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CANADIAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

NEW SERIES
NUMBER SEVEN

JEWISH ARCHIVAL RECORD OF 1935

Listed By

DAVID ROME

With Preface By

VICTOR SEFTON

Chairman, National Committee
on Archives
Canadian Jewish Congress

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS

MONTREAL - CANADA
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Bibliothèque Nationale du Québec



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THE ARCHIVAL RECORD OF 1935

INTRODUCTION

BY

VICTOR SEFTON

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ARCHIVES

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS

THE ARCHIVAL RECORD OF 1912

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CANADIAN TIMBER COMMISSION

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III

A glance at the documents of Canadian Jewry for 1935 is illuminative of the day-by-day reality during a significant period of Canadian history and of Jewish history.

The period is Hitler's as he settled into power. The basic facts about this ominous condition are fully known to all mankind. Hitler never hid his intentions or the means he proposed to attain his ends. To ensure that his will and intent would not be mistaken he openly initiated bloodiness and violence against Jews, rooted in ideology and rationalised by official propaganda.

Some outside Germany seized the message at once; mostly Jews. But there was a time lag even within Jewry.

There were some Jews in Canada who had been sensitive to the tremors of impending Naziism as early as 1919, years before strange doings in Munich beer halls. Those most keenly aware of the situation emerging in Europe were the Jews who were still closest to the European scene, the most recently arrived immigrants and those who shared in the ideological and cultural movements rooted in the society of European Jewry.

They had observed the nature that central European nationalism was developing in the new states. The parlous condition of Jews in Poland, Hungary and Rumania had banished their sleep and forced them to cry alarum, to try and awaken Jews and others. One of the first activities of the Canadian Jewish Congress in 1919 had been to coordinate the protest parades and the demonstrations against Polish antisemitism. These were unsuccessful efforts, best understood in terms of Canadian sociology.

On the other hand, there were those who had evolved most radically away from the Yiddish pattern of the lands of their origin, whose who sought to live by the temper and the mores of contemporary Canadian society; they sought to put aside concerns which had no immediate Canadian base and were thus deaf to the clamour about conditions and trends in areas far from Canada. Even the calls for philanthropy for the relief of the pauperized Jews of Poland evoked responses outside the Jewish tradition of mutual assistance.

The graph of aroused Jewish concern with the European scene during the decade before 1935 illustrates an ideological and cultural development as well as a political crisis.

When the racist-infected nationalist menace reached Germany, the heart of European civilization, far beyond the more primitive and more distant Slavic world, the shock to western-oriented Jewry was intense. Today, nearly half a century later, Jews are still not alone in the shock and confusion of the cataclysmic phenomenon: it is still difficult to comprehend and to assimilate the fact that Germany had succumbed to Nilus' Protocols of the Elders of Zion.

At the time, in the thirties, in the very midst of the psychological and ideological trauma, the segments of Jewry sought to mobilize -- not least the western-oriented among them. In an active sense the events unified the community in a common stance of defence against encroaching racism and in a common effort to aid its victims.

The traumatic experience was aggravated

by the failure of the western world to heed the alarm or to share in the human appeal for aid to the attacked and to the threatened Jews.

The documentation of the period eloquently records that, unhappily, a dialogue did not take place between the Jewish community and total Canadian society and its government.

The basic tragedy here, of course, was that the free world did not take early and timely action to protect itself and the hostages in Hitler's hands. It was a tragedy that cost the lives of these victims and that was to prove the more costly to all the free peoples when resistance became inevitable, but by now against a strengthened enemy.

Another sad circumstance emerges from the record: it suddenly became clear that in the state of western democracy then existing the Jewish sector of society -- and other small sectors -- lacked contact or influence upon government.

In the Jewish case, the exposed and unprotected condition of the community was at once made clear. A major sociological and political

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fact of Jewish life, its helpless and isolated condition, became blatantly evident. The social and psychological consequences of this situation still haunt sensitive Canadians.

Indeed, the babble of voices at the time consisted not only of pleas not heeded, but also of further evidence that the Nazi influence upon Canadian thought was making inroads and altering public life in the dominion. There is the frightening saga of antisemitic teachings entering into such Canadian traditions as the Semaines religieuses of Montreal and of Quebec, and into the regional, "national" patriotism of Quebec.

Perhaps the least explored example of this racist penetration emerges from the story of Sunday legislation in Quebec.

Early in the century the provincial legislature had enacted that those who observed the Jewish Sabbath were permitted, under certain limited conditions, to work on Sunday. Even the many antisemites who were agitating against Jews

then accepted the measure without debate.

Indeed, the background of the 1906 federal and provincial legislation that formed the legal basis for this right of observant Jews constitutes important chapters in the political biographies of Henri Bourassa and of Armand Lavergne, among the most outspoken antisemites of their time in Canada. This parliamentary history is also one of the landmarks in the continuous assertion of Quebec and of its Catholic traditions, especially on Sunday observance as distinct from the Protestant tradition that was dominant in Ontario, for example.

Now, suddenly the same political movement and the same journalistic spokesmen -- Omer Héroux can be cited as an example -- came to think of these few Shomrai Shabbat as constituting a threat to the religious nature of Quebec civilization.

The antisemites of the province rallied around this issue and used it to attack the Jewish community. They forced the reluctant Taschereau government to reverse itself on the abrogation of

the article. By this means legal opinion sought to establish the religious, the Christian and the Catholic nature of the Canadian constitution. The agitation by the Ligue du dimanche to mobilize the populace became a potent element that helped bring down the Taschereau government and to elevate Duplessis. Indeed, the victory against the Jewish Shomrai Shabbat was hailed as a model and as a signal for further such campaigns to come.

In this very significant instance the isolation and the helplessness of the Jewish position was all too evident. There does not appear to be a single step or word from the Jewish community or from any friend of the community to defend a right, rooted in Quebec's deepest traditions and in law and in practice for a quarter of a century or longer. Nor did anyone seek to stay the intense propaganda campaign against the Jews.

This was even more tragically evident in that it was concurrent with the more immediate menace of Canadian antisemitic agitation that was

gathering in tempo and in volume. It came at the height of Arcand's and Ménard's propaganda and organization. The church was permitting its press and its church halls to serve the Jew-baiters.

French Canadian nationalism in Quebec, Nazi-inspired hoodlums in Ontario and British Israel in the west were all preaching hatred of Jews. The federal government and the provincial legislatures were passive in the face of the attack on traditional Canadian democracy and upon its most exposed citizens.

We search the record in vain for evidence of action by the community of a scale that might counteract the dangerous attack.

Another illustration of this condition that marked that period was that of the Olympics scheduled to take place in Hitler's Germany.

The division on the issue was harshly clear. On the one hand was the German government, anxious that the "games" take place under the Swastika and that the Nazi régime and its philosophy benefit to the fullest from the benevolent

atmosphere of comradely sportsmanship that the very term Olympics exudes. It was an important condition that the Germans did not want to lose.

On the other hand there were some -- including Jews -- who were sensitive to the grizzly paradox of the universal world of athletes and sportsmen engaged in innocent and carefree games under the shadow of concentration camps and honoring as their host the principal torturer of many centuries. Fully aware that by their very presence in Germany, especially in connection with the international athletic contests, the lovers of friendly and physical contests were extending valuable benefits and recognition, these socially alert Canadian elements therefore called upon sportsmen and athletes -- and governments -- to absent themselves from the Olympics.

Remarkably, the appeal of the abstainers was not even heeded. It was not only those who approved of Naziism who insisted on participation. Much more numerous were the Canadians, and the citizens of many other democratic countries, who

had no deliberate intention of advancing Hitlerism, yet were adamant on taking part in the Olympics.

The routine and traditional processes of the games had been laboriously and carefully established. It was difficult to alter its motion.

The established apparatus of athletics was so tightly married to the goal of the Olympics that it would not heed anyone calling for a halt to its assembly and to its panoply. Indeed, it resented the interference with its own ritual procedures: it resented the dissident voices so strongly that, in sheer exasperation and resentment at the moralizing, they came close to acting as defenders of the German condition.

We have here a further example of the force of social impetus, the reluctance to change, the compulsion to continue in established patterns and procedures without regard to morality.

This remarkable social phenomenon is well reflected in the archives of the period; again the Jewish group surprisingly became the focus of confrontation between forces which in normal times are never expected to collide.

In the light of this reluctance to see the menace lurking in generally accepted institutions, it is easier to understand the difficulties which Canadians had in realizing that the "friendly" and recognized German government, with all its old traditions, vast resources and manifold contacts, in fact was an active agency of evil, perpetrating inhuman acts and conspiring against the deepest values of civilization all over the world, not least in Canada.

The reader who examines the record decades after the event, in new conditions -- above all, with an afterknowledge of the outcome -- is surprised at the insufficient instruments in use in 1935. At a time when the community was so gravely threatened, when it was crushingly burdened with obligations to itself, to the Canadian nation, and to millions of fellow-men bound to it by family and blood ties and by communion in creed, Canadian Jewry was able to muster only miniscule resources for its actions. It is a question which will call for intensive examination by historians.

One minor illustration of this weakness of 1935 is the domestic debate between the new Canadian Jewish Congress and the then little active Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. The discussion has some significance for the social history of the community and for the growth of its own internal democracy. But it centred on questions of little substantive content; for neither of the parties to the controversy could bring many resources to its tasks. Yet, as this record indicates, the dialogue diverted much of the limited energies of the community in a contest that really did not conclude that year, or that decade.

As we examine this technical inventory of a year fateful in our history, we inevitably experience a sense of unreality; as if we were reading an unsatisfactory and uncompleted work. The characters and the action do not cohere; there must be subsequent chapters to come, but they will not clear the plot which seems to have been made deliberately impossible of meaningful resolution. There must be a strong turn of vein, indeed, one destructive of the form; the story cannot continue

in this manner.

Indeed, that is the nature of the time of the community in the mid-1930's. It could not continue in its ruts. Changes needed to come, changes which came dramatically, tragically, greatly at decade's end.

Until then, inconclusiveness and a fearful nightmare of oncoming horror pervades, relieved possibly by some elements of preparation.

1. Minutes of Special Control Committee, of Congress, Montreal, January 3.

- Minutes of Montreal members of Dominion Council, January 15.

- S. Hayes and H. C. Goldenberg visited Bureau of Statistics to secure information to be used by L. Rosenberg in his analyses.

- Minutes Boycott Committee, March 12

- Letters of invitation to meeting of delegates of March 17.

- Minutes of meeting of delegates, March 17.

- S. Belkin's resignation, due to absence from the city, not accepted.

- Rosenberg visited Ottawa Bureau of Statistics further to complete collection of information for study of Canadian Jewry.

- Minutes of Anti-Defamation Committee, May 5.

- Discussion of Sauvé Bill to abrogate Jewish privileges on Sunday observance.

- Discussion of Achat Chez Nous which has grown into a dangerous movement.

- Minutes of executive of eastern division.

- May 9, H. Hershman reported gift from Bram C. de Sola of books and Anglo-Jewish journals of US and Britain. Belkin had placed file of 1915-1918 Congress organisation in the archives. Hershman proposed acquisition of former Chenneville St. Synagogue as Jewish museum and archive. Caiserman reported on such publications as Action patriotique, the Cercle Anti-Juif de Montréal, Jeune-Canada, The Canadian Nationalist, Vivre, Patriote.

- Minutes of meetings of delegates of eastern division (in bound 1934-35 volume): May 12, I. Rabinovitch criticises committee for not taking legal action against the Patriote, even though we shall not obtain judgment, as in Abugov case. Benjamin Robinson reports that the Abugovs have lost financially because of the trial since French Canadians have resented his taking legal action. Opinion of legal community is that court cases, without a law like the Hyman Bill of Manitoba, may raise race cry unfavourable to Jewish interests, and even a victory may ruin a Jew financially.

- Minutes of Control Committee, May 20.
- Minutes of executive, May 23.
- Re Sunday Observance Act, letter sent to Hon. L. A. Taschereau that it is the constitutionality of the question that needs clarification, not the religious rights of Jews or Catholics.
- Re Val David, E. Fineberg had photographed the desecrated synagogue.
- Minutes of dominion executive, July 3.
- July 27. Proposal of a meeting of protest against German ill-treatment of Jews. It was felt that the co-operation of Christians could not be secured due to the political situation of the Vatican. Instead, a statement of Canadian Jewish protest be submitted to the various authorities such as the Canadian and British governments, the League of Nations.
- Minutes of Anti-Defamation Committee, August 30.
- Complaint by English exporting firm which feels it was maligned in a Congress circular.
- Minutes of Anti-Defamation Committee, September 11.
- Re Sunday Observance Act, it was decided Jewish community should not appear before court in hearings on the constitutionality of abrogating the Jewish privileges.
- Mimeographed invitation to meeting of delegates to Congress from eastern region, September 22.
- Memorandum on meeting of eastern division delegates to Congress, September 22. Arcand may be Conservative Party candidate in St. Mary riding in federal elections.
- Minutes of meeting of delegates, September 22.
- Minutes of executive committee, October 3.
- Decision to protest to League of Nations against German anti-Jewish legislation.
- Memorandum sent to federal government asking it to strengthen regulations about marking country of origin on imported goods.
- Report on Salluste Lavery and Louis Francoeur being named candidates in forthcoming elections. Decision not to protest to H. H. Stevens.

- Minutes of executive committee, October 16.
- Nathan Cummings had expressed surprise that promises made to him by Devoir to restrain their anti-Jewish policy were not kept.
- Decision not to name members to the Council of the World Jewish Congress and the Comité des Délégations juives at Paris because such a step would carry responsibility for a subsidy.
- Freiman family was disappointed with the mild judgment in the Tissot case and the comments of the judge.
- Minutes of Dominion Council, November 29: Gratitude to Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields for his humanitarian stand against race hatred and for the admittance of refugees into Canada. Similar thanks to Col. H. J. Trihey, the Venerable Archdeacon Gower-Rees and Prof. W. A. Gifford.

Mr. B. Robinson reported that an opportunity had been given to the Congress to meet the Prime Minister and discuss with him the role Canadian Jewry would play in any scheme concerning refugees which the Canadian government would permit to enter into Canada.

Mr. Robinson prefaced his remarks to the Prime Minister by recognising the difficulties of the government in dealing with the refugees problem due to opposition from Quebec and from other quarters. Canadian Jewry would undertake to settle refugees admitted by our government in the smaller communities of the Dominion where they would not become a factor in the labour market.

He also assured the government that if 10,000 refugees were admitted, none of them would become a public charge; about 5,000 have relatives in Canada, who would guarantee their maintenance; about 2,000 refugees will arrive with capital and will be able to take care of themselves; as for the balance of about 3,000 refugees who have no means of their own and no relatives here, their maintenance would be guaranteed by Canadian Jewry. The arrival of refugees would be regulated so that they arrived over a certain period of time. Canadian Jewry would take charge of their distribution so that they do not become an economic problem. Refugees might not all be German but also Polish, Roumanian, Hungarian or Czech; and that many have been deprived of regular passports. He expressed the hope that the government will waive in their cases the passport and other regulations.

The Prime Minister expressed his great sympathy but explained that he cannot promise anything. The cabinet is worried over the problem. He knew that the sentiments of the country have changed, there is more sympathetic feeling in evidence, and the question needs further study. He concluded that we wait with the appointment of the small committee until the

question is decided. Mr. Crerar, Minister of Immigration, assured the delegation that the matter would receive serious consideration of the government and that we should have patience.

Mr. Robinson concluded his report with the belief that we have made a step in the right direction and that the government is aware that Canadian Jewry is ready to help.

The Eastern Division, Canadian Jewish Congress, and the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada call a conference of national organisations, December 7 at the Windsor Hotel, for the purpose of selecting a coordinating committee to deal with the refugee problem:

Canadian Jewish Congress, Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada, Jewish Colonisation Association, Joint Distribution Committee, Canadian ORT Organisation, Federation of Polish Jews, Zionist Organisation of Canada, Hadassah Organisation of Canada, Poale Zion Organisation of Canada, Pioneer Women, Council of Jewish Women, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, YMHA, YWHA, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Bnai Brith.

Mr. Belkin moved that a statement be issued to the Yiddish Press to prevent any undertakings to aid refugees until the coordinating committee will be established and will announce its plans.

- Minutes of Dominion Executive, December 5.
- Minutes of Dominion Executive, December 15.

2. Minutes of Toronto members of Dominion Executive of Congress, February 5.

- Minutes of Toronto Control Committee, May 21.
- Minutes of Toronto Executive Committee, May 23.
- Minutes of Conference of Delegates, June 9.
- Minutes of Executive Committee, November 7.

3. File of correspondence between Montreal and Toronto offices of Congress, January 11-October 23.

January 11, H. M. Caiserman, secretary of Congress, enquired from A. Brown, secretary of the central division, whether Canada sells or distributes German films to Poland, and whether American firms have stopped selling German films to Europe.

- February 4, Caiserman enquiry for information, for Saul Hayes of Committee on Social Research, on arraignments of Jews.

- Mimeographed letter report, February 15, on the Congress condition, a year after its reorganisation, especially in Toronto.

- Enquiry from Brown, March 6, re Frank English, lecturing in Montreal in praise of the German régime.

- Letter from Caiserman, March 6: A. J. Freiman concerned with anti-Semitic semitism in Ottawa, plans to head committee to interview Mr. Hepburn in regard to protective legislation.

- Letter from Caiserman, March 10: Western division established a cooperative colony 18 miles from Winnipeg. Congress has contracted the land; the Manitoba Relief Commission supplied \$1,000 for each of 9 families towards the settlement on an experimental basis.

- Letter from Egmont L. Frankel, March 11, resigning as president of the central division of the Canadian Jewish Congress for lack of sufficient time to devote to its various activities.

- Caiserman letter, March 14: "As to the Bill, I suggest that both Croll and Mr. Hepburn be seen by Mr. Freiaman, and that the legislation be introduced this year."

- Brown letter, March 20: The "Germany Awake" film was to have been presented at the Madison Theatre; rank German propaganda. Mr. Glass acted on behalf of Congress. The picture was eliminated.

- Letter from Brown to Caiserman, April 9, regarding the plan to seek anti-hate legislation in Ontario: "I must regretfully inform you of the decision of the local committee to hold the matter in abeyance until the Fall session of the Ontario legislature.

"Although Mr. Freiman of Ottawa suggested that the bill be introduced during the present session, both the Premier and Mr. Croll contended the present session would be most untimely for the purpose of the bill.

"The reason for this, as stated, is that the obstructionist tactics of the opposition have caused a large number of important bills and business to gather, which will have to be dealt with before the present session closes. Should the bill to be introduced by Mr. Glass elicit any contention (and there is always the chance that such a bill would), there is a great danger that it would be thrown out due to pressure of other important business in the present session. Once thrown out, the possibilities of a successful re-introduction and passing of the bill would be lessened.

"Mr. Glass agrees with the Premier and Mr. Croll that it is not wise to endanger the successful passing of what to us is so important a piece of legislation, by the premature and hasty introduction of it, at an inopportune moment."

- Caiserman letter, April 16, to Brown on "the Manufacturers Association decision regarding the Marking Law. The matter is dragging for months and it must be settled one way or another.

"The Montreal section of the Manufacturers Association has recommended our memorandum. The Trade and Labour Congress of Canada has also done so. If we can have the Headquarters of the Manufacturers Association join us, there is an excellent opportunity of convincing the government to reintroduce effective markings.

"If the Association want to make changes in the list of articles which we have specified, we will gladly abide by the changes, but we must have the real list of articles which they approve."

- Enquiry from Caiserman, May 28: "Are Jews qualified as High School teachers finding employment in the Ontario High Schools, and if they do, what is the approximate number of those employed in Toronto; if possible also in the Province of Ontario?

"You probably know that in the Province of Quebec, qualified High School teachers, who have passed examinations of the Protestant Board or McGill University, and terminated their studies with distinction, do not find employment in the high schools of the province. It is said that only 2 are engaged as French teachers, but I cannot guarantee even this statement."

- Brown letter, July 20: Hebrew Journal, July 21, suggests that Congress forward a protest against events in Germany to Canadian government. Brown is of opinion that this be best done from headquarters.

- Caiserman letter, July 23: executive will meet to plan mass protest rally on a non-sectarian basis.

- Letter from S. D. Levine, assistant secretary, July 25, to O. B. Roger, reporting that executive decided, July 24, against mass rally without Catholic participation, which is not forthcoming for lack of Vatican authorisation. Instead, a protest is to be submitted to Canadian and British governments and to League of Nations.

- Proposal, July 19, for the establishment of a Pinkus of the Canadian Jewish Congress as developed by A. B. Bennett.

- Minutes of central division executive, July 29. Bennett reported on labour conference being contested by Workmen's Circle (not affiliated with Congress). Unfavourable editorials recently in Globe. A. J. Freiman reported that he was seeking to have Zionist labour groups act jointly with the Congress. M. Goldstick believed that Workmen's Circle might alter this policy in Canada since in the US the organisation was cooperating with the Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee and the Bnai Brith in submissions to government. O. B. Roger, Goldstick and J. J. Glass named Congress committee to address Workmen's Circle meeting.

- Brown letter, August 2. Meeting of delegates convened to "discuss" the German situation. "Unenthusiastic as we were about such a meeting at the present time, we were forced into calling one by the Leftists, labour groups and unions (unaffiliated with Congress). They have united and elected a committee to map some course of action. They have many unions and other workers' organisations represented on this committee which is intended to be of a temporary nature only. We are keeping a close check on their activities to see that they do not develop into a serious threat to the authority of the Congress in the division."

- Caiserman letter, August 7: the political circumstances of the Catholic Church and their concordat with Nazi Germany makes it impossible for them at the present time to engage in public protests until they have exhausted all the diplomatic possibilities at their disposal.

- Caiserman telegram, August 9: Prime Minister will receive delegation August 15.

- Caiserman letter, August 13: B. Goldfield of Ottawa, president, Canadian Bnai Brith Conference, invited to join the delegation; S. W. Jacobs enquiring whether S. Factor will also accompany it.

- Caiserman letter, August 20: have secured the name of Toronto firm arranging for the Canadian importers of German goods to pay in marks at a substantial discount, in effect dumping German merchandise in unfair competition with English and Canadian manufacturers. Suggests that Canadian Manufacturers' Association be seen, for it is their duty to approach Canadian government for protection against dumping.

- Caiserman letter, August 20, to the Quebec division of the Manufacturers' Association; Congress had written them to the same effect on October 23, 1934.

- Mimeographed letter, August 20, resuming these facts, giving name of offending firm, with copy of letter from this firm offering German goods in barter transaction and selling wool to Germany for marks.

- Reply from Quebec division of CMA: executive agreed with Congress proposal and forwarded it to the Dominion executive of CMA, urging representation to the federal government.

- Letter from Brown, August 21: "Monday night saw 1,400 people convene to protest Nazi persecutions, under auspices of League against War and Fascism. The meeting to my mind was not a very strong demonstration and I am happy to the extent that at least Congress did not affiliate itself with the meeting."

- Caiserman letter, August 22, to Brown: "Referring to the Olympic Games, I have considered it of importance to investigate what has been done in this respect by the professional organisations, so that we avoid any unnecessary duplication.

"I have, therefore, communicated with Mr. H. E. Hershorn, president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, who also happens to be the president of the Amateur Athletic Association of Montreal, a member of the Olympic Committee of Canada, and one of the four international members of the World Olympic Games Committee, besides being a director of the Amateur Athletic Association of the United States.

"It is the intention of Mr. Hershorn to be in Toronto at the end of this month, to discuss the entire matter with the president of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. He also contemplates going to the United States Amateur Athletic Union convention, and he asked for my cooperation in preparing a memorandum on persecutions directed against the Jewish Sport Organisations in Germany of any kind, so that he might bring up the matter before that body in the name of Canada.

"I have the feeling that anything that can be done is being done by him."

- Letter from Caiserman, August 27, to Brown: "I wish to point out how important it is that our political work be done with a measure of discipline regardless of influences which claim attention.

"The Jewish leadership in the world has decided that unless we can get the wholehearted cooperation of the Catholic and Protestant Churches to protest on a national basis from coast to coast, in one day, in each country, no public protest be arranged.

"Our Congress Committee in Montreal has carefully appraised

the situation at official and unofficial meetings, and the unanimous decision was - No Mass Meetings.

"Like in your city, the labour movement brought pressure to bear that a mass meeting be arranged. We took pains to explain to them that it is against the best interests of effective measures to meet the German situation that such meetings be arranged. We gave them determined notice that, as soon as they will announce a meeting of this nature, we will advise against it being attended. This settled the matter.

"Only the Communists had a meeting in the Prince Arthur Hall, of no significance whatsoever, and not even a notice was recorded in the press.

"Why Toronto yielded even indirectly is more than we here could understand. Fully appreciating the desire not to antagonise certain groups at the beginning of your organisation campaign, we decided to keep quiet. I may also inform you that we here registered painfully your decision not to send representatives from Toronto to join our delegation. It was your Committee that made us change the decision of mailing the memorandum and you were morally bound to appear in the delegation.

"Let these facts illustrate to you in an impressive manner the necessity of unanimity in political measures of great importance."

- Letter from Caiserman, August 27, to Brown:
"The Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League has written today to two important coal companies.

"The proprietors of the two companies are a very dangerous crowd, and we must not move in a way that would leave us open to prosecution.

"From information which we have received from the coal trade, it appears that the mixing of German coal with Welsh coal is not taking place in Montreal and the thought is expressed that it is taking place in Toronto. Have you connections with people with intimate knowledge of the Coal Trade who could determine whether or not mixing is done in Toronto? With evidence in our hand, we can definitely stop the sale of German coal in Canada.

"On the other hand, unless we have substantial proof, we must refrain from doing anything, in spite of the fact that we know for certain that our information is true."

- Letter from Brown, August 27: the authorities in Ottawa are investigating the report on dumping as submitted at Congress request by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

- Letter from Brown, August 29, to Caiserman: "A decision was adopted to have a committee of the central division

form part of the delegation that was to go to Ottawa. Subsequently, a meeting of the executive was called to select such a committee. Since a quorum did not attend, the meeting was not held.

"However, Mr. Roger, as chairman of the executive, took it upon himself to appoint Mr. E. Pullan. This appointment was withdrawn by him the following day as he felt that 'the human material available for a delegation was not sufficiently representative.' That, without any comment, outlines the story of our committee that never came to be."

- Letter from Brown, September 9: "Mr. Marshall of the Ontario Associated Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce received me very courteously, but told me that because of the very heterogeneous makeup of the Ontario Board of Trade membership (consisting as it does of people of the most divergent and conflicting political opinions) they religiously refrain from concerning themselves with tariff or political questions. Furthermore, their organisation concerns itself largely with matters of a purely local nature, and - although there is such an organisation as the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, headquarters of which are in Montreal - the Ontario section, nevertheless, is an independent, local organisation.

"Mr. Bristol, manager of the Tariff Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, evinced great interest in the excerpts. He told me he had forwarded a copy of the materials to Ottawa, but the customs department had written to him in reply asking for more definite evidence on the basis of which legal action could be initiated.

"Mr. Bristol thought that the excerpt from the Financial Post stated the case strongly; but still he is anxious to obtain evidence as to precisely what methods are used to raise the funds with which the German government subsidises its exporting manufactures and on what pro rata basis these funds are in turn distributed."

- Letter from Brown, September 12, to Caiserman regarding action by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in regard to German barter proposals: "According to Mr. S. R. K. Bristol, he has attempted to obtain this information elsewhere, thus far without success. If we could manage to obtain the required information, I think we will have succeeded in bringing about the initiation of legal action against the dumping campaign of German goods into Canada."

- Bristol had written to Brown, September 11: "With reference to the enclosed copies of newspaper articles which refer to arrangements by Germany to subsidise exports out of a fund of 1,200 million reichsmarks, in order to 'force an enormous expansion' of German exports:

"If this sum is being collected only as a special tax from German exporters, what are the details, and how is it that such an extra assessment upon their business will not have

the effect of actually raising their production costs and making it more difficult for them to quote low prices on exported goods?

"Also, can you advise as to how the authorities in Germany will allocate the subsidy to each German exporter so as to 'force an enormous expansion of exports'? If the subsidy for exported goods varies with the class and kind of goods, what are the respective rates according to class or kind? Is the subsidy a specific sum for each unit of goods exported, and if so, what is the specific sum? Or is the subsidy fixed as a percentage of the export price, and if so, what is this percentage? Or, if the subsidy is not paid in either of these ways, what is the arrangement, and the amount of the subsidy that is paid in each case?"

- Reply by Caiserman, September 15:

"In reply to your interesting letter of September 11, I beg to state that our information corresponds with the information which appeared in the New York Times and in the Financial Post.

"I also beg to enclose herewith two more copies of letters, one from Solingen, Germany, in which you will see that price lists are quoted in Reichsmarks with substantial trade discounts F.O.B. Hamburg, and in addition, in order to meet part of depreciation of the Canadian dollar, they grant a special discount of 20%. The other letter from France apologises for not being able to quote competitive prices with Germany, where the Government subsidises exports to foreign countries with as much as 50%. The letters which are of recent date speak for themselves and create a justified supposition that indirect dumping is being practiced.

"I appreciate that the word 'dumping' does not apply to the letter of the law as interpreted in Canada, but in effect it certainly is dumping.

"The mechanics of the barter arrangements between Germany and Canada seem to be as follows: An English concern which sells goods to Germany accepts for payment the proceeds of German exports to Canada, which are encouraged by large rebates offered confidentially to the Canadian importers. These discounts are made possible in a number of ways. The first way is the block marks, which are sold to purchasers of German goods at a substantial reduction - we are told from 30% to 45%. How is this possible? An example would illustrate same.

"Previous to the Hitler regime, importers from every country in the world had substantial amounts in the Savings Banks of Germany to take care of payments for merchandise, or travelling expenses in Germany, etc.

"Now it is impossible to withdraw these funds in cash, and due to the difficulties of disposing of German goods, depositors are glad to sacrifice their mark deposits for any price, and purchasers of German goods take advantage of these marks, because for the payment of goods in Germany they are accepted at their full value.

"Another way, we are given to understand by one guaranteeing the veracity, is a government subsidy for any exported article, in order to enable it to meet any competition of the indigenous products.

"The barter arrangements are extremely misleading. On the surface it seems a fine thing. Canadians sell apples and receive coal. I refer to the news item received from Halifax dated September 12. But the question is, at what price were the apples sold and at what price the coal? If the coal price is sacrificed, it is positively an undermining of the legitimate coal business in the country. The same is true of every other article which the German government subsidises.

