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SOME 200 OF THE 1,000 WAR ORPHANS ALREADY BROUGHT HERE BY CONGRESS

(SEE COLUMN 1)



Liebman Visits Canada To Aid Youth Project

At press conference from left to right: Saul Hayes, National Director; Ben Sadowski, M.B.E., President, Central Region of Congress; Samuel Bronfman, National President; Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman; and Ben Robinson, K.C., acting chairman of the Montreal Co-ordinating Committee.

The total number of orphans who came to date to Canada is 197; 82 were placed in Montreal and in Eastern Canada, 81 in Toronto and other Ontario communities and 34 in Winnipeg and Western communities. Sixteen orphans of the latest transport left for the West, 4 for Toronto and 5 for Hamilton. The last group passed Montreal on their way to their final destination; they were entertained at a dinner at the Montefiore Club where arrangements were made by the Hospitality Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Caplan and by Mr. Joe Lefcoe.

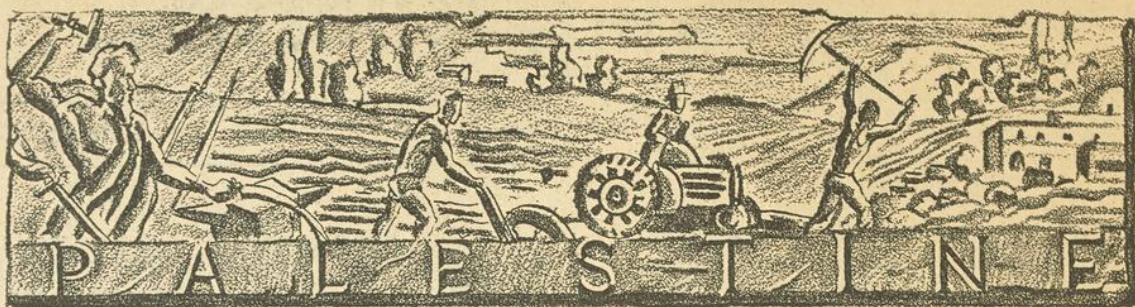
The movement of Jewish war orphans to Canada is continuing. Each sailing of the Aquitania every three weeks brings twenty-five youngsters to Canada and the S.S. General Stewart brought forty-five war orphans directly from Displaced Persons Camps in Germany to Canada. They docked at Halifax where they were met by representatives of the local committee and trained social workers sent from Montreal to receive them and to accompany them to their new

To demonstrate his keen personal interest in the War Orphans Project of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, radio preacher, counsellor, scholar and author of the best seller "Peace of Mind" volunteered to visit Montreal to tell his personal and radio audiences and the press the joy which he and Mrs. Liebman have been deriving from their experience in adopting a Jewish war orphan from Poland.

Dr. Liebman is rabbi at Temple Israel in Boston and is a well-known radio preacher. He is Jewish chaplain at Harvard, Cornell, Vassar, Dartmouth and Wellesley and is visiting professor of philosophy in the graduate school of Boston University, and visiting professor of Jewish philosophy and literature at Andover-Newton Theological Seminary. He is a graduate of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. He is a prominent Zionist and a member of the national committee which directs the Hillel Foundations at various American and Canadian universities. His "Peace of Mind" has been a selection of the Religious Book Club.

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"The decision of the United Nations to sponsor a Jewish state in Palestine comes as a great relief to all who concern themselves with the problem of Jewish homelessness and is of tremendous significance to millions of people of all races and nations. It is a great step towards the realization of an age-old dream of the Jewish people, the passionate prayers for restoration and redemption and the fulfilment of the Divine promise.

"It is heart-warming to Canadians to have history record that Canada played a most important part in the international deliberations which preceded this decision. The wisdom of our leaders and representatives who contributed so much to the solution of the problem will redound imperishably to the glory of Canada. We are confident that what has been done by Canadians at Lake Success is an augury of the very cordial relations which will always exist between our Dominion and the Jewish State which Canada is helping to bring into being. We have no doubt that Canada, like Great Britain and the other Commonwealth States, will continue in their tradition of fostering Palestine Jewry.

"For the Jews who reside in Canada and for those in Palestine and in other lands the present decision of the United Nations is a turning point in our history of thousands of years. Countless generations lived in the aspiration that this moment might come. Martyrs died with the prayer for Zion on their lips. The conviction that the Jewish people will return to Palestine sustained the survivors of the massacres during the years of Hitler.

"The Jews in Palestine are being offered an opportunity to build a homeland and a nation which will take its proper place among the peoples of the world and which will realize the moral and religious principles which we have always upheld. The decision of the United Nations should serve as an encouragement to all who strive to better the lives of mankind by the peaceful means of education and positive creative action."

Saturday Evening
November 29, 1947.

Samuel Bronfman
National President
Canadian Jewish Congress

LACK OF HOMES IS BOTTLENECK OF JEWISH ORPHANS PROJECT

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homes. When the group arrived in Montreal they were taken immediately to the Young Men's Hebrew Association where most of them enjoyed the experience of rest and relaxation in a free country.

Aboard the General Stewart the passengers and the crew published a news sheet of their own, "On the Ocean's Waves". The contributions were in fourteen languages. The Jewish war orphans took part in this project and one of them, Leslie Dan, was chosen as one of the editors. He wrote an article expressing the thanks of the group to the Canadian government and telling of the hopes which the youngsters entertain for their future in Canada.

The Canadian Jewish Congress has been able to arrange for kosher food to be served children on the U.S. army transports which carry them from Bremerhaven, Germany, directly to Canada. The J.D.C. immigration office in Munich is supplying the food.

Two of this group were "adopted" by the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in Toronto.

The National Committee has decided to give priority to children from D.P. camps, making exception only for those children in western Europe who would soon lose their eligibility for immigration to Canada because of age. (The Order-in-Council issued to the Congress is at present strictly limited to children below the age of 18.)

In accordance with the provincial law in Ontario it was necessary to have an Order-in-Council passed authorizing Congress to bring children into Ontario. B. W. Heise, Deputy Minister of Public Welfare of the Province, announced that such an Order-in-Council has been passed. Ontario is the first Province in Canada to act in approval of Congress plans for settlement of the orphans. The procedures for reception and placement of orphans have been submitted to the Government of Ontario by the Jewish Family and Child Service of Toronto and have been followed by a letter outlining the position of the Canadian Jewish Congress. No special legislation is required in the Province of Quebec.

TORONTO

Sub-committees to deal with various phases of the project were named in Toronto.

Mrs. J. B. Goldhar is heading the committee on home finding, Miss F. Hutner, publicity, Mr. J. Wiener, clothing, Mrs. H. M. Samuel, transportation, Mrs. H. M. Masters, recreation, Mrs. B. Sadowski, hospitality.

When more than a score of the orphans arrived in Toronto from Europe they were welcomed with open arms by others who arrived three weeks ago and who consider themselves "veterans" of the new world.

Members of the first groups are well into the swing of things. Jack Vogler and Mickey Brat managed to get lost on sight-seeing trips around the city. Martha Druckman, 17, attends art classes at Central Tech. She spends her spare moments in the reception centre at Markham and Harbord Sts., sketching new arrivals.

Nine of the first group have been adopted. Three are attending fourth and fifth forms at Harbord collegiate, one with ambitions to be a designing architect, another an electrical engineer, and a third, a civil engineer.

The personal stories of the youths who have already arrived in the country are fascinating. A Hungarian lad who

is nearly 18 had always wanted to become an artist. Examination by psychologists established that this was more than a search for compensation for the ugliness and hardships of his life so far. He does indeed have a good deal of talent. Every effort is being made to place him in work which will give him scope for artistic development. Curiously enough, he was saved from death by the fact that he was sick. When his entire family was being deported, he happened to have scarlet fever and the Germans with their mad system did not put him among the healthy people they were sending to their deaths.

Jerry Jacoby, 16-year-old redhead, has landed a job as an apprentice cutter with a Spadina Ave. fur firm. He's taking English lessons at Harbord one night a week. Clara Turner, 17, attends Ryerson public school every morning for English lessons. Next week she "graduates" to Central Tech.

When 17-year-old Sam Gutman arrived in Toronto, he placed a long distance call to his only living relative, an aunt living in New York. She caught the next train for Toronto.

Two sisters, Hella and Basa Gurman, were among the arrivals. Hella is only seven, a little bit of a girl with an engaging smile, who will not go anywhere without her 16-year-old sister.

Leslie Dan, 18, native of Budapest, a studious, earnest lad, wants to finish his last year in high school and study chemistry at university. He was group leader of the 44 orphans who arrived on the General Stewart.

"They are as clean-cut and as much fun as any group of Canadian adolescents I have ever met," said Mrs. Bess Lander Bell, director of the Jewish camp council, who has supervised the setting up of the reception centre. There is still a great need for Jewish homes in which to place the children, Mrs. Bell said.

