camp and the officer, despite the heart-breaking outcome of his mission, patiently waited until the collection was complete.

NAZI HORROR CAMP

Writing some little time before J.D.C. staff reached the concentration camps in Germany. Lt. Lieut. Mann of 4859 St. Urbain St., Montreal, described one of the camps in a letter to his chaplain, Sqd. Ldr. Jacob Eisen:

My dear Padre: I've had the unpleasant privilege of visiting the camp of horrors. What I saw shall remain with me as long as I live. It is unbelievable that such atrocities could be committed in our present century. It is not absolutely necessary for me to go into details about conditions in this place. To hear the stories from the inmates about young children being sterilized, how babies were suspended by their hair and bayoneted, seeing the ovens where children and grown-ups were burned alive, the countless number of graves where thousands and thousands of people were deposited is no light matter. As I walked past these large graves, the numbers 5,000, 7,000, 8,000, "quantity unknown," stood out like a burning flame.

Canada can be very proud of her sons over here. The manner in which the Canadian wings have contributed is very gratifying. Still, whatever we do will never be enough to save the hundreds that are still dying every day. Many of the inmates are too far gone for medical aid. To top it off, there is a great need for manpower at this camp to help in the cleaning up.

It is beyond human understanding to believe how those who are still alive in this place can still live in the filth and squalor that are there. Slums at home are a paradise compared to the

barracks in which so many are trying to lengthen their lives by perhaps another few days.

Cpl. Sol Friendly and several of the other boys have been making continuous trips to the camp to help out in any way whatsoever. Yesterday, they were up there putting in stoves, bringing in firewood, etc. The biggest danger in this place is typhus, but still there are quite a number of fellows who would be quite willing to work in this camp and to help so many of our people.

When I got back to Germany, where is all the help and relief that has been promised by so many different organizations both in England, U.S.A. and Canada. I know and don't deny the fact that when the fighting was still waging, the army came first for supplies. Now, surely something could be done to try and save the thousands and thousands of people in the many camps throughout the former Third Reich.

When I got back to Germany, I immediately arranged to visit the Belsen Concentration Camp. What I saw I shall never forget. It was all too ghastly. People were still dying by the hundreds every day. Many were too far gone for medical care. When I was up there the other day, the death rate was still about 300 per day. In one camp alone, consisting of about 30,000, a good many had typhus. People were sent here to be starved to death. Many have forgotten their names and their morals have become warped. Hundreds look like skeletons. Many are too weak to even raise their heads from

Parcels

Many parcels sent overseas do not reach their destination because of insufficient care in addressing. It is suggested that those who send comfort boxes make sure that the addresses on the packages are as complete as possible.

It is desirable that alternative addresses be given so that if for any reason the parcel cannot be delivered to the soldier for whom it is destined, it will still be disposed of according to the wishes of the sender. The War Efforts Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress has the alternative disposition of the comfort boxes in such cases as "distribute among unit," but it is possible to give the name and address of another soldier to whom this parcel may be delivered if the addresses cannot be located.

They Remember

HAMILTON:—On the occasion of the annual Decoration Day a parade and a memorial service were sponsored by the War Efforts Committee of the Council of Jewish Organizations and the Maccabees Branch of the Canadian Legion in memory of the Jewish war dead. A wreath was placed at the cenotaph after a march past before Lieut. Col. H. D. Fearman, Rabbi E. L. Fackenheim, Mrs. David Laskin, Charles Levinson, Alderman V. Knowles, and Major E. K. Smith spoke at the Beth Jacob Cemetery. The memorial was unveiled by Mrs. Max Frank, Capt. W. E. Levy was chairman in charge of parade arrangements.

Jewish servicemen with the Canadian army are carrying out their own memorial project for their fallen comrades. They have undertaken to plant a Canada Memorial Grove in Palestine. 1500 trees will be planted on land owned by the Jewish National Fund as an ever green memorial to the Jewish men and women from Canada who gave their lives in the war against the Axis. A Scroll commemorating the project was recently presented to Lieut-General, the Hon. P. J. Montague, chief of staff at Canadian Military Headquarters in London. The presentation was made by Pte. Lillian Meltzer of Saint John, N. B., in the presence of Col. J. Logan-Veneta, chief Protestant chaplain, Col. M. O'Neil, Major S. Gershon Levi of Montreal, senior Jewish chaplain in the Canadian army, and Squadron Leader Jacob Eisen, Jewish chaplain in the R.C.A.F.

their bunks. People here have been living like animals.

When I got back to camp, I was determined to do something to help. I got in touch with our R. C. Padre and formed a committee with him as the head of it. We started a drive in our wing for food, smokes, old clothes, etc. Several 3-tonners have already been sent up. Everybody gave most generously. We collected in one day alone 125,000 cigarettes, besides all other items. I'm also canvassing other nearby units for cooperation. I've been told by the Belsen Padre that our Canadian boys had done a great deal to save the lives of many with the items we sent. I feel that large drives should be started at home for food and clothing to be sent to the many thousands of unfortunate inmates of these camps. We feel that all the various organizations should discontinue sending parcels to the boys overseas. Instead, these parcels should be pooled somehow and sent to these people, to whom it may mean keeping them alive.