"We may not know exactly how these subsidies are applied, but the fact that they are being published in the world press without German denial, establishes their veracity."

- Letter from Caiserman, September 23, suggesting that the Toronto committee reply to Dr. D'Arcy Pendergast report in Telegram on the El Dorado of Germany.

- Letter from Brown, October 9: Mr. Catzman refused O.B. Roger a list of Bnai Brith lodges.

- Letter from Caiserman, October 23: Congress has decided to accept invitation to conference of Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League.

- Statement of resignation of A. Brown, October 23: the conditions of the Congress, undemocratic procedures, hostilities, insufficient emolument and lack of appreciation of his services.

- Caiserman's personal letter to Brown, November 5: "I am particularly sorry that you have chosen the democratic issue as a reason for your resignation. Let us face facts:

"How many of the democratically elected delegates of the Canadian Jewish Congress from coast to coast have given a penny to the Congress, or done a stitch of work? A scrutiny will reveal to you that only an insignificant percentage, which does not exceed one third. Is this your basis of democratic representation?

"I for one will consider democratic representation in any form which will give me one or two responsible people from each organisation in the Dominion, who are ready to contribute and assume responsibilities, instead of that sham of irresponsibility and fraud to an idea which the so-called democracy in Congress elections has given us.

"If the Canadian Jewish Congress is to exist, it must exist as a living organisation, and represent living and interested people, who are ready to serve and give, and not be a sham."

4. Congress Newsletter, monthly bulletin, edited by B. Figler, mimeographed, Vol. I, No. 1-4, January-April.

The January issue includes the statement on the persecution of Catholics in Mexico and reports of overseas relief campaign by community.

The April issue deals with discrimination by Jewish employers against Jewish workers, and the observances in Toronto of the 800th anniversary of Maimonides's birth. In Vancouver the visit of the German Karlsruhe was the occasion of an interview with the German consul in Western Canada. Rabbis J. L. Zlotnik and Samuel Cass responded to some of his statements.

5. "Le Sens des faits. Notre étude d'ensemble sur la question juive", in Revue dominicaine, January 1935, pp. 50-63.

- Albert Saint-Pierre, "Les Juifs et les premiers Chrétiens", in Revue dominicaine, February 1935, pp. 84-97.

- B. Mailloux, "Les Juifs et les temps modernes, 1500-1800", in issue of April 1935, pp. 245-64.

- Yves M. Faribault, "LeSionisme," issue of May, 1935, pp. 327-45.

- "A propos de la question juive", in issue of June 1935, pp. 401-10.

- B. Mailloux, "Saint Thomas et les Juifs", in Vol. 41, October 1935, pp. 123-51; text of lecture at Journées thomistes, Ottawa, June 9.

- M. Ceslas Forest, "La question juive au Canada", first article in issue of November 1935, pp. 246-77; continued as "La question juive chez nous" in December 1935, pp. 329-49.

6. Letter from editor of the Postal Tribune published by Montreal Post Office Employees' Association, January 2, replying to protest letter from Congress against quotations from a Christmas poem referring to "a thousand scoundrelly Jews, cruel murderers, spitting all about the great God of Love." He states: that is a citation from an 18th century French carol, widely circulated in France to this day without protest; the old excesses of language are very charming; not calumniating the entire Jewish race; reprinting this citation not motivated by hostility to Jews. Broad-minded people can appreciate Jewish folklore even when it is not inspired by a great love for Christmas.

7. Mimeographed letter from Congress Montreal office, January 3, with information provided by Louis Rosenberg of Regina that "Bernard Bott, the notorious former editor of Der Courier, was largely responsible for its Hitlerite and anti-Jewish policy. He visited Germany in 1933 on a scholarship and subsequently received a medal from Germany for his services in cementing the relations between Germany and Canada.

"He was instrumental in founding the 'Deutsche Bund' (German League), the Canadian counterpart of the Friends of the New Germany, which has the same coat of arms, namely, a swastika in a circle on a shield. In the summer of 1934, he established in Saskatchewan the 'Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft', a federation to which only such organisations can belong which accept the Nazi slogan and the principle of the unity of German racial blood.

"He left again for Germany in 1934 on another scholarship. The management of Der Courier wrote to Mr. Bott telling him that he would not be re-employed by that paper when he returned. Nevertheless, Mr. Bott has returned and originally intended to make his home in Regina, claiming to be the representative in Canada of several German newspapers and magazines. It was his intention to address various service clubs and other organisations on current events in Germany and other European countries, adopting the standpoint of an impartial Canadian favouring Canadian policies but looking upon European happenings from the Western Canadian viewpoint."

- Report in Regina Leader-Post, January 11: "Significance of Germany's shirts told by McLaurin".

- Report in Regina press, January 16: "Germans in City Divided on Nazi Issue; Editor of Winnipeg Propagandist Paper was Once Editor in Regina".

- Report in Regina Leader-Post, January 20, "Bernard Bott in News Post at Winnipeg", as manager of German-Canadian Press Service.

- Letter from L. Rosenberg, secretary of Regina branch of Congress, January 29, to S. M. Selchen, secretary of Congress in Western Canada: Dr. John McLaurin, professor of theology at Brandon College, affiliated with McMaster University, at Regina Gyro Club on January 10. His address is cleverly designed to create a favourable impression towards Hitler's activities while couched in language which enables him to claim that it is not pro-Nazi. Such addresses are usually more dangerous than outright pro-Nazi addresses.

- Report in Leader Post of Regina, February 11: "Regina Friends Honour Editor" Bott.

- Press report, June 2: Bott awarded the medal of the German Academy in Munich for cultivating cultural relations between Germany and Canada.

- Canadian Press report from Vancouver, March 18: "Anti-German Feeling Eases in Vancouver; Sailors from Warship Karlsruhe Roam Streets without Molestation".

- Another Canadian Press Vancouver report, March 18: "German Training Cruiser Docks at Vancouver on Friday for Six Day Visit".

- Editorial in Daily Hebrew Journal, March 15: "Alarms are Not Always Effective", criticising tactics of Labour League in connection with the film, Germany, Awake.

- Letter from Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath of Toronto, March 21, about film, Germany Awake, represented as an innocent travelogue. Alerted by League Against War and Fascism, the film was screened by the censor who found it to be a frankly propagandist film. Mr. Hardwicke, the chief censor, was angered at this attempt to delude him, ordered the film banned for the province. It was sponsored by the United German Society, and has been shown in western and east Canada.

- Letter from L. Rosenberg of Regina, April 20: "This picture, together with the picture The Day of National Work or Der Tag der Nationalen Arbeit, have already been shown in the West.

"As soon as we heard that these pictures were to be shown, we took steps to see them. These particular pictures were of the nature of crude news reels, prepared for propaganda purposes among German-speaking people. While they glorified militarism, Fascism and the person of Hitler, there is no Provincial or Dominion legislation at the present time prohibiting the showing of such pictures. As there was nothing in them making a direct attack upon Jews, we did not consider it advisable to press our request to have them banned.

"If we are to adopt the policy of prohibiting the showing of any scenes taken in Fascist countries or in Hitlerite Germany, it would be against our own interests, for not only would it create a very bad precedent concerning censorship, but it would also mean the cutting out of all news reels shown in the regular way in the theatres which had any reference to Germany, Italy, etc. The public would therefore be kept in ignorance of the menace of militarism and Fascism in those countries and would therefore not be alive to the danger.

"These pictures could not harm us in any way but were in fact the best propaganda we could have proving the militarism and intolerance of the New Germany. From the remarks among the audience which included a large number of Germans, it was evident that this impression was general. The continual goose-stepping, pictures of marching men and cries of

'Heil Hitler' thrown on the screen appear to bring about the very opposite of a favourable reaction towards Hitlerism in Western Canada.

"In Saskatchewan, we are particularly handicapped by the fact that Dr. Uhrich, who is a member of the Provincial Cabinet and is Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary, is of German origin and is favourably inclined towards the German League (Deutsche Bunde). Since these pictures and other pictures of like nature have his approval, it would be very difficult, and indeed inadvisable, to attempt to have them censored or banned unless they contained evident anti-Semitic material.

- Statement by German Workers and Farmers Front, Montreal, April, on "Hitler Fascism in Montreal" (German).

- Editorial in Courier, October 16: "The German Flag".

8. Letter from Montreal office, January 7, to all communities proposing the establishment of arbitration courts (Mischpat Hashalom, court of peace) in order to remove cases of Jewish misunderstandings from the courts of the country.

- Enclosure of regulations of the Congress Arbitration Court.

- Replies from several communities including Alexandria, Kingston, Smith Falls, Cornwall, Peterborough, Whitby in Ontario; Winkler, Man., and Sherbrooke, P.Q.

- Letter from E. P. Irany, the only Jewish resident of Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., who, in principle, disapproves of such courts of arbitration as appearing to confirm the charge of "a state within a state".

9. Letter to Caiserman from Mordecai Jaffe of Vancouver, January 7, concerning the Yiddish magazine Di Yiddishe Velt he was publishing on the Pacific coast.

10. Holy Blossom Toronto Hebrew Congregation financial report, 1934-35.

11. Report letter from Caiserman, January 8, to A. L. Mailman on the comments in the Devoir unfavourable to Jews since 1932, 8 pages.

12. File on Achat Chez Nous, January 9-May 25.

- Demetrius Baril, "L'Achat Chez Nous", in Action catholique, January 9.

- Jean Nay, "Achetez nos produits", in Devoir, January 17.

- "La ligue de l'achat chez nous", in L'Illustration, January 18.

- "L'Achat chez nous ouvre ses bureaux", in Le Canada, January 18.

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- "La ligue de l'achat chez nous". in Devoir, January 19.
- "Un service de l'achat chez nous", in Action catholique, January 19.
- "L'achat chez nous à St. Jean" in Devoir, January 24.
- Clarence Hogue, "Le marchand et l'achat chez nous", in Devoir, January 26.
- J. E. Laforce, "Maîtres chez nous", and Albert Nerviens, "L'Achat chez nous et la publicité", in Devoir, supplément no. 8, January 26.
- "Acheteons chez nous", in L'Illustration, February 2.
- Clarence Hogue, "Le professionnel et l'achat chez nous", in Devoir, February 2.
- D. Baril, "Fierté nationale", in Devoir, February 7.
- "Acheteons chez nous", in Action catholique, February 7; in Action populaire of Joliette, in L'Illustration of February 9.
- "L'Abbé Groulx à Outremont", in Devoir, February 8.
- Clarence Hogue, "Et vous, mesdames?" in Devoir, February 9.
- "Pourquoi achetez ailleurs?" in L'Illustration, February 18 and in Le Canada, February 18.
- "Société St.-Jean-Baptiste", in Devoir, February 25.
- "Les 'Jeunes Canada' à Verdun", in Devoir, February 28 and in Le Canada, February 28.
- "De préférence, achetons donc chez les nôtres", in Action catholique, March 1.
- R. J., "L'Achat chez nous", in Devoir, March 7.
- Clarence Hogue, "Notre Fierté nationale", in Devoir, March 16.
- "Société St.-Jean-Baptiste, échos d'un congrès", in Devoir, March 16.
- Mme. E. C. Ostigny, "Etre bon Canadien français", poem in Action catholique, March 23.
- Clarence Hogue, "Défendons-nous!" in Devoir, April 27.

- R. M. Pucet, "L'Achat chez nous des produits de chez nous", in Devoir, supplément no. 11, April 27.
- Clarence Hogue, "Médecins et pharmaciens", in Devoir, May 4.
- Clarence Hogue, "De la bourgade à l'empire", in Devoir, May 11.
- La ligue de l'achat chez nous, "Faisons comme on fait partout. Achetez chez nous!" in Devoir, May 14.
- Clarence Hogue, "La coopération des masses", in Devoir, May 18.
- Clarence Hogue, "Causes des défaites", in Devoir, May 25.
- Isabelle Pitre, "L'Achat chez nous", in Devoir, May 25.

13. Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, January 11, "Echoes of 'Kol Nidray'".

14. Invitation from C. C. F. Quebec provincial council electoral committee, January 14, to Poale Zion, to St. Louis-Cartier nomination convention, January 23.

- Undated memorandum to dominion council, CCF, Ottawa, from Canadian Committee, Poale Zion, "seeking admission to the Federation permitting us to retain our autonomy and/or identity as a distinct political group". 3 pages.

- Reply from M. J. Coldwell, secretary C.C.F., Regina, December 9, to Poale Zion: request thoroughly discussed at Regina session, national council: "owing to the fact that we have had many similar requests in the past which we found it necessary to refuse, your application cannot be accepted. The C.C.F. is a federation of provincial organisations. We suggest that you seek affiliation with the provincial organisations."

15. Minutes of Bureau of Social and Economic Research:

- January 14, Saul Hayes reported on his and Goldenberg's visit to Ottawa.

- January 20, Hayes presiding at meeting of Jewish Congress, convened to organise securing criminal statistics.

- Meeting March 16, Hayes chosen vice-chairman of committee.

- Meeting April 27. Report of progress by L. Rosenberg, dated April 8. 4 pages.

- Minutes of conference between Saul Hayes and Caiserman, April 27, on progress of research: control of progress made by participants, B. G. Sack, I. M. Bobrove, Louis Rosenberg, Rabbi A. S. Super, H. Perelmutter, Miss Frances Katz; on organisational relief, on employment. 2 pages.

- File on social and economic research, January 24-May 30.

- Undated letter from Dominion statistician to Saul Hayes with figures on Hebrew inmates in Canadian penitentiaries, 1931.

- Correspondence with Montreal lawyers about securing information on Jews in crime; also with P. Stuchen in Ottawa, Mr. M.A. Gray in Winnipeg and Toronto office.

- Letter from L. Rosenberg at Regina, May 17, to Dominion Statistician regarding occupational statistics.

- Rosenberg letter, May 20, to Caiserman re his interview with Pelletier, chief of census branch, regarding occupations statistics and immigration.

- Rosenberg letter, May 20, to Caiserman: census branch has sent manuscript of provincial breakdowns of occupational statistics.

- Letter from American Jewish Committee, June 27, in response to enquiry of June 26: "I doubt very much whether the Rockefeller Foundation would subsidise the kind of research that is being done by organisations like yours and ours. I doubt even whether a tri-sectarian organisation like the National Conference of Chrstians and Jews would receive help from this Foundation."

16. S. Wiseman letter of resignation, January 15, from education committee.

- Letter from W. Chaitman, veteran Jewish educator, January 16, resigning from education committee of Congress - he is certain nothing will be accomplished in the light of last year's experience when the orthodox bluntly told the secular school representatives, "We cannot work with you on one platform."

- Letter from M. Magid, principal of Talmud Torahs, April 8, to Caiserman: regrets he "cannot accept invitations to participate in educational activities of Congress. Congress could do much to coordinate the various school systems and to remove existing ills. But you know the attitude of Talmud Torahs administration and even more of the broader circles of

their supporters which you would call indifferent, if not negative. Being so long connected with Talmud Torah work, my opinions would be interpreted as binding for the Talmud Torahs - for which I have no authority. It would be desirable for Congress to secure the full acceptance of all school systems before commencing an educational program."

- Minutes of education committee, April 8.

- April 16. A. Fine elected chairman. Discussion re securing statistics on Jewish education and an educational census.

- Letter from L. Rosenberg in Regina, April 17, to S. Belkin: the Hurwich report on Jewish education in Montreal is excellent; his questionnaire should be repeated periodically. Information should also be secured on private teachers (age, sex, place of birth, educational qualifications), and on private schools (chadarim).

17. File of S. Belkin correspondence, January 17-October 17.

18. Enquiry from Sabbath Observance League, Amsterdam, December 27, 1934, to Congress. "A chief point of our program is the improvement of the legal situation of the Sabbath, especially with regard to the regulations of the weekly day of rest, exemption of Jewish children from school attendance on Sabbath and Jewish holidays, granting of leave to Jewish soldiers and sailors as well as to Civil Servants, etc.

"As first condition for successful work in this direction we have resolved to organise an official enquiry in order to obtain an exact idea of the actual facts concerning the above questions. Thus we have begun a series of writings dealing with the laws, regulations and practices of the principal countries, as far as the Sabbath is concerned.

"We started with Holland and have published a comprehensive review of the Dutch legislation. Now we are preparing a second publication which is devoted to England and its Dominions and will consider Canada too.

"We request you to put at our disposal the compilation of laws and regulations valid in your country in connection with the Sabbath. We want the texts of the laws as well as the information about the practice, in order to get a complete survey of the material."

- Letter from Rabbi Nathan Gordon, KC, January 18, to H. M. Caiserman, suggesting reply to the enquiry of the World Sabbath Observance League:

"a. Saturday is merely the seventh day of the week in Canada, and there is no legal requirement that prevents any Jew from abstaining from work on that day. If he works, he does so of his own free will, or because he is economically in the position where he cannot refrain from doing so.

"b. All schools in Canada are open five days a week only, being closed on Saturdays and Sundays. Hence, Jewish children do not attend schools on Saturdays. Moreover, they need not do so on holidays.

"The question of Sabbath observance as regards civil servants need offer no difficulty since it is a matter of serious doubt whether there are more than fifty or one hundred Jews in the entire Civil Service of Canada and any of its provinces and municipalities.

"The condition in Europe, of course, is different. There, I understand, schools are open on Saturdays and there are probably a good many Jewish soldiers and sailors and some civil servants required to work on that day.

"You are requested to send the laws in connection with Saturday as Sabbath. If this is so, there are no such laws. I do not think it refers to Sunday.

"The Federal Statute is entitled 'The Lord's Day Act' and by section 4 all business and work on Sunday are forbidden, except such as may be permitted in any Provincial Act which was in force when The Lord's Day Act became effective.

"The State of the Province of Quebec then in force is entitled 'The Sunday Observance Act' and is now Chapter 199 of the RSQ 1925. The portion of this Act that applies to Jews is section 7."

19. Letter from A. Cherickower of Yiddish Scientific Institute in Paris, January 25, regarding their collection of anti-Semitic.

20. Report in Toronto Globe, January 28: "Hitler is Vile, Mayor Simpson Declares" at Congress campaign meeting.

21. The Toronto branch of the League of Nations Society endorsed Jewish Congress campaign, and sent a letter to Christian congregations on January 25:

"As you doubtless know, the Jews in Germany have not been the only victims of Hitlerism, for fully 20% of the unfortunates catapulted from comparative social security into penury and ostracism are Christian clergymen, lecturers, doctors, professors and the like who now find themselves homeless refugees, driven from the motherland, without hope of gaining a livelihood by their own unaided efforts - a truly pitiable plight.

"The commission appointed by the League of Nations has made heroic efforts to help these persons readjust and rehabilitate themselves, but its work has been necessarily curtailed by reason of the fact that it must depend upon voluntary subscriptions to a very great extent. So far, these subscriptions have been coming, by far the greater part, from the Jewish people, although the money so collected has been distributed impartially to Jew and gentile alike, without sectarian distinction.

"However, the present situation is so acute that the Jews can no longer carry the burden unaided, nor should they be asked or expected to do so. In the present crisis, precipitated to no small degree by the results of the Saar plebiscite, they are looking to Christian peoples for assistance.

"The General Council, the Churches Committee, and the Executive Committee of the Toronto Branch who have endorsed the campaign which is at present being conducted by the Canadian Jewish Congress to augment the funds of the Commission, request you to bring that campaign to the attention of your congregation next Sunday and urge you, with all the earnestness at their command, to endeavour to enlist their sympathetic aid. The work is sponsored by the League of Nations, is worthy in every way of your support, and provides you with a definite opportunity of supporting the cause of humanity in a very tangible way."

22. Letter from J. S. Woodsworth, MP, January 21, to A. Welicovitch regretting inability to attend January 27 rally of Labour Zionists, Montreal.

- Letter to Welicovitch from A. A. Heaps, January 21, promising to attend, but cannot speak due to recent throat operation.

- Memorandum to Dominion Council of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation, Ottawa, undated, from the Canadian Committee of the United Jewish Socialist Party Poale Zion - Zeire Zion of North America, "for the purpose of securing our admission to the Federation, permitting us at the same time to retain our autonomy and/or identity as a distant political group.

"By way of introduction we would quote from our Party Platform:

"The United Jewish Socialist Labour Party Poale Zion-Zeire Zion, being an integral part of the International working class, is struggling together with our fellow workers for the abolition of Capitalist Society and for the establishment of a Socialist Society on the basis of labour, equality and freedom.

"The United Jewish Socialist Labour Party Poale Zion-Zeire Zion, carries on the class struggle of the Jewish workers in the fields of trade unionism and political action, and strives to imbue Jewish and class consciousness amongst the Jewish workers and masses, and for the growth and expansion of the Socialist Movement in North America."

"As a Jewish Socialist Labour Party our Party has the following aims and objects:

"1. To strengthen the cultural, political and national positions of the Jews in America and to enlarge the basis for productive labour amongst the Jewish masses;

"2. The Party considers the upbuilding of a Jewish Socialist National Home in Palestine to be a radical answer to the Jewish problem through which the Jewish working masses should become a free and independent people living on its own labour;

"3. The Party assists the Jewish Labour Federation of Palestine known as the Histadruth in its struggle for the interests of the workers and in its general endeavour to increase the possibilities of the country's absorption of Jewish working masses;

"Our Party has been in existence for almost thirty years and wields great and potent influence in Jewish life generally and amongst the Jewish masses in particular. Our comrades hold important offices in the trade union movement, that is, in such unions which are generally called Jewish. They also hold important offices in various organisations in Canada.

"Our Party has branches in the following cities of Canada: Montreal - two branches; Toronto - two branches; Winnipeg - two branches; Hamilton - one branch; Windsor - one branch; Ottawa - one branch; Vancouver - one branch; and several smaller groups in various communities throughout Canada. All our branches have special organisations of considerable strength for the Youth. This refers particularly to Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Affiliated with us are the branches of the Jewish National Workers Alliance having one branch in Montreal, three in Toronto, one in Winnipeg and one in Regina and Hamilton. The Pioneer Women's Organisation, having two branches in Montreal, two in Toronto, three in Winnipeg, one in Edmonton, one in Calgary, one in Hamilton, one in Saskatoon, one in North Battleford and one in Vancouver, is also affiliated with us.

"The numerical strength of our Party together with all its affiliated organisations in Canada may modestly be estimated as three thousand. We have, in addition, a considerable following amongst the members of the League for Labour Palestine and a great number of individual contributors throughout of Canada to the cause of the Labour Movement in Palestine.

"In matters dealing with Canadian life and politics we have our autonomy and have formed our own Canadian Committee to deal with all problems arising in our socialist and trade union work in this country.

"Our movement is world-wide and we have parties with the same platform in every important country in the world. Our American Party is a member of the World Union of the Poale Zion-Zeire Zion in which our parties of Poland and Palestine are the strongest both from the point of view of number and organisation.

"We belong to a family which can count on the support of more than one hundred thousand organised Jewish workers throughout the world. Our World Union is represented in the Second Socialist International. Our Party in Palestine is affiliated with the British Labour Party. Our Labour Federation, the Histadruth of Palestine, is affiliated with the Amsterdam Congress of Trade Unionists. A committee composed of outstanding and eminent Socialist and labour leaders throughout the world, among which are included George Lansbury, Leom Blum, Jean Longuet, Emile Vandervelde, Cam. Huysman, Josiah Wedgewood, Susan Lawrence, have organised themselves into a Pro-Palestine Committee to further the aim of our movement and have unqualifiedly endorsed the work of the Poale Zion movement.

"For some time past our Canadian Committee has been giving serious consideration to our affiliation with CCF in Canada. In fact, through the Labour Parties in Quebec and Ontario we have already established our connection with the CCF. But, with the liquidation of the Labour Party in Ontario and the slow progress of the Labour Party in Quebec, our branches in Ontario and Quebec have become more anxious to join the CCF directly.

"We understand that your constitution precludes the admission to the CCF of political organisation, and that only individuals can join the movement through the various CCF groups existing in the Federal constituencies. As a party whose first duty is to maintain its organisation and enforce discipline among its members, we cannot permit our members to join groups of another party, thus losing our control over them.

"All this would be in danger of being lost should we call upon the members of our branches and affiliated organisations to join the CCF as individuals.

"We understand that in prohibiting the admission of party organisations into the CCF you are mainly and primarily concerned with organisations of Communist leanings towards the left and of quasi-liberal organisations with inclinations towards the right. As there cannot be any question about our position in the socialist movement, we see no reason why an exception could not be made with us and some compromise arrived at so as to enable us to contribute to the growth of the CCF in Canada.

"We would, therefore, submit the following:

- "1. That our Canadian Committee be granted representation on the National Council of the CCF with voting power,
 - "2. That we be given representation with voting power on the Provincial Council of the CCF, such representatives to be appointed by the branches of our party where the Provincial Councils have offices,
 - "3. In those cities where there are CCF Councils in existence, our branches shall have the right of being represented therein by two delegates, with voting power.
 - "4. That in those constituencies wherein a large number of Jewish citizens reside, we should be given the authority of forming Yiddish speaking clubs of the CCF with our Party members forming the nucleus of such groups.
 - "5. Members of our Party residing in such constituencies where the number of Jewish workers is insignificant should join the existing English or French speaking clubs, and where such clubs are not in existence shall endeavour to form same.
 - "6. That in nominating candidates for various municipal, provincial and federal elections, the CCF election committees shall give due consideration to the nomination of a just number of candidates recommended by our Party. This refers only to such constituencies where Jewish citizens have an appreciable number of voters.
- "These few concessions, we believe, would not interfere with the general organisation of your Party. On the contrary, your Party would be strengthened through the addition of a large and well-organised, intelligent and active group who will make no small contribution in our struggle to obtain our common goal."

_ Explanatory statement.

- Reply from S. S. Woodsworth, March 12:

"I have known something of the work of the Poale Zion for some years, and shall be glad indeed if we can effect closer cooperation.

"I note that your organisation in Canada, although part of the larger international group, have their own autonomy. Our CCF is organised on the basis of provincial autonomy. We deal only with provincial organisations. For this reason it would be very difficult to grant Dominion affiliation.

"We had this question before us in connection with the Youth Movement, and our members felt very strongly that since our Provincial Councils had to have jurisdiction over all the activities within the province, we could not permit a Dominion affiliation -

at least one which would not involve the provincial section coming directly under the provincial councils in the provinces where they are located.

"Further, I notice that you realise that you must zealously guard your party platform, and must be able to enforce discipline. From this I think you can understand that we too must organise so that we can maintain control over our entire membership.

"Undoubtedly, we have been in danger from the extreme left elements, but we have also been in danger from conservative elements, and we might be in danger from nationalist blocs.

"Several years ago a Ukrainian organisation appealed for affiliation. Our National Council decided almost unanimously that this was undesirable, as it would inevitably mean a score of national groups which, in practice, would mean absolute confusion on the political field.

"We have not a uniform type of provincial organisation. It is not quite correct to say that we insist on individual memberships. In Alberta trade unions are affiliated with the Labour Party which, in turn, is one of the units in the Provincial CCF. I am not sure that this is an altogether satisfactory arrangement, but at the present time it actually exists.

"So also in Alberta the UFA as an organisation forms one of the units in the CCF. In this province there would be no difficulty whatever in your provincial sections affiliating with the Provincial CCF.

"In Ontario, too, a labour party, so long as both it and its members subscribe to the CCF program and promise to conform to its discipline, may become a member of the CCF. In Toronto we have the Independent Labour Party maintaining its own identity and yet being an integral part of the CCF.

"I think you will find very strong objection to introducing the principle of nationalism into our organisation. I can understand how in Montreal you may see the situation within the framework of nationalism. Especially in the case of the French-speaking population, it seems almost essential that there should be a distinct language group. But let me take you to Winnipeg where we have six or eight main language groups. I am afraid that the adoption of this principle would lead to endless confusion.

"Indeed, from the standpoint of the Jewish people, I think they are making a mistake by insisting on maintaining their identity in political matters. I can understand that in the cultural field this may be thought desirable, but we vote as citizens, not as Canadians, or Poles, or Jews.

"Perhaps you will permit me to speak frankly. While the Jewish people are in one sense international, in another sense they are ultra-nationalistic, and they will discover that if this nationalism is over-emphasised it will inevitably call forth a counter-nationalism that will be very disadvantageous. Why provoke this?

"I think, because of high educational training and political abilities, that the Jewish people are well able to hold their own in a general group, without being guaranteed special representation on National or Provincial Councils.

"I would ask your organisation to consider carefully the point of view which might probably be taken by our Dominion Council. Perhaps you may be able to see some way in which you could maintain the identity of your own organisation and yet enter into very full cooperation with us on the political field."

- Letter to Woodsworth from the Poale Zion, April 29:

"We regret to note that you are under the impression that our Party is in favour of national representation in Canadian legislative bodies. We have never advanced such a theory and have never approved of the idea that Jews in Canada or in any country should vote as Jews and not as citizens.

"As a Jewish Socialist Party we advocate the maintenance of our identity as a distinct ethnical and cultural group. We stand for self-determination for all the people including our own. We do not see any harm in the existence and the maintenance of several ethnical groups throughout Canada. We feel that it is the duty of a general Socialist Party, such as a CCF, to recognise the right of each ethnical group, no matter how small it may be, to maintain its identity, to guard its cultural treasures, and to develop them for the good of themselves and of the rest of Canada. Distinction as to language and cultural background are not barriers to the growth and development for a healthy, social and economic outlook.

"If there is going to be a gradual assimilation of all Canadian foreign-born population into one homogeneous English-speaking group, Canada will lose by it in a cultural sense, and will gain nothing by the loss of diversity in spiritual and cultural values. In any case, if there is going to be such assimilation, it should be by the free will of those concerned.

"When we formulated our platform, we had in mind the following:

"First, we desired to give a broader outline to our objects as regards cultural and ethnical matters.

"Next, we had in mind to combat discrimination against Jewish labour, and to propagate amongst the Jews themselves the idea of productive labour so that the economical position of the Jewish masses should be improved.

"A large number of our people are engaged as middlemen, and we feel it is our duty as citizens and Jews to correct this state

of affairs which had developed as a result of anti-Semitism, discrimination, and years of dispersion.

"This, we believe, will clear up the misapprehension that we are aiming to create a self-sufficient national and political group in Canada."

- Letter from Woodsworth, May 18, to L. Cheifetz of Poale Zion:

"I have not the slightest doubt but that our fundamental principles are very similar. The whole question lies in the manner in which affiliation may be effected. You raise the question of the maintenance of your identity in cultural and ethnical matters. I quite appreciate this position, but possibly you are going too far when you extend this to separateness in political matters. You may not set out to secure national representation in Canadian legislative bodies, but if there is established an entirely distinct national political machine, I should imagine that it is probable that something of this kind would develop.