The Holy Blossom Temple youth group were host to the first group to reach Toronto at an evening of dancing and fun.

A conference with representatives of the Jewish communities of Hamilton, Windsor and London, was held to integrate them into the work.

OTTAWA

Ben Robinson, K.C., and members of Congress staff met with representatives of Ottawa Chapter of the Council of Jewish Women, to discuss ways and means of canvassing Ottawa for homes for war orphans.

Saul Hayes, the national executive director addressed the Ottawa section of the National Council of Jewish Women on the project. He expressed the opinion that no Jewish community has the right to build synagogues or to extend those already established unless they have already done all in their power to provide homes for the war orphans.

They are healthy, he said, because they are the survival of the fittest. They have lived through concentration camps, survived long marches before the enemy and hide-outs in caves and gutters. They had to be strong to take the life they were forced to live.

"Give them an asylum, a haven and a future — that is all they need", he pleaded.

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Rabbi Liebman Inspires Montreal Community

(Continued from page 1)

Tribute to the "leadership" of Canada in connection with the work of caring for displaced European peoples was paid by Rabbi Joshua L. Liebman, who addressed meetings in Montreal under the auspices of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

"Bringing these 1,000 orphans to Canada is a tribute to the statesmanship and wisdom of Canada as well as those who profess the Christian ideal," Rabbi Liebman said. Not only were the orphans without families, but they were, in the main, stateless.

The arrival of a thousand Jewish war orphans in Canada will mean the addition of an enriching element for the Dominion and not a dead weight.

"The reason for my interest is a personal one", the Boston minister, and professor of philosophy, said. He adopted a Jewish orphan from Lodz, Poland, some months ago and declared himself "more than delighted" with the result. The 17-year-old child, now attending high school, lost 43 relatives, all close kin, under the Nazi regime.

"These children have been tested by the horrors of war, and have not been found wanting. We cannot enjoy a private paradise while others are suffering, and we must give them not charity, but love."

Rabbi Liebman spoke of the "great adaptability" of the war orphans to their new environment, and declared "we are learning as the result of the great catastrophe that has overwhelmed the world, that humankind is tougher than even we suspected. These orphans that are come to America are a symbol," he suggested, "of the triumph of the human spirit."

France is a land of contrasts. During the occupation, while its philosophers, who are so popular today, for the most part developed their systems which glorified pessimism, despair and the worthlessness of human values as well as the futility of attempting to escape total destruction, its Catholic clergy was giving to the world an example of the most disinterested courage by saving several thousand refugee Jews who had managed to flee Hitler's armies," Dr. Liebman said.

Rabbi Liebman was accompanied by Samuel Bronfman, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, at the press conference held in the Mount Royal Hotel. Mr. Bronfman, who presided at the public meeting with Dr. Liebman at the Mount Royal Hotel, expressed his appreciation of Rabbi Liebman's visit and remarked that in showing how much could be done for one orphan, Rabbi Liebman was demonstrating the vast amount of happiness that could accrue to 1,000 orphans.

Samuel Bronfman told Rabbi Liebman that the next time he visits Canada he will find this duty fulfilled.

"If we are to believe the reactions of the Jewish audience which heard the moving plea of Dr. Liebman," wrote the French language daily 'Le Canada', "the groups of children still to come will have no difficulty in finding Jewish homes to take the place of those of which the Nazi terror has deprived them. In the name of God and of all which a civilized being holds sacred, Dr. Liebman pleaded with Canadian Jews not to remain silent to the call of those whose childhood has been spent in the midst of pogroms, violence and massacre and who plead for a home atmosphere and for the liberty which Canadians breathe each moment."



This picture was taken in Germany, and shows a group of youngsters, in an assembly camp for children, on their way to Canada. They are part of the 1,000 war orphans being brought to this country by the Canadian Jewish Congress. Over 160 boys and girls are already settled in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and other communities through Canada.

Dr. Liebman was introduced by Ben Robinson, K.C., chairman of the Montreal Co-ordinating Committee; he was thanked by Monroe Abbey, chairman of the Eastern Division. A telegram of greetings was received from Sol Kane, chairman of the Western Division; B. Sadowski, M.B.E., chairman of the Central Division, spoke briefly on the arrangements made in Toronto. He reported that 17 youngsters out of the group of 18 which arrived in Toronto a few weeks ago have already been placed in free homes.

Dr. Liebman was the guest at a dinner given by Mr. Bronfman for a group of active workers of the Montreal Co-ordinating Committee; he stressed the need for a direct approach to the community for free homes and a personal interest in the orphans.

Dr. Liebman was also the guest at a luncheon tendered to him by the Montefiore Club; several hundred members gathered on this occasion and the talk of Dr. Liebman was received with great warmth. Dr. Liebman was interviewed by Rupert Caplan of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on their transcontinental "This Week" hook-up.

Lack of Homes Is Bottleneck

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The future of the young Jewish people of Europe is largely one of despair, Mr. Hayes said. No other group had been marked as the Jewish group for destruction — no others fed so liberally to the crematoria. No other group in Europe, save the Jews, is without the protection of a state and no one is interested in them but the free people of America.

"We cannot abandon these children to a hopeless future," he said, "or we will be following in the footsteps of Hitler who marked the whole Jewish race in Europe for destruction. If we do not rescue these children, no one else will," he continued. "The whole Canadian Jewish

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TRAINED SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS ASSIST IN WAR ORPHANS SETTLEMENT

Accepted scientific and professional standards of social service are being applied to the placement and the follow-up of the Jewish war orphans who are being settled in Montreal and in other centers according to David Weiss, executive director of the Child Welfare Bureau and the Family Welfare Department of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal. "This is doubtless equally true of Toronto where Miss Dora Wilensky of the local social service agency is maintaining a high standard and of other cities throughout Canada, said Mr. Weiss.

"The project of settling 1,000 Jewish war orphans in Canada under the order-in-council issued to the Canadian Jewish Congress is the post-war job of the Canadian Jewish community. It is the realization of the hope which many Canadians entertained during the years of the war that with the coming of the peace they might personally participate in building the lives broken by the war, at least in some small measure. This project of the Canadian Congress is the contribution to the re-establishment of peace. The bringing together of these youngsters who need love and the Canadian foster parents who have long wanted such an opportunity is like the transplantation of flowers which were in sterile ground. This project which is being sponsored by the Canadian Jewish Congress is the first of the child settlement efforts which might be made by the Dominion. Our success in this work may pave the way for other children's movements. Our agencies are therefore exerting themselves for the greatest happiness of the children and of the community which is receiving them. There is nothing mechanical about this placement process. It is a delicate, human method for bringing together lonesome, isolated persons with family groups where they will be welcome. It is a process which is being carried out in accordance with the most demanding standards of social science," said Mr. Weiss.

Eighty young people below the age of 18 have already arrived in Montreal. Most of the homes that have been found for them are free homes where the hosts have practically adopted the youngsters. There has been very careful examination of all offers and the choice of children for the ho-

mes offered has been based upon the need of fitting the home to the child and the child to the home. "Most of the placements which we have made have been successful and we have had to make very few replacements. The war orphans project has been undertaken primarily to help the child victims of the war overseas. However, we have found that in carrying out this project we are also adding to the happiness of Canadian citizens. The principle of placing these children in private homes rather than in institutions has been adequately vindicated. This is in keeping with the most progressive principles and experiences of social work.

"We are able to witness the most gratifying processes of the rebuilding of shattered lives, the recouping of lost years of childhood. We see these young people taking root on the rich soil of Canada. The older ones in the group are beginning to pay their way by working and earning, like all other normal, self-supporting Canadians. The few who are younger are being enabled to complete their education. Wherever possible, free homes are obtained for those who require a more extended period of training as well as for younger children."

Dr. Jacob Tuckman, psychologist and executive director of the Jewish Vocational Service, another agency of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, who is in charge of vocational guidance for the project, says that this phase of the work begins as soon as the youngsters are ready for jobs or academic planning. They are all given aptitude tests which provide the placement workers with a tentative guide of the intelligence and the English or French vocabulary of these young people. A number of them have been working overseas in occupations which are useful here, such as shoemaking, furs, and dressmaking. Others have had O.R.T. training in the elements of machine shop work, auto repairing, etc. Dr. Tuckman reports that interviews with the young immigrants indicate that they are very realistic in their plans and very co-operative in the arrangements made with them. They are anxious to fit their personal plans with the economic conditions and trends in the country. Jobs have been found for all those not continuing their studies. They are working in various establishments including machine shops, brush factories, electrical plants, in dress factories, at fur and in radio work. Some are continuing their vocational training in the evenings. One is undergoing teachers' training. The machinery of the Jewish Vocational Service which functions under the chairmanship of P. Jacobson, is at the disposal of these youngsters. "We do not consider them refugees", said Dr. Tuckman. "From the moment of their arrival in Canada we consider them Canadians. We treat them as we do all those who come to us for vocational guidance and placement", said Dr. Tuckman.