SOLDIERS DONATE

RELIEF FOR TORTURED

Trooper S. Rosenbloom of the 3rd Canadian Armored Reconnaissance Regiment overseas wrote this footnote to current history in a letter back home:

"It was when we liberated Ermilo, a lovely little town in northern Holland. As everywhere else in this country the reception we met was terrific but somehow we sensed that there was more feeling behind their cheers than usual. We stopped in the town for a while. I was in the leading tank in the column and a girl came running over to us with tears in her eyes to thank her saviors, as she called us. She told us that she was Jewish and this was the first day that she had been able to leave her room and breathe free air for two years and eight months. For all that time, together with her father and mother she had lived a hellish, miserable life crowded in that room day in and day out and only through the generous efforts of this Dutch family, members of the underground, who kept them did they manage to exist. But their luck had indeed been wonderful compared to the lot of their relatives and friends whom the Germans had captured and ruthlessly murdered. To relate all their sufferings would take months but they are still on my mind and I shall never forget them. When the girl, Lotie Hoern, heard that I was Jewish too, her happiness was unlimited. I met the family and gave Mr. Hoern a package of cigarettes which I had received from the Canadian Jewish Congress the day before. I wish I could describe his appreciation of a good Canadian cigarette. I told him it was a gift from the Jewish people of Canada. Thank you for sending me the smokes. They certainly came in handy this time."

Another Canadian soldier who but a few months ago had been a refugee in this country and is now with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (machine guns) of the Canadian Occupation Forces, Pte. F. Bergmann, writes similarly:

"Last night I received as a complete surprise, the wonderful parcel from the Congress. Thank you very much. I do appreciate it very much. I have been receiving quite a few parcels so that I hope you do not mind if I distribute this one. There is a drive on in this unit, sponsored by the Jewish chaplains, to help Jews in the former horror camps and to Jews here. I am sure that you will agree that this parcel shall be used for this purpose.

"There is a lovely synagogue in Utrecht. It is modern and, by a miracle, it is not demolished. They even saved the Sifrei Torah."

"Last night a friend and I went into town to the hospital where some Jewish people are staying. What I've seen and from what I heard and learned from them brought me pretty near to tears. There are about twenty-three girls and about three boys. Most of them are able to walk around now, but some of them who are still in bed seem more dead than alive. There's a girl, I'm sure she's not more than twenty, but she looks like a woman of 60. Some are still so weak that they can't even talk, even to smile at you is an effort for them.

"Conditions at this place are good compared to other camps, especially 'Celle'. People there are still dying for their bread. Why in heaven's name things like this should still be going on, I don't know. Are the Jews in England, America and Canada still deaf and blind? Here are human beings who aren't criminals. Most of them were far better off than you or I before the war. They have suffered so much and now when victory in Europe is ours still go on suffering. Why can't something be done about it? Yes, they're alive. But do you call it living? Everyone whom I spoke lost not only everything they ever owned but also their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. Even if they do manage to go home, what kind of a home will it be? The way it looks, the only hope is Palestine and that road is blocked.

"One boy comes from Poland. He's only 18 now, but has spent the last six years in concentration camps. A concentration camp on paper may not sound so horrible, but what I have seen with my own eyes can't be described. Imagine, a kid of twelve and all he knows is concentration camps. His hair isn't white from having a good time. No, he saw his family killed. It was murder. Another boy who's twenty looks like a man of 40.

"Most of the girls I saw yesterday were from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. One girl still on the skinny side, has gained 26 kilos. (A kilo is 2 lbs.) Here were girls — some of them were beautiful, who have suffered so much that, even though most of them are still in their early twenties, they look like old women. Sitting and talking with them not only opened my eyes but my heart. If I could only make the rest of Canada see their plight! As one girl told me (nearly all of them speak Yiddish), 'He who is well-fed-can't understand the meaning of hunger'. Believe me, she was right. There's more I could tell you but I don't want to let myself go. Regards to all and sometimes, when you're at a party or gathering among friends, just tell them or remind them that as Jews they still have a great obligation."

POLAND'S HEADACHES

Anti-Semitism in Poland once more is causing trouble. The Warsaw government has been compelled to admit that Polish Jews freed from Nazi concentration camps have been beaten and in some cases robbed by Poles who only recently were victims of the Nazis themselves. This condition gravely prejudices Poland's position both with the Russians and the Western Allies. — Sudbury, Ont., Star.

BULLETIN FOR FLYERS

Sqdn. Ldr. Jacob Eisen, R.C.A.F. chaplain, has been publishing a Bulletin for Jewish servicemen overseas for sometime. The Bulletin, which is mimeographed includes holiday notes, chaplaincy arrangements, Jewish news of the world, etc.

A similar Bulletin has been published by Captains Cass and Rose with the Canadian army in Holland.