"Further, the promotion of the interests of a sectional group tends to provoke a certain reaction in other sections of the population, and thus defeat the very object in view. I have sometimes wondered why it is that the Jewish people, with their keenness in intellectual matters, do not always realise inevitable psychological reactions."

- Yiddish letter from Winnipeg Zionist-Socialist Council, Mah 20, to Leon Cheifetz of Poale Zion Party, Montreal:

"We have been expecting a reply from the local national-provincial committee of the CCF to our memorandum.

"We have attempted here to negotiate with the leaders of the local CCF groups as an independent group or party, but Mr. Farmer, secretary of the CCF Council, told me at once that they can adopt no decision about opening the doors to separate national political groups until the next CCF convention.

"The local CCF Council is composed of three groups:

1. the I.L. Party of Manitoba
2. the Reconstruction Clubs, and
3. the direct representatives of the territorial CCF clubs.

In other words, the CCF has recognised only the I.L.P., the central body of the Reconstruction Clubs and the CCF local clubs as independent political parties or groups.

"They advised us to join the Reconstruction Clubs, calling ourselves the Poale Zion Reconstruction Club. We should then be represented on the council or in the party through the central body of the Reconstruction Clubs.

"Their reason is that, if they admit us, they will need to admit the Ukrainian and other nationalities, and this will lead to nationalistic antagonism in politics.

"My advice is that we should place the questions on our demand before the next convention in the form of a memorandum, and that we should be represented at this assembly so that we can respond to any misinterpretation of our ideals and aspirations.

"Write to Rosenberg at Regina. He is close to them and can reply to any question that may arise.

"Personally, Gray and I are quite active in the ILP and are well connected with the CCF and its leaders. They respect our influence yet they are not prepared to admit us. The Young Poale Zion group here, the English-speaking group, is independently affiliated with the CCF and is recognised by them."

- On December 9, M. J. Coldwell wrote Mr. Cheifetz:

"Your request for national affiliation was thoroughly discussed at our meeting of the National Council held in Winnipeg on November 30.

"We greatly appreciate your desire to affiliate nationally with us, but owing to the fact that we have had many similar requests in the past which we found it necessary to refuse, the Council decided that your application for National affiliation could not be accepted."

23. Letter from Vaad Ha'ir (Jewish Community Council), January 29, to Rabbi H. J. Stern requesting cooperation of Temple Emanuel in bringing message of Kashrut to its members.

- Letter from Rabbi H. Abramovitz, February 6, to a similar request, offering suggestions.

- Letter from Community Council, February 13, to Ald. M. Seigler asking him to speak on Council activities.

- Column by I. R. (Israel Rabinovitch) in Eagle, February 26, supporting Community Council in looming dispute with rabbis.

- Statement by Community Council in Eagle, February 27, "The Intrigues against the Jewish community by the Association of Slaughterers":

"This group violated their contract and left the Council to enter into arrangements with a firm not under Council supervision. The background facts: in 1930 a discussion arose about arrangements with the Shochtim who were being overpaid (\$53 per week) while Talmud Torah teachers were scandalously underpaid. In September 1933 a contract was signed whereby the Shochtim recognised the authority of the Council, agreed to slaughter only for butchers approved by Council; the Shochtim were to receive 31% of the gross proceeds of Shechitah. But the Shochtim were not faithful to the terms of the contract, introduced the Shochet Brenner into the work and testified in court against the status of Council."

- Printed form letter from Community Council attesting that butcher X is no longer under its supervision.

- Letters from Community Council inviting Peretz School and People's Schools teachers and members of teachers' association to a conference, March 1.

- Report in Eagle, February 28: "Jewish Congress May Investigate Dispute between Community Council and Rabbis".

- Column by Rabinovitch in Eagle of February 28: "Before a Quarrel Begins".

- Column by FFC in Canadian Jewish Review, March 1, "Aggravation among leaders of the community over the defection of Shochtim is almost a chronic state...Optimism seems unwarranted, considering the steady decline in the strength of orthodoxy."

- Report in Eagle, March 4: "Conference affirms Confidence in Community Council; Motions for Negotiations with Rabbis Fails".

- Article by Rabbi Hirsch Cohen in Eagle of March 6: "Tell it Not in Gath", explaining that he had considered it inappropriate hitherto to vent the inefficiencies of Kashruth arrangements.

- Article by Israel Cohen in Eagle, March 13: "Do Tell it in Gath" stating the Community Council view of the dispute.

- Column by Rabinovitch, Eagle, March 7, "Scripture Passages for the Devil to Quote" in reply to Rabbi Cohen.

- Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, March 8, "The Rabbonim's Side", regretting that rabbis were not more explicit in stating their case.

- Article in Canadian Jewish Review, March 8: "What a Shame and a Sham!"

- Report in Eagle, March 11: Va'ad Hakashruth "Kashruth Council Formed in Opposition to Community Council; Conference of Synagogues Acts Against the Present Kehillah because 'Radical Elements' are Represented There".

- Column by Rabinovitch in Eagle, March 11, "A Holy War", recalling that some years ago "there was dissatisfaction in the community - orthodox and others - because of some \$80,000 annual income of the Community Council nothing was allotted to educational causes, contrary to its constitution. In recent years it recognized Kehillah Councils elsewhere, e.g. Warsaw, also have religious representatives working with the non-observant."

- Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, March 15: "The Communal Rift Widens".
- Report in Eagle, March 15: "New Kashruth Council Has no Support, states Community Council".
- Letter from S. Feldman in the Grager of March 19; an appeal for peace between the two factions.
- Vaad Ha'ir Bulletin, March 29. English and Yiddish issue of September.
- Yiddish leaflet, "Appeal to all Synagogues and the Orthodox Jews of Montreal from Council of Rabbis; Rabbi Zalmanovitch, secretary: Jews who are not observant have joined the orthodox in setting up the Community Council which has accomplished nothing. Radical have joined the Talmud Torah to obtain money from the Community Council. Questionable people have secured control of the Council, so that self-respecting rabbis could find no room there. This rule of the radicals is a threat to orthodoxy. Their influence will reach into the Talmud Torah."
- Yiddish statement from Community Council: "The People Must Judge Them", defending the Council from criticism by the rabbis. 6 pages. Only 9 out of 55 Council officers represent the "radical" schools. Radicalism is a red herring, the real issue being a projected reduction of salaries by 15-20%. It was the "radicals" who ensured that the Talmud Torah receive \$25,000 during the last two years; before that, much less.
- Yiddish leaflet, Official Notice from the Council of Rabbis, March 29, denying it was salary issue; state incompetent persons now in charge of Kashruth.
- Article by Rabbi H. Cohen in Eagle, April 4, "When Angels are in Strife", humourously recalling that Truth is often contrary to Peace, and that hypocrisy and lies are tolerated, for example, in Kashruth and in education for the sake of peace.
- Article by Michaelievsky in Eagle, April 16: "In the Interests of Truth and Peace", reply to statements of Rabbi H. Cohen's article, "When Angels are in Strife" of April 4.
- Column by Rabinovitch in Eagle, April 7: "All Quiet".
- Yiddish report by G. Michaelievsky, chairman of Kashruth Committee of Jewish Community Council. 4 pages.
- Printed list of candidates of the Peace Party.

- Leaflet by Committee for Peace, April 4, attacking the Community Council.

- Article in Eagle, April 8, by Ben-Aaron, "A Chat on Community Concerns".

- Column by Israel Rabinovitch in Eagle, April 9, "Changing the Community Council": attack by the Committee for Peace is anonymous and slanderous.

- Article by Rabbi Cohen in Eagle, April 12th, "A Strike In Heaven" (referring to Talmudic Aggadah about the celestial lights defending Moses against Korah): the interests of Kashruth are rendered subsidiary to the salary issue in Community Council.

- Full page in Eagle, April 21, including column by Rabinovitch, "A Maror Discussion"; letter from Aaron Draizin; article by Rabbi Cohen, "The Pound of Flesh", and a reply by Israel Cohen, "Who is Confusing the Issue?"

- Yiddish leaflet, "Why the Community Council Needs to be Changed".

- Article by Harry Cohen, "What Did the Jewish Community Council Accomplish During the Last Two Years?" 3 pages.

- Minutes of Council of Vaad Ha'ir, May 16.

- Minutes of Council of Vaad, May 20.

- Printed Yiddish Bulletin of the Vaad Hakhilot, opposing the Jewish Community Council, May 15. 4 pages.

- Article in Canadian Jew, August 23, by Harry Cohen, "Montreal Jewish Community Council".

- Form of contract to be entered into between Jewish Community Council and each of the wholesale butchers.

- Letters to editor of Eagle, November 8, 9, 10 and 14, from Elijah Gutner, M. M. Tomarin, L. Zukerman, the Pinsker Congregation, S. L. Park and Isaac Davin.

24. Letter from Fascist students at York Memorial Collegiate in Toronto about petition of Student League for permission to meet in this school.

- Statement by A. D. Schatz of York Township collegiate board, January 30, about Fascist propaganda in Canada.

- Report in Toronto Star, January 31, "No Jobs in View, Students Join Fascists, Leader says."

25. Letter from H. Gordon Goodman of Winnipeg, February 1, to Bernard Figler, editor of Congress Bulletin, Montreal, about procedure to be followed by a group of ten youths to develop a plot of "85 acres adjoining the Jewish colony created this year".

- Reply by Caiserman, April 12, suggesting setting up advisory committee for experts.

- Letter from Caiserman, September 30, to M. A. Gray, Winnipeg, requesting details of progress of "how the first colony has been faring during the two years of its existence", inventory, population mobility, production, cooperation, progress, photographs, etc.

26. Text of address by Caiserman at a Toronto rally of workers, February 6: "In doing my duty to the best of my abilities to help translate into action the important resolutions adopted (by the 1934 Congress) I have often felt despondent and discouraged because my powers of speech, of intellect and activity do not measure up with the importance of the work, with the great need, and with the urgency of the problems which we have to solve....

"One year after the Canadian Jewish Congress thrilled Canadian Jewry, the standing committees all over the country have actually achieved everything that was expected of them. We have established a united voice of Jewry in dealing with the gentile world; we have established the necessary machinery to fight Jew-hatred, economic discrimination, social ostracism; we have established a Bureau of Social and Economic Research which was the dream of three generations in Canada; we have established the first collective agricultural colony near Winnipeg.

"Logically, the enthusiasm should have multiplied accordingly; actually it subsides into whispering forgetfulness and indifference.

"A major obligation placed upon our shoulders was to conduct in every community in Canada, a relief campaign for stricken European Jewry. The fact that during the last two years only a paltry \$40,000 has been contributed by the entire Canadian community gives a negative answer", a most tragic and depressing answer.

27. Report on visit by Rabbi H. J. Stern to Quebec City, on February 7. He called on the Archbishop's Palace where he was received by Canon P. Casgrain.

The conversation, as reported by Rabbi Stern, was first of a general nature, but Rabbi Stern drew the attention of Canon Casgrain to certain words of intolerance towards the Jewish minority which are being printed and distributed by various supposedly Catholic publications.

The Canon read with great attention the various pages of the file and expressed greatest sorrow and disapproval.

28. Article in Action catholique of February 12 by J. D. "Petites Notes: Antisemitisme".

- Caiserman letter to H. S. Ross, February 13, with excerpt from Action catholique. "Aside from some rare exceptions, do the Jews really have a right to complain?"

29. File of correspondence with Dr. M. L. Stitt of Fort William, February 15-December 13:

- Letter from Dr. Stitt, February 15, regarding anti-Semitic statements in Ethel Boileau. When Yellow Leaves, published in Canada by Ryerson.

- Letter from Dr. Stitt, January 17: has interviewed Danish consul Strange regarding his pro-German comments in talk before Rotarians as reported in press. Claims he was misquoted.

- Letter from M. L. Stitt of Fort William, June 17, to Montreal office. Mr. Strange, Danish consul, claims he was misquoted in interview with Port Arthur News Chronicle. Has apologised privately and will make correction at a Rotary meeting.

A Catholic hospital had decided not to accept Jewish interns. After a meeting with Dr. Stitt, when he threatened a boycott of the hospital, the Mother Superior decided to alter this policy and asked him to suggest names of intern applicants.

- Letter from Dr. Stitt, November 6: He has discussed the Olympic Games with F. Cameron who has since served notice of motion against participation to the Thunder Bay Athletic Association.

- Letter from Dr. M. Stitt, president of Lake Cities Lodge No. 696, Bnai Brith, Fort William, Ont., December 3, to the Montreal office about the League against War and Fascism.

"I received a letter from the organisation to Bnai Brith asking us to send representation to a meeting and as such appointed a committee including Mr. Kirsch and myself to attend. Mr. Kirsch was quite active in the work. I attended a Sunday afternoon session and could quickly see that the sponsors behind this movement were distinctly communist, listed as members of labour organisations. Mr. Kirsch was chosen as one of the three members to represent this community at a congress in Toronto: one member living in Toronto, a former teacher who was forced to resign on account of his political ideas; the chairman, Mr. Donald Stewart, and Mr. Kirsch.

"Following this we received a letter telling that the other two would not incur expenses, but money was to be raised for Mr. Kirsch's trip and asking for a subscription. This was taken up at a Bnai Brith meeting at which session the general trend was decidedly against him going and the B.B. being officially behind the movement.

"Nevertheless I appointed a committee to go into this question in detail and if necessary to seek your information (advice).

Locally we consulted our editor, Mr. Lumby. He stated that the chairman was strongly 'red' and that the organisation was a means of spreading propaganda. I personally interviewed our chief of police in casual conversation and he was strongly against our having anything to do with this organisation - where they might use an outsider as a veil; other men about town were of the same opinion. The other arguments were that Rabbi Eisendrath and other prominent Jews were on the executive committees, hence our approval.

"As the matter stands now the Bnai Brith or the Jewish community organisations will be against sending representations, altho' individually anyone who so desires may affiliate with the movement.

"Some time ago I wrote you about Mr. Otto Strange, a Danish consul in Port Arthur, who made some remarks which we checked up. He has recently left for Europe. The purpose of his headquarters here are questionable. The Danish population is very small.

"Port Arthur has been chosen to represent Canada in Olympic hockey and public opinion is quite elated on their choice; hence we do not intend concentrated action against their participation, unless things materialise at some later date."

- Letter from Caiserman, December 13, to Dr. Stitt,

"The method of the Communist Party is known. They form here and there all kinds of non-partisan organisations and are careful to retain effective leadership of same.

"The League Against War and Fascism is one of these so-called non-partisan organisations, with which we have done everything in our power not to cooperate, since the very scope of the Congress is to work against Naziism, and because we do this work much more effectively than they could ever do it.

"The fact that in a few communities they succeeded to recruit men like our Rabbi Eisendrath is regrettable, but the Rabbi, who is so closely identified with our Congress, has again and again stated publicly that he participates there in a personal capacity. His services to us are too valuable, from the point of view of Anti-Defamation work in Canada, that we should interfere with his personal opinions.

"I will be happy if your community will not be represented at the conference, not on account of what they may decide, but because to be identified with the communists at the present temper of Canadian politics, is a vital danger for the Jewish population and plays into the hands of Nazi agents from coast to coast.

"I will visit your community soon, and will then discuss this matter more fully with your committee.

30. Mimeographed 4-page report letter from Caiserman, February 15, on year's work of Congress.

31. Releases by Unity and Goodwill Association, Montreal.

- K. C. Belmont. Do Jews Control Business? Exploding another Myth; A Study of 80,000 American Businesses Holding 210,000 Directorships. Reprinted from American Hebrew and Jewish Tribune, New York, February 15. 3 pages (mimeo).

- His Holiness Pope Pius XI condemns Race Hatred, Dr. S. Hevesi, Linguist and Scholar of Distinction, of Budapest, Recounts His Remarkable Audience with the Pontiff. Reprinted from the American Hebrew and Jewish Tribune, of New York, February 15.

- Sa Sainteté le Pape Pie XI condamne le racisme; Le docteur S. Hevesi, de Budapest, linguiste et homme des lettres distingué, relate son audience avec le Souverain Pontife. Reproduit de l'American Hebrew and Jewish Tribune, New York.

- Jews and Communism, reprinted with permission of Information and Service Associates, New York. 4 pages.

32. File of correspondence with M. J. Finkelstein, Winnipeg, president of the Congress in western Canada, February 15-December 19:

- Letter from Finkelstein, February 15, to Congress in Montreal re case of Tobias versus Whittaker: "The defendants were the two Neufelds who were the owners of the printing establishment where the paper in question was printed, and Whittaker who is the publisher of the paper and the alleged writer of the offending articles, and who is also the leader of an anti-Semitic organisation calling itself The Canadian Nationalist Party.

"Immediately upon the issuing of the Statement of Claim in our Court of King's Bench an interim injunction was obtained from the Chief Justice and the matter was fought out, in a preliminary way, at the hearing to continue the interim injunction until the trial.

"At this hearing the printers, through their counsel, disavowed any wrong intent or motive, claiming that they did not read the proofs and did not know what had been printed until the paper was out on the street. They also alleged that as soon as they became aware of the contents of the paper they told Whittaker that they would not do any more printing for him.

"They asked to be dropped from the case, claiming that they had no intention of libelling the Jewish people.

"Counsel for the plaintiff accepted this explanation and agreed to discontinue the action as against the printers on certain terms and conditions including a letter of explanation and retraction.

"Considerable argument ensued as to the continuation of the injunction, counsel for the defendant claiming that Freedom of the Press was at stake, that it was not a libel to make derogatory statements (even if untrue) against a group or class, that the recent amendment to our Libel Act and this action were contrary to all precedents in the British Empire, etc., etc. The Chief Justice made some very caustic remarks such as:

'Freedom to do what? To libel people?

'Libel has been and always will be wrong but in some instances the Courts have been powerless to grant relief and prevent the wrong.

'The foundations of the British Empire will not be shaken if we stop this sort of thing.

'This sort of thing creates ill feeling and unrest among the people, and is almost certain to lead to disturbances and even riots. If it can be stopped it ought to be stopped.'

"At the conclusion of the hearing the Chief Justice unhesitatingly continued the injunction to the trial.

"Following the usual practice the solicitor for the plaintiff obtained an appointment for the examination for discovery of the defendant Whittaker. The latter came to the examination with his counsel and answered some of the formal and less important questions, but refused to answer those which were really vital. A motion was then made before the Referee of the Court to compel the defendant to answer. This motion was fought strenuously by counsel for the defendant, but the Referee decided that the questions were quite proper ones and must all be answered, and a time and place for the continuation of the examination was then set.

"As neither Whittaker nor his counsel turned up at the continuation of the examination, a motion was made to strike out his defence, which is also the usual practice. In due course the defence was struck out and the matter then came up in Court yesterday for final judgment and Mr. Justice Montague, the presiding Judge, made the injunction perpetual and the whole matter is now disposed of.

"We would have preferred that Whittaker had stood up and defended himself in open Court, instead of taking the cowardly course he did of refusing to face us. Had he stood up like a man and defended his statements and views in a court room, we would have been quite prepared for him as we intended to have a show-down once and for all.

"Even prior to this suit we have been very active in meeting the venomous attacks of the Whittaker group and our efforts have been so far successful that we had reduced their organisation down to a shadow of their former strength.

"The outcome of this trial, and above all Whittaker's avoidance of the issue, is the final blow to his organisation. In the city of Winnipeg it has almost reached the vanishing point, but out in some rural districts, especially where foreigners are in the majority, he and some of his lieutenants are still carrying on but with diminishing effect. It is quite clear that our policy and tactics we used in fighting him and his group have been amply justified by the results. We have practically destroyed this movement and no issue of their paper has appeared since the interim injunction was issued last October."

- Also text of final judgment and perpetual injunction issued February 13, sent by Finkelstein to Montreal on February 27.

- Release by Montreal Congress office of this report and documents.

- Letter from Finkelstein, February 18, to Montreal office, "In dealing with the achievements of the Congress considerable stress should be laid upon our anti-defamation work here in Winnipeg which has really been very successful, especially now that we have succeeded in practically eliminating the Canadian Nationalist Party (which gave us so much trouble) and in restraining Whittaker from publishing certain libels against our people. We here consider it quite an achievement. It must be remembered that we did it all without a lot of ballyhoo and stagestunting, and yet, I can assure you that these results would never have been achieved without a great deal of hard work; and hard work which we cannot broadcast in detail and which is almost entirely invisible to the public eye."

- Letter from Caiserman, February 28, to Finkelstein about "our Kehillah war here in Montreal which has broken out again."

"Our Dominion Executive here had adopted a resolution disapproving the attempts to destroy the organised Kehilla, and has appointed a Committee to study the matter and report."

- Letter from Finkelstein, April 22, re Whittaker party.

"Despite all his bragging, Whittaker's party is really on its last legs in Manitoba, but I had already heard that he is trying to insinuate himself into the Saskatchewan field. I am firmly convinced that he will not make very much headway there except in specific localities where there is a large German population."

"For the confidential information of yourself and members of the committee I may say that I am now actively engaged in tracing up certain connections of Whittaker's which may help us materially in finally disposing of him as a factor in public opinion, if it can be said that he still is one."

and in this connection we must be aware of the fact that the
"The outcome of this trial, and above all, the fact that
avoidance of the issue, is the first step to the organization.
In the city of Montreal, the police have been very active in
but out in some rural districts, especially where the population
in the majority, and the situation is still very
ing on our side with a diminishing number. It is of the first class
policy and tactics we need to be flexible and we must have
been amply justified by the results. We have previously
destroyed this movement and as a result of their paper has appeared
since the interest in the movement was lessened last October."
Also text of final judgment and paragraph in motion
issued February 12, sent by the Minister to Montreal on
February 12.

Release by Montreal, Canadian Office of this report
and documents.
The following is a summary of the report of the
office, dealing with the activities of the
considerable stress should be laid on the fact that
with here in Montreal, the results have been very
especially now that we have reached the point of
ing the Canadian Nationalist Party, which gave us so much
trouble, and in the meantime, the party has been
liberal, and our people. The party has been
achievement. It has been a great success, and it
without a lot of difficulty and expenditure, and yet I am
assure you that these results will have been achieved
without a great deal of effort, and which is almost
cannot be considered as a great success, and which is almost
to the public eye, and which is almost
a man, and which is almost
night and day, and which is almost
about "our Nationalist Party" which has been
out again.

Our position should be that we are not
the attempt to destroy the Nationalist Party, and we should
Committee to study the situation and report to the
Despite all this propaganda, the party is really on its
last legs in Montreal, and the situation is really
in the hands of the Nationalist Party, and the situation
continued, and the party is really on its
in the hands of the Nationalist Party, and the situation
the party is really on its
For the confidential information of yourself and members of the
committee I say that I am now actively engaged in tracing up
and finally disposing of this movement, and the situation is
can be said that the situation is really on its
situation is really on its

- Editorial in Daily Hebrew Journal, February 21, "The Victory of the Jewish Congress", on the Winnipeg court decision in the Whittaker case.

- Letter from Caiserman, April 30, to Finkelstein with titles of five pamphlets originating in western Canada.

"I was shocked to receive from a Western point the following mimeographed pamphlets:

"1. 'Moscow The Mother of the Cooperative Communist Federations' by J. N. Sturk, published by the Berean Bible & Tract Depot, 155 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

"2. 'Thirty Points of Nationalism'. Deeply Anti-Semitic stuff published by the Canadian Nationalist Party, district 2 unit No. 1 of Winkler, Man.

"3. 'The Downfall of Democracy and the Birth of a New Liberty. Canadians Awake!'

"4. 'Who Made the World War? Canadians Awake!' Both 3 and 4 affect the Protocols and were published by the Canadian Nationalist Party, 475 Ellice Ave, Winnipeg.

"5. 'Canada under the Heel of the Jew', signed by J. E. Cole, Vice-President, Canadian Nationalist Party. On this pamphlet, written in ink, is the following: 'We need funds to fight the amendment of the Hyman Act. Manitoba has been robbed of the freedom of the press.'

"Besides the above we also received a new number of The Nationalist full of anti-Semitism."

- Letter from Finkelstein, May 17, re Cornery, anti-Jewish article in Canadian Bank of Commerce publication. "Bank officials disapprove and are very much put out."

- Letter from Caiserman, January 5. The Canadian Press carried a story that Bnai Brith decided to establish a Canadian branch of Anti-Defamation League; a competitive organisation is about to destroy all we have done and challenge the unity of Canadian Jewry.

- Letter from Finkelstein, June 11. The Bnai Brith ought to hesitate very much before it interferes with such commendable efforts as Congress's work in anti-defamation by setting up their own office for this program.

- Letter from S. D. Levine, assistant to Caiserman, July 25, re Congress executive committee decision to draft protest against German atrocities for submission to governments and League; also not to hold protest meetings due to the unfavourable responses from the Catholic elements of our population.

- Letter from Caiserman, October 23: Congress accepted invitation of Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to New York November conference.

- Letter from Finkelstein, November 4, regarding interviews with S. Hatter and J. L. Markin of Amateur Athletic Union re Olympics in Berlin.

- Letter from Finkelstein, November 15: is impossible to have athletic officials commit themselves on Canadian participation in Olympics.

- Letter from Caiserman, November 21, in response: your experience corresponds with that encountered in other parts of the country.

"However, we have succeeded in obtaining statements from Rev. Dr. F. W. Kerr, and Henry W. Sylvester, an outstanding sport leader and writer, both from Montreal, and from Rev. G. Raymond Booth and Mayor James Simpson of Toronto. Also the leaders of about 20 Trades and Labor Councils of Canada have promised their cooperation with regard to the Olympics."

- Letter from Caiserman, December 10: executive committee set February 16-17, 1936, as plenary session date in Montreal.

- Letter from Finkelstein, December 19: Winnipeg disapproves of date of plenary session and of early tour of the west by Caiserman, as premature.

- The Canadian Nationalist, Winnipeg monthly, Vol. 1, No. 2, November 1935-No. 5, February 1936; No. 13, October 1936; Vol. 2, No. 14, November 1936.

33. Letter from Caiserman, February 18, to A. J. Freiman, president of the Zionist organisation of Canada and the honorary vice-president of the Congress:

"It is well known to you that the Bnai Brith organisations of the Dominion are lukewarm to Zionism, that the Reform Synagogues of the communities of Canada are also lukewarm, and as long as these two classes of Jewry - one representing the Youth of Canadian Jewry which earns a livelihood, the second group sharing in the leadership of Canadian Jewry - will not determine to contribute their share towards Zionism, Zionist efforts will not be conducive to greater returns for a long time to come.

"Something has happened lately within the ranks of the Bnai Brith of the American Continent which must be fully capitalised by the Zionist organisation of Canada and by the Congress (which is intensely Zionist in spite of the doubts you may entertain in this respect).

"At the conference that was called in Washington by the American Zionist Organisation, at which all factions of American Jewry including Reform Judaism and Bnai Brith took part, the approach

of these two groups was 'the building of Palestine' (without any allegiance to the Zionist ideology.)

"Bound by this condition the parties assumed responsibility. The committee selected by that conference to translate into action the decisions of the conference is headed by Mr. Alfred M. Cohen, the president of the World Bnai Brith.

"At two meetings (one in Toronto and one in Montreal), which were addressed by Mr. Alfred M. Cohen, he was asked the stand of Bnai Brith to Zionism. His reply was that, without adopting the Zionist philosophy, he is heading a committee which is to work for the upbuilding of Palestine.

"This statement of the President of the Bnai Brith must be fully capitalised. We shall do our share; let your organisation do its.

"As to reform Judaism, whether we like it or not, let us have the courage to recognise that they represent a small but important group of the Canadian community. What interest has Zionism to estrange these elements from the movement?

"Each of them have a following, each a women's organisation and a Youth organisation, and exercise a greater influence than their numbers warrant. Without being asked to adhere to our philosophy, they can be made to participate actively in the upbuilding of Erez Israel.

"Why should Canadian Zionism ask more from them than American Zionism asks from Alfred Cohen? Why should we exasperate them to the point that they are prejudiced against us?

"I told Mr. Egmont Frankel that the greatest service that can be rendered to the community of Toronto is to bring peace between the two groups; the Bond Street group and the Zionist group. The same applies to the Temple Emanu-El in Montreal.

"Rabbi Stern is, without a doubt, a good Zionist. If he is good enough to be exploited by the other religious groups in the community, why should Canadian Zionism refuse to recognise him and secure the maximum of his power to serve?

"The Canadian Jewish Congress' reason of existence is to attempt to unite Canadian Jewry. We are doing this wherever we can.

"With the wholehearted cooperation of the Zionist organisation of Canada, we would have achieved tenfold, both for the Zionist organisation and for the Congress - because as long as we are connected with the leadership, more Congress will mean more Zionism."

35. Statement by Congress in regard to its National Archives, in Israelite Press, February 19.

35. File of correspondence with J. J. Glass of Toronto, February 20-November 20:

- Letter from Caiserman, February 20, to J. J. Glass, who was sponsoring legislation against hate propaganda:

"We hope that before you introduce the bill you are acquainting a large number of your parliamentary colleagues with the type of legislation which you want to introduce and assure their cooperation.

"It will interest you to know that before the Hyman Bill was introduced, every member of the Legislature was seen, and his approval obtained for the principle of the Bill, before it was even presented, which explains the unanimity of adoption.

"While in Toronto I have seen Mr. Bristol of the Tariff Department of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. I left with him copy of our memorandum re The Marking of Imported Goods to be submitted to the Government.

"Mr. Bristol assured me that he is heartily endorsing the principle, although he does not approve of certain statements in the memorandum, but that final approval will be obtained only by his Tariff Department."

36. Letter from Caiserman, February 20, to J. A. Cherniack, Winnipeg, outlining basis of his opposition to the Congress against War and Fascism: the Socialist International, the Socialist Parties and the labour, religious and liberal groups have not accepted the principles of cooperation with Communists. The anti-war congress is a Communist front.

- Statement criticising People's Committee against Anti-Semitism and Fascism, a new name for League against War and Fascism, the leftist groups which, for reasons well understood, are not permitted to affiliate with the Canadian Jewish Congress.

37. File on Bnai Brith:

- Undated personal memorandum, unsigned, on Bnai Brith:

"The fact that there is no Canadian Grand Lodge of the Bnai Brith in existence is a serious stumbling block in working out the modus of cooperation on the part of the Bnai Brith with the Canadian Jewish Congress in anti-defamation work.