The reception center which has been established on Jeanne Mance Street as a branch of the Family and Child Welfare Department of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies is playing a very important part in the project. "It is their first introduction to Canadian life. They eat Canadian food there and live under Canadian conditions. They make friends with Canadians, especially their social workers. They are given orientation courses on the background of our country and its traditions and in turn they are studied there. Interests and desires are discussed with social workers so

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David Weiss, Director of the Family and Child Welfare Bureau of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal.

Canadians Selecting Tailors In DP Camps In Germany



The Committee, representing JIAS, and Congress, manufacturers, the unions, standing in front of an examining centre in a DP camp somewhere in Germany. All tailors are individually interviewed, and given aptitude tests as well as thorough medical examinations. Only those who can pass these requirements are selected to come to Canada. Since the Committee returned to Canada, their work is being continued in Germany by A. Ram of the Canadian Jewish Congress overseas staff. Above, from left to right, front row: M. Kraicer, D. Solomon, S. Posluns, M. Enkin, B. Shane and S. Herbst.

PREPARATIONS MADE TO RECEIVE THOUSANDS OF D. P. TAILORS IN 1948

The first group of tailors to be coming to Canada from displaced persons camps will soon be welcomed in the dominion. A special joint committee of the unions in the industry, the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada and the Canadian Jewish Congress is assisting in the settlement arrangements.

A reception centre and temporary home for the tailors arriving in Canada is being set up near Montreal with the co-operation of government agencies. It is expected that the tailors will be coming at the rate of 400 a month. The new arrivals will be placed in this centre and distributed from there to their new homes across the country.

Max Enkin of Toronto, the chairman of the five-man commission which proceeded to Europe to help in the selection of immigrants under this project, paid high tribute to the Canadian Jewish Congress, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for their cooperation in making this project a success.

"You would go into a camp of 17,000 DP's," Mr. Enkin explained on his return from Europe. "There might be 3,000 or 4,000 of them qualified garment workers. We could take only 150 because our instructions were to take a number from each camp and not the whole 2,000 from any one camp."

"I feel like a public executioner when I think of it. You could pick one man or woman out of every 20 or 30. To that one you could say, 'You will have a chance to rebuild your

life'. The others you could only send back to their crowded, unheated quarters, to their starvation diet and to their idleness and despair."

Mr. Enkin recalled some heartbreaking experiences in choosing immigrants. One young man had passed all the tests and was accepted. He asked if he could take his brother with him to Canada. But the brother had lost both his legs as a result of the cruelties he had suffered in German concentration camps.

"The one we had selected refused to come", Mr. Enkin said. "He asked us: 'How can I leave my helpless brother here in this camp while I go to Canada?'"

In another case a father and mother were accepted, but their 19-year-old son could not be taken. He was debarred because the immigration rule was that dependent children must be under 18. Mr. Enkin said: "The father told me he had had two daughters and both had been violated and murdered by the Germans. He told me: 'I had to wash their bodies and bury them myself. How can I go to Canada and leave behind my only son?'"

Those were the human problems which were encountered daily, Mr. Enkin said. "You never meet a person in the camps," he continued, "who has not lost one or more members of his family either in the concentration camps or by deportation."

Mr. Enkin said that the real tragedy of the present system of selection of immigrants was that the neediest cases, the sick, the maimed and the aged, were left in the

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Friends —

In 1944 the Germans forced us to leave our home-country, together with our parents. One and a half years we suffered in different concentration camps. Our families were separated and with our own eyes we had to see our parents die together with our other relatives. There was no human understanding amongst the Germans as they killed even small children and forced the relatives to be present while they did this. It is impossible to express our feelings. They can't be put into words but they will never be forgotten.

After a long time of waiting there came at last a possibility for all Jewish orphan children up to eighteen years to emigrate to Canada. We have been waiting for this chance in different D.P. camps for two and a half years, and now, just as we might have the opportunity to leave Europe, we have become a few months older than eighteen and with this misfortune we lost all our hope for emigration.

We are all living here in a children's center. Within the next few days there is a transport leaving here for Canada; all those who are able to go are happy, and there is a great pleasure amongst them to be able to leave this country where they have suffered so much. Seven Jewish children, two girls and five boys, are watching the preparations for this transport with tears in their eyes and a bleeding heart, and they are more than upset to see their last hope fade away. Is it our fault that we are a few days over eighteen?

The officials should never forget that we have suffered in concentration camps since 1944. At that time we were only 15 years old. Our parents were killed before our eyes and we were not brought up like other children with love and care—but with beating, cursing and ill-treatment.

After the liberation, in 1945, we travelled from camp to camp to search for the members of our families, but without success: we were unable to find anybody and we were left all ourselves. We have a great desire to start a new life, but there is nobody willing to help us. We tried to emigrate to the United States, but this, too, was impossible. There had to be all sorts of papers, certificates, etc. Most of them we were unable to produce, because who thought about "papers" in concentration camps. And now —we are past eighteen!

—Seven Jewish Children,
Prien
U.S. Zone of Germany.

HENRIETTA SZOLD

The C.B.C. Trans-Canada network will start in February a series of radio talks for women entitled "Deeds That Live"; each broadcast will centre around the career of a woman who achieved some outstanding and enduring reform. The broadcast of March 11th is devoted to social welfare and features the life story of Henrietta Szold.

World Jewry at Congress; Sol Kanee Represents Canada

Sol Kanee of Winnipeg, national vice-president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, who will be in Europe in February, 1948, will represent the Jews of Canada at the second gathering of the constituent institutions of the World Jewish Congress which will be opened at Montreux, Switzerland, on February 15th. It is expected that Jews from sixty-one countries will be represented in this gathering, the first in twelve years. The World Jewish Congress is accredited by the United Nations Economic and Social Council as a non-governmental consultative organization.

Said Dr. Stephen S. Wise in convening the meeting: "The establishment of a Jewish State does not lessen the need for the activities of a world Jewish organization to tackle the problems of Jews outside Palestine. The forthcoming session will offer ample opportunity for a survey and discussion of Congress' past activities, as well as for consideration of the many problems confronting world Jewry today."

The World Jewish Congress is an outgrowth of the Comité des Delegations Juives, which at the first World War played an important part in the safeguarding of Jewish rights at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. When the Nazi menace began to materialize, the leaders of the Comité, in cooperation with the American Jewish Congress, called a conference in 1936 at which 400 delegates, representing 26 countries, established the World Congress. In November, 1944, a War Emergency Conference, the first Jewish International conference since the outbreak of the war, was held in Atlantic City.

Since January 1, 1947, the Joint Distribution Committee has brought help to more than half the Jews in Europe.

A total of some 32,000 Jews in 12 European lands are learning to become farmers, mechanics, tailors, cobblers or carpenters in 438 training centers and hachsharoth supported by the Joint Distribution Committee.



Samuel Harvey (third from left), chairman of the United Jewish Relief Agencies in Eastern Canada, is shown at the C.N.R. station in Montreal meeting a group of war orphans who have just arrived from Germany.

Allan Bronfman Reports on DP Camps

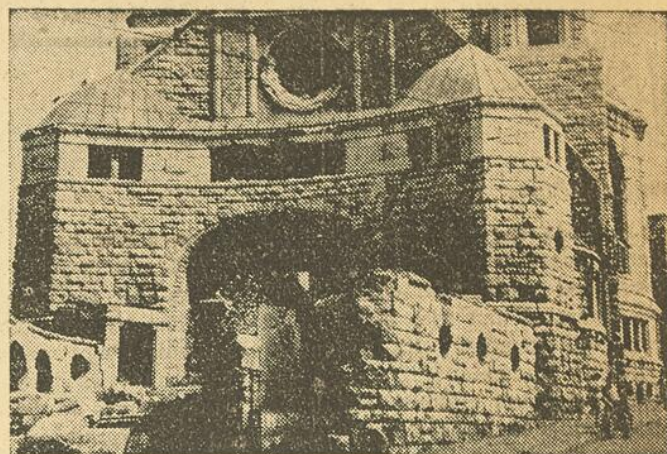
A first-hand report on how Jews live in Germany today was brought back to Canada by Allan Bronfman of Montreal, honorary vice-president of the Canadian Jewish Congress and active worker in Jewish hospital work, the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University and many philanthropic activities. Mr. Bronfman visited Europe on behalf of the American Legion and in connection with the growing Franco-Canadian-American goodwill movement. He was received by the Pope at Castelgondolfo. On this occasion, His Holiness reiterated his interest in displaced persons and urged the more fortunate nations of the world to open their gates to the unfortunate

Speaking of a camp for displaced persons at Zeilsheim near Frankfort, Mr. Bronfman said: "Zeilsheim is the best set-up Jewish Camp in the U.S. Zone in Germany. It has the appearance of a village consisting of numerous houses laid out like a town with a number of small administration buildings, a Community Hall, recreation centre and a synagogue building, little if any of the barrack type of installation which I saw elsewhere. They have a good educational program and adequate recreational facilities. Quite a number do some work in the camp, e.g. carpenters, painters, electricians, teachers, doctors and nurses. This keeps them occupied and gives them extra rations, in most cases cigarettes.

"Mr. B. Elbirt, the camp leader, told me they had received word that the Canadian Mission for screening of tailors was coming the following week and he was sending a number over. He expressed the fervent hope that at least a number from Zeilsheim would be approved and selected, as it would give the whole camp a lift in morale if they saw some of their number get an opportunity to emigrate somewhere where they could begin life over again. The selection of some of their number would give new hope to the rest of them. I had met David Solomon on the Queen Elizabeth coming over and I knew of his mission. I wrote him a note telling him what a boon it would be to the whole camp if



The atrocity of Bergen-Belsen in Germany was too horrid to be cleaned up. The British troops therefore burned it down completely after the liberation. All that remains of Bergen-Belsen are the mass graves with small markings indicating that here lie buried 8000, 2000 or 1500 Jews. Mr. Allan Bronfman, brought back this photograph of the monument which has been erected in the centre of the entire concentration camp.



This photo of a burned-out Synagogue of Essen, showing the results of the Nazi brutality of 1938, was made available to the Congress Bulletin by Allan Bronfman.

he were to select some for Canada. I gave the note to Elbirt for delivery to Solomon and Elbirt's eyes sparkled with satisfaction and hopefulness. I was touched by his feeling, for it was not for himself he was pleading at this moment but for those whom he was to escort to the screening centre

"There are two Jewish camps in the U.S. sector of Berlin: Schlachtensee, known as Duppel Center with a population of 3500, and Mariendorf with a population of 2500.

"Duppel is not to be compared with Zeilsheim at Frankfort. It is the barracks type of accommodation—ramshackle apartment of barrack buildings three stories high with 5, 6, 7 and as many as 8 occupants in each room. I visited several of the rooms and talked to the families. Most of the groups consist of a grandmother, father and mother and two or more children—all in the one room, where they sleep, eat, cook, wash clothes and do all their housekeeping. The young are cheerful enough, but the older folks are very sad of countenance indeed. I gave them greetings and words of encouragement from America. Some cried. The physical set-up is bad and if it were not for the educational and recreational set-up in the camp it would be awful. Surprisingly enough, most of them are in good spirits and the general health is good.

"The educational program is excellent. The educational director is a highly cultured young man. He has 23 teachers on his staff and runs classes all the way from kindergarten to Yeshiva. He excited my admiration, for I realized what it meant to these Jewish parents and grandparents to see the education of their young ones go on despite the situation in which they found themselves. Most of the boys and girls had missed five or six years of schooling. The director told me all were eager and doing well. They were preparing for a Chanukah play and recreational activities are many and varied.

"I saw an interesting work program proceeding in one building. Thirty-eight men were engaged in making 500 children's cribs. The JDC supplied the materials and the proceeds are shared.

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Allan Bronfman Reports on DP's

(Continued from page 8)

Speaking of general conditions among the Jews in Germany, Mr. Bronfman said: "Camp conditions vary from a physical standpoint—some are good, some are poor. There has, however, been a great improvement due to encouragement from JDC and IRO representatives and to initiative on the part of Camp Committees and Camp leaders—the quality and degree of improvement depending on the attitude of the people themselves. In other words, they could do more but, as it was explained to me, they are living from day to day and so there is not too much incentive. The camps as a whole are, however, livable and general health normal. There are quite a number of doctors and nurses who perform the duties of their profession and get extra rations therefor.

"Educational and recreational activities are fairly good—in one instance in particular (Duppel-Berlin) excellent. It is significant that in every camp there is a desire and an effort to build and maintain a Jewish community existence and this is vital from the point of view of morale.

"Although as many as possible are encouraged to do some work, success is not too marked because of lack of incentive. Those who do work do so because of extra rations granted by JDC for such activity. Such extra rations are generally in the form of cigarettes which are the most valuable thing obtainable. The German national economy seems to be based on American cigarettes which come out of U.S. canteens operated for all U.S. military and civilian employees where things of all kinds are purchasable very cheaply. A great deal of bartering goes on on a black market.

"Living conditions are overcrowded and make for an abnormal way of life that is not healthy. This is obvious when one thinks of 5, 6, 7 and as many as 8 persons living in one room. How long can that sort of thing go on?

"Fortunately, due to the traditionally liberal policy of the United States to offer haven to those who flee from persecution, those who have trekked from Poland and other eastern European points have been allowed to come within the U.S. Zone. They have swelled the population of camps to such an extent that early this year the assembly centres were closed to new admissions. What now? Doors somewhere have to open so that these unfortunates may leave the camps and find a haven — a permanent home.

"So far the camps have remained peaceful and law-abiding. But how long can people who are idle, with no activity or interest to look forward to from day to day and living on a sameness of diet that becomes boring and monotonous, be expected to remain placid and quiet? Surely this represents a threat of lawlessness which might break out if sparked by some unseen incident or occurrence.

"The displaced persons in Germany dislike being in the country which was the scene of so much tragedy for the Jewish people but they have a safe haven under the protection of the United States (I am speaking of this zone only as the one I visited). But it is a situation which cannot be allowed to continue if these people are some day to find some means of readjusting their lives to a normal basis.

"In all these camps the population keeps increasing through natural growth. Last year alone 10,000 children were born in the camps in the U.S. Zone. What a set of conditions for children to be born into! I want to say a word about France. The lot of Jews here is not too happy. Anti-semitism is very prevalent. I talked to Parisian Jews at synagogue — I attended the Temple—and the stories of the war were terrible to hear. It took one hour and fifteen minutes for the rabbi to read out the names of Jews and their families who had died, been killed, or been taken

away and never heard from again. It was terrifying to hear him repeat time after time "mort en deportation". The great front doors of the Temple on Rue de La Victoire where I attended services are temporary ones in plain wood, the permanent beautifully decorated or carved doors having been blown out by grenades, not by Germans but by French."

Mr. Bronfman, whose mission to France served to emphasize the place of France in the modern world, said, "There is no nation in the world which can call itself civilized which has not contracted a debt towards French culture. The greatest gift of this culture was the democratic ideal which was distilled by the revolution. It is under the standard of this ideal that our institutions have grown. Under the standard of this ideal our blood has flown on fields of battle whose names can be pronounced only with a French accent. It is under the standard of this ideal that we can today again affirm our faith in the liberty which we have preserved together, the equality which exists among allies and the fraternity which was enlarged and strengthened by common sacrifices."

Commented the Montreal Le Canada, "The merit of Mr. Bronfman's thoughts is that they recall first what Canada owes to 17th century France and that this debt was not cut short there, but also underlines in the same breath the debt which the Canadian democratic tradition owes to the principles of 1789. The most enlightened French Canadian of today and of the last century never failed to insist, as Mr. Bronfman felicitously did, on this aspect of the civilizing forces of France."

Trained Social Service Workers Assist In War Orphan Settlement

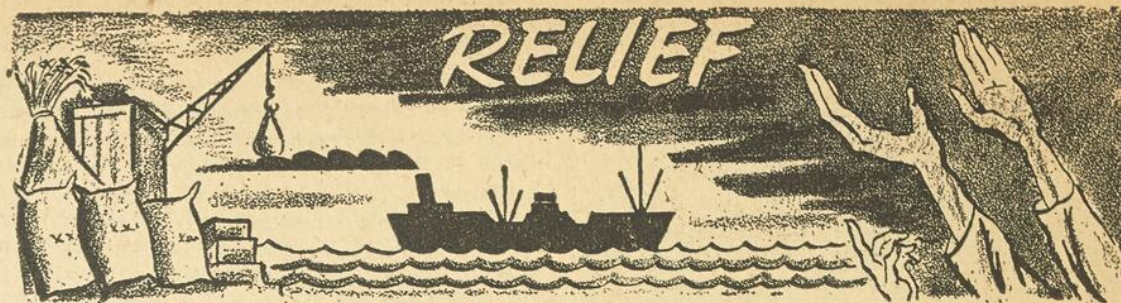
(Continued from page 5)

that satisfying plans for the future can be made for each individual. This process of mutual recognition is the key to the success of our entire placement program. It is there that these new Canadians meet native young people. They are introduced to youth groups in the Y.M.H.A., the Y.W.H.A., the B'Nai Brith Youth Organization and the Montreal Jewish Youth Council. They visit group meetings and attend dancing lessons and socials. At last they can relax in the recreational atmosphere of the normal peaceful life", said Mr. Weiss.