"In a desire to give effect to the Congress resolution to invite the Bnai Brith Lodges, the most the Congress can do is to invite local cooperation of Bnai Brith Lodges with the Congress anti-defamation committees in various communities where Bnai Brith Lodges exist. For the present this is the only way of affecting a close contact between the Congress and the Bnai Brith Lodges.

"In addition to the fact that members of the Bnai Brith Lodges act as individuals on the anti-Defamation Committees of the Congress, the Bnai Brith Lodges may send special representatives to the Congress anti-Defamation Committees.

"Should the proposed conference of the Bnai Brith Lodges authorise the Mt. Royal Lodge of the Bnai Brith to act for them as a sort of a central body of the Bnai Brith membership in Canada, an arrangement could probably be made with the Dominion Executive of the Canadian Jewish Congress whereby such a control body of the Bnai Brith could send a special representative or representatives to the National Committee on anti-Defamation of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

"It is essential that the Bnai Brith make a financial contribution towards the cost of the Congress anti-defamation work, since such a contribution would tend to strengthen the cordial relations existing between the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Bnai Brith Lodges, and would prove the earnest desire of the Bnai Brith to help in doing real anti-defamation work in Canada.

"If the Bnai Brith would send special representatives to Congress anti-Defamation Committees, and should they also succeed in arranging for central representation on the Congress National anti-Defamation Committee, and should they participate in defraying the cost of anti-defamation work, they would have the satisfaction that they are carrying out one of the objects of their Order, and yet not exclude themselves from the central authoritative body of Canadian Jewry, the Canadian Jewish Congress.

"The Congress, desiring to enlist the assistance of all Jewish organisations in Canada, will surely in its reports give due credit to their cooperation and particularly that of the Bnai Brith in anti-defamation work."

-- Letter from Caiserman, February 20, to M. Margoshes, newly elected president, Ottawa Bnai Brith.

"The Ottawa Jewish community was represented by delegates at the Plenary sessions of the Canadian Jewish Congress, and is, in a way, responsible for the achievements and failures of the Canadian Jewish Congress during its first year of existence.

"In spite of the fact that we have kept posted the Ottawa delegates of the Congress on all our doings, and in spite of the fact that numerous appeals were made that we be given the opportunity to report to the Ottawa community our accomplishments, for reasons which we cannot explain, the opportunity has not been given to us.

"The first year of Canadian Jewish Congress has accomplished:

"1. A united voice of Canadian Jewry in dealing with the gentile world.

"2. It has established the necessary machinery (clipping bureau,

national mailing list, distribution of literature, anti-defamation case work) to fight anti-Semitism, Jew hatred, economic discrimination, social ostracism. It has stimulated the introduction of the Hyman Bill which was unanimously approved by the Manitoba Legislature

"3. It has established a Bureau of Social and Economic Research (the dream of three Jewish generations in Canada) which is diligently working according to an approved plan of research, and which is to be the most important piece of research work ever done by the Jews of Canada.

"4. It has established the first collective agricultural colony near Winnipeg with the aid of the Municipal and Provincial Governments.

"5. It has consolidated the various boycott efforts in Canada. An activity which is hampered by lax marking laws, and by the sabotage of many interested groups and individuals.

"6. It has conducted a National Campaign for the Relief of Stricken European Jewry in 44 large and small Canadian Jewish communities which, due to the relief slogans of the United Campaigns of the Zionist Organisation of Canada which took place during the same period and to other causes, have not been as successful as anticipated.

"A great majority of the Bnai Brith Lodges heartily cooperate with our Anti-Defamation Bureau. I am writing that you present me the opportunity to address the Ottawa Bnai Brith, and through the Lodge, the Ottawa Jewish community, to read to you the confidential reports of our anti-defamation work, or any other aspect of the work which may be of interest to you. Most of the Bnai Brith Lodges in Canada from Halifax to Victoria have listened with interest to our reports and have given us their fullest cooperation."

- Letter from M. J. Finkelstein, president of Congress in western Canada, June 11, Montreal office:

"The situation has given me a great deal of concern, Mr. A. E. Canto, who was our delegate to the Grand Lodge of the Bnai Brith, came back with this proposition some time ago and our local president appointed a small committee to consider the matter. My name has been included in the committee, but so far we have not met.

"Frankly, I am quite worried. The anti-defamation work of the Congress has been of outstanding merit and (speaking personally and not officially and not for publication) I think that the Bnai Brith ought to hesitate very much before it interferes with such commendable efforts, especially at this time when harmony should be the watch-word of every clear thinking Jew in this as well as in every other country.

"In conclusion I may say that in my opinion the method and procedure prevailing in Winnipeg should be adopted throughout Canada, namely, that in each large centre there should be established a

joint anti-Defamation Committee consisting of representatives of the Congress and the Bnai Brith and such committee should in each instance be the sole body of its kind functioning in that locality."

- Letter from Caiserman, June 12, to B. Goldfield, president Canadian Conference Bnai Brith, recalling Congress decisions on cooperation with lodge, urging that a parallel office to be set up by Bnai Brith would be harmful.

"Permit me to refer you to Resolution No. 5, adopted by the Canadian Jewish Congress at the second general session held on January 27, 28 and 29, 1934, in Toronto, and which reads as follows: 'Be it resolved that the Canadian Jewish Congress invite the cooperation of the various Bnai Brith Lodges in the Dominion of Canada in dealing with anti-defamation work.'

"Permit me also to quote from the minutes of the Plenary Session of the Dominion Executive Committee held on June 3, 1934, and attended by representatives from every part of the Dominion, the following resolution: 'In view of the great interest of the Bnai Brith in anti-defamation work, be it resolved that a special representation be granted to the Canadian Conference Bnai Brith on the Anti-Defamation committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress, and that their fullest cooperation be invited.'

"Our Western Division went much further in its anxiety to secure the cooperation of the Bnai Brith and formed a joint committee of the two anti-defamation committees, and appointed one secretary, who reports to both organisations.

"As you probably know, our Winnipeg branch has been privileged to do more constructive anti-defamation work than any other single community, and the basis of cooperation between the Congress and Bnai Brith, arrived at in Winnipeg, was emulated in Vancouver and in the other large Western communities.

"During the presence in Montreal of Mr. Alfred M. Cohen, the president of the Bnai Brith, it was my privilege to place in his hands the complete report of our anti-defamation work in Canada, and his warm appreciation expressed through correspondence has been sent to the leading officers of the Bnai Brith in Canada, and we again invited their cooperation.

"Congress having established an all-Canadian efficient anti-defamation machinery in about 64 points in the Dominion, you will appreciate the fact that the establishing of a second office of anti-defamation in Canada, even with the finest intentions in the world, will mean a dangerous duplication of effort.

"It seems to us that now, when our Bnai Brith has approved the principle that monies contributed to the Order for Anti-Defamation in Canada be spent in Canada, there is an excellent opportunity to achieve the cooperation between the Congress and the Bnai Brith. It is essential that our anti-defamation machinery be recognised as the joint machinery of the two organisations, both lending their experience, finances and goodwill to expand its preventive department, and make it a real power for goodwill in Canada.

"Instead of having four organisations do anti-defamation work, as it is done in the United States, our executive rejoices over the fact that, Canadian Jewry being united, there is no necessity of having dangerous and expensive duplication of anti-defamation work in Canada."

- Letter from S. W. Jacobs, August 12, to New York Courier "in a manner its accomplishments exceed the greatest expectations. It is for this reason that I view with anxiety the decision to establish a Bnai Brith Anti-Defamation Bureau in Canada."

- Invitation from Caiserman, August 13, to Goldfield to join committee to call on Prime Minister on August 15.

- Letter from Goldfield, August 16, to S. W. Jacobs complaining of non-cooperation by H. M. Caiserman:

"Mr. Caiserman did not state in the letter where I was to join them prior to the meeting of the Premier. I waited in my office, expecting possibly a telephone call from Mr. Caiserman informing me where to meet the delegation, but as it did not come, naturally, I could not join them.

"A more serious thing about this matter was not so much the indefiniteness shown in this letter as the evident lack of cooperation shown by the Secretary of the Congress with the Bnai Brith. If it had been desired that the Bnai Brith join the delegation, then the Bnai Brith should have been a party to the memorandum submitted to the Premier. This, I understand, was not shown to the president of the Mount Royal Lodge of Montreal, nor was it submitted to me as president of the Canadian Conference of the Bnai Brith lodges.

"I enclose a confidential report with reference to the interview with the Hon. William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., on the 26th of July last from which you will notice that the American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, the Bnai Brith and the Jewish Labour Committee all cooperated in the preparation of the memorandum that was submitted to the said Under Secretary of State, and all parties participated and were in consultation thereon and presented a united front.

"In Canada, evidently, the Canadian Jewish Congress thought it fit to handle this matter alone, but for appearances sake, sent me an indefinite invitation to be a party to something of which I had no knowledge. Naturally, under such circumstances, it is regrettable that I could not participate. It is doubtful whether this interview will bear any fruit on the German situation.

"The whole attitude is another instance of non-cooperation by your Congress Committee with the Bnai Brith.

"While you were in Ottawa, I had discussed with you previous non-cooperation, at which, when it came to your knowledge, you expressed surprise. As president of the organisation, I should think that your secretary would have kept you apprised of the agreement reached in Montreal in May, 1934, and which has not been honoured. Is it that your secretary has been acting on his own behalf, or on the instructions from the Congress?"

- Letter from Caiserman, August 20, to Goldfield, detailing the circumstances of the appointing of the delegation to the Prime Minister.

"While in New York, I consulted the leaders of the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress and received advice as to how they had found it proper to proceed in this last emergency, which conversations I reported to our organisation.

"From the enclosed memorandum you will see that the Canadian memorandum has closely followed the American memorandum leaving out only such references which were characteristic of America, so that the draft of the memorandum, which was fundamentally edited by all factions in American Jewish life, needed only superficial editing for the compilation of the press dispatches.

"Originally it was contemplated that the leading Canadian Jewish notables be asked to see the Premier. The other Divisions were also asked to nominate their representatives.

"However, Mr. Lyon Cohen and Mr. Edward Workman could not come to Montreal on time and Mr. Edgar Berliner, at the very last moment, after considering whether to go or not, informed Mr. Jacobs that it would not be possible for him to join the delegation. So, as far as the Eastern Division was concerned, Mr. Jacobs appointed Mr. H. Wolofsky and myself.

"The Western Division took advantage of the presence of Mr. H. A. Friedman, K.C., of Edmonton, and, as far as the Central Division was concerned, I received a wire as late as August 13, which read as follows:

Feel Freiman Ottawa only logical person represent Central Division.
To save time therefore have wired asking him represent Central
Division Thursday leaving it his discretion whether to coopt
President Bnai Brith.

"Acting upon this telegram I consulted Mr. Jacobs and within a few minutes it was decided to invite you as president of the Canadian Conference, Bnai Brith, and Mr. David Wolfe as the representative of Jewish labour in Canada, which I did immediately, indicating the exact time when we were to be received by the Premier.

"Exactly similar letters were addressed to Mr. H. A. Friedman, K.C., who happened to be in Ottawa and to Mr. A. J. Freiman, as the one sent to you, as well as to Mr. David Wolfe of Montreal.

"Mr. A. J. Freiman and Mr. H. A. Friedman met us at the train and from there we went directly to the office of the Prime Minister, where, we were convinced, you would be awaiting us. Thus I acted as promptly as promptly as is humanly possible and requested you to join our delegation, not as a matter of form but because our Ontario Division suggested it.

"The Canadian Jewish Congress has been formed for the purpose of eliminating the regrettable situation existing in the United States, where four distinct groups are pulling each their own way and have only recently established a consultative body, which still leaves every one of the groups the right to speak in the name of American Jewry, when it so pleases them.

"The Canadian Jewish Congress, in dealing with the government, is doing so at the mandate it received from the 240 delegates who congregated in Toronto and represented every community in Canada, without exception.

"Whether the interview with the Prime Minister will bear fruit in the situation or not is a matter of opinion which we cannot undertake to contradict, although we consider the statements of the Premier to the effect that 'The matter would receive the consideration of the government after he would have the opportunity to study the memorandum and other documents submitted,' and that 'The Canadian government together with other countries and peoples of

the world, is greatly concerned with the incidents now taking place in Germany and the treatment being accorded to Jews and others in that country,' goes much farther already, before he had replied to our memorandum (if he will), than the letter of the Undersecretary of State, Mr. William Phillips, which has been hailed by the American press as a great accomplishment.

"We have here a thick file of correspondence addressed to the president of the Bnai Brith in Cincinnati, to the secretary, to Mr. Gudstadt in Chicago, to Mr. Horace R. Cohen in Montreal, to the Bnai Brith Lodges in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton and to Mr. B. Goldfield, offering cooperation, asking for cooperation and insisting that cooperation with the Bnai Brith is absolutely essential.

"Have any of these appeals and resolutions passed by us at various meetings and brought to the attention of the Bnai Brith, brought any tangible results? Did we refuse to cooperate? And do you call our refusal to dissolve the Congress anti-defamation work non-cooperation?

"The Canadian Jewish Congress stands committed to do everything in its power to cooperate with the Bnai Brith and we again offer to you this cooperation.

"The general secretary of the Canadian Jewish Congress is only a servant who interprets the opinion of the Dominion Executive, local Executive and standing committees, and his record in the organisation is a continuous desire to cooperate with all constructive forces in Canadian Jewish life, one of the major forces being the Bnai Brith."

- Letter from Caiserman, August 22, to F. M. Catzman, president of the Bnai Brith in Toronto.

"From the letter of Benjamin Goldfield you will see a veiled attempt to justify the disruption of the Canadian Jewish Congress by such leading spirits of Bnai Brith who cannot stomach the unity we have achieved.

"We meet other evidence of this spirit when dozens of Bnai Brith members are canvassed for Congress contributions and reply, 'I am a Ben Brith and we do the anti-defamation here very well.'

"You must understand that if a showdown is asked for by the most representative group of men of the Jewish community, the Congress will be pleased to place evidence of its daily and efficient national anti-defamation work, and will not fail to ask that the Bnai Brith do the same. We have no doubt whatsoever as to what the decision of such a representative committee would be.

"As you note from my reply to Brother Goldfield, we again place before the Bnai Brith the clear-cut proposition - let us cooperate; let us build joint anti-defamation committees like we have in Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc., and let Bnai Brith contribute its due share. If it is found that the anti-defamation office which we have built up here, and which cost a handsome sum to run, needs duplication, let the Joint Anti-Defamation Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Bnai Brith so decide.

"Please take the initiative to bring about a strengthening of the anti-defamation work of the Canadian Jewish Congress in cooperation with the Bnai Brith and prevent a ruinous duplication."

- Letter from Goldfield, September 9, to Caiserman: after consulting members of his executive, reiterates that Congress unilaterally rejected proposal of joint committee. Hence the lodge will establish Canadian anti-defamation office.

- Letter from Caiserman, September 11, to B. Goldfield correcting statements in Goldfield's letter of September 9.

"Permit me to deny your statement that at the Bnai Brith convention held in Montreal on May 24th, 'the conference of the leaders of the Congress, the leaders of the Bnai Brith and Mr. Richard Gutstadt decided that all anti-defamation work and other governmental matters should be handled by a Joint Committee composed of seven members representing the Congress and seven members representing Bnai Brith'. Nothing of the sort was decided, unless it was done at a confidential conference of your own members.

"The proposal made to us by Mr. Gutstadt was that we organise an independent Anti-Defamation Committee composed of an equal number of members from the Congress and the Bnai Brith and that each organisation, that is, the Congress and the Bnai Brith, share the cost of maintaining the Independent Anti-Defamation Office. (There was no discussion whatever of "other governmental matters".) We refused, on principle, the creation of an independent committee.

"Instead, we proposed that the Anti-Defamation Committee of the Congress receive any number of members that the Bnai Brith would like to have in the committee, and that in reporting the anti-defamation work, we give due credit to Bnai Brith cooperation.

"At that particular occasion, we distinctly asked Mr. Gutstadt whether he intended to duplicate the work of our anti-defamation office in Canada, and he assured Messrs. Nathan Gordon, S. Belkin and me that he had no such intention. In other words there was no agreement and thus it was never repudiated.

"I believe that you are ill advised to assume responsibility in a coast to coast dispute between the Bnai Brith and the Congress. My message, instead, is a call for closest cooperation."

- Detailed report letter (6 pages) from Caiserman, September 23, to Mount Royal Lodge Bnai Brith, No. 729:

"This is the first time that a Bnai Brith Lodge in Canada asked us for a complete report of our anti-defamation work."

- Letter from Caiserman, October 1, to Catzman in Toronto:

"I am making every effort to counsel patience in Congress committees and to promote the greatest goodwill between Congress and Bnai Brith.

"An opportunity has presented itself a few days ago of which I have taken full advantage. This was an invitation by the Mt. Royal Lodge of the Bnai Brith, Montreal, to submit to them a report of our anti-defamation work in Canada."

- Letter from Caiserman, November 5, to Finkelstein:

"Mt. Royal Lodge of the Bnai Brith has at least reported on our anti-defamation work, and they asked their anti-defamation headquarters in Chicago that a representative be sent here to negotiate an understanding with the Canadian Jewish Congress. I understand that the matter is also being considered favorably in Toronto."

- Letter from O. B. Roger, November 12, re Bnai Brith Canadian convention at London:

"The major item of course was the question of the establishment of an independent office in Canada of the Anti-Defamation League. The Toronto Lodge went definitely on record against the motion. It would take pains to record faithfully what transpired.

"As regards the resolution itself that was finally passed, I think its phraseology will eventually indicate:

"a. The formation of community councils on which both Congress and Bnai Brith representatives sit.

"b. To coordinate the work of anti-defamation on a Dominion-wide scale, the office of the secretary of the conference is to be enlarged (as well as his remuneration) to permit of this being done. The final vote was 13-9.

"Three and a half hours were spent earnestly discussing this contentious matter. Having no official status, it was perhaps very decent to permit me to stress the Congress angle.

"I struck a keynote for which perhaps I may be criticised. But as there was more than a modicum of truth in it, and I am convinced it will bring results, I will perhaps be forgiven for the tactics adopted. I pointed out that

"a. Both organisations had done invaluable work for the community.

- "b. In some cases Bnai Brith had perhaps proven themselves more efficient than Congress.
- "c. Irrespective of all this, however, there was the duplication of effort which was so typical of many Jewish communal enterprises and constituted an economic waste and dissipation of our resources.
- "d. It seemed therefore that the machinery was available and the main point at issue was who in the final analysis was to be the mouthpiece of Canadian Jewry.
- "e. It stood to reason that by the very nature of things Congress was the only organisation in Canada that could speak with one voice for Canadian Jewry.
- "f. I urged that this situation be created as far as the world at large was concerned, irrespective of any internal, domestic arrangements between the two organisations.
- "g. Congress as a young organisation was still going through the stage of 'growing pains' and had been handicapped most seriously for lack of funds.
- "h. Within the next few weeks the stage would be cleared for the forthcoming elections. I expressed it as my personal opinion that if any failure resulted in holding the next Congress, this movement would be dead for another decade.
- "i. If, therefore, Bnai Brith decided on an individualistic line of its own, this would be tantamount to putting a vital nail in Congress' coffin and the responsibility would rest on the shoulders of Bnai Brith for any disaster to Congress, because such a serious rift in the life of communal affairs could only have but one result.

"Gutstadt in replying said that anything that tended towards disruption was to be avoided at all costs. He went on to explain how far-reaching their machine was, and how they in America cooperated with Congress as well as the American Jewish Committee. He said the expression for the establishment of a Canadian office had emanated from the lodges who claimed that the need existed because (presumably) Congress had failed on many occasions to act quickly, let alone efficiently. Edelstein later quoted an instance regarding Ottawa, and another case was quoted regarding Strathroy.

"I am convinced that Bnai Brith will go a very long way towards meeting our views. The door is far from being shut for a sane, cooperative modus operandi.

"Irrespective of the resolution as passed, it was decided that Gutstadt prepare the phraseology of a resolution which will be submitted to us before being issued to the press. I have an idea that the resolution as finally worded will be in a form that should be perfectly palatable to Congress. The keynote of this was struck by Horowitz (president, District No. 1) last night at a Bnai Brith dinner in Toronto, because he used the phrase 'self-effacement'.

"I would urge you to place this letter before the executive, and consider very carefully any proposals submitted by Bnai Brith. As I see the picture they have a 'live organisation' which we do not yet possess in its entirety. The reason is obvious, viz., 93 years of established life with its discipline and regimentation as compared to a precarious existence spread over 20 months. There is also infinitely less 'politics' connected with them, whereas we are always subject to the niceties and amenities of correct, meticulous orthodox parliamentary procedure.

"To quote an instance. I was asked to sit in on an executive meeting of Toronto Lodge last night. I made a plea for Congress memberships. Without any hesitation I was promised support, in workers as well as cash.

"We have worlds to gain and everything to lose if we fail to take advantage of any offers by Bnai Brith irrespective of the strings tied thereto.

"We both have important functions to perform. Let us do them without quibbling, realising that in some respects Bnai Brith has a piece of machinery superior to ours.

"You should receive Gutstadt's resolution within three or four days, perhaps earlier. Take it at its face value and do not try and probe it for any hidden or subtly concealed commitments. Let us give the scheme a chance, because if it works it will enhance the prestige of Congress (and we need not hypnotise ourselves to believe that this is not slipping) and most important of all, it will consolidate and coordinate a vital piece of work without everybody having an independent finger in the communal pie."

- Copy of "Action taken by Conference", November 10:

"It was decided that every effort should be made at effective cooperation between the Bnai Brith and the Canadian Jewish Congress in the work of anti-defamation in Canada. In pursuance of this purpose, it was the opinion of the body that joint community councils be set up in all Canadian cities where there function branches of the Congress and Bnai Brith lodges. Such councils shall be equally representative of the two organisations. All matters of defamation arising within the community or affecting the Jewish life of the community shall be discussed in such community councils and action taken in accordance with the

conclusions reached by such council.

"There shall be created through appointment by the presidents of the three Bnai Brith Districts having lodges in Canada, a Committee on Anti-Defamation."

- Report of Bnai Brith Conference at London, Ont.:

(Notes of discussion regarding anti-defamation work in Canada)

Several of the delegates argued that Bnai Brith could not count on cooperation from the Congress in this work, as offers by Bnai Brith along this line made in 1934 were not accepted and that no correspondence had latterly been received from the Congress.

F. Katzman and I. Oelbaum reported that the Toronto Lodge had resolved against a separate Anti-Defamation Office of Bnai Brith but in favour of a joint council for the purpose of pooling the facilities of both organisations.

A delegate pointed out the necessity of more anti-defamation work in Quebec and neighbouring parts of other provinces, claiming that Congress had no more than touched the problem.

An Ottawa delegate reported case of lack of cooperation between the two bodies in Ottawa.

Mr. Cantor (Winnipeg) stated that there had been cooperation only in some centres and recommended that there should be national committees.

Mr. Robinson (Hamilton) stated he had previously believed that Bnai Brith had earned the right to deal exclusively with anti-defamation but had changed his mind. He now urged complete unity with Congress. Mr. Caiserman had acquainted him with certain work accomplished by the Congress and he was pleasantly surprised. He agreed that if Bnai Brith opened its own anti-defamation office, it would be a death blow to Congress on the brink of an election.

Mr. Minden (Hamilton) claimed that members at large of Bnai Brith were equally unacquainted with the anti-defamation accomplishments of the Bnai Brith. He recommended that unless it was desired to stifle Congress, Bnai Brith should give up anti-defamation work entirely.

Mr. Cantor (Winnipeg) stated that in Western Canada Bnai Brith had done a tremendous amount of anti-defamation work, admitting that Congress had cooperated in several cities. He proposed that all Bnai Brith separate links be joined together and that the central office cooperate with Congress. He referred to the Anti-Defamation Office of Bnai Brith established in Winnipeg fifteen years ago which had been more or less active until two years ago when the Congress was organised.

Congress in Western Canada, he stated, was dead and the West would not be represented in the future, because no meetings of the committee had been held and the public had not been informed of the work done. From all appearances it was likely that Kehilla would take over the work of the Congress in western Canada.

Mr. Gudstadt (Chicago) emphatically stated that Bnai Brith was not against the Congress - the A-D League was not anxious to establish an office in Canada - there was sufficient work for it in the U.S. It had, he said, been doing work for fifteen years in Canada - had succeeded in fighting the Catholic ritual murder charges and charges in the 'Canada National'. He said that more important than fighting spasmodic anti-Semitic attacks were the great movements to foment pro-Jewish feeling. For two years, he said, he had been against having a Canadian office, feeling that if the Canadian Congress did the work satisfactorily, it would leave the A-D League free to look after U.S. work which was of a far more serious nature, and would eventually affect Jews in Canada.

On the other hand, he saw no reason why it should be impossible to have more than one A-D body in Canada without friction. There were many such organisations in the U.S., and they were working parallel, and not against each other. There could be no objection to members of Bnai Brith separately supporting Congress. He referred to the tremendous amount of work the A-D League had done in connection with the Olympic games, the similarity between anti-Semitic literature in Canada and the U.S. - evidence that the authorship was the same.

Mr. Roger (Toronto) said that Mr. Gudstadt's picture of the problems was clear, broad and truthful - how could Canadians best cooperate with the good work of the A-D League? Not by a plurality of organisations. The population was too small for that. It could be either the Bnai Brith or the Congress. If Bnai Brith were organised all over Canada, he would have said that Bnai Brith should do the work and have the Congress assist. But since that was not the case, and the Congress was represented in every community and numbered a much larger membership, he believed that the Congress should be permitted to undertake that problem - with the facilities of Bnai Brith to assist it.

Mr. I. Markus (Toronto) stated that if Bnai Brith was not altogether in favour of establishing an A-D League in Canada, in view of the work which Bnai Brith has done in Canada in past years and because of lack of definite cooperation between lodges, he would propose a resolution that this work be continued and that a central committee be established with a paid secretary.

I. Oelbaum (Toronto) urged that the present resolution on record - namely that a central office be established as soon as possible - should stand, and that a committee should be appointed to again discuss cooperation with the Congress.

The London delegate reported that a professor of a western university had made a profoundly anti-Semitic speech in Strathroy and that, being a member of the Lions' Club, the delegate had obtained permission to have the Jewish side of the question presented at a future meeting.

38. Letter from Caiserman, February 20, to I. I. Harpell, responding to anti-Semitic statements in his book The New Deal vs. The Old System of Exploitation issued at Gardendale, PQ.

- Letter from Caiserman, March 12, to M. D. Waldman of American Jewish Committee of New York reporting on meeting with Harpell, his editor M. Drolet, a French Canadian anti-Semite familiar with the old anti-Jewish accusations, Nathan Gordon and G. Cohen of the Canadian Jewish Review. Harpell was bitter against Bennett for personal reasons, and felt impelled to avenge himself on economic establishments by a sort of social revolution. The meeting may have cleared some prejudices from his mind. He is also impressed with the developments in the Jewish Standard by which a number of Zionists lost considerable sums.

- Letter from Caiserman, March 27, to Harpell with figures on holdings of foreign loans by major American syndicates.

- Letter from Caiserman, March 27, to M. Drolet of Garden City Press with figures on American financial organisations and their shares of outstanding foreign loans.

- Letter from Harpell that Jews are acting recklessly in defending wrongdoers such as the Rothschildites and the Sassoonites; also the publishers of the Jewish Standard of Toronto who defrauded the printing trades of that city.

39. Letter from National Labour Committee, New York, February 21, to H. M. Caiserman, re conflicting dates of Congress and Gewerkshaftern campaigns in Saskatoon.

40. Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, February 22: "And Now, Ontario?" on proposed bill by Glass.

- Letter from Caiserman, February 23, to F. Catzman, Toronto:

"You have probably read in the press of our first triumph with the Hyman Bill. I remember when we submitted the Hyman Bill to New York, London, Paris, Bristol, Switzerland, etc., many Jewish legal lights of international repute told us that the Hyman Bill, sponsored by the Canadian Jewish Congress, while being good legislation, will not be effective.

"The Whittaker trial in Winnipeg has proven definitely that it is a marvellous instrument, and that Congress committees in the other provinces will double and triple efforts to bring about similar legislation all over Canada."

41. Letter from H. Vechsler of Jabotinsky Reception Committee, from Montreal, February 25:

"After personal conversation with both Mr. Vladimir Jabotinsky and Mr. A. J. Freiman, I am convinced that Canada can play the leading role in achieving peace in the Zionist ranks.

"What we need is not martyrdom, but a positive dynamic leadership. Today when general Zionists, the world over, are breaking or have broken into little groups, because of lack of colour or platform; today when Mizrachists may not go to the next Congress; today when Group B may also join them; there is only one man with that necessary, positive, dynamic, and logically minded leadership to lead us out of the muddle - Vladimir Jabotinsky.

"If you have convinced yourself that you have a warm sympathy for the creed taught by Vladimir Jabotinsky, then this is an invitation to come to the organisation meeting of his Montreal friends.

"We shall meet Tuesday evening, February 26 at 8.30 p.m. in Room 27 of the Hebrew Educational Institute."

42. File of Rabbi Harry J. Stern correspondence, March 2-November 12:

- Letter from R. P. J. Paré, national chaplain of Association catholique de la jeunesse canadienne française, March 2, to Rabbi Stern, recalling their voyage across the Atlantic together. He remains an active friend "of you and yours" and has expressed himself to the Hon. Athanase David and others in this vein; he appreciates Jewish protests against persecution of Catholics in Mexico.

- Caiserman letter, March 18, to Rabbi Stern re JEWISH CHRONICLE (London) article, March 8 on "Canadian Jewish Congress Achievements".

- Congress Yiddish release, "Catholic Leaders Pleased with Rabbi's Statement against Naziism and Communism; Rabbi Stern's editorial commending Vatican statement on Naziism reprinted in French-language press of Quebec."

- Invitation to ministers to luncheon in June at Montefiore Club with Dr. Everett Clinchy on Jewish-Christian goodwill, sponsored by several Protestant ministers and Rabbi Stern.

- Letter from Harry Wallinsky, November 12, regarding exhibit of cartoons by Canadian-born artist, M. L. Schwartz, at the National Produced-in-Canada Exhibition in Sun Life Building. LE PETIT JOURNAL had protested against a Jewish artist being allowed to exhibit; attempt was made to destroy the caricatures; constant watch was instituted; it was suggested that cartoons of such Jews as Einstein, Brandeis, Rabbi S. Wise, Cardozo, etc., be eliminated.

43. Mimeographed circular from Congress, March 3, drawing attention to 85th birthday of Dr. T. G. Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia.

- Congress telegram of congratulations to President Masaryk.