"The community has shown its confidence in the trained social workers by delegating to them much of the responsibility for the actual execution of the project. The participation of these trained social workers is reassuring not only to the children but to the foster parents as well for they know that their responsibilities are shared by men and women of experience and professional standing", aid Mr. Weiss.

"The job will be completed only when the last of the 1000 young people for whom the community is accepting responsibility will be completely integrated into the normal life of this country", aid Mr. Weiss.

The entire project which is the responsibility of the Canadian Jewish Congress in Montreal has been placed in the hands of a co-ordinating committee under the chairmanship of Benjamin Robinson, K.C. The social workers who are cooperating with this project assisted in making the plan of organization which makes use of all community resources. Sub-committees on placement, employment, clothing, transportation, education, recreation, hospitality and scholarships are at work. Much of the actual work is in the hands of some 30 professional workers who supervise various phases of the project. Sam Hershorn is chairman of the Board of The Family Welfare Department of the Federation of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and Monroe Abbey is chairman of the Jewish Child Welfare Bureau.



The conclusion of a third of a century of unprecedented activity for the relief of Jews overseas will be marked by the JDC at its 33rd annual meeting on January 3rd, at a time when the United Jewish Appeal of which it is a constituent agency embarks upon a record-smashing campaign for \$250,000,000 during the year 1948. During 1947 the JDC spent nearly \$80,000,000. The 1948 program will be vastly expanded as a result of opportunities presented in Palestine by the United Nations vote on partition.

Edward M. M. Warburg, the chairman of the JDC, referred to the United Nations vote on Palestine, the U.S. Congress plan to admit 400,000 displaced persons in the United States and the progress of the Marshall Plan as elements that will necessitate much greater efforts by the Jews of the United States and Canada for the relief and reconstruction of the Jewish victims of the war.

The Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Relief Agencies, which are cooperating closely with the American JDC will be represented at the conference.

To carry forward programs of relief and reconstruction which constitute the most extensive operation ever undertaken by a private, voluntary agency, the Joint Distribution Committee has appropriated the record sum of \$69,591,000 in the first eleven months of this year. Mr. Leavitt reported JDC appropriations of \$5,181,000 for November.

The JDC is now aiding close to one million Jewish men, women and children in Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, and the Orient. A staff of 321 professional and technical workers from the United States and other lands, plus large numbers of qualified persons drawn from the ranks of Europe's Jews, are carrying out JDC programs.

* * *

Founded in 1914 by American Jews as an agency for the relief of European Jews plunged into suffering and starvation by World War I, the JDC is today recognized as the world's largest relief agency supported solely by voluntary, private contributions.

In a statement Mr. Edward M. M. Warburg, JDC chairman, said that the new record JDC appropriations were made necessary by the greatest needs since liberation and that the Jewish men, women and children who survived Nazism constitute the neediest group that ever turned to the JDC for assistance. At the same time he warned that the obligations to European Jewry represented by the JDC appropriations could be met only if funds were forthcoming from communities now completing UJRA campaigns. Because the receipt of such funds has been slow, the JDC has discontinued the forward purchasing of all winter relief supplies except foodstuffs.

As the JDC completes nearly a third of a century of service to distressed Jews abroad, the agency finds itself in its greatest year, meeting the greatest needs it has ever known. Nearly 1,000,000 Jewish men, women and children are being helped through JDC activities.

TRAINING FOR PALESTINE

To prepare detainees on Cyprus for productive careers in Palestine, the Joint Distribution Committee has made a special one-time grant of \$50,000 for the establishment of vocational training and work projects on the island. This sum is to be matched by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which cooperates closely with the JDC in assistance programs on Cyprus. As soon as permission can be obtained from the British authorities, the JDC will ship in tools, machinery and raw materials for the project.

The new commitments bring JDC appropriations for aid in behalf of the 20,000 Jews now on Cyprus to a rate of more than \$1,000,000 a year—three times the amount budgeted at the beginning of the year. The increased JDC allocations for Cyprus now amount to \$90,000 a month.

A staff of 66 Palestinians carries out the JDC's activities on Cyprus.

The JDC has sent more than 430,000 pounds of food, clothing, medicines, blankets and amenity supplies to the Jewish detainees on Cyprus in the past eight months. Many of these supplies, especially layettes and toys, were contributed through the JDC's SOS (Supplies for Overseas Survivors) Collection. Two special kitchens have been opened by the JDC in which special meals are prepared for undernourished children, convalescents and expectant and nursing mothers.

The JDC's medical aid program for the Cyprus refugees includes the establishment and staffing of an ambulatory clinic in each detention camp on the island and a group of wards and surgery facilities in the British military hospital. Seven JDC doctors, three dentists and twenty nurses are engaged in this program.

A two-months study of the mental health of the Jewish refugees on Cyprus was undertaken by a special JDC team of doctors as part of the Committee's medical health program on the island. The JDC staff, headed by Dr. Paul Friedman, New York psychiatrist, organized a mental hygiene clinic and completed demonstrations and instructions in psychiatric social service techniques in association with the Hadassah Medical Organization.

Books, paper, desk, benches, blackboards and other school equipment have been provided by the JDC in a broad program of vocational and educational training undertaken by the Committee. Complete academic schooling for 1,000 Jewish boys and girls of school age is now taking place under the direction of 36 teachers who are members of the JDC field staff. Many of the classroom instructors have been drawn from the ranks of the DP's themselves.

* * *

In good time to prepare the Jews of Poland for the harsh continental winter, the Joint Distribution Committee has completed distribution of more than 309,250 winter garments. By the end of September, JDC had shipped into Poland 2,026,327 pounds of supplies from the United States alone.

(Continued on page 11)

JDC BRIEFS

(Continued from page 10)

Documents of great historical importance have been uncovered by the Joint Distribution Committee's tracing bureau in Berlin. One, now in Paris, JDC's European Headquarters, is a complete record of the deportation of Jews from the Netherlands. The second is the deportation index prepared by the Berlin Gestapo which records the fate of 100,000 Jews; and the third, which has been turned over to the Military Government, contains information on Allied soldiers held prisoners by the German Army.

The last group of Jewish refugee orphans on Cyprus left their British detention camps for Palestine. Four hundred and eighty-five youngsters between the ages of six and fifteen made up the contingent. The orphans have not been credited against the present quota of 750 refugees per month allowed by the British to enter Palestine, it was learned, but will be charged against future entry quotas at some indefinite date. If special quota provisions had not been made for these orphans, the majority of them would have had to wait for a year or more before being able to leave Cyprus.

Eastern Region Dominion Council Meet In Montreal

The Eastern Region Dominion Council met in Montreal. Mr. Monroe Abbey, chairman of the Region, presided. The Council received with gratification a report on the work of the Co-ordinating Committee for the orphans movement. The meeting also discussed reports on the tailors movement and the composition of the first group. Reports were also given on other immigration schemes such as domestics, relatives and on attempts to have a number of religious functionaries admitted to Canada. The Council noted with gratification the close cooperation with the JIAS in accordance with the agreement approved at the last Plenary Session.

The meeting reviewed the decisions of the National Public Relations Committee. The Council commended the work of the Committee on Quebec affairs given by S. D. Cohen.

A resolution was unanimously adopted hailing the decision of the United Nations to establish a Jewish state in Palestine.

A vote of appreciation to the Combined Jewish Appeal in Montreal and to its chairman, Joseph Lefcoe, was unanimously passed; this year's campaign went over the top by an amount of more than \$85,000 and reached the largest amount ever raised in Montreal (\$1,295,506); the Combined Jewish Appeal included \$85,085 for Congress and \$580,000 for overseas relief. Reports were also given on the Bureau of Social and Economic Research and on the convening of the Committee on Education and Youth. Tribute was paid to the memory of the late Rabbi Dr. H. Abramowitz.

Mr. Leo Hayman joined the staff of the Central Region; he is a graduate of the University of Toronto, a war veteran, and a former newspaperman; he will be particularly concerned with the Education, Societies and Youth Divisions.

The National President of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Samuel Bronfman, extended greetings to N. S. Fineberg, K.C., of Montreal, on his thirtieth anniversary as president of the Hebrew Free Loan Association.

for Palestine. Approximately 16,000 internees are now on Cyprus and the children were, for the most part, late arrivals.

The orphans whom the JDC has sent to Palestine will be cared for by the Youth Aliyah until they can be placed in Jewish communities or with individual families.

By popular demand, Paula Padani, one of the foremost exponents of the dance in Palestine, has begun her second tour of displaced persons' camps in the U.S. Zone of Germany under the auspices of the Joint Distribution Committee. As part of the JDC's extensive cultural and recreational program in behalf of Jewish DP's in the camps, Miss Padani will perform typical Palestinian folk dances expressing Jewish life in the Holy Land. At the end of her four-week tour, she will embark for the United States for a series of dance performances.

Dr. Joseph Schwartz, European director of JDC, has received the Legion of Honor from the French government for personal guidance and inspiring leadership. The citation reads: "to an American citizen the gratitude for everything which your great democracy has done and continues to do in order to bring relief to the war-caused misery and to the J.D.C. which under his direction in the last seven years saved thousands of French refugees, given food, clothing and shelter to innumerable refugee children and materially aided many French men on the road to reconstruction."

From January 1 through September 30, the JDC had sent 60,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, clothing, medicines, tools and amenity items to Europe's 1,500,000 Jewish men, women and children. The poundage shipped by the JDC during the first ten months of 1947 more than doubles total shipments completed last year. Of this year's total to date, 44,000,000 pounds were in food, 7,500,000 pounds in wearing apparel and the remainder in blankets, medicines and other urgently-needed supplies.

Nearly one-third of all the JDC's overseas shipments this year has gone to the displaced persons' camps of Germany and Austria. Increased JDC shipments to the camps have been made necessary by the liquidation of UNRRA's activities and the inadequate budget with which the International Refugee Organization is working.

More than 16,000,000 pounds of supplies—nearly all of it in foodstuffs—have been shipped by the JDC this year to the Jews of Rumania, where the third successive year of drought has caused widespread famine. To Hungary, where crop failures also have taken place, the JDC has sent more than 7,000,000 pounds of supplies.

FOR VETERANS OF THE "EXODUS"

Joint Distribution Committee distributed 160 tons of foodstuffs during September and October to "Exodus 1947" refugees now quartered in DP camps in Emden and in Wilhelmshaven. To supplement the diets of the refugees, now fixed at 1,500 calories daily, the JDC provides milk, fats and other high-energy foodstuffs, bringing the daily ration above the subsistence level.

Large amounts of clothing and medical supplies are also being supplied the "Exodus" refugees by the JDC. More than ten tons of new clothing, including 3,000 pairs of shoes, were distributed before the refugees moved to their new winter quarters here from Ann Stau and Poppendorf. Recreational and educational materials are being sent into the camps in increasing amounts.

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The Organization Of U.S. Jewry

by Louis Lipsky

It is always necessary at the beginning of a performance like this to say something about the chairman who introduces you, because you feel a weight of sins resting on you and you feel that you have to get rid of that. All these words that are always spoken in advance of the speaker are burdens upon the speech and are an embarrassment to the speaker, and bring on a paralysis of the mind. I have already heard people introduce me and describe in advance everything that I was going to say. They did it so ruthlessly that I felt very much embarrassed that I couldn't live up to what was said about me. I am sure that the chairman didn't intend such embarrassment and I pass it by as a tribute of a friend.

I have been sitting at your meeting and I have felt very much surprised that up to this time I haven't seen any point of order raised among the delegates. I have been used to conventions where as a matter of course somebody makes

a point of order. I have yet to hear a point of order raised in this gathering and I am sure that all of this is due to the splendid ability of Mr. Hayes, who is an accomplished artist in the business of democracy.

We in the United States do things altogether differently. Our voices are pitched higher, our adjectives are always bigger, and our points of order are more numerous; and every point of order is always an introduction to a great deal of disorder.

In our conventions we do not overfeed the delegates with thought. Overfeeding the delegates with thought is a terrible infliction. It makes the delegate feel so inferior that he hasn't even the nerve to get up and make a point of order.

In the United States we Zionists are assumed to be constantly on the rampage, constantly using the most flagrant and distorted language we know how to use, and we are supposed to be constantly twisting the lion's tail.

This is the text of an address delivered by Louis Lipsky at a meeting of the Canadian Jewish Congress in Montreal. Moishe Dickstein, who presided at this meeting, said:—

It is always a great pleasure to meet with our guest of today, Mr. Louis Lipsky. Those of us who have followed developments in the Jewry to the South of us — and these developments have in a general way always been to the good—have known of Mr. Lipsky for many years because if it can be said of any leader of American Jewry that he represents in his person and in his biography the entire process of the development of American Jewry it can be said so of Mr. Lipsky. Himself a native of the United States, he participated from his earliest years in the vigorous movement which combatted every form of assimilation and which fostered Jewish loyalties and a sense of the community of American Jewry and of all Jewry. He fought against the assimilation of the rich and against the socialist assimilation which the Bundists tried to import from Europe as their gift to the working classes of the Jews. As one of the early founders of Zionism in the United States he fostered the renaissance of American Jewry and contributed to making that community a bulwark for the survival of our people. He has always been a stormy petrel and his association with the late Dr. Shmaryah Levine in many struggles in the community are a chapter of American Jewish history. In the same way he fought for the formation of the American Jewish Congress and of the World Jewish Congress and was for many years a member of the World Zionist Executive. With the development of American Jewry he helped to organize the American Jewish Conference and is now chairman of its Executive. He has many friends everywhere and many of them are in this room today. We welcome him as a

friend, as a Zionist, as the official representative of the American Jewish Conference, the largest Jewish representative organization in the United States. We are grateful that they delegated him to us for we are close to the scene of their work and we follow their activities with much fraternal interest.



LOUIS LIPSKY

Peace in the Zionist movement is regarded as theoretical: no one should speak of peace; all should speak of war, as if the Zionist movement at the very start began with war, and, as if to carry on and divert yourself from war is to do something contrary to Zionist tradition. The early tradition of the Zionist movement, on the contrary, had to do with peace and justice, and we were relying on it and I don't think that anything has happened in this world, despite the diversion and distortion of the course of history, that should weaken our faith in the ultimate triumph of justice.

We do not need to get so impassioned because, as a matter of fact, many of the things that are disturbing the Zionist movement are, if we were a properly constituted Jewish state and we had our own national defences and our own secret executive chambers, and our own censored press and everything that a nation possesses, in all probability all this disorder that appears in the Zionist movement would never come to the fore at all. They are very insignificant matters that are being subjected to the controversy of public opinion. They are not matters that have to do with the realities. They have to do with the tittle-tattle of diplomatic policies; they have to do with incidents that occur and pass the next day. They are not the eternal things in history; they are the things that come and go. When we have a quarrel between Mr. Ben Gurion and Dr. Silver, it is ridiculous for Zionists all over the world to turn this quarrel into an affair of the greatest importance; or if there is a difference of opinion between one set of Zionists and another set of Zionists, they make it appear as if the foundation of civilization was at stake between these contending parties. The important fact is that under the mandate regime the Zionist movement has established a fortress of strength in Palestine which no power on earth can destroy, except we ourselves.

There is a power and a strength in that fortress which took over thirty years to accumulate. That fortress stands there rooted in the ground and no amount of discussion and no amount of chicanery, and no amount of internal difficulty will be able to destroy that.

It is all wrong to give only partial glimpses of the truth, as people are attracted by the partial glimpse of the truth and they forget the other part which is a necessary element of the whole. I am against terror and I am against disorder but I am not, in the long-range, against that which shows itself in the natural outburst, the order of disorder which is irrepressible, which is the historic reaction to events. We deplore it and we condemn it, but we condemn it with sympathy for the thing that has occurred just as we condemn a son who becomes a criminal at the same time bearing in mind that we ourselves may have had some share in the crime that has been committed.

I don't think that we serve ourselves by exhibiting markedly, so that all can see, what we should reserve for the inner life of our own people. That is why I think in a Congress it is very important that some space be given for the expression of that which might become irrepressible and burst into explosion if some way isn't given for it to find an outlet.

But really, I didn't come here to talk about the Zionist movement. I have been shunted off into another avenue, I am supposed to be interested now in the Galus, in how

we can establish a foundation in the Galus, how we can survive in the Galus, and what we have to do in the Galus.

I often wonder why it is that we speak, when we speak of what has happened in the last decade or more, only of the lives that have been lost, and we don't take into account that what has been lost has been a large segment of life and everything that was contained within that segment. Not only the lives have been lost but the organized life that has been lost, not only the organized life that has been lost but everything that was in it, everything that was created in it, everything that it represented in the form of radiated effect upon Jewish life in general. Six million dead meant not only six million dead; it meant the death of communities that will never live again. It meant cutting out of the very body of Jewish life a large part of it which will never come to life again, and in place of which something has to be created in order that the Jewish body politic should become normal again.

During all this period when Jewish life was being destroyed the fragment of Jewish life that was still free was doing everything it possibly could to rush to the rescue of those who were in danger. I remember in 1933, when the danger became apparent, how difficult it was in the United States to get the Jews of America to appreciate that everything indicated that out of the advent of Hitler on the stage of Germany there was coming something dreadful for Jewish life. We in the United States for years, for almost fifteen years, were struggling to get the Jewish people to understand that they themselves had to rush forward if possible and do something to relieve the situation.