44. File of correspondence with M. A. Gray of Winnipeg, March 4-August 9:

- Caiserman letter, March 4, to Gray - success of Winnipeg experience with colony is stimulating interest in a similar effort in Quebec. Enquiries about procedures to secure government cooperation.

- Caiserman letter, August 9, to Gray: American Jewish Committee and American Jewish Congress recommend that, failing cooperation of Christian churches and the media, Jewish communities should not sponsor mass meetings of protest. Such action in isolation may do more harm than good. Canadian Congress approved this position.

45. Correspondence file about Arab anti-Semite, Stephen Haboush, who was lecturing across Canada, often in churches and masonic lodges:

- Letter from J. Freedman and Rev. A. Babb of Saint John.

- Mimeographed report re Stephen Haboush. He had addressed a Montreal meeting on February 26 attacking Jews; as a Galilean, a true Palestinian, he hates Jews like poison. He also spoke in Montreal schools.

- Caiserman letter, March 3, to Rabbi H. J. Stern, asking him to determine the activities of Haboush in Protestant circles.

- Caiserman letter, March 3, to A.J. Freiman:

"An Arab by the name of Stephen Haboush, who calls himself 'The Shepherd of Galilee', appears in his colourful garbs and addresses various churches.

"His theme is, how the Arabs are being dispossessed in Palestine, that the Jews have not contributed anything to the development of the country, and he is collecting money to fight Zionism.

"It seems to me that it is important that his movements be checked up, and that the Zionist Organisation send a speaker wherever he has already spoken in the name of Christianity, in order to dispell his misrepresentations."

- Reply from Mr. Freiman, March 13:

"Stephen Haboush has travelled throughout Ontario and has been answered a number of times. The last time Archie Bennett answered him when he spoke on Oshawa. He is evidently an exploiter."

- Letter from Horace R. Cohen, March 4, to Caiserman about anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic speaker, Haboush.
- Notification by Caiserman, March 8, of presence of Haboush, 'Shepherd of Galilee' on lecture circuit in schools, evangelical circles, fraternal groups.
- Letter from Department of Immigration, March 15, to A. J. Paull: "Haboush visitor in Canada, lecturer on Palestine, social preacher of U.S. Methodist Episcopal church."
- Reports from S. Kunkes of Shelburne, Ontario, and from S. Sky of South Porcupine, Ontario, March 14, on Haboush visit in their communities.
- Letter from Rev. Babb, March 18: "Committee with Mr. Babb and B. R. Guss waited on the Chief Justice of the province. Our Haman will not be so successful in Saint John."
- Letter from Leo Mahrer of Vancouver, March 18: Fraternal groups in that city will not allow Haboush propaganda.
- Enquiry from Louis Solomon, March 20, to Grand Lodge of Georgia, AF&AM, about Haboush, who pretends to be a member of Gate City Lodge of Atlanta.
- Reply, April 7, that he never was a member of the lodge.
- Letter from A. Shayne, secretary of Cornwall Lodge No. 1188, Bnai Brith, March 25, to Congress enquiring further about Haboush.
- Reply from Caiserman, April 2: Information sent to A. Davis is confirmed by credible witnesses.
- Letter from A. Horowitz of Cornwall, April 30: "Mr. Haboush was engaged to speak in the United Church but several days earlier we spoke to the committee of the church that nothing was to be mentioned about Jews and, in fact, in his address he mentioned not one word."
- Caiserman response, May 13: "Our committees were advised in time across the country, and they prevented the repetition of the Montreal occurrence."
- Letter from Montreal office, April 29, to Mayor A. Horowitz of Cornwall: "Haboush scheduled to speak there the following day."
- Letter from E. Ain, Carleton Place, Ontario, May 22: "He had discussed Haboush with mayor, the reeve and the minister; they made sure Haboush did not speak about Jews."

- Telegram from C. M. Rosenbloom in the maritimes, September 4; Haboush touring eastern provinces, scheduled to speak in Saint John.

- Caiserman letter to C. M. Rosenblum, of Sydney: "Haboush has spoken anti-Semitism where he did not expect a Jewish audience. See the convenors to make sure he speaks on themes that have nothing to do with Jews."

46. Invitation to labour unions, March 4, to join the economic committee of the Congress, to deal with "one of the most dramatic problems in Jewish life, a problem which creates insurmountable problems for Jewish philanthropy and for the very future of our communal life: the discrimination against Jewish labour, not only in industrial and commercial establishments but also in home industries and in the most menial trades.

"The discrimination manifests itself in gentile establishments and in Jewish establishments alike.

"We need not tell you the catastrophic meaning of such growing discrimination if not checked in time.

"The Economic Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress has undertaken a crusade - without offending the susceptibilities of those whom we approach - to bring about the gradual change. We are happy to report that we have met success.

"But in order to approach the problem, having at our disposal all the experiences available in the community, we have decided to invite the following organisations, and to request them to appoint their members to our committee: the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, Bnai Brith, YMHA, National Associated Women's Wear, Millinery Association, Men's Clothing Association and the International Trade Unions."

47. Minutes of Publications Committee, March 7, approving reprinting of article, "Do Jews Control Business?" from American Hebrew, of February 15.

48. Copy of Letters Patent of Jewish Peoples' Association, recorded under Quebec Companies Act, on March 7.

- Also by-laws and applicants' charter.

49. "Les Juifs en Autriche", in Semaine religieuse de Québec, No. 27, March 7, p. 428.

- Letter from Congress, May 17, to Sensen Verlag in Vienna, requesting statistics on Austrian Jews.

50. Request from Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations in London, March 7, to Congress, for Passover relief overseas.

- Regret that all relief funds have been distributed, March 22.

- Congress invitation to meeting of synagogues on March 31 to discuss "Moes Chitin" for Federation.

51. Yiddish letter from Workmen's Circle, Hamilton, December 18, 1933, to Council of Jewish Organisations of Hamilton:

"On December 16 our meeting discussed whether we should remain in the Council or resign from it. We have resolved not to remain any longer with your Council.

"Our branch wish to make it clear that our decision does not isolate us from the effort against anti-Semitism. On the contrary, we are deeply convinced of the urgent need to combat the wave of anti-Semitism which is sweeping the nations, not least our own city. But we differ as to the means.

"Furthermore, we do not consider anti-Semitism a passing phenomenon in capitalistic society, but a direct result of this system. Upon this foundation, our readiness to combat this evil is constant....We therefore hold that our efforts against anti-Semitism should turn against the entire system when grow both anti-Semitism and Fascism. This effort can be made only by the workers and the poor, and in close identification with the proletarians of other lands.

"The Jewish Council undertook from its very beginning to fight Hitlerism and anti-Semitism. Quite aside from discussion as to its execution of its mission, we reaffirm that it has not moved a finger in this area. This vital issue on which the fate of the Jewish masses depends has been put in the realm of an eventuality and a possibility, not as an existing evil in Canada now. The Council cannot deal with it, and therefore its existence is the less justified.

"We understand that the Council is affiliated with the Canadian Jewish Congress and tend to see that the passivity of the Council to fight against anti-Semitism and Fascism is along the general line followed by the Congress, a natural result of the views of Congress leaders on the movements in our capitalist society. They are part of our social order, and cannot expect to wage such a struggle. The Congress program against anti-Semitism cannot possibly result in anything effective, for it does not touch the source whence anti-Semitism springs.

"We therefore cannot share in responsibility for a program which is contrary to the interests of the Jewish workers and the Jewish poor. We need only refer to Caiserman's role in the students' strike in Montreal."

- Caiserman Yiddish letter, February 14, 1935, to Workmen's Circle, Hamilton:

"Are you proposing that we wait with folded arms for the social revolution? On the contrary, just as we fight capitalism day by day, we should systematically fight every manifestation of Jew-hatred.

"In order to institute an informed campaign against anti-Semitism, for example, we have begun social and economic research for Canadian Jewry in relation to other ethnic groups in Canada. A score of the ablest Jewish economists are engaged in this work. We hope to publish their findings. Is this important? If not, your withdrawal is justified."

In addition, Caiserman reported on the clipping bureau set up by Congress, its mailing list, the distribution of pamphlet materials and case work.

"I do not know whether yours is a Communist group or a Socialist. If it is Communist, I beg you to tear up my letter for I would not discuss with you.

"But if you are Socialists, you know that Canadian Socialists and those of the US and of other lands do not work with Communists directly or in student leagues or in other fabricated fronts they use to confuse our public affairs." As a Socialist Caiserman has been faithful to this principle.

"But what has this to do with Congress? With the Hamilton Jewish Council? With the nine standing committees and their constant systematic work for colonising Jews, for the combatting of discrimination of Jews against other Jews, for boycotting German imports? These are issues that concern you as well if you are Socialists.

"Why did you not invite me to report to you before you adopted your decision? How can you justify your arbitrary statement that Congress has done nothing about anti-Semitism? I trust you will deal with this matter responsibly and tactfully."

- Caiserman letter, March 6, to Hamilton Workmen's Circle, asking for a reply to his letter of February 14.

- Letter from Workmen's Circle, March 18, to Caiserman:

"We are concerned with the battle against Capitalism, the root of anti-Semitism and of Fascism...The Congress does not intend to fight Capitalism or Fascism because its leaders are of that class of rich which is interested in possessing the capitalistic system. Of the 66 names on your letterhead, all belong to the capitalistic class, not only by their social position but also ideologically. Among them are leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties, and prominent industrialists who have repeatedly shown that they are prepared to sell the poor for a few cents profit (boycott of Germany). They discriminate against Jewish

workers no less cruelly than do the official anti-Semites. Its record is a long chain of anti-labour acts: Your own part in the students' strike, Rabbi Sach's statement opposing the Toronto anti-Fascist demonstration of July 11, 1933, the confusion Congress is creating with its slogan of 'One People'. You need not threaten us with Communism. We are not political. We do not see an enemy in Communism; they are a force against Capitalism. We have joined the League against War and Fascism which is determined to hit directly at the root - the Capitalistic system."

- Caiserman reply, March 27:

"We are pleased with your resignation from the Congress, now that we know your views. Like other ethnic groups in the country, the Jews consider themselves a group with members from all classes, and we deal with the problems which we have in common."

- Caiserman letter, March 10, to Mr. Zwonkin of Hamilton, enquiring about the nature of the group:

"Is it possible for you to appear before the Arbeiter Ring and discuss with them the matter on the basis of the facts which are contained in my letter to them, and see if you can persuade them to rejoin the Council? Also, please point out to them that in planning our Campaign for the Relief of Stricken European Jewry, we included the Ort, which I am sure is dear to their heart."

- Letter from S. Zwonkin of Hamilton, March 25, to Caiserman:

"It is not worth giving them any time or attention. The branch consists of some 15 members of whom half have long been absent from meetings. The several who carry on are wealthy businessmen; one of them is a member of the party, the others being rejected because of their business activity. They have no influence in the community....They complain that you have hindered meetings with Fred Donner of Winnipeg."

- Caiserman letter, March 31, to Zwonkin: "The students' strike was organised by the Young Communist League; only Jewish pupils were called out. The local press, prejudiced as it is, could exploit this. Scores of Jewish children lost their scholarships as a result, as I know from very personal information."

52. File of correspondence between Peter Bercovitch, M.L.A., and Caiserman, March 12-December 11:

- Copy of Sauve Bill No. 194 for the repeal of Section 7 of the Sunday Observance Act, first and second readings in March, 1935; sent to Caiserman, April 11."

- Letter, May 11: "I am now enclosing my Bill and you will notice it is even more complete than the one I gave you yesterday. Even though the Bill I gave you yesterday was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Taschereau, it was withdrawn before the end of the Session."

53. Invitation to members of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance to meeting of Labour Party of Canada, Quebec section, March 12; report of committee named at Cartier nomination meeting.

54. Minutes of Boycott Committee, March 12, with representatives of Council of Jewish Women and of Temple Emanuel Sisterhood, Montreal. Unsuccessful effort to organise women's Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League.

55. Correspondence with Vancouver, March 14-December 10:

- Letter from Leo Mahrer, March 14, re visit of Karlsruhe; articles in Sun and News Herald and replies by Rabbis Samuel Cass and J. L. Zlotnick: "When there is any imminent danger, our people are most active; when, however, that danger appears to have passed, interest ceases and it is impossible to obtain attendance at meetings."

- Letter from Caiserman, March 22, to Rabbi Cass, chairman of Joint Anti-Defamation Committee of Congress and Bnai Brith.

- Letter from Rabbi Cass, April 30, with anti-Semitic leaflets distributed in Vancouver.

- Letter from Caiserman, August 19, to H. W. Zimmerman, president of Congress in B.C.: "Disappointed by the non-cooperation of the important leaders in the community in campaign for overseas relief. You have lost some of your enthusiasm....Congress has dropped the relief work from its program....Why not proceed to a general reorganization of the Congress committee?....We realise that unless we represent the various shades of opinion in our community, our representative appeal would be insignificant.... We have reduced Jew-baiting in every part of the country to only a fraction of what it was when we first came."

- Letter to Rabbi Cass, October 1: "During the last few days we have discovered how Nazi literature is introduced into Canada: in the bottom of cases of merchandise shipped to this country from Germany....It is thus we have received three new pamphlets."

- Letter to W. M. Zimmerman, Congress chairman, October 21, alerting him to meeting of Amateur Athletic Union regarding Olympic Games; suggesting approach to Vancouver member of executive.

- Letter from Cass, November 7, to Caiserman:

"We had decided here to gather together a committee of the Roman Catholic group, the Trades and Labour Union group, and a group representing the Canadian Jewish Congress.

"Following that decision, I interviewed the secretary of the Trades and Labour Council, Mr. Percy Bengough.

"We were about to call this composite committee for a luncheon with Dr. Gillespie, when Mr. Zimmerman received a communication from Mr. Morris Greene of Victoria, informing us that an executive committee of the A.A.U. was being held in Vancouver, November 3, and that we should have a talk with the president of the A.A.U. in British Columbia, Mr. Porter, before the meeting.

"Mr. Zimmerman asked Mr. Porter for ten minutes with Mr. W. C. Levin. They both were surprised, when instead of meeting Mr. Porter, they actually met the entire executive and spent close to an hour with them. Mr. Zimmerman tells me that overwhelming sympathy was with us, with the exception of the Olympic representative.

"The B.C. Executive had written to the Convention Secretary, to the effect that, before Canadian athletes compete in Germany, the Olympic Committee should make a thorough investigation of the reports with regard to discrimination which emanate from Germany.

"The British Columbia A.A.U. will send its nine votes through a proxy and these votes will be against holding the Olympics in Germany, unless the Olympic Committee very definitely and concretely denies the discrimination against Jews competing for the Olympics. The votes will be carried by the Winnipeg representative.

"Yesterday's papers carried the resolution passed by the local district Trade and Labour Council, calling for a boycott of German goods and specifically a boycott of the Olympics. If you could get an expression of protest from the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, the Knights of Pythias, the Trades and Labour Council and our own Jewish bodies, I feel that our desire might be accomplished.

"A Hamilton rowing club is sending out raffle tickets to raise money for the Olympics. Our people, who are receiving them are sending them back immediately with a word of protest."

- Letter from Rabbi Cass, November 20: "A.A.U. turned down the mass of protests without much discussion."

56A. Letters from Mrs. Lilian Wetstein-Mendelsohn of the Saturday Night Club Open Forum, to Caiserman:

- March 14: objecting to Caiserman intervening with Rabbi B. Goldstein's coming to lecture in Montreal on anti-Semitism.

- March 15: enquiring whether Caiserman intervention was personal or on behalf of Congress.

- March 22: objecting to Caiserman calling the forum a left group; it is open to all opinions.

57. Copy of letter from W. Whittaker of Canadian Nationalist Party, March 19, to E. A. McKenzie in Shaunavon, Sask. 6 pages.

- Another letter, March 27. 2 pages.
- A third letter to E. A. Mackenzie of Shaunavon, March 28. 3 pages.
- Letter from William Agranove, of Toronto, from Jerusalem where he was visiting, March 25, to Caiserman, transmitting an enquiry from an Egyptian Jew about the Whittaker case in Winnipeg.

58. Minutes of committee on Kitchens for the Unemployed, March 20.

- Conference, March 24, on disposal of Kitchen's assets.
- Continuation of conference, March 31.
- Invitation from People's Relief Organization for the Unemployed to conference on April 7.
- Minutes of continuation conference, April 7.
- Invitation to Caiserman to meeting of board of directors, April 10.
- Invitation to meeting, April 20.
- Invitation to meeting of People's Relief Organisation for the Unemployed, June 18.
- Extract from the minutes of the Jewish People's Relief for the Unemployed, June 20. K. Engel replaced as manager by B. Lachovitsky.

59. File of correspondence between Caiserman and Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath of Toronto, February 18-December 16:

- Letter from Eisendrath to Caiserman, March 21:

"A few days ago I learned, through the League Against War and Fascism, that the German film, "Germany Awakens", was to be privately shown in Toronto at the Madison Theatre. Immediately I got into touch with the Parliament Buildings, and arranged for a screening of the film this afternoon, with the censors.

"The film had been represented to the Censor Board as being a travelogue and therefore was going to be shown without previewing. However, the picture turned out to be a frankly propagandistic film and Mr. Hardwicke, the Chief Censor, was so incensed over the obvious misrepresentation and the attempt to put something over him, that he definitely stated that under no circumstances would the film be shown in Ontario.

"The film was being sponsored by the United German Society, and Mr. Hardwicke had in his possession the card of the representative

of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines. Having felt that these steamship companies were reliable, he would not have bothered viewing the pictures had his attention not been called to this matter. Of course, I informed him of the general propaganda that the steamship companies have been bringing to this continent.

"The Censor Board was informed that this film had already been shown in a number of centres in both Western and Eastern Canada. This is one time you will have to give credit to the League Against War and Fascism for having apprised us of this picture."

- Caiserman to Eisendrath, April 29:

"Mr. Luchkovich took our suggested amendment to article 203 of the criminal code, which was formulated by our Mr. Nathan Gordon with the help of Mr. S. W. Jacobs and other lawyers during the last session of Parliament, and introduced same again now.

"Our amendment, as you know, was presented by a Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress to Mr. Meighen, who promised to support the measure. It was afterwards submitted to the Law Committee, which passes upon every legislation before acceptance, and we understand that it was approved by them. It then came back to the minister of Justice and we are creditably informed that he also approved of same, but when it arrived in the Cabinet, it was apparently killed.

"When Mr. S. W. Jacobs, our president, noticed and recognised the Bill of Mr. Luchkovich, he persuaded him not to introduce the legislation at the present time, because it had no chance for adoption and to wait until the Fall when a Liberal government will replace the present one (this is Mr. Jacobs' expectation) and the chances of putting through the legislation will be much better. It seems that Mr. Luchkovich followed Mr. Jacobs advice. At least that was the impression of Mr. Jacobs when I saw him last."

- Letter from Eisendrath to Caiserman, May 16:

"Once again we have been forced to bow to the Zionist Organisation of Canada, as it seems that they have the right of way in every place and every season.

"I went West fully believing that I was to launch a campaign for the Congress and for European Relief, only to discover that, inasmuch as they had a drive scheduled for next Sunday, it had been extensively advertised that there would be no solicitation of funds.

"This was indeed shocking to me as I had hoped that my first visit to the West would be fully exploited and capitalised to the benefit

of our poverty-stricken organisation.

"Having launched their campaign in Toronto on April 14, it seems to me they had no right whatsoever to be stringing it out until May 19 in Winnipeg and thus hamstringing every other organisation. My first Western visit will never come again; and I am convinced that a most golden opportunity has been missed, as rarely have I experienced anywhere the enthusiasm which marked my visit.

"The Western Division is pretty much in agreement with us that the Congress must divorce itself from outside fund raising activities and sell itself and its own very vital story. The 'L'Achat Chez Nous' material made a deep impression and I think that, with an intensive campaign directly exclusively to Congress, we will be able to raise, not large money, but the modest amount necessary to carry on our most important work.

"In reading your very excellent Anti-Defamation reports - which should be able to sell Congress anywhere - I was deeply chagrined to read for the first time of what had been done relative to the Anti-Libel Law in Ontario, without the matter having been officially referred to myself at any time.

"I have learned on high governmental authority that the reason it was not introduced at this session was not due to a crowded agenda but, rather, to the person introducing it; had it been handled by Croll from the beginning, as I would have recommended, it might have had a different reception."

- Letter from Caiserman to Eisendrath, May 17:

"As far back as March 14, having learned that Mr. Glass contemplated to introduce a Bill in the Legislature, I wrote to the Toronto Office, from which I quote as follows: 'As to the Bill, I beg to suggest that both Mr. Croll and Mr. Hepburn be seen by Mr. A. J. Freiman in order that the legislation be introduced this year if at all possible. Mr. Freiman happens to know both gentlemen very well and if Mr. Glass will approve our suggestion, I believe I could arrange that Mr. Freiman join Mr. Glass and anyone else whom our Toronto executive will appoint to see Messrs. Croll and Hepburn.'

"I never contemplated other than that Mr. Glass, being the Member of Parliament, act on the initiative of our executive in Toronto. What I did from here was to see to it that Mr. Freiman and Mr. Sam Factor be included in the committee, if at all possible.

"For your information, Mr. Peter Bercovitch, M.L.A., any time he has to address the House on a matter of Jewish interest, of his own free will consults the Congress leadership as to the stand he might take. I take it for granted that the same prevails in Toronto and that as chairman of the Anti-Defamation Committee, you are behind the entire legislative attempt.

"From the newspapers and hearsay, I learned that Mrs. Freiman had visited the Archbishop and I naturally communicated with the Freimans, offering Congress cooperation which expressed itself in supplying them with important materials.

"Mr. Freiman in the meantime used his wide connections in Ottawa which have resulted in a very fine editorial published in the Citizen and similar activity - reports of which I have not received as yet, which made me telephone yesterday to Mr. Freiman and arrange to meet him next Monday in Montreal.

"As you see, Mr. Freiman, who is the honorary vice-president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, saw the acting premier without even mentioning that he was going to do it. Since the approach was well taken just the same, and also due to the fact that we are making an attempt to gain the Ottawa community for the Congress (which up to date we have not succeeded), we did not raise objections which, as you know, would not have been accepted at the present juncture.

"In other words, the Congress office has not initiated the activity in Ottawa nor have we any control over it at the present time."

- Letter from Eisendrath to Caiserman, October 31:

"Following a conference with Mr. Lou Marsh, sporting editor of The Toronto Daily Star, I realise that our task with regard to arousing public opinion against Canada's participation in the Olympics is a most formidable one.

"The sporting editor, and the sport world as a whole, takes the position that the whole matter is an internal problem that concerns Germany and not ourselves. I had quite a verbal tussle with Mr. Marsh, but left in the very best of spirits, and with the request from him that I contribute an article on the subject for his sporting page. I shall endeavour to do this in the near future.

"But one most important thing which I derived from this conference is the fact that Canadians will not be influenced by American opinion. The most of names that I marshalled before him was of little avail. They will, however, be greatly influenced by British opinion. Therefore, it is imperative that you secure and send to me at your very earliest opportunity whatever material you may have that comes out of England or other places in the Empire."

60. Letter from Emma Goldman from Toronto, March 24, to H. M. Caiserman.

61. Letter from the Cairo League against German Anti-Semitism, March 29:

- a. German propagandists are selling cheaply engravings with messages of value to them. The Egyptian committee urges the Canadian Jewish Congress to follow their example.
- b. Merchants dealing with Germany should beware of the danger of their investments and shipments to Germany if war should come.
- c. Jewish movie-makers should introduce pro-Jewish messages in

the news films they are producing.

62. Extract from article: "If the Boss Did the Selling" by Percy Gomery in april issue of Canadian Business issued by Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Montreal.

63. Undated Yiddish printed declaration by Zionist Socialist Council, Montreal, "From 'Non-Partizanship' to 'Fraud' or worse..." challenging the Communists to deny that ICOR is not a purely Communist organisation; of the moneys raised by ICOR last year, only 43% was transmitted to Biro Bidjan.

64. Report letter from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise from New York, April 2, to Caiserman on his visit to Germany:

"The situation of the Jews in Germany has reached the lowest ebb. The utter hopelessness of the position of every man, woman and child of Jewish blood within the Reich became so apparent to me that it blotted out all the details, and makes it impossible to draw a picture other than one of the blackest despair.

"The detailed reports from Germany daily recite some new indignity or some new curtailment of the rights of the Jews as human beings.

"As soon as I arrived in Germany, I realised that there was a feeling of terror. Upon enquiry, I was surprised to learn that during the fortnight prior to my arrival, a radical change had taken place in the attitude of Germany toward the Jews. The 'Party' is convinced that the rest of the world does not and will not concern itself about the Jewish question, and that its leaders have a free hand in dealing with any one question or any one group without the slightest restraint.

"In recent weeks you have read of the restrictions of Jewish employment in the smallest trades. Even newspaper vendors must now be Aryans. Our people are advised by the secret police that they cannot prepare their people for different occupations in Germany. Nor dare they publicly or privately discuss the will of the German Jews to remain in their native land. Jews who wish to make public addresses to their co-religionists must submit them to the secret police, and they must be read verbatim.

"The position of the Jewish children where there are no Jewish schools is too cruel and humiliating for words.

"The Jews of Germany must dig new trenches and readjust: intensive defense of the decency of Jewish life. When I tell you that they were happy to see me, I do not suggest that my person meant anything to them, but to emphasise that my presence, as a representative of the American community, meant more to them than I can possibly communicate to you.

"Their leaders are straining every nerve to maintain the self-respect of their fellow-Jews, to sustain their institutions, to protect the weak and to encourage the strong.

"During the past year they raised far in excess of 13,000,000 marks, which at the present rate of exchange is \$5,220,800 - this in the face of rapidly declining wealth and equally increasing dependence.

"If American help is withdrawn, their morale will be shattered before they are physically crippled by our lack of cooperation. Continuing work in Germany for the German refugees, and for the migration to Palestine and other lands so far transcends the amount of money we can possibly send, that it is the paramount duty of every American Jew to meet this problem first, and to make up his mind to continue meeting it for some time to come.

"The solution is that the young and mobile must leave. Those who must remain must receive the encouragement and help of the outside world in order that they do not become a diseased mass completely unable to defend themselves against the accusations of their persecutors. For that would leave on the Jews of the world a plague spot which cannot but infect all Israel now, and torture our children and our children's children for generations."

- Letter reproduced by Congress, May 22, and distributed across the country.

65. Letter from Ryerson Press, April 4, to Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath re Yellow Leaves which the firm is distributing in Canada. Book published in New York and London, and no complaints have been made there. The Canadian agent bears no responsibility for the contents.

66. Pierre Chaloult, "Israel" in Vivre, official organ of Jeune-Canada, April 12, edited by Jean-Louis Gagnon.

- Response by Caiserman, June 16, to Jean-Louis Gagnon, editor.

- Letter from Chaloult, July 15, in response to Caiserman's letter of June 16, 24 pages: The interests of Canadian Jews and French Canadians are incompatible. Denies he is anti-Christian any more than Torquemada was anti-Christian. He reaffirms the veracity of the Protocols as published by Mgr. Jouin; events consequent to their publication confirm the prediction in the document. Approves the attitude of the church towards the Jews in the middle ages. Approves of the Spanish inquisition which saved the country the tragedy of religious wars.

- Letter from Caiserman, July 30: Chaloult's sources are so dubious that the more balanced views of popes and judges will have no effect.

67. "The Canadian Jewish Congress, Its Aims and Purposes," a letter from Montreal, by I. M. Posnancky, in Philadelphia Jewish World, April 22.

68. H. M. Caiserman: "The Canadian Jewish Congress" in Canadian Jewish Magazine, Passover issue, pages 16-17.

69. Congress western executive minutes:

- April 3, report of ad hoc committee proposing setting up of office jointly with Jewish Immigrant Aid Society.

70. Minutes of Committee on Economic Questions.

- April 4. Caiserman referred to cooperative colony established near Winnipeg a year ago. He also reported on the reinstatement of workers who lost their jobs after strike.

- October 30. Report on Caiserman - Devoir controversy on Achat Chez Nous. The Chambre de Commerce dissociated itself from the movement. Moritz Haltrecht noted the contradiction between the entire Canadian press opposing the German government for persecuting Jews and the Canadian government not permitting any German Jews to come to Canada.

71. Mimeographed letter from Congress, April 9, to Jewish employers not to discriminate against Jewish workers but to maintain or increase their proportion on the employment rolls.

72. Report in Devoir, January 30: "Le travail du dimanche; il reprend dans la grande industrie; conclusions du Congrès de la Ligue du Dimanche."

"Memoire de la Ligue du Dimanche au premier ministre", in Semaine Religieuse de Montréal, Vol. 94, No. 8, February 20, pages 120-122.

Olwar Asselin, "L'Observance dominical" in L'Ordre, April 18, urging that any change in Sunday observance law be made in spirit of sincere religion and not to attack any particular minority.

- Minutes of Congress meeting, April 22, re Sauvé Bill to abrogate Section 7 of Sunday observance law: Nathan Gordon, Maxwell Goldstein, Peter Bercovitch and H. M. Caiserman.

- "La semaine du dimanche" by the Ligue du Dimanche, in Semaine Religieuse de Montréal, Vol. 94, No. 17, April 24, pages 294-299.

- "Dimanche chrétien, dimanche païen" by Eugene L'Heureux, in Action catholique, April 27.

- "La Semaine du Dimanche", by Mgr. A. Harbour, in La Semaine Religieuse de Montréal, Vol. 94, No. 18, May 1, pages 306-311.

- Press report from Quebec by Alexis Gagnon, May 3: "Les Juifs et le dimanche; grave débat en marge du bill Sauvé; l'attitude du premier ministre."

- Report in Gazette, May 3, by Abel Vineberg: "Court to Judge Lord's Day Bill; Sauvé's Amending Measure Delayed by Taschereau Action; Long Discussion Held on Repeal of Section Allowing Jews to Work Sunday."

- Report in Devoir, May 3, from Quebec: Le bill Sauvé abrogeant la clause 7 de la loi provinciale pour l'observance du dimanche; explications du député des Deux Montagnes; M. Bercovitch fait appel à la tolérance; Mr. Taschereau cite l'opinion des avocats Charles Lanctot et L.-E. Beaulieu contre de droit de rappel; ce que disait M. Bourassa en 1906; Québec a le pouvoir de faire disparaître le privilège accordé aux Juifs, prétend M. Duplessis; la Chambre, par un vote de 39 à 8, adopte l'amendement Taschereau, qui réfère le cas à la Cour d'Appel."