I have heard people come over from Europe time and time again with all sorts of frightening stories, using words with tears in their voices, appealing to the Jews to come forward and be of help to what was happening, to appeal to governments, to appeal to those who had power in order that they might in some way or another bring about some situation where what was being threatened would not happen. But it did happen. We in the United States built up all kinds of organizations for the purpose of relieving and rescuing the Jews. We speak of rescuing Jews years after the Jews have been completely destroyed without our having had any influence upon the situation. All this while things were accumulating. Out of the accumulation of events a war projected itself upon the world scene. We ourselves were submerged in the war. Everything that happened in Jewish life during all this period was directed to the scene of slaughter, to that scene where millions of Jews were perishing. Now, at the end of the process, it is very wrong to think that we who are the survivors survived with no purpose and that nothing changed in us. Never before in the history of the Jewish people have those remnants that are free been stronger in their Jewish allegiance and loyalty than they are today. There isn't a fragment of Jewish life anywhere in the world that is not conscious of the necessity of pouring some of its lifeblood into the Jewish life stream in order that our life may be revived once more.

I know that in the United States we get the impression as if the Jews are rather blasé. We get the impression that the Jews are merely meek and only responding to appeals that are being made, that they are giving money for all causes but that there is nothing behind the giving the money. Anyone who goes to meetings, anybody who listens to appeals, anybody who reads Jewish newspapers will see that Jewish life is not only reacting in the form of contributions to the funds but that the Jewish people are

transforming themselves in the process of lifting Jewish life into something quite different from what they were before.

I have never seen so many Jewish organizations in all my experience. I assume you also are a free country where anybody who wants to invade you can come along and invade you; you have no laws against organizations being formed. In the United States we have a free country also, and as a matter of fact, in the American Jewish Conference, we have 62 national membership organizations. I don't know how many you have, but in England they have six different organizations for relief and they have all sorts of political organizations. I imagine this is a form of social excitement, that people form organizations and print letter-heads representing something. Those who are involved in all this excitement are not merely acting from a purely mechanical sense of association, but because they feel that Jewish life demands of them something more than there was before. It isn't something that they are doing merely to observe the amenities in the Jewish life in America.

We are finding on every side an interest in the study of Jewish life, in the organization of Jewish life, that facts of Jewish life are very important. In every part of Jewish life there is a sense of relationship with the things that have happened more directly and more intimately than anybody ever imagined there would be.

It is because there is a feeling, I should imagine, among all the surviving Jews, among Jews who are living in the north coast of Africa, among the Jews who have lived for centuries in Europe, in Oriental countries, among Jews that have scattered out in out-of-the-way places — no one even remembers where they are — among all Jews that the survival of the Jewish people is at stake in what is happening now.

This is of the utmost importance because to all of them Jewish life, unlike what it was before, is still enveloped in and surrounded and encircled by an alien Jewish life which is not to be compared with what that alien Jewish life was 20 and 30 years ago. Jewish life is being lived now more or less under an antagonism which seems to grow from year to year. The end of the war and the peace that comes from the end of the war in no way affect the situation.

We have had, as probably your organization has had, experience with the United Nations with regard to the treaties with the satellite countries of Germany, with Germany, Austria, Italy, Rumania and Hungary; we have had to deal with representatives of the states that are sitting in the United Nations, and no one who has studied the situation as I have will hold that the state of mind, the interest, the tone, what Dr. Goldmann called the climate of the United Nations is better than it was in the League of Nations; on the contrary, it has become worsened by the events that have happened within the last ten years.

Jews feel that in order to survive it is necessary to organize and group yourselves and get all that you have under control, so that when an enemy appears you are not helpless, you have weapons at your side, you can defend yourselves. You are not living merely in a community in Canada, or in a community in Central America, but you are living in a Jewish community that extends over the entire globe. So far as the Jews are concerned there is only one world; and Jews begin to realize that they are part of that one world wherever they may be. No one can live who separates himself from that world; no one will be allowed to live if he separates himself from that world.

His own survival, as well as the survival of his people, depends on his being a part of this whole. That is what I think your Canadian Jewish Congress represents so far as Canada is concerned, and that is what I think the American Jewish Congress represents so far as the United States is concerned, and that is what the Board of Jewish Deputies in England represents so far as England is concerned, and so on throughout the world. If anybody has any concern for the survival of the Jewish people and has any concern for thrift and economy in the work of survival, any understanding of how that survival depends upon experience, intelligence, sagacity and resourcefulness. Anybody who understands that will appreciate that these Jewish parts, the part that lives in Canada, the part that lives in Mexico, the part that lives in Argentina, the part that lives in the United States, or England, or France, cannot live by itself and act in disparity with those who represent other groups. Every group has a part to play; every group has a contribution to make and every group is a part of the whole necessity of Jewish life. And that whole necessity of Jewish life is the thing that everybody is striving for.

There isn't a hamlet or village in Canada which is beyond the ken of your Congress, and there isn't a group of Jews in the United States, no matter how few they may be, who are beyond the ken of the Jewish organizations like the American Jewish Congress. If they are Jews of sagacity they will not allow the disorder that is present in Jewish life to continue. They will not allow it, and they will use every influence that they possess in order to bring about an understanding.

We have no sense of discipline. In Palestine we have developed a certain sense of discipline, but that discipline has been destroyed by the group who carries on by violent methods that are injurious to the interests of the Jewish people. They have some discipline in Palestine but we have no discipline at all.

We have no understanding of order in the United States. In the United States it is quite possible for any organization to do anything it pleases and public opinion does not condemn it in any tangible form. We had an incident of that in the organization of the American Jewish Conference, with which probably many of you are familiar; where in the organization of the Jewish Conference, a certain organization participated in making the rules of an election; it participated in everything that had to do with the making of the Conference and then, when a vote was taken on a certain question, that body seceded from the organization publicly. And that public secession of that body has not in the slightest degree injured that party so far as public opinion is concerned. On the contrary, ever since that body seceded from the American Jewish Conference it has grown in influence and wealth. It has grown in a desire to dominate the Jewish scene. It has received the approval of many more Jews though it never before was able to say it spoke in the name of any group of Jews at all. Now, it speaks in the name of about ten thousand. That is a fact. It has an income that is five times the size of the American Jewish Conference. It has a standing in the State Department which has nothing to do with us. It has all the equipment of a representation of Jewish life without having the approval of any substantial part of Jewish life, because the Jewish people have no sense of discipline in the United States. The Bergson group, through unsubstantiated advertisements in the newspapers where they pay out hundreds of dollars and receive back thousands, has been able to raise thousands and thousands of dollars for purposes that are obviously frau-

dule, to use a very mild word. That organization lives and thrives upon disorder. I understand that here in Canada you have it better — but not good.

But, nevertheless, both of us represent organized groups of Jews, excluding nobody, anxious to rule by dominant opinion, anxious to give a hearing and understanding to all kinds of opinion based upon a democratic understanding of life. At the same time these other organizations, each one by himself and for himself, find no reason for joining together.

The American World Jewish Congress, as Dr. Goldmann said repeatedly, is a world Jewish organization but I venture to say that a great deal of thought is due as to why the World Jewish Congress itself did not foresee the need for the reformation of world Jewish community on the basis of post-war facts. The World Jewish Congress was organized in 1936. I was part of it; I was responsible for the organization of its elections in the United States and I know what it was that we decided upon. In 1936 the World Jewish Congress was organized as a federation of Jewish communities, and this federation of Jewish communities was based upon a proportional right, upon certain limitations of ability; the World Jewish Congress couldn't come into England and say with regards to English political relations that they had a certain view of political relations which had to be followed instead of the views of the British Jews themselves.

Now the World Jewish Congress has become a mighty and efficient organization. It has a group of men all over the United States who are familiar with all the affairs of Jewish life. But at the same time the World Jewish Congress, as a Congress, is not a federation of Jewish communities. In all probability once it realizes its error and becomes that federation of Jewish communities, as it was before in the time of Leo Motzkin when it was called the Committee of Jewish Delegations and it had a very modest function to which everybody agreed, when it becomes that, there may be less of a disinclination to join them. This ideal that is represented by the original World Jewish Congress is an ideal that we in America will very soon align ourselves with as I understand you, in somewhat a dubious way, have also associated yourself with.

Every time I attend a Canadian Jewish Congress, I don't know where they are. They are sometimes upon a mission, sometimes not upon a mission; they are in support, and sometimes free. You can't tell exactly where they are. Sometimes they sign a piece of paper and sometimes they don't, and sometimes they want their own name on a piece of paper and sometimes they put it under the name of somebody else. You can't tell exactly where they are. But I am sure that the Canadian Jewish Congress will grow up. It will be able to know its own mind and it will become a part of an international Jewish institution which is capable of taking care of Jewish affairs and which will regard every Jewish community as equal and autonomous and entitled to consideration in everything that has to do with Jewish affairs all over the world.