- Article by Omer Héroux in the Devoir of May 3, "Le Privilège juif, la loi du dimanche et le débat d'hier."

- Editorials in Canadian Jewish Chronicle of May 10, "Jean Paul Sauvé....", on the Sunday law repeal, "and Henri Bourassa", on his address about anti-Semitism.

- Statement from the Montreal Ligue du dimanche "Pour une observance meilleure du dimanche" in the Quebec City Action catholique of September 24.

- Canadian Press Quebec dispatch, October 1: "Right to Abrogate Canadian Press Quebec report, June 5: Case to Amend Act May be Heard Here; Request Made for Hearing in Matter of Sunday Observance Law."

- Canadian Press Quebec dispatch, May 22: "Sunday Labour Case Counsel Announced; Sunday Observance Act Point to be Argued".

- Devoir editorial on "Sunday Observance" reprinted in Gazette, May 24: "Sunday Law Argued; Case Debated before Court of Appeals".

- Quebec report in Devoir, October 1: "Les Juifs et le dimanche; la référence en Court d'appel sur le droit pour la législature d'abroger l'article 7".

- Report in Action catholique, October 1: "La Court d'Appel entend les plaidoyers relatives à la loi du dimanche; en vertu d'un arrêté ministériel, en date du 14 mai, le lieutenant gouverneur en Conseil avait soumis deux questions à la Cour d'Appel."

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- Quebec report in Devoir, October 2: "Les Juifs et le dimanche".

- Canadian Press report, December 3: "Province Upheld on Sabbath Laws".

- Quebec report in Devoir, December 3: "L'arrêt de la Cour d'appel au sujet du privilège juif de travailler le dimanche; la législature provinciale a droit d'abroger l'article 7 de la loi du dimanche".

- Quebec report in Devoir, December 4: "L'arrêt de la Cour d'appel au sujet du privilège juif de travailler le dimanche; notes de Sir Mathias Tellier."

- Quebec report in Devoir, December 5, "La question du travail des Juifs, le dimanche; pas d'appel en Cour suprême".

- "Bloc notes" on Sunday observance by O. H. (Omer Héroux) in Devoir, December 5.

73. Letters from Joint Distribution Committee, N.Y., April 20 and May 2, regarding Fernando Friedman of Barcelona.

74. J.V. McAree, "Jews Just as Good as Anyone Else" in Toronto MAIL AND EMPIRE, April 23.

- Letter of reaction, April 25, from Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath to editors.

75. Yiddish leaflet issued by Left Poale Zion Party of U.S. and Canada, printed in Canada in red ink.

76. Printed publications, Canadian Jewish Congress, No.1, May 1935: Jew Baiting in Canada, Anti-Semitic Organizations and Groups in Operations from 1933 to the Present Time, 8 pages.

- No. 2, May 1935, Yiddish: Canadian Jewish Congress, A Bit of a Summary, by I.M. Posnansky, 4 pages.

- Reprinted in Eagle, May 28, and in Daily Hebrew Journal of Toronto, June 4.

77. Nathan Gordon, A Reply to the Pamphlet 4 Protocols distributed by the British Israel Prayer League, Vancouver, Another Forgery, Protocol No. 1 of 1439, reprinted from Canadian Jewish Review, May 1935. Canadian Jewish Congress, 3 pages.

- A Protocol of 1860, A Reply to Protocol No. 2 in 4 Protocols, Canadian Jewish Congress, n.d., 3 pages.

- A Protocol of 1869, The Fatal Discourse of Rabbi Reichhorn, A Reply to Protocol No. 3 in 4 Protocols. Canadian Jewish Congress, 1936, 3 pages.

- A Protocol of 1919, A Reply to Protocol No.4 in Four Protocols. Canadian Jewish Congress, 1936, 2 pages.

78. Rabbi Julius Berger. A Reply to Modern Jew-baiting Based Upon Falsifications in Talmudic Texts. Montreal, Canadian Jewish Congress, n.d., 4 pages (mimeo).

79. "Les conférences de M. Bourassa," in Action nationale, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1935, pages 257-265.

80. Action patriotique, Bulletin mensuel de la Société St. Jean-Baptiste de Québec, No. 17, May 1935, devoted entirely to articles against Jews, largely by Hogue from the Devoir, also by Lucien Parizeau in Ordre, on Achat Chez Nous and on Jews' efforts to secure a site for a synagogue.

81. Gratien Gélinas, "Du patriotisme, ça?" in Action nationale May 1935, pages 292-294.

82. Le patriote journal hebdomadaire, Vol. 3, No. 1, May 2, 1935 - No. 52, April 23, 1936.

83. Le Petit défenseur, an anti-Semitic publication of Les Fils natifs du Canada and La Lique des marchands canadiens indépendants, Vol. 2, May 1935.

84. File of correspondence with Edmund Scheuer, Toronto, May 1 - October 26.

85. Mimeographed letters, May 2, Yiddish and English, from Archives Committee, B.G.Sack and Caiserman, inviting cooperation in archives program.

86. Reports in Devoir by P.S. (Paul Sauriol) of the addresses of Henri Bourassa at the Palestre Nationale:

- May 1: "Is Nationalism a Sin. The Next 'Heresy' to be Condemned. The Good and the Evil in Nationalism; Its Limits and its Manner; The Rights of Minorities; Summary of Address by M. Bourassa Last Night." "I do not recant any of my struggles in defence of all minorities, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish."

- May 10: "Nationalism in the Church; It is the Antithesis of Catholicism; Two Canadian Churches; Direction of the Pope; Nationalism and Protestantism; Nationalism and the Missions."

- May 16: "Catholics and Non-Catholics; Thesis and Hypothesis;

Gallican Domination and Anglican-Catholics; 'Dissidents' and Jews; Anti-Semitism and Anti-Christianism; Respect of the Sunday; Résumé of Bourassa's Third Lecture on Nationalism."

87. Letter from Saul Raskin, New York, May 5, to B. Lachowitzky re postponing his exhibition to the fall.

88. Ottawa report in Gazette, May 11: "Propaganda Sweeping Ottawa; Police Involved in Anti-Semitic Moves Reprimanded by Authorities."

89. Letter from M. Kraicer, of Toronto staff of Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, May 13, to Caiserman, criticizing roles of A.B. Bennett and S.M. Shapiro in Congress.

90. Invitation from Workmen's Circle, Debbs Br., No. 204, May 13, inviting Congress representative to report on Canadian and overseas problems at meeting of May 16.

92. Editorial in Daily Hebrew Journal, May 14: Anti-Semitism in Canada Assuming Dangerous Forms."

92A. Mimeographed documents regarding election of delegates to 19th Zionist Congress (June 10).

- Rules and regulations for the elections.
- Instructions to scrutineers.
- Summary of rules and regulations.
- Supplementary instructions.
- Letter from Leon Rubinstein of Poale Zion, June 13, to S. Belkin, informing him about the results of the Zionist national elections of delegates to the World Congress. The Labour Zionists secured two seats, the General Zionists, two and the Mizrachi, one.
- Official breakdown of the voting by city, compared with the 1933 results.

- Printed statement of the platform of the Zionist Socialist Block of Vancouver, Yiddish and English, for elections of June 5.

93. Copy of editorial in Alberta Labor News, May 18, on Berne, Switzerland, conviction of distributors of Protocols of the Elders of Zion.

94. Letter from I. Cohen, June 18, to Congress about "Christians Only" sign near Port David.

- Congress letter, May 17, to Mayor of Val David in regard to desecration of local synagogue and to anti-Semitic propaganda in the area.

- Letter from Caiserman, May 21, to Rabbi Stern re anti-Semitic sermons in Val David church.

- Photographs in Eagle of May 24 of "Swastika-Smeared Synagogue at Val David."

- Memorandum, August 1: Louis Glazer had seen chief of provincial police twice on this matter; detective in the area.

- Caiserman letter, August 6, to Bercovitch: Jews from every stratum of the community are demanding we take more action.

- Congress letter, August 6, to Premier Taschereau, with details of the case.

- Letter from Congress, August 6, to Prime Minister and Attorney General L. A. Taschereau:

"On the advice of our Mr. Peter Bercovitch, K.C., M.L.A., we beg to draw your attention to a number of desecrations of our House of Worship, in the village of Val David, Quebec.

"On arriving for the summer vacations, it was reported to us that the doors and walls of the wooden synagogue in Val David, were painted with swastikas, as per enclosed photograph printed in the Jewish Eagle of Montreal. The windows of the synagogue were also broken. We have immediately written to the Mayor of Val David but were, up to date, not favored with a reply.

"On July 24, 1935, unknown burglars, apparently belonging to the same group that have desecrated the House of Prayer before, entered the premises of the synagogue, stole the 'Saefer Torah' (The Holy Scroll), and destroyed it, since pieces of same have been found near the river.

"Saturday, August 3, 1935, while the synagogue was full of worshippers, burning materials were placed under the building, with apparent intention of burning same together with those praying; but the smoke gave the necessary alarm, and thus a serious crime was averted."

- Acknowledgment from premier: "I am instructing the police to investigate fully."

- Letter from Caiserman, August 8, to L. Fitch about anti-Jewish articles in Illustration by Louis Francoeur.

- Response by Fitch, August 9.

- Eagle report, August 9: "Premier Taschereau Receives Memorandum on Anti-Semitic Acts at Val David."

- Report in Eagle, August 11: "Premier Taschereau Regrets Val David Events"; his response to Congress representations.

- Also in N.Y. Jewish Morning Journal, August 11.
- Eagle report, August 15: "Those Who Desecrated Val David Scrolls Arrested."
- Letter to editor, Eagle, August 27, from A. Seichick: "Local police harrassing Jewish residents to ensure they do not rent to roomers, and to avoid overcrowding."

91. Letter from A. J. Livinson, "A Worthy Enterprise", in Gazette, May 14, on the National Archives of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

- 95 Enquiry from National League for American Citizenship, N.Y., May 17, on behalf of American Jewish Congress, addressed to Rabbi H. J. Stern, regarding possibilities of establishing settlements of Jewish refugees in Canada; enquiry outlines seven areas of investigation.

- Reply by Caiserman, 3 pages:

"Canada has consistently refused to receive Jewish refugees, either as individuals or in groups.

"Mr. James G. MacDonald visited Canada and conversed with the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, but did not succeed to convince the government to open the doors for Jewish refugees during the economic depression and the presence in Canada of thousands of unemployed.

"The Prime Minister was also seen later in London by Mr. MacDonald and again without success.

"To the best of our knowledge the present government does not contemplate to permit German Jewish refugees to come into the country, except for close dependents of Canadian citizens.

"The status of anti-Semitism in the country today can be best judged from the presence of a Jew-baiting organisations noted in enclosed pamphlet, recently published by us.

"Our Congress is engaged in a vigorous campaign to combat anti-Semitism and we do so: the daily case work and the preventive, educational work, by circularising 31,000, from coast to coast, with proper literature.

"Immigration into Canada is at present completely closed, with the exception of such who receive permits by Order in Council. This, besides close relatives of Canadian citizens or relatives able to take care of them or willing to guarantee that the proposed immigrants will not become factors in the labour market. Besides, old parents and wives of Canadian citizens, including children not exceeding 18 years of age, are also permitted to come into the country.

"A great deal of discrimination against the employment of Jewish labour is practised, not only by the French Canadian Catholic groups, but also by the English Protestants, and unfortunately also by many Jewish employers of labour. Our organisation is conducting an educational campaign against this un-Canadian practice.

"As to the establishment of farm communities, I may say that the only one in recent years is the colony established last year by our Western Division, seventeen miles from Winnipeg, which reported, at the end of its first year, satisfactory progress.

"This colonisation has been made possible with the cooperation of the city of Winnipeg and the provincial government of Manitoba.

"Otherwise, not only have no Jewish settlements been established, but due to the insignificant immigration during the last number of years, quite a number of established communities in Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada have been substantially weakened and some of them are threatened with extinction. In the smaller communities in which the sons and daughters of the Jewish community cannot find employment, they leave the community and thus a catastrophic situation has developed in these few particular points.

"As to what industries in the country offer opportunities to incoming Jews, with every industry in existence in the Dominion having a substantial surplus of unemployed, there are no opportunities at all for incoming Jews: yet people with means and with industrial plans of their own may be able to establish themselves in a free market.

"In spite of the slight improvements in the economic situation of Canada, fully one third of the workers of the country are still unemployed, as compared with 1929."

96. Report by I. Medres in N.Y. Morning Journal, May 20:

"Canadian Government Receives Memorandum against Anti-Semitism; Submitted by Canadian Jewish Congress; Leader of French Canadian Nationalists (Henri Bourassa) Takes Strong Stand Against Anti-Semitic Movement." Memorandum submitted by A.J. Freiman, vice-president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, to the Hon. George Perley, acting prime minister. Bourassa statement made in course of a lecture on the Jews.

97. Letters from L. Rosenberg, Regina, May 17 and 20, to Dominion Statistician regarding occupations of Canadian Jews.

- Letter from Dominion Statistician, R.H. Coats, to Saul Hayes with statistics on Hebrew inmates of Canadian penitentiaries, with comments.

98. Invitation from Dr. Chaim Zhitlowsky Jubilee Committee to Congress to greet the Jewish philosopher at Montreal celebration May 22.

99. Letter from Caiserman, May 22, to Nathan Gordon, chairman of the Congress Anti-Defamation Committee:

"On Friday, May 17, the local judge Bombray, discontinued the session when a large number of applicants for citizenship appeared before him, with the declaration that he considers the formalities for obtaining citizenship superficial, besides the fact that during periods of unemployment of French Canadians and English it is undesirable to add forty to fifty foreigners as citizens in Montreal alone, and that he is therefore going to Ottawa to demand more stringent regulations for obtaining Citizenship.

"He also considered it unfortunate that the foreigners who become citizens send out Canadian money to bring in their families, which he also found regrettable.

"It seems to me that the judge overstepped his duties and that the Department of Immigration be seen about it."

100. Letter from Harold A. Linden of Hamilton, May 23, to Congress:

"The Central division has been weak by reason of its very setup. It is not a Central division; it is a Toronto division. Ontario does not want to follow everything that Toronto does or says.

"This is true not only in Jewish affairs but also in general political affairs, and upon study you will find that the Liberal party or the Conservative party do not permit Toronto to run the entire show for the province, although Toronto does at times make every effort to control things."

101. List of projects for western AZA, prepared by L. Rosenberg for conference, May 24.

102. ORT correspondence file, May-June:

- Caiserman letter, May 22, to ORT, New York office:
"Due to the unfortunate experience of non-cooperation by the various interested parties in our campaign, our executive of the eastern division decided not to engage in any relief campaigns, but to leave the matter in the hands of the world relief agencies."

- Caiserman letter, May 27, to ORT: "Theoretically four important groups in the Canadian community united to conduct a campaign. In practice, only one group worked (the so-called plutocratic group) and to a certain extent the Zionist groups, but to the shame of the other groups including your group, they did absolutely nothing, absolutely nothing....It is a matter of

history and saddest comment that organised labour and most of the synagogues in the entire dominion of Canada have not contributed one penny towards the relief campaigns for stricken European Jewry. This is a truth which should be shouted from the roof tops."

103. Article in Montreal Herald, May 25, by Rabbi Julius Berger, lecturer in Semitics at McGill, "The Talmud Does Not Authorize Jews to Cheat Christians; Bava Kama Defined; Gentile Public Gulled?"

104. Editorial, "Our Jewish Catholics and Protestants," in Daily Hebrew Journal of Toronto, May 26, on Jewish employers who discriminate against Jewish applicants for work.

105. Statement by Congress disavowing fund-raising effort of Rabbi Fernando Freedman of the Central Ashkenazi Synagogue of Barcelona, in Hebrew Journal and in Eagle of May 23 and in Winnipeg Israelite Press, May 28.

106. Questionnaire on "private relief" distributed May 29 by Bureau of Social and Economic Research.

107. Protocols of the Elders of Zion, Montreal - 15 pages (n.d.)

108. Ottawa report in Gazette, May 29: "Officer to Answer Defamatory Libel; Zionist Leader Swears Out Two Informations Against Suspended Detective."

- Eagle report, June 27: "Ottawa Detective Will Be Tried for Anti-Semitic Libel."

- Report in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, June 28: "Ottawa Merchants Give Evidence for Prosecution in Libel Charge Against J. Tissot; Detective Asked for Financial Assistance; Suggested Scheme for Driving Jewish Merchants out of Capital."

- Ottawa report in Gazette of July 6: "Ottawa Libel Case Ends in Dismissal; H.G. Munro acquitted of circulating Count by Magistrate Strike; Strange Type of Action; Information is Laid by Man Not Interested in Person Allegedly Defamed by Article."

- Report in Toronto Canadian News, July 10: "Jewish Congress Replies to Anti-Semitic Attack" in Ottawa dispatch in Devoir.

- Report in Eagle, July 18: "Accused Ottawa Detective Will Address Local Anti-Semitic Meeting Next Week."

- Detailed report of anti-Jewish meeting at Monument National, July 25, with Salluste Lavery, Joseph Ménard, Jean Tissot and Arthur Godin.

- Ottawa report in Gazette, September 26: "Jean Tissot Candidate; Suspended Ottawa Detective Runs as Anti-Communist."

- Report in Ottawa Journal, October 8: "Tissot Case May Go Before Jury Some Time Today; Charges that He Libeled A. J. Freiman Heard in Supreme Court."

- Report in Ottawa Journal, October 9: "Former City Detective is Held for Sentence; Carleton County Jury Deliberates Two Hours and 15 Minutes on Verdict in Defamation against A. J. Freiman."

- Report in Ottawa Citizen, October 9: "Jean Tissot Found Guilty on Defamatory Libel Charges; Suspended Ottawa Detective to Receive Sentence Later; Jurymen Deliberate Over Two Hours on Charges of Defaming A. J. Freiman."

- Ottawa report in Gazette, Oct 9: "Candidate for Federal House Guilty of Libel; Jean Tissot Convicted by Ottawa Jury; Published Attacks on Prominent Merchant and Montreal Hospital Director."

- Report in Ottawa Citizen: "Tissot is Free as Fine of \$50 Paid for Libel; Justice Kelly Remembers Good Character of Accused, But Calls Him Foolish Man."

- Report in L'Illustration, October 9: "Candidate Tissot Found Guilty of Libel."

- Gazette, Ottawa report, October 15, "Tissot Fined \$50 for Freiman Libel; Runner-up in Ottawa East Election Cheered by Admirers after Sentence."

- Ottawa report in Gazette, October 26: "Tissot Resignation Accepted by Board; Former Ottawa City Detective is Voted Lump Sum of \$1,500."

- Also report: "Tissot Allowed Run as Candidate in East Ottawa; Federal Authorities Comment on Situation Arising out of Court Decision Here."

109. Letter from C. C. Goldring, superintendent of Toronto Board of Education, June 4, to Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath regarding a substitute teacher who made regrettable comments in class on Jews.

110. Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, June 14: "'Treason!' Shrieks Le Patriote" on Freiman-Tissot case.

111. Mimeographed appeals, Yiddish and English, June 4, from S. W. Jacobs to organisations in the community for sustaining funds.

113. Report in Eagle, June 13, on Ontario Conference of the Congress.

114. Report in Eagle, June 14, "Congress Campaign in Lachine" conducted by I. M. Poznanski.

- Correspondence from I. M. Poznanski, in Quebec and Maritimes where he is authorised to collect funds for Congress.

- Letters, June 20 and 27, from Quebec City where a meeting was held for the purpose.

- Letter, July 5, from Bathurst.

- Letter, July 9, from Fredericton.

- Letter, July 25, from Sydney.

115. Yiddish letter from Louis Cohen of Joliette, P.Q., July 1, to the Congress.

"An anti-Semitic circular has been distributed recently, pasted on store windows and carried by milkmen and bread drivers. Few of those displaying this circular have Jewish competitors; they are milk and bread distributors, professional men, etc. But as propaganda it is effective.

"Most of those who subscribed to the plan simply didn't know what it was all about. They understood that for \$1 they will receive advertising for their business; except for the few who really approve this agitation.

"The man who began the entire project is from St. Hyacinthe. He had wanted to publish an anti-Jewish article in the weekly here, but was refused by the editor because of me. I am not sure that we ought to do anything about this. There are several Jewish merchants here. I did not notice that they were much concerned."

- Article on "Les chambre économiques" reprinted from the Montreal Unité in the Joliette Etoile du nord of June 29: "Jews began here under much more disadvantageous conditions than we did, and their economic condition is marvellous. Why? Because they know how to follow the elementary instinct of solidarity which is at the base of every society."

- Clarence Hogue, "La fête nationale, comment nous devons surtout le célébrer", in Devoir, June 22.

- "Une lettre de M. H. M. Caiserman", in Devoir, July 3, and in L'Autorité, July 6.

- Clarence Hogue, "Politique de suicide?" response to Caiserman in Devoir, July 6.
- J. Foisy, "A propos de M. Caiserman", in Devoir, July 9.
- Paul Poirier, "Il a raison!", a sarcastic response to Caiserman, in Devoir, July 9.
- J. Bourassa, "Encore M. Caiserman", in Devoir, July 11.
- Clarence Hogue, "Un droit élémentaire, c'est celui pour chacun, de défendre sa race", in Devoir, July 13.
- F. Venne, "Nationalisme économique juif", in Devoir, July 16.
- J. A. Bernier, "Toujours M. Caiserman", in Devoir, July 16.
- Demetrius Baril, "200,000,000 à l'étranger! et...notre petite industrie?" in Action catholique, July 17.
- Column (by I. Rabinovitch) in Eagle, July 19, "L'achat chez les nôtres".
- "Un succès encourageant pour la campagne d'achat chez nous", in Devoir, July 20.
- Letter from Caiserman, August 1, to Clarence Hogue of Devoir.
- Clarence Hogue: "Conclusions qu'il faut connaître" in Devoir, August 3.
- Clarence Hogue: "Dans chaque localité il faut une personne qui se chargera de commencer la propagande pour l'achat chez nous", in Devoir, August 24.
- Clarence Hogue: "La Propagande à l'école," No. 2, in Devoir, September 14; No. 3, September 21; No. 5, October 5.
- C. E. Lahaie, "L'Achat chez nous" in L'Illustration, October 3.
- Clarence Hogue, "N'exploitons pas le patriotisme", in Devoir, November 30.
- François Mercure, "Les colporteurs et les principes de l'achat chez nous", in Action catholique, No. 1, December 4; No. 2, December 5.
- Clarence Hogue, "Pour activer la vente", in Devoir, December 7.
- Clarence Hogue, "Voyageurs propagandistes", in Devoir, December 14.

- Clarence Hogue, "L'Action économique et les jeunes", in Devoir, December 21.

- Clarence Hogue, "Une année de progrès", in Devoir, December 28.

116. Leaflet, English, announcing Anti-Fascist Mass Meeting, June 27 at Auditorium Hall.

- Yiddish leaflet announcing same meeting on persecution of Jews in Germany and gives names of Fred Rose, A. Wein of Workmen's Circle, and Michael Buhay as speakers. The Poale Zion and Workmen's Circle as well as Ald. Schubert have been invited to address the meeting. "The Canadian Jewish Congress, which pretends to help the Jews of Germany, has as yet done nothing. Its leaders are silent; they are deaf and dumb in the face of the cries of the masses of the tortured Jews in Germany."

117. Canadian Press, Toronto, dispatch of July 5, headed, "Toronto Fascist, and Anti-Fascist Meetings Orderly Affairs."

118. Inquiry from Comité Contra el Antisemitismo, Buenos Aires, July 6, about aspects of public relations work reported by the Congress.

119. Copy of circular letter, July 10, from a Toronto agent for a London woollens firm offering transactions with companies importing from Germany.

- Congress circular letter, August 20, enclosing copy of the firm's circular as proof of German dumping wares in Canada which are secured for Reichsmarks instead of dollars.

- Letter from the firm, August 26, threatening legal action, denying the accusations and demanding retraction in a circular to be sent to all recipients of letter of August 20.

- Letter from Montreal solicitors, September 13, to Lionel Sperber (of law firm of Jacobs, Phillips and Sperber) with letter of withdrawal.

- Letter from Sperber, September 30, enclosing letter of September 28, from solicitors for the firm, indicating that the letters of withdrawal having been sent, this incident is terminated.

120. Letter, July 17, from J. H. MacBrien, Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, to editor Jewish Western Bulletin, Vancouver: "There have been Jews in the RCMP in the past, and there are several in the force at present."

121. Report by Otto Scheffer on proceedings of anti-Semitic gathering held at Monument National, July 25, with Salluste Lavery, Joseph Ménard, Jean Tissot and Arthur Gaudin. 4 pages.

- Report in New York Jewish Morning Journal by I. Medres, August 4, "Ghetto for Jews Demanded at Montreal Mass Meeting; in Theatre where Yiddish Plays are Usually Performed."

122. Eagle report in July, "Jewish Congress calls Conference against Nazi Terror".

- Eagle report, July 25, "Jewish Congress Decides to Send Protest to League of Nations against Violence in Nazi-land."

123. Printed invitation letter to installation of Zhitlovsky Branch, July 28, at Moses Camp, Prefontaine, P.Q.

124. Minutes of Anti-Nazi Consumers' League, Toronto, July 29: Bennett recommended quiet action and intervention as was indicated in the U.S. after Jews' meeting with the Assistant Under-Secretary of State; no mass protest meetings. Abraham Freiman recommended that a Congress committee attend the conference of labour groups convened for July 30.

- Meeting of October 2 with mayor, . . . representatives of Trades and Labour Council, CCF, League against War and Fascism and Jewish Labour Conference attending, at Toronto.

Mr. Glass stressed the fact that the fight against Hitlerism was no longer a purely Jewish question, but that Hitlerism represented a threat to all liberal and peaceful people throughout the civilised world. Since the Nazi regime is deaf to the protests of world public opinion, the only means of diminishing the danger of the Hitlerite threat is through the economic boycott. It has therefore become necessary to extend as broadly as possible the scope of the boycott and to draw into it all groups and shades of opinion opposed to Hitlerism.

His Worship Mayor James Simpson stated that at its recent national conference in Halifax the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had endorsed the boycott of all German products as a penalty for the Nazi treatment of trade unions and Jews. Fascism eventually would attack all free, democratic peoples and institutions, and the Trade & Labour Congress, in adopting this resolution, was really fighting in the interests of the country's citizens. His Worship stated that he was in complete accord with the aims of the boycott and would give it his personal support. He stated that, if he could legally and rightfully exercise the machinery of the government in the advancement of this cause, he would do so. The Mayor accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the Anti-Nazi Consumers' League.

Mr. Cameron, speaking for the League Against War & Fascism, stated that the League, through its affiliated organisations having a membership of twenty-five thousand people in Toronto alone, would give wholehearted support and cooperation to the Anti-Nazi Consumers' League. Mr. Cameron suggested that in view of the Reich's persecution of churches, some of the church bodies might also be interested in joining the boycott work.

- Minutes of meeting of November 12.

125. File of correspondence between the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie-King and Sir Herbert Samuel in London, July 30-November 27.

- Letter from Sir Herbert Samuel, March 19, to Mackenzie-King, inviting Canadian Liberals to conference of Liberal Parties, July 30-31.

- Long letter from King, April 20, to Samuel about Canadian political developments. He found Practical Ethics "splendid, a helpful guide in charting course to be followed in these days when there is need for progressive thought and action, and even greater need for avoiding extremes. In a confused and bewildered world, you have given real leadership." 4 pages.

- Lengthy reply from Sir Herbert, August 20. 5 pages.

- Letter from King, August 31, to Sir Herbert, on Canadian political prospects.

- Telegram from King, October 14, with election results.

- Letter from Sir Herbert Samuel, October 17, to Mackenzie-King: meeting of leading Liberals was given King telegram, seeks permission to publish it.

- Telegram of congratulations from British Liberal Party, signed by Sir Herbert Samuel, October 15, to Mackenzie-King on victory of King's party in elections. "Encouragement to Liberalism everywhere." (Public Archives, King Papers, p. 181819).

- Long letter from Mackenzie-King, November 27, to Sir Herbert Samuel in London, "Deeply distressed" by your personal defeat in recent election. (Public Archives, King Papers, pp. 181821-23).

126. Congress appeal for tighter boycott of Nazi Germany, in Canadian News, Yiddish, August 2.

- Also Jewish Telegraphic Agency report to the same effect, in N.Y., Morning Journal, August 4.

- Memorandum on situation affecting efforts of the Canadian Jewish Congress to further the boycott of German goods and services among non-Jews:

"Business men throughout Canada have since the beginning of the boycott against German goods and services displayed an undisguised antagonism to this movement. At no time has the press taken a friendly attitude to the efforts of the Canadian Jewish Congress in this direction.

"Moreover, the government of Canada, far from exhibiting any sympathy for the boycott, has religiously endeavoured to further trade with Germany.

"The boycott has been effective as far as the Jewish population of this country is concerned. This is indicated by statistics concerning imports from Germany by the so-called 'Jewish' industries. These industries include clothing, furs and textiles, and German imports by these industries have dropped spectacularly since 1933.

"There are, of course, exceptions to the above. Some Jewish importers have continued trading with Germany and refuse to discontinue this practice. On the whole, however, the efforts of the Congress to institute a rigid boycott in the Jewish community has met with considerable success.

"It must be evident, therefore, that the important boycott work must be done among the non-Jewish population, where the boycott has not taken hold to any appreciable extent. Here four important obstacles present themselves:

1. The indifference or antagonism of the general public
2. The recent trade treaty with Germany
3. The unfriendly attitude of the press
4. The attitude of officials of the government

"These considerations are self-explanatory. The recent incident in Kitchener, Ont., may be revealing however. At the Nazi German day held in Kitchener last month, the Hon. Mr. Euler addressed a mass meeting and stated that the efforts of certain groups to institute a boycott against Germany were 'damnable'.

"Two other incidents may indicate the extent and reasons for opposition to the boycott. The Kitchener City Council has just passed a resolution condemning the boycott. Secondly, an organization cooperating with us sent a letter concerning the importation of German coal to a coal company. The reply indicated that the company would not consider even discussing this question while the government is making every effort to encourage trade with Germany.

"As far as the non-Jewish population is concerned, a new boycott technique must be employed. The following is a suggested program for boycott work outside of the Jewish community:

- a. Boycott work must not be undertaken by the Congress directly. Labour and liberal organisations who are willing to do this work must be utilised. Planning, securing of information and the financing of this work must be undertaken by the Congress. What must be accomplished is the divorce of 'boycott' and 'Jewish'. The work will be done more effectively in this manner, though the Congress cannot publicly take credit for any results.
- b. We must endeavour to have the marking laws amended. Because of the laxity of our marking laws, Jews as well as sympathetic non-Jews are unwittingly purchasing German merchandise. While it is deemed impossible to change the marking laws in their entirety, it is probable that a regulation can be passed requiring the marking of individual articles.

It has been suggested that we endeavour to rectify the regulations concerning gloves, which do not require marking as to the country of their origin. More than \$500,000 in German gloves are imported to Canada annually, much of these are unknowingly sold by Jewish retailers.

- c. We must disseminate propaganda indicating that trade with Germany cannot be profitable. This can be indicated clearly as a result of Germany's juggling of foreign exchange and its sale of exports in the open market at a loss in order to secure foreign currency. Moreover, it must be emphasised that Canada buys more than twice as much as she sells to Germany.

The most obvious anti-Nazi propaganda is Germany's utilisation of foreign exchange for her armament program.

"The Central Division is now cooperating with a trade union organization, and we are making intensive efforts to expose the coal situation wherein German coal is being sold as Welsh coal. While there have been outright refusals of cooperation, a number of coal companies, including one of the largest in Toronto, have refused to handle German coal.

"We have checked on this through the Coal Handlers Union. It is estimated that 20,000 tons of German coal will not be purchased as a result of these efforts."

127. Correspondence file with Jewish Central Information Office of Amsterdam, August 5-December 6.

128. Letter from Caiserman, August 5, to Comité contra el Antisemitismo at Buenos Aires on anti-defamation work of Congress.

129. Letter from Caiserman to B. Lachovitz of Jewish National Workers Alliance, August 9: "In connection with tragedy of German Jews, Congress has not been inactive. After attempting fruitlessly to organise national protest together with Catholics and Protestants, the three divisions of the Congress drafted a memorandum which spoke as strongly to the government as any resolution which any mass meeting could adopt, and have asked to be received by Prime Minister Bennett. Today we heard from him that he would see us any day next week. Jewish organisations the world over hold the view that mass meetings of Jews alone can be dismissed as Communist propaganda. Our efforts should be directed at having governments express their protests. It is our view that Canadian Jewish organisations should exert pressure upon trades and labour councils in their cities and on Christian groups to expand the boycott of German goods.

130. Montreal report in Winnipeg Israelite Press, August 6, Congress Executive "Plan General Anti-Nazi Protest; Catholics and Protestants to Join Canadian Jews."

- Canadian News, Yiddish, report, August 7: "Today People's Conference to Respond to Hitler Murders."

- Minutes of meeting of committee to draft a protest, August 5: Report of alleged Roosevelt-Schacht telephone conversation to be investigated. O. B. Roger of Toronto proposes delegation instead of written message.

- Report in Eagle, August 7: "Canadian Congress Preparing Memorandum of Protest" for submission to Prime Minister R. B. Bennett.

- Montreal report in Winnipeg Israelite Press, August 9: "Protest Against Nazi Violence Sent to Premier Bennett; Congress Asks Canadian Government to Express its Protest."

- Toronto Daily Hebrew Journal report, August 9: "Anti-Nazi Conference of Jewish Congress Developing Plan of Action, Will Cooperate with Labour Committee and with League Against War."

- Report in Toronto Star, August 9: "Want Dominion to Admit Refugees from Reich; Congress Urges Extension of Boycott on German Goods."

- Report in Toronto Star, August 10: "Urge Canada Protest Persecution of Jews."

- Report by I. Medres in New York Morning Journal, August 12: "Canadian Premier Will Receive Jewish Delegation on Nazis."

- Manuscript letter from Lyon Cohen at Old Orchard Beach, August 12, to Caiserman, suggesting corrections in **statement**, "I felt we should not single out our own government as being unconcerned."

- Editorial in Israelite Press, August 13: "Do We Need a Protest Meeting?" The editor writes against such Jewish rallies since Nazi persecution has extended to other victims and it is unwise to stress the Jewish character of the anti-Hitler cause. The public is aware of the barbarism of the Germans; rallies would not influence anyone today; the effort now needs to be directed to having governments such as Canada's use their influence. The Jewish Congress in Canada has followed American strategy. The Winnipeg Anti-Fascist Committee is planning a rally; this would be contrary to Jewish disciplined unity.

- Yiddish leaflet announcing anti-Hitler protest meeting at Prince Arthur Hall, August 13, sponsored by the Canadian Workmen's Circle.

- Report in Hebrew Journal, August 14: "Delegation of Jewish Congress Tomorrow with Premier Bennett."

- Report in Eagle, August 15: "Jewish Delegation will Submit Memorandum Today on Hitlerite Violence."

- Petition from Congress, August 15, to Prime Minister Bennett regarding terror against Jews in Germany:

"The reports that have recently come from Germany have shocked and horrified us. They indicate a continued policy and system of oppression and persecution which grows in intensity from month to month. The physical attacks upon innocent men and women have only been part of a series of onslaughts upon our fellow-Jews. They are accompanied by other forms of attack, involving further and greater humiliation and injury to a defenceless minority, whose members are being thus persecuted solely for reason of birth, race or religion. These attacks, in various forms, are the outcome of a continuous campaign of calumny and slander approved, encouraged and directed by high governmental authorities. The government-controlled press and radio have been incited to develop this campaign. The reign of terror has taken the form of physical assaults upon Jews; of an economic boycott; of the deprivation of fundamental civic and political rights; of their forcible expulsion from the economic, professional and cultural life of the country; and of continuous vilification on grounds of religions and race of its Jewish citizens. This persecution has already led to the emigration of 90,000 refugees whose destitution and homelessness constitute a grave international problem, and whose utter hopelessness in foreign lands is deeply distressful to their brethren in Canada, who are unable to rescue them from their terrible plight, which simple humanity and brotherhood would require. While affecting

"Jews most severely, this reign of terror is also beginning to affect the lives of numberless Catholics and Protestants and of liberal-thinking people, to whom the German Government is denying the elementary rights of religion and of conscience; nor can any enlightened people fail to deplore the depths to which Labour has been reduced by the deprivation of their fundamental right to organise and maintain their own self-protective institutions.

"It is inconceivable that the Canadian Government should stand passively by and fail to lift its voice against these assaults upon humanity, or to utter its condemnation of the violation of the fundamental principles of human rights. Our country has traditionally recognised its moral and legal rights, as well as its duty, to speak in behalf of those persecuted for their religious beliefs and for minority groups or races deprived of their just rights.

"The maintenance of world peace, which is a vital concern of Canada, now more essential than ever before, is endangered by the growth of a spirit of persecution, prejudice and race hatred, which may spread into other civilised nations if allowed to develop unchecked. As a matter of the defence of our own free institutions and democratic ideals, it behoves the Canadian Government to endeavour through representations and protests, and such other international procedures as may be feasible, to remind the government practising such methods that they cannot be viewed on our part without leaving us with a deep feeling of dismay.

"In the light of the humanitarian traditions by which our Government has been guided; in the light of the danger to world peace, and to democratic institutions of government in this unleashing of barbarism and race hatred, and of the threat to Canadian citizens who are Jews, that is explicit in the policy of the German Government of organising attacks upon, and denying the rights of, all Jews in Germany, we respectfully call upon the Government of Canada to protest against the racial and religious persecutions that now prevail in Germany, and to take every step consistent with international practice to inform the German Government of the outraged sentiments of the Canadian people.

"The official protest of the Canadian Government may yet be effective to rescue our Jewish brethren in Germany, and to make impossible an extension of the persecutions against the millions of Catholics and Protestants who are suffering for their religious convictions.

"We are confident that in expressing these views, our Government will speak not only for the thousands of our brethren in this country, but for all Canadians, of all races and creeds, who have given, repeatedly, evidence of their horror of oppression and of their concern for the preservation of the fundamental rights of civilised humanity."

- Column by Israel Rabinovitch in Eagle, August 15, on "The Jewish Delegation": the results remain to be seen.

- Report in Toronto Mail and Empire, August 15: "Jews Ask Ottawa to Voice Protest; Canadian Government Should Take Part of Persecuted, It is Contended."

- Release to Jewish press from Congress, August 15, about 40-minute meeting with Prime Minister Bennett. Delegation led by S. W. Jacobs: A. J. Freiman, H. A. Friedman of Edmonton, H. Wolofsky, H. M. Caiserman.

- Also release to general press, August 19.

- Report in Toronto press, August 16: "Jews Ask Ottawa to Voice Protest; Deputation Urges Bennett to Act on Reported Atrocities in Germany; Submit Memorandum."

- Toronto Telegram report, August 16: "Protest Filed with Bennett; Canadian Jewish Congress Asks Intervention in Germany."

- Report in Israelite Press, August 16: "Premier Bennett Receives Jewish Delegation on Nazi Persecutions; H. A. Friedman, K.C., of Edmonton among Congress Delegates; Premier assures them of his sympathy with Jewish sufferings in Germany."

- Report in Hebrew Journal, August 16: "Premier Assures Delegation of his Sympathy for German Jews."

- Editorial in Hebrew Journal, August 16: "Canadian Government is Faced with Test." "Congress acted wisely in presenting its memorial. Other democratic countries are silent in the face of the German acts. The U.S. is unmoved, probably out of consideration of the German vote in 1936 elections. Britain had spoken out in the past against the persecutions in Germany; now is silent. Even France turns a blind eye."

"But Bennett in his statement to the Zionist Organisation, has urged aid not only for refugees but for Jews still in Germany."

"Congress was wise to separate its plea for the admission of refugees from the protest against events within Germany."

- Report in Eagle, August 16: "Premier Promises to Consider Jewish Demand for a Protest against German Atrocities."

- Report on delegation in N.Y. Morning Journal of August 18.

- Column by I. Rabinovitch, in Eagle, August 18: "The prime minister received the delegation with so much sympathy, that its members felt somewhat consoled. He is one of those liberal people who is always asking, as we are, 'How long will the Jewish people suffer, and why?'"

- Letter from Caiserman, August 21, to Freiman suggesting that he act to have Bennett reply publicly to the Congress memorandum.

- Letter from Caiserman, August 20, to A. H. Goldberg at Calgary:

"At the 40 minutes Conference which we had with Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, he related, amongst other things, that you have secured from him a contribution of \$500 for your local Talmud Torah.

"My purpose on writing you is to ask for your help, so that our approach to the Premier bring the desired results. He has assured us that he will study the documents submitted.

"It is impossible for us to urge him to issue the statement immediately, but it occurred to us that a personal letter of yours to him, thanking him for the warm way in which he has received the delegation of Canadian Jewry and hoping that his statement will bring consolation to Jews and liberals all over the world, might bring the matter again to his attention."

- Reply from Goldberg, September 7:

"Let us be very frank with each other. How much good would a statement of this kind do to our suffering brethren in Germany? Would it in any way minimize or assuage their degradation and deep suffering and, what is of more importance, would a statement of this kind coming from the Prime Minister of Canada tend to influence a change of policy on the part of the Hitler Government in Germany?

"I do not think it would be effective in any of these measures other than simply sentimental, and some consolation to Canadian Jewry at large that in our leader of Dominion affairs we have an individual who is human and sympathetic.

"Of course, those living in the East, who have not had the privilege that I have had in knowing Mr. Bennett as intimately and as closely, may not be aware of the fact that in Mr. Bennett not only have the Jewish people a great and sincere admirer, but I also believe I am very conservative in making the statement that he can be depended upon to raise his voice if he thought that his voice would bring consolation and help.

"I am wondering, Mr. Caiserman, whether it is because he feels his efforts would be futile that the statement which he promised your committee is not forthcoming at the moment."

"I do not think it would be the right thing for me to write Mr. Bennett as it would give the impression that he might do something for the writer that he would not do for your committee."

"I often wondered why we have not a Jewish judge on the Bench throughout the Dominion. As a matter of fact, none of our people throughout the country hold any public office by virtue of Government appointment. I did hope that during Mr. Bennett's tenure of office as Premier he would avail himself of the opportunity to put into office some of our outstanding men. Perhaps it is not too late yet to make an appointment of this nature and character."

"Instead of asking Mr. Bennett to express himself sentimentally, it might be wiser to ask him to show his appreciation of Canadian Jewry, not in mere words, but in deed and in action."

- Letter from Caiserman, September 11, to Goldberg:

"In presenting the delegation our Mr. S. W. Jacobs frankly said to Premier Bennett that our delegation feels that if in his opinion, a statement issued by him (Mr. Bennett) would prejudice his political interests, he will not ask for one at the present time."

"When Mr. Bennett heard this, he stood up and answered with great warmth that we need not worry because he considers this matter above any political exigencies, and during the interview, which lasted about three quarters of an hour, Mr. Bennett showed such intimate knowledge of the Jewish situation and of what is taking place in Germany, and imparted to us such valuable information regarding the activities of the German Consul in Canada, that all of us (including Messrs. A. J. Freiman and H. A. Friedman) expressed the greatest happiness that they went to see the Premier."

"Mr. Bennett's address on behalf of Zionism has brought Zionism nearer to large portions of the non-Jewish population. A statement from him now may from an Anti-Defamation point of view be another blow at the various subversive activities in practically all the provinces of our Dominion, against us."

"A moral condemnation by a British Dominion would open the way to similar condemnations in other parts of the British Empire, and would act as an additional irritant in Germany, which in the long run will have to lead to resentment in that unfortunate country."

- Letter from Caiserman, September 15, to Nathan Phillips of Toronto on the delegation to Bennett. The prime minister told them that he stated to the German consul he had no right to object against the Jewish anti-Nazi agitation when it is perfectly well known to him that Nazi propaganda printed in Germany is distributed in Canada. He further told the consul that orders have been given not to permit the importation of such materials any longer.

- Letter from Goldberg, October 5, to Caiserman: He "saw Mr. Bennett for just a few minutes, but as he did not bring up the matter in question I did not think it politic to mention it at all and guess we will have to wait to see the results of the election. If Mr. Bennett is returned, I am hoping that some action will be taken by him covering the suggestion made by me in my letter to you. In any event, it will be plenty of time then to decide what, if anything further, we desire to do.

- Letter from A. Brown, Toronto Congress office, August 21, to Caiserman, about Massey Hall meeting against Germany. 1,400 present.

- Reply from Caiserman, August 27: Sad about failure of Jewish discipline. World-wide Jewish leadership decided 'No mass meetings unless we can secure unified Christian participation.' Labour movement has been pressuring. In Montreal only Communists had an insignificant public meeting. Why Toronto yielded even indirectly is more than we here can understand. We have also noted painfully your decision not to have your representatives join our delegation to Ottawa.'

- Inquiry, August 23, from Nathan Phillips about prior position of "Prime Minister Bennett in connection with the German situation; Dr. Skelton was instructed to make an investigation a couple of years ago."

- Letter from Caiserman, August 27, to Nathan Phillips, Toronto, about Bennett's friendly gestures: opening United Palestine Appeal some 18 months ago, reception of Congress delegation on August 15, admission of Palestine oranges duty free.

- Letter from O. B. Roger, September 4, to Caiserman: Congress was faced with alternatives (a) a mass protest meeting by Jewish labour groups, or (b) sheltering behind this organisation, and we used this method to permit our people to let off steam. The meeting was a decided flop.

132. "La Propriété et les Juifs", by Joseph-Arthur Gaudin, in Devoir, August 17.

133. Letter from Caiserman, August 20, to W. Hurwitz of AZA, Windsor, regarding a Jewish Youth Conference:

"A year and a half ago a number of conferences were held in Montreal, but the appearance of the communist groups under all kinds of misleading names has transformed the body into a debating arena on economic experiments. The more responsible groups like The Young Men's Hebrew Association and young Zionist groups immediately disappeared from the picture, and the whole thing was a flop.

"In Winnipeg, we have had greater success. A council of 28 Youth Organisations is operating and engaging as an auxiliary body in aiding the research work of the Congress. They have also decided to undertake the retraining of young people for agricultural pursuits, and have secured for this purpose an 80-acre plot in the Canadian Jewish Congress colony, which is about 70 miles from Winnipeg.

"In Toronto the matter is in the hands of a committee, and the whole trouble lying at the bottom of the success or failure of a Youth movement is the lack of an intelligent and practical program, which would not interfere with the individual aims of each Youth group, and which would bind them together for a minimum program of activity, acceptable to all. This, besides a number of projects that might eliminate duplication in arranging affairs and other practical undertakings of the groups.

"I looked forward with a great deal of hope to receive a guiding hand for such a program from the recent Conference of Youth called by the American Jewish Congress, but on reading the resolutions, I found more generalities than program."

134. Report in Eagle, August 13: "Warrant Issued Against Those Who Disturbed Funeral."

135. Report in Toronto Star, August 20: "Anti-Nazis Protest to German Consul; Resolution from Massey Hall will also be sent to Hitler's Government."

Meeting sponsored by Canadian League against War and Vascism.

- Report in Globe, August 20: "German Boycott Urged on Jews; Suggestion to Picket Stores Selling Goods Cheered at Meeting".

- Report in Telegram, August 20: "Will Call on German Dictator to Cease Repression of Working Classes and Creeds".

137. Letter from Congress, August 23, to Fire Underwriters Association enquiring, for Bureau of Social and Economic Research, about the percentage of insurance losses; on insurance written and on insurance losses, in order to ascertain facts and to bring education pressure to bear if corrections are needed.

- Reply, August 26: "We have not the information required, we make no differential in rates for race or creed.

- Caiserman letter, September 5, to Board of Deputies in London: "We know that Canadian insurance companies have statistics on losses by ethnic groups. One of the most important companies in Canada is the branch of a British company headed by a member of the Board of Deputies. Would he please secure information on Canada?"

- Reply by A. G. Brotman, secretary to the Board, September 19, that the company in question reports that Canadian and British companies have no such information which would be difficult to secure or to maintain.

- Caiserman letter to Brotman, October 1, that from his personal experience in general insurance he knows that racial statistics are kept in each office and all casualty applications have religion of applicant. Since refusal on such grounds have been challenged in courts in Ontario, companies have strongly disclaimed discrimination. Caiserman had had experience with the very company in question and had a number of policies he had submitted to them rejected until he pressed the cases and then had some risks accepted.

138. Letter from Caiserman, August 29, to M. Z. R. Frank in reply to unsigned critical article, "Sam Jacobs - Cabinet Timber" in Jewish Standard:

"For months the committees of the Canadian Jewish Congress have sought the man amongst Canadian Jews who, by his personality, his views, his leadership and political sense, would be acceptable to all factions of Canadian Jewry to lead the Congress. And the unanimous choice of all (all political shades included) was Mr. S. W. Jacobs.

"As General Secretary of the Congress, I come in contact with Mr. Jacobs, when Parliament is not in session, every day, with a batch of documents which require advice, guidance, tactful handling and Jewish responsibility. When Mr. S. W. Jacobs is in Ottawa I see him twice during every weekend, and I want to confess (not at all on political grounds, but as a witness of the most responsible Jewish work that has ever been done in this country) that no one in our Dominion Jewish Community is giving so much time so willingly and so effectively to guide

the manifold activities of the Canadian Jewish Congress, as does Mr. S. W. Jacobs.

"Anyone acquainted with the work done by the Standing Committees of the Canadian Jewish Congress knows that our decisions - all of them - are actuated by a progressive, liberal point of view, which are only adopted when they receive the sanction of the President.

"It is for this reason that I found the epithet of 'old timer' or 'Westmounter' most unjustified, because if anyone is a Canadian Jew in the fullest sense of the word, it is Mr. S. W. Jacobs.

"It is elementary knowledge that Mr. S. W. Jacobs has been connected with every Jewish endeavour in the Dominion of Canada. The praising of Mr. Samuel Factor or Mr. A. A. Heaps - both excellent men and closely identified with the Canadian Jewish Congress - need not be to belittle the marvellous personality of Mr. S. W. Jacobs."

139. Jewish Community Council Bulletin, Yiddish, September 1935.

140. Letter from Caiserman, September 5, to Star, responding to J. C. Jones contribution in issue of September 4 in praise of Hitler.

- Letter from Caiserman, September 19, to editor Globe and Mail, objecting to pro-Germany article, September 17, by Tolkeren.

- Letter to editor, Liberty, Toronto, September 20, commenting on pro-German articles by Princess Alexandra Kropotkin and others.

141. Report in Berlin Deutsche Wochenschau of September 12: "From Montreal, the Beach Season in Canada".

142. Letter from J. A. Cherniack, Winnipeg, September 15, to Caiserman: "Hon. David Croll, Ontario Minister of Health, is rumoured to be coming to support the Liberal candidate opposing A. A. Heaps. Any threat to Heaps, one of three Jewish Members in Commons, would be regrettable."

- Letter from Caiserman, September 18, to Cherniack: "Will forward Cherniack letter to Croll."

- Letter from Cherniack, September 24, to Mr. Croll: "Caiserman had written Cherniack after telephoning Croll that Croll visit to Winnipeg is part of Liberal Party tour of west. In fact, Croll seems to have been misled, for as far as Winnipeg is concerned, the idea emanated only from Jewish Liberal Committee opposing Heaps, and Croll appearance scheduled for Talmud Torah and will have no effect on Liberal Party in other ridings. The majority of Winnipeg Jews is behind Heaps and resists Croll intrusion."

143. P. E. Lalanne. Why We Should Oppose the Jew, lecture delivered at Ottawa, September 15, under auspices of Native Sons of Canada. Montreal 1935. 15 pages.

144. Letter to Congress from Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, September 18:
"The news from Germany speaks for itself.

"On Sunday the last bitter degradation was added in the legislation passed by Hitler and his associates. We can see how useless it is to attempt any diplomatic or economic pressure with persons in the frame of mind of the leaders of Germany today.

"The only way we can bring any help to our frightfully persecuted brethren is by being of assistance to them in a rational and practical manner. We simply must help sustain them so that they do not become completely demoralised.

"It is a problem which challenges our self-respect as well as our resources.

"We have not attacked the problem with that vigour and consecration which alone can bring help to the hundreds of thousands of our fellow Jews who certainly are entitled to our assistance. We have been unable to raise adequate funds. We have been forced to accept pitiful amounts from individuals and communities in the face of the most exacting and challenging difficulty Israel has met within the knowledge of this generation.

"Whatever planning we have been able to do we have had to do in pennies. We have put off the High Commissioner with feeble assistance; we have made only the poorest contribution to institutions and problems within Germany; we have not been able to make adequate contribution to the Jews in Poland.

"This is largely the fault of those who made the appeal to the country. We asked too little.

"This appeal must be put into an entirely different category.

"Linking it with local charity is a feeble answer to the challenge of German anti-Semitism. Hitler and his associates are not a menace to orphans. They are insulting and degrading persecutors of everything that is decent in our life."

145. Letter from S. C. Smurlick of Hamilton Jewish Leader, September 17, to Congress on conditions for Jewish students at McMaster.

146. Letter from Congress, September 18, to CNR about copies of Le Patriote distributed on Montreal-Toronto train.

- Release by Congress on action taken in September in regard to distribution of Patriote; also letter from Canadian National Railways; regret at incident, steps taken to prevent recurrence.

147. Letter from Congress, September 19, to Louis Fitch about "a piece of publicity entitled 'La Pire Menace', issued by the Conservative headquarters, on page two of which there is a sentence, "...le Juif communiste Tim Buck et autres agitateurs de Moscou".

"You probably know that Tim Buck was born in England, of English parentage, who had nothing to do with Jews. Consequently persistence in calling Tim Buck a Jew is perpetuating an untruth."

148. Letter from Mr. Clare Claus, research director of Canadian Youth Council in Toronto, September 20, to Montreal office of Congress: Their report on German persecutions will be completed within three weeks.

149. Report in Devoir, September 21: "L'immigration juive au Canada" is organised by promoters scattered all over the world, the Jewish Colonisation Association.

- Draft of reply by Caiserman, October 2, on history of JCA in Canada.

150. Editorial in Yiddish Canadar Yid, September 20: "How Long the Shameful Scandal?" on Jewish importers and wholesalers selling German goods.

151. Mimeographed Yiddish Bulletin from Canadian Jewish Labour Conference for the Fight Against Fascism, Anti-Semitism and Hitlerism, No. 1, September 1935. Group fostering boycott of German goods; seeks cooperation of unions, CCF, League Against War and Fascism, etc. Toronto, 2 pages.

- Yiddish printed leaflet from same group in Montreal with a 7-point program of action. M. Trossman, sec. October 10.

- Invitation from Montreal City Committee of Workmen's Circle, November 5, to Caiserman, to address mass meeting against Naziism, in Talmud Torah Hall, November 10, together with Prof. F. R. Scott, Ald. J. Schubert, M. Rubinstein, B. Shane, A. Rosenberg and K. Kaplansky.

- Message from Caiserman, November 9, to be read at meeting of November 10, in his absence from city. The message includes a summary of Congress work against Hitlerism.

152. Letter from Canadian Youth Council, Toronto, September 20; are preparing report on German persecutions.

- Mimeographed request from Congress, October 1, for material on youth programs.

- Letter from M. Freund of National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, New York, October 9, on youth movements in the US.

- Letter from Comité des Délégations juives pour le Congrès juif mondial, Paris, October 21, on Jewish youth organisations (French).

- Replies from Université de Montréal and McGill University to Bnai Brith Hillel Commission, Columbus, O., regarding Jewish student registration.

153. "The Yes and the No of the Canadian Jewish Congress", by H. M. Caiserman in Vancouver Jewish Western Bulletin, September 26.

154. "It is Now up to Canadian Jewry", by Caiserman, in the Israelite Press, September 27, in plea for funds to maintain the Congress.

155. "Twenty-Two Months of Canadian Jewish Congress Activities". Mimeographed, 2 pages.

156. Letter from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, September 26, from Comité des Délégations juives at du Comité exécutif pour le Congrès juif mondial, from Paris, inviting Congress to name two members to council.

- Letter from Dr. H. Goldmann of Comité des délégations juives at Comité exécutif pour le Congrès juif mondial, Paris, November 5, to Canadian Congress, reiterating that Canadians should name two members to World Jewish Congress Council.

"Appointing two members of your organisation as members of our Council has no connection with financial subsidies.

"The main purpose of the Council is to ensure the closest possible contact between our Executive Committee and the organisations in the European and overseas countries, as well as to take the wishes of the organisations into account in shaping the decision of the Executive Committee.

"We are particularly anxious to avail ourselves of the close cooperation of as important an organisation as the Canadian Jewish Congress whose activities we prize very highly. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to you to reconsider from this angle our invitation to appoint two members of your organisation as your representatives on our Council. We trust that in these circumstances your Dominion Executive will raise no objection to meet our request."

- Letter from Canadian Congress, November 5, to Dr. Nahum Goldmann of the world Jewish Congress in Geneva: "In the list of the Administrative Committee of the World Jewish Congress the name of Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath has not been included.

"You recall that in the presence of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, I asked your presidium to appoint both Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath and Rabbi H. J. Stern to represent Canada, or neither of them. When the names of the committee were read both Canadian representatives were included."

157. Letter from Caiserman, September 30, to Gilbert La Rue, editor, L'Autorité, denying report that a Jewish athletic organisation is considering purchasing the Palestre Nationale.

158. Petition from the Canadian Jewish Congress, September 27, to Prime Minister Bennett regarding regulations on marking the country of origin of imported goods, especially from Germany: "The purpose of the Ottawa Agreements, in year 1933, was to develop Imperial Trade.

"The great efforts made to promote Canadian and Intra-Empire trade are being nullified by the inability of the Canadian consumer to distinguish between merchandise manufactured within the Empire and elsewhere. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been spent by the State and private interests, to promote Canadian and Imperial trade and, due to the imperfect and misleading markings of goods imported into Canada, these funds do not produce the desired results.

"The purpose of marking goods with the country of origin should be not only to assist Customs Officials for the purpose of duty taxation, but also to enable the consumer to ascertain the place of manufacture of the article.

"As Canadians, we want to boost Canadian products, and we find that insufficient marking defeats our ability to choose Canadian from other imported goods.

"We also hold that it is the elementary right of the individual to know the origin of goods he buys.

"Orders in Council have been passed from time to time since 1922, providing for the marking of particular descriptions or classes of goods. These Orders in Council are not sufficiently comprehensive, and we would recommend an Order in Council providing for the marking of imports in the widest possible generic terms.

"It would be preferable to have an Order-in-Council passed providing that the name of the country of origin, and not the name of the province, state or city, be imprinted on the imported article. The Minister may pass a regulation concerning same."

- The Assistant Commissioner of Customs, on October 2, responded to the Congress petition: "The marking regulations were first put into effect in 1921. The law provided for the marking of 'all goods capable of being marked', and this provision remained in effect for one year.

"During that time so many administrative difficulties developed that it became apparent that the enforcement of such a law would prove a far greater embarrassment and hindrance to trade than was anticipated, applying as it did to all classes of goods.

"After operating for twelve months, the Act was changed to its present form, under which classes of goods required to be marked are specified from time to time by Order in Council. This method has the advantage of specific application to goods in respect of which the marking may be of advantage to the Canadian manufacturer, while it is not imposed in respect of articles to which no real benefit can accrue in respect to Canadian industry.

"The list which you enclosed includes fruits, nuts, vegetables, grains and many food products. The great majority of these are already subject to regulations with respect to labelling as to weight, quantity and contents. Some require more than an indication of the country of origin, such as the name and address of the manufacturer or producer.

"Further, your letter suggests the marking of products usually imported in bulk, such as rags, lumber, pulpboard, pig iron, forgings, coal, coke, graphite, mica, petroleum products - the marking of which could only be effected on the original container, which is rarely seen by the ultimate consumer, and, consequently, will be of little advantage in the sense in which marking is supposed to be beneficial.

"Your list includes living animals, and it is hard to conceive how a permanent indication of the country of origin could reasonably be required in this case. Similar comment could be made with respect to practically all of the articles mentioned in the list submitted.

"Perhaps you would give this some further thought, bearing in mind that the classes of goods which are now required to be marked consists, with one exception, of those articles which can be marked with an indication of the country of origin on the articles themselves and not on the containers or outside covers.

"The futility of the marking of containers which are subject to destruction before the article itself reaches the consumer will, I think, become at once apparent to you."

- The Congress replied, on October 8, clarifying its request:

"What we have in mind is that all articles under the headings of all importations into Canada, whether single or in special containers, be marked with the country of origin, so that any Canadian purchaser may know what he buys.

"The 1921 Act was thorough and met such marking requirements, but the Orders-in-Council issued since have in great measure nullified the provisions of the law.

"We respectfully bring to your attention the fact that: imported tools of every description, toys, gloves, watches, electrical apparatus, glassware, optical instruments, grains and products in containers, vegetable oils and confectioneries in containers, yeast in packages, alcoholic beverages in containers, plant and flower seeds in packages, - egg products, gelatine, glue, honey - all in containers, farm implements, hardware, cutlery, machinery, vehicles, tableware, chemicals and allied products in original containers, musical instruments, scientific and educational equipment, - and hundreds of other articles - are sold in every departmental store, none of which bear 'the country of origin' or are marked 'foreign'.

"In some cases these articles are not marked because the law does not require marking. In other cases the individual objects are taken out of original wholesale containers, which were marked with the country of origin.

"It is in this light that we again appeal to you to consider our letter of September 27. We also pray that you again give effect to such marking regulations which will enable each Canadian consumer to know the origin of the merchandise which he purchases."

- Letter from Bernard Lecache of Ligue internationale contre l'anti-sémitisme, Paris, September 30, about boycott of German goods and of Olympic games.

160. Letter from Edgar M. Berliner, October 4, on his interview with Lyon Cohen in regard to Congress having allocated 20% of the campaign proceeds for its activities, accompanied with his statement of the outcome of the interview.

161. Draft of response by Caiserman, October 2, to Devoir article, September 21, "L'immigration juive au Canada - une société internationale pour la promouvoir", re the Jewish Colonisation Association.

162. Resolution of dominion executive of the Congress on the Mexican situation, deep concern with the restrictions upon rights of the churches.

- Résolution passée par le Congrès canadien des Juifs.

163. Mimeographed release of Unity and Goodwill Association, Montreal: "The Football Murder at Ratibor; How Baumgarten was Killed; German Denial, and the Truth".

- Resolution adopted by the United and Goodwill Association of Montreal, the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League of Canada and Sports Publications of Canada:

"Whereas the German Government has studiously discriminated against Catholics, Jews, liberal Protestants, and Masons and,

"Whereas such discrimination has assumed the cruel form of insults, ostracisms, pogroms, and outrages beyond description, so that male and female Canadian participants in the Olympic Games who happen to be Catholics, Jews, Masons, or of certain Protestant denominations, risk possible attacks upon their persons and property by those poisoned by the German Government propaganda; and

"Whereas Catholics, Jews, Masons and certain Protestants, although comprising more than one-third of Germany's population, have not even a remote chance of training, competing, or qualifying for membership on the German teams; and

"Whereas many Canadian contestants of the proscribed race or religion running or competing in a dead heat with a German, might incite the spectators to riot and rowdyism; and

"Whereas the Reich has permitted and abetted unsportsmanlike indignities on many of its people, and therefore, firstly, similar indignities might be inflicted on Canadian contestants or spectators, male or female, in the arenas or on Kurfuerstendam; and, secondly, Canadians may be denied equality and fairness of treatment in the games held under the auspices of the German officials, and thus encourage similar unsportsmanlike and cowardly practices; and, thirdly, Canadian sportsmen should not defile themselves by association with adherents of a government so intolerant and so unsportsmanlike;

"Resolved that the Olympic Committee of Canada, true to the principles of the Olympiad as a great festival of international sport and goodwill, decide that Canada's Olympic teams decline to participate in the Olympic Winter games to be held in Garmisch, Partenkirchen, Germany, February 6 to 16, 1936, or in the games of the Eleventh Olympiad, to be held in Berlin, Germany, August 1 to 16, 1963."

- Letter from Congress, January 10, to American Jewish Congress, introducing Harvey Golden of Montreal who will call in connection with Canadian participation in Olympic games.

- Jeremiah T. Mahoney, "The Case for the Withdrawal of American Participation in the Olympics in Germany", radio speech over NABC, August 19, reprinted September, in Montreal, by Unity and Goodwill Association. 3 pages (mimeo.)

- Colin Grovenor, "Canada Should Withdraw from the Olympic Games; a Message to the Canadian Olympic Committee" in Sports Illustrated, September 1935, page 9.

- Report by Unity and Goodwill Association of statements, "Governor Earle Urges Ban on Olympics" and "Jersey Legion Urges Ban", from New York Times of September 7. (Mimeo.)

- Printed letter from Leander Boat Club Olympic Games at Hamilton soliciting funds to finance trip of its crew to Germany.

- Letter from Caiserman, October 3, to P.M. Draper, newly elected president of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress:

"At the beginning of 1934 we secured the promise of Mr. Tom Moore to cooperate with us in the matter of marking goods imported into Canada. We trust that you will find it possible to follow up our request, along with your own, to the Government.

"We are greatly interested in the Boycott resolution which the Congress has adopted in Halifax, against the barbarisms of Nazi Germany.

"At various occasions we approached the Trades and Labour Councils in various communities of Canada, and all have approved very impressive resolutions, which, with the scanty means at our disposal, we have printed in thousands of copies and distributed same by mail to a National Mailing List consisting of near to 50,000 names.

"It seems to us that in order to give practical value to the resolutions adopted by your Congress in Halifax, now is the proper time that a National Boycott Committee of the labour movement be established, which should cooperate in a practical way with us, particularly amongst the French-Canadian and English population of the Dominion.

"We could show you some 50 exhibits that the German Government is illegally importing into Canada. Large transports of Nazi literature are still distributed all over the country, in spite of the serious endeavour of the Government to stop the importation of same. The only manner in which this could be counterbalanced is by an intelligent educational campaign in each community where your organisation is represented. Our boycott committee, which operates in about 30 communities, will gladly cooperate with you and keep you posted with every item with which we deal."

- On October 10 the Canadian Jewish Congress circularised the leaders of the Canadian labour movement,

"At the recent convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in the city of Halifax, a resolution was adopted calling on your membership to refrain from purchasing German-made goods, and to take steps to influence the non-participation of Canadian sportsmen in Olympic games which will be held in Germany next year.

"The Executive Council of your Congress was also instructed to make representations to the Dominion Government at their annual interview, to break off diplomatic relations with the Hitler government until such time as this government ceases their persecution of the organised working class of Germany, and to express abhorrence for the regime which has overthrown civic and religious freedom, for which nations have struggled for centuries.

"We are the only all Canadian Boycott Organisation, which is doing German boycott work, mostly amongst the Jewish population of the Dominion.

"The decisions adopted by your Congress have created the necessary link to expand the boycott of German goods and service among other ethnic groups of the population. In order to give practical value to the resolutions adopted by your Congress in Halifax, your organisation should immediately appoint a Boycott Committee which should make it its duty to:

"Visit friendly organisations.

"Issue pamphlets and distribute them amongst the consumers of the community.

"Write letters to the editors in a systematic way.

"Use any platform which will denounce Naziism and propagate the boycott.

"The most urgent duty of your Boycott Committee is:

To utilise the entire influence of your important organisation in order to educate the sport representatives of your community to oppose the participation of Canadian sportsmen in Olympic games, which will be held in Germany next year.

"Such work will remain restricted and ineffective if left to any one organisation to do single-handed. Each group must do its bit, and it is really fortunate that organised labour has at last taken a definite stand, which we sincerely hope will be translated into action."

- Letter from Caiserman, October 11, suggesting labour group see Department of National Revenue in support of Jewish Congress demands.

- Reply from Congress, October 11, to Leander Boat Club Olympic Games:

"We were amazed to receive your circular letter with book of tickets for the Leander Olympic Dance.

"Every Canadian does not want to be represented at the next Olympic Games to be held in Berlin, Germany.

"Representatives of Canadian labour, of practically all churches in Canada, and all liberal-minded people, are determined to do everything in their power to prevent decent Canadian sportsmen being sent to the Olympic games so long as Germany stands for persecution, discrimination and barbaric legislation."

- Reminder circular from Congress, October 28, requesting labour groups to report on action taken on program outlined in earlier letters.

- Report by Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath of Toronto on meeting with P. J. Mulqueen, October 16, in regard to the Olympic games:

"Mr. Mulqueen was cordial and sympathetic, but diplomatically noncommittal. He assured me that his personal sympathies were with our cause but as one of the leaders of the Canadian athletic group, he felt it necessary to refrain from giving definite expression to his opinions until the group itself meet in Halifax on November 21. He intimated that because this meeting would be held at so remote a city as Halifax, there would be a very small representation,

"He revealed that the Canadian organisation is in constant touch with the English organisation, and I assumed that Canada would be largely guided by British policy.

"Mr. Mulqueen expects to attend the decisive meeting of the American Association on December 6, and I believe that that likewise will have its influence upon the Canadian organisation.

"Canada's representation would be at best very small, and the difficulties of financing the Canadian team would be very great, due both to the war conditions in Europe and the agitation which has already been quietly aroused. He gave me to understand that most of the clergy with whom he has been in touch, are, to quote his own words, "Bitter against Germany". He furthermore admitted that public opinion would be an effective influence on the decision of the Halifax convention."

- Letter from M.I. Lieberman of Edmonton, October 25, to Congress office, Montreal:

"I interviewed Sergeant John Leslie, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Mr. Leslie has been a friend of mine for a great number of years. I invited Dr. W. G. Hardy, Second Vice-President of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, who is a very intimate friend, to the conference. Dr. Hardy wields a tremendous influence in the sport world of Canada. I have Sergeant Leslie's assurance that he will vote against sending of any Canadian athletes to the Olympic games in Germany.

"Sergeant Leslie pointed out to me a possible, practical objection to the cancellation of the sending of the Canadian team, which might be used as an argument by those in favour of sending the athletes: the Canadian Olympic Committee had been promised a grant from the Dominion Government for the purpose of financing the Canadian Olympic Team; if now the Committee cancelled the sending of their athletes, it might prejudice their grant from the Dominion Government for any similar purpose in the future. It is advisable to have Mr. S. W. Jacobs take this matter up with Ottawa immediately."

- File of correspondence with Colin A. Gravenor of Canadian Anti-Nazi League, of Montreal, October 26-December 1:

- Caiserman letter to Gravenor, October 26:

"It seems that your appraisals as to how the executive members of the AAU will act are more correct than my hopes."

- Letter from Gravenor from Toronto, November 25, to Caiserman:

"I am thinking of a picket of the banquet of the German Olympic Games Organisation at the Royal York Hotel on December 5."

- Mimeographed letter from George Langsner, president of Unity and Goodwill Association, October 26, citing statement of Rabbi Stern on "The Olympics and the Nazi"

- Letter from Caiserman, October 29, to Joseph Cohen, K.C., urging him to have government refuse provincial grant towards a Canadian team at Berlin Olympics.

- Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president, Amateur Athletic Union, An Answer to General Sherrill, on the Olympics. Unity and Goodwill Association, Montreal, November 8. 2 pages (mimeo)

- Letter from A. Kirzner of the Toronto Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit and Dressmakers Union, November 6, to the Congress,

"The local Labour Anti-Nazi Conference plan to circularise all the organisations in Toronto asking them to send special wires to the National Athletic Convention, demanding that Canada boycott the Olympic Games in Germany."

- Resolution of International Association of Machinists, Fort Garry Lodge No. 189, November 13, endorsed Winnipeg City Council refusing assistance toward sending a team to the Olympics in Germany.

- Statement by Rabbi H. J. Stern on "The Olympics and the Nazi".

- "Is Canada Ready to Endorse Nazism?" by Henry Sylvester.

- Release of news items, November 14.

- Invitation to Congress, November 15, to affiliate with Paris representation of International Committee on Fair Play in Sports to coordinate the various anti-Olympics programs.

- Response, November 28: "In spite of Congress efforts, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada decided to follow the British precedent and to participate in the games."

- Letter from S. W. Jacobs, president of the Congress, November 18, to the Amateur Athletic Union:

"We respectfully draw your attention to events that have caused us and millions of our Canadian fellow citizens, Jewish and non-Jewish, grave alarm and distress; and we pray in the name of Olympic Ideals that you decline to permit Canadian teams to participate in the Olympiad, which will be held in Germany.

"The latest enactments in Germany, only a few days ago, have deprived our brethren of the right of citizenship, which is a definite denial of the public statements made by the German Olympic Committee to the effect that the Jewish athletes shall be given the opportunity to represent Germany in the Olympic Games.

"Since citizenship is an essential requirement for representation of any country, and such citizenship is denied to Jewish athletes, how amazing then is the published statement by German Olympic authorities that representation is given to all athletes, without discrimination!

"The American Committee of Fair Play in Sports brings convincing evidence that the German Reich has failed to keep her pledge not to exclude Jews from the German teams; that she has broken other formal pledges given to the American sports representatives; that she has violated her pledge to observe the Olympic Code; that she has introduced race, religion and politics into the Olympics.

"The German government has, besides, studiously discriminated against Catholics, Jews, liberals, Protestants, Masons and others, and the discrimination has assumed the cruel form of insults, ostracisms, pogroms and outrages beyond description, so that male and female Canadian participants in the Olympic Games, who belong to these groups, may risk possible attacks upon their persons and property by those poisoned by the German government's propaganda.

"In view of this, substantiated by the enclosed handbook of facts, we appeal to you that true to the principles of the Olympiad as a great festival of international sport and goodwill, you decide that Canada's Olympic Teams decline to participate in the Winter Olympic Games, to be held in Garmisch, Partenkirchen, Germany, February 6 to 16, 1936, or in the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad, to be held in Berlin, Germany, August 1st to 16th, 1936."

-Letters from P. Stuchen, Secretary of the Congress in Toronto, November 15, submitted to the Montreal office:

"A brief summary of what has been done to date in the matter of the Olympics:

"Rabbi Eisendrath called on most of leading sport writers and found them non-cooperative in this matter. As well, he interviewed the Chairman of the Canadian Olympic Committee, Mr. P. J. Mulqueen, who was unable to make any official statement, but was sympathetic at least; further promising that the Committee meeting at Halifax would pay attention to public protests in this matter.

"We have not had any success in contacting non-Jewish sportsmen who are opposed to Olympic participation. The athletes whom we have approached are willing, if chosen, to go to Germany. We are endeavouring to persuade two Toronto Jewish aspirants to withhold their membership from a Canadian Olympic team, if such a team is chosen and they are asked to go on it.

"Last evening an open forum meeting of about 75 persons, under the auspices of the Canadian Youth Council, discussed the pros and cons of the question. The following resolution was passed by that assembly:

- "1. That Canada should not participate in the Olympic games if held in Germany, but a change in venue is urged.
- "2. The Canadian Olympic Committee should fully and publicly discuss and investigate all circumstances surrounding the Olympic games in the light of religious, racial and political prejudice apparent in German sports in violation of the Olympic code.
- "3. The question of Canadian participation should be regarded as a purely moral issue affecting all creeds.

"Young people's groups throughout Canada should discuss this question, gather all information and voice their opinions through bodies such as the Canadian Youth Council, and the Amateur Athletic Association.

"A meeting of the Jewish Gentile Seminar is being held on November 18 to discuss Olympic participation.

The Jewish-Gentile Continuation Committee passed a resolution on November 18:

"In view of the regrettable attitude which has been adopted by the present German Government to minority groups, both racial and religious, we gravely doubt whether the Olympic Games could be carried on in such an atmosphere of complete international and interracial camaraderie and good will as is the whole basis of Olympic competition.

"We feel, therefore, that in loyalty to the spirit of true sportsmanship and the recognized principles of mutual tolerance and respect, Canada should refrain from participation in the Olympic Games of 1936, if they are held in Germany."

Among those present were: His Worship Mayor James Simpson, Canon Plumtre of St. James Cathedral, Rev. R. J. Irwin of Donlands United Church, Rev. G. Raymond Booth, Dr. Salem G. Bland, Mr. Edmund Scheuer, Rabbi Samuel Sachs, Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath.

- Letters from Canadian Jewish Congress, November 18, to Amateur Athletic Union of Canada at Halifax:

"As representatives of the Canadian Jewish Congress, with whom are associated practically all Jewish national organizations in the Dominion of Canada, and all Jewish communities in Canada, we respectfully draw your attention to events that caused us and millions of our Canadian fellow citizens, Jewish and non-Jewish, grave alarm and distress, and we pray in the name of Olympic ideals that you decline to permit Canadian teams to participate in the Olympiad, which will be held in Germany.

"The latest enactments in Germany, only a few days ago, have deprived our brethren of the right of citizenship, which is a definite denial of the public statements made by the German Olympic Committee, to the effect that the Jewish athletes shall be given the opportunity to represent Germany in the Olympic Games.

"Since citizenship is an essential requirement for representation of any country, and such citizenship is denied to Jewish athletes, how amazing then is this publicized statement by German Olympic authorities that representation is given to all athletes, without discrimination!

"We enclose herewith the pamphlet issued by the American Committee of Fair Play in Sports, which contains convincing evidence that the German Reich has failed to keep her pledge not to exclude Jews from the German Teams; that she has broken other formal pledges given to the American Sports Representatives; that she has violated her pledge to observe the Olympic Code; that she has introduced race, religion and politics into the Olympics.

"The German Government has, besides, studiously discriminated against Catholics, Jews, Liberals, Protestants, Masons and others and the discrimination has assumed the cruel form of insults, ostracisms, pogroms and outrages beyond description, so that male and female Canadian participants in the Olympic Games, who belong to the above mentioned groups, may risk possible attacks upon their persons and property by those poisoned by the German Government's propaganda.

"We appeal to you, that, true to the principles of the Olympiad as a great festival of international sport and good will, you decide that Canada's Olympic Teams decline to participate in the Winter Olympic Games, to be held in Garmisch, Partenkirchen, Germany, February 6 to 16, 1936, or in the Games of the Seventh Olympiad to be held in Berlin."

- Letter from Caiserman, November 20, to Gray inquiring whether Manitoba has promised support to the Olympic teams.

- Letter from National Labor Council of Toronto, November 27, to Prime Minister King requesting governmental authorities not to support Canadian participation in Olympics.

- Letter from M. A. Gray, Secretary of the Congress in Western Canada, November 25, to Montreal office:

"With regard to Winnipeg, a delegation appeared before the Financial Committee of City sometime ago, and I at that time strongly protested against the granting of any funds for trials in order to select the winners of the different lines of sports to the Olympic teams in Germany. The Financial Committee decided not to make such grants. The same Committee may again appear before the Council, but I doubt whether Council, as it is constituted now, will receive such a request favourably.

"About two weeks ago, we received an invitation from The Trade and Labour Council, Winnipeg, to meet their executive in order to discuss the communication they have received from you with regard to the same question. We at that time made certain suggestions to them, viz. -

"(a) To write a letter to the City Council registering their objection against any grants to any sporting organizations with the Olympic teams. Such a letter has already been received by the City Council.

"(b) To request the Trade and Labour Congress, Ottawa, to circularise all the Trade and Labour Councils in Canada, suggesting that they take similar action

"(c) That the Trade and Labour Congress and the Trade and Labour Councils write officially to the headquarters of the Olympic Committee, urging them not to send delegates to Germany next year.

"(d) To carry on propaganda against the memberships with regard to the boycotting of German goods and the non-participating of the Canadian sports to the Olympic games.

"With regard to the Jewish colony - things are getting along quite nicely. Two families have withdrawn on account of illness and we immediately replaced them by two others. They have sufficient funds on hand to carry them through the winter. They have paid the threshing bill and have a little surplus. In addition, they are receiving about \$10 a month from the Rural Rehabilitation Commission for groceries alone, and I think that they will pull through quite easily. Some of the newer settlers were a little short of wood, and we managed to have the Unemployment Relief Committee provide them with same. If we could raise another \$1000 by February, we would be able to settle another ten families next spring, as there is land available close by."

- Letter from Congress, November 28 to Major Aaron Horowitz of Cornwall:

"The Canadian Olympic teams will approach your City Council for a subsidy to enable them to send athletes to the German Olympiad. I know you will do everything in your power to prevent the granting of such a subsidy, and thus follow the examples of Winnipeg and Toronto."

- Minutes of Executive Committee of Montreal Trades and Labour Council, November 28:

"For all the reasons enumerated in the resolution presented and approved unanimously by the delegates of the International Unions in Canada at the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held at Halifax during September last, Your Committee is aware of the importance of the suggestions made, the boycotting, and recommends as follows:

"10. That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Municipal, Provincial and Federal authorities requesting them to refuse all financial assistance for Canadian athletes taking part to the Olympic Games in Germany in 1936. Your Committee is of the opinion that the object of these Olympic Games is quite different from that which is advertised, and Canada should refuse all participation in view of the attitude of the dictator Hitler towards labor unions and religions.

"20. That the Committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Minister of Commerce requesting him to enforce the law known as the Marking Act on all merchandise coming from foreign countries and more particularly Germany.

"30. Your Committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with Mr. P.M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, requesting that pressure be made with a view of having the government ban merchandise coming from Germany.

"40. That all affiliated unions be requested to have their members conform with the decision of this Council to refrain from buying German products."

- Letter from Montreal office of Congress, November 28, to P. Stuchen of Toronto office re invitations being issued for the banquet in Toronto of the German Olympic Games

Organization on December 5 Mayor Simpson should be seen and asked to refuse to attend.

- Similar letter to Mr. Goldstick.

164. - Letter, March 28, from Dr. W.A.Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at the League of Nations, at Geneva, to Dr. O.D.Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, enclosing letter from A.A.Wurfbain, Secretary General of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (Jewish and Other) Coming from Germany, London, March 25: "On May 25, 1934, this office had communicated with Dr. Riddell as to the issue of special documents of identity and travel for those refugees from Germany who, being in Canada, could not obtain a valid national passport, and required a travel document. Up to now this office has not had any reply on this subject from the Canadian Government. As a very limited number of refugees from Germany who are in Canada seem to be in the position described above, the High Commissioner's Office would greatly appreciate a favourable reply."

Mr. Wurfbain enclosed July and October, 1934, reports on measures that most of the governments concerned have decided to adopt in this matter, including Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, U.S.A., Latvia, Saar Territory, Australia, Esthonia, Irish Free State, Lithuania, Norway, New Zealand.

165. - Letter from J.E.Atkinson of the Toronto Star, October 26, to Prime Minister King:

"There is some comment, I learn, in this city about the omission of Messrs. Slaight, Moore and Factor. To anyone who mentions the subject to me I reply that I suppose there was not room in the cabinet for all who might want to be in it. You are doubtless as regretful about it as their other friends. However, if I may make one suggestion, it is that Factor be considered for one of the minor places -- an undersecretary. It would be popular, of course, in the Jewish population in Canada and everywhere. I believe he is well thought of. He did well and made himself known in the Price Spread investigation.

"Of course in this, as in all such ultimate matters, you know best, and there may be considerations of which I know nothing. But if you can give him something I have no doubt Toronto would regard it as a measure of recognition."

- Reply from King, Oct. 30:

"I agree with all you say about our friend Factor, and thank you as well for what you have been kind enough to say on my behalf with respect to the other persons whose names are mentioned in your communication." (King Papers, Pp. 174154-57)

166. - Report in Devoir, Dec. 26:

"Declaration of Canadian Jewish Congress on the Subject of Corruption in Elections; Text of a Statement by the Montreal Jewish Element in Regard to the Elections of Nov. 25."

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188. - Report in Review, Dec. 28.

"Declaration of Canadian Jewish Congress on the Subject of Corruption in Elections. Text of a Statement by the Montreal Jewish Alliance in regard to the Elections of Nov. 25."

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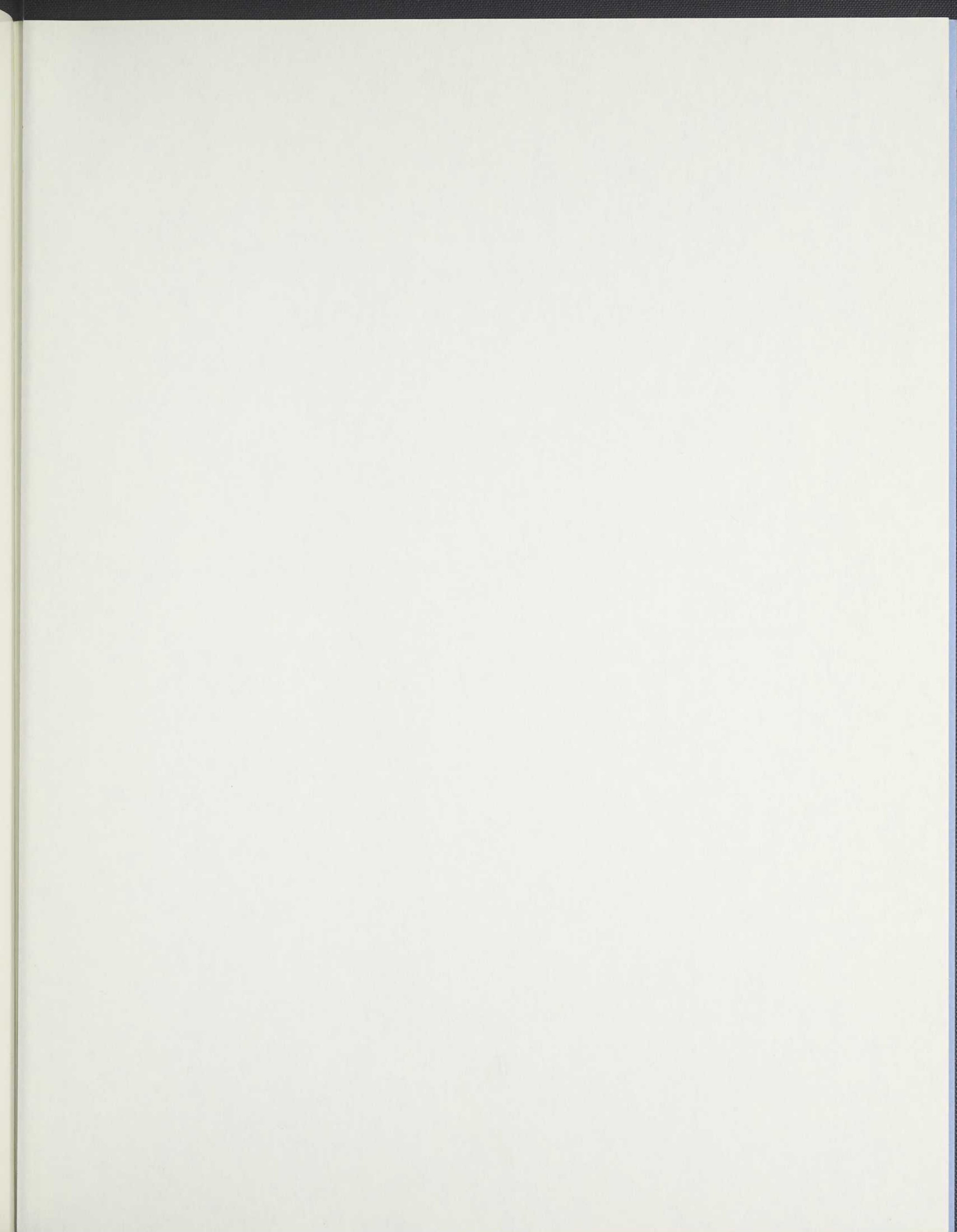
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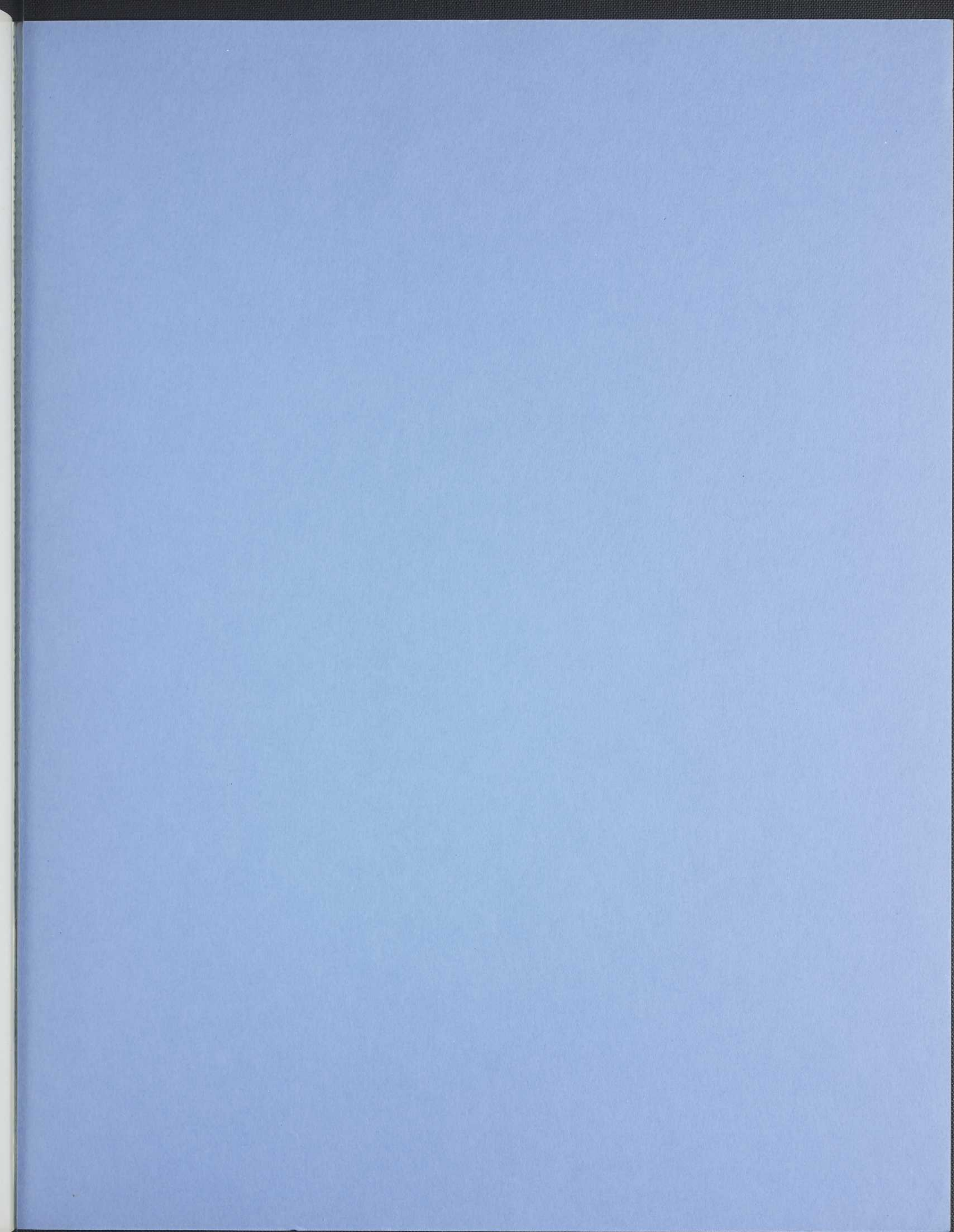
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