I want to say, in conclusion, that I believe that the organization of Jewish life throughout the world is inevitable following post-war conditions as they have arisen. But I cannot conceive of a Jewish life that has undergone such lacerations, such wounding as Jews have undergone in the last ten years without there being on the part of every Jewish community in the world a desire to fill the void that was created, to make up for the losses, to re-establish that which was destroyed, to rebuild Jewish life, taking into account the changes that have occurred, and that that

Jewish life under the new conditions, no matter what may happen in Palestine so far as political affairs are concerned, will have the ardent sacrificial support of a growing Jewish community in Palestine.

The Jewish community in Palestine during the war has shown what natural conditions produce in times of strife. The Jewish community of Palestine made its contribution of fighting men to go everywhere and in the midst of the war it sent out its messengers to those who were lingering in the concentration camps, the torture camps, and later to the displaced persons camps. The Jewish community of Palestine was not merely concentrated in Palestine. It spread out the fullest and I venture to say that more important fundamental work was done by members of the Jewish Brigade, by parachutists that were dropped down through the skies, by persons who became part of the disorganized army that was being dispersed, more work has been done in saving the Jews right on the spot by the Jews of Palestine than we were able to do during all those years when people were warning us and appealing to us to come over and help. For the first time the Jews of Palestine became missionaries out to save Jewish lives, and they saved them in ways that present the most picturesque and amazing chapters in Jewish history.

A couple of weeks ago I heard a talk about what Enzo Sereni, the Italian Zionist, did in Italy and behind the lines of the Germans. Sereni was a member of an ancient Jewish family in Italy. He came to Palestine and became a worker. When the war started he felt that it was his business to become part of the forces that were going out into the Galus in order to save Jews; and this young man was only forty when he died. He was equipped for life in every form, a poet, a writer in many languages, a historian, an economist, a man who had personality of tremendous vivacity and interest. This young man went out and became a parachutist and he was dropped behind the German lines. He was caught by the Germans and put in Dachau, and there he died. He was one of thirty that went out at that time behind the lines. There were hundreds of them that went out behind the lines to save Jews. There were hundreds of them that took off their clothes and passports and everything and exchanged them with the displaced Jews and took their places while the others went forward to Palestine. There are some acts of heroism that are almost incredible because of the tremendous physical abandon that they represented. This stems from the Jewish life which is now being concentrated in Palestine and which doesn't depend upon the goodwill of nations and states.

This Jewish life which we have created can be destroyed by no power except by going contrary to everything that is human in this life, in Jewish life. It is tending to a state of completeness and becomes a force that will bring about the survival of a Jewish people which will not be abject and humiliated, the football of history, but the markers of history. This Jewish life can become the beginning of a new generation that will outshine and outdistance all of the previous generations.

REPORT ON JEWS IN POLAND

A growing economic and cultural revival among the 100,000 Jews of Poland was reported by William Bein, Joint Distribution Committee Director for Poland, who has just returned to the U. S. after spending eighteen months in Poland.

The Jewish population of Poland is relatively stable today and some 33,000 Polish Jews are now engaged in gainful pursuits. Jews are hard at work rebuilding the social, economic and religious structure of the Jewish community. A large segment of the population—the aged, the ill, the incapacitated and the orphans—remain unemployable and will continue to require direct relief assistance provided by the JDC.

Jewish integration into the Polish economy has been accomplished through the courageous efforts of Polish Jewry, the cooperation of the government, and programs supported by the JDC.

Working with the Central Committee of Polish Jews—an organization representative of the major Jewish parties in Poland—and with the Religious Congregation, Zionist and health groups, the JDC has assisted in the development of reconstruction activities which already have improved immeasurably the lot of Polish Jews.

Keystone of the reconstruction effort is a network of 200 producers' cooperatives which manufacture everything from radios to hosiery, and provide employment for Jewish workers, and needed goods for the local market. A loan from the JDC-supported "bank of rehabilitation" usually provides the initial capital for the purchase of tools used by the members of cooperatives. The "bank for rehabilitation" has also made more than 4,200 loans to individual professional workers and artisans to assist in their re-establishment.

Once a cooperative has been formed, it joins the Economic Center, which also receives its chief support from the JDC, and which serves as a purchasing agent for raw materials needed by its members and as a distributing outlet for the goods manufactured.

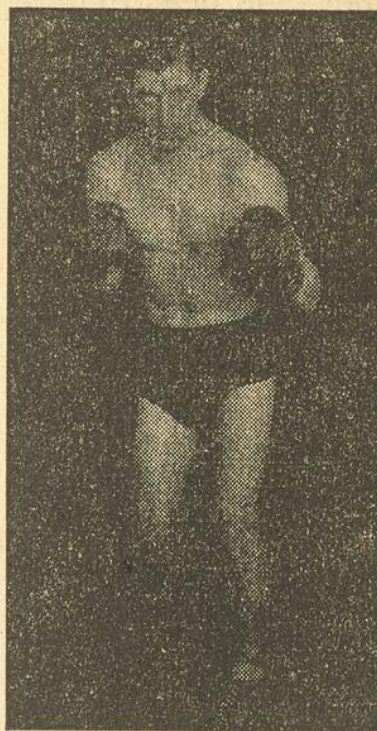
Both in the cooperatives and in private industry, Jews are entering occupations in Poland today in which they never participated before. Coal mines, steel foundries, glass factories and similar heavy industries are now employing increasing numbers of Jewish workers. Another new development is the entry of Jews into agriculture. On Jewish-owned farms and fisheries in Lower Silesia and the Stettin area, and on a number of Zionist-sponsored farms, Jewish agriculturalists have been settled and are making appreciable headway.

The cultural aspects of Jewish life in Poland are also most encouraging. He disclosed that Jewish newspapers are being published again and Jewish theatres, often with the help of government subsidies, have been reopened throughout the country. Through funds provided in the main by the JDC, a historical commission is continuing its valuable activity of gathering all data and information concerning the events which befell the Jews of Poland during the Nazi occupation of the country.

There are approximately 16,000 Jewish boys and girls living in Poland today—all of whom receive JDC assistance in one form or another. The JDC supports thirty-seven children's and orphans' homes in Poland as well as 54 day boarding homes. Many of these youngsters are students in the universities or in vocational training centers operated with the help of JDC funds.

The health of Polish Jews has been the particular concern of the JDC since liberation. Through TOZ, Polish-Jewish health organization which the JDC helped found in 1921, extensive medical aid and public health services are being provided the Jews of Poland, many of whom returned after liberation with their health shattered. Tuberculosis is one of the chief problems facing Poland's Jewish survivors. Dental care is of the utmost importance to the health of the Jewish population of Poland; 85 per cent of the Jews of Poland today require full sets of teeth as the result of hardships endured during the war.

Jewish Loggers for Canada



HERZ DYLEWSKY

Herz Dylewsky, 28-year-old Jew from Czeszochow, Poland, who survived the war and found himself on liberation in Germany and subsequently became the boxing champion of the U.S. Zone, is now in Canada, a lumber worker. He is one of 28 other Jews who recently arrived to work in the forests of Canada as part of the current immigration program of the Dominion. Other Jewish lumber workers from Poland now in Canada are Moses Chwojewsky of Welkies-toneczniki, Meier Goldfluss of Staszow, Morris Furt of Przemyśl, Isaac Yostazewski of Bendin, Simcha Kuhrys of Stomnick, Usher Krasowski of Czenstochow, Meier Crystal and Morris Weizner of Warsaw, Jacob Mayer of Bolechow, Abraham Reich of Sosnowiec, Jacob Scheiner of Opatow, Peter Stucki of Mikaszewicz and

Wolf Tanenbaum of Driatowicz. Several Jews in the group are of Rumanian origin: Tiban Farkas of Marosasarhely, Aaron Herscowitz of Marmaros, Isaac Marmor of Bistrica, and Judah Stern of Des. Jewish Czechs are Jacob Adler of Berezovo, Solomon Hershkwitz of Zadna, Saltan Rosenthal of Nagyazollos and Bernard Weiss of Beregozasz. Several are Hungarian Jews: Carl Kahn of Demczar, Robert Weiss of Debrecen, George Biro of Budapest, Samuel Meizlik of Osaj and Andras Szatmari of Marmaros.



BOOKS

in Review



Der Kampf Gegen Azart Shpielen bei Yidden (The Fight Against Gambling among Jews, a study of 500 years of Yiddish poetry and Jewish cultural history), By Isaac Rivkind, New York, Yiddish Scientific Institute, 1946. 220pp. Yiddish. Illustrated.

Dr. Rivkind has collected and published a good deal of material on gambling—mainly card playing—among Jews in Hebrew and in Yiddish. The present collection is arbitrarily limited to Yiddish sources and is necessarily thinner in texture than the studies that he had made on the same subject in Hebrew sources. Nevertheless the volume is of the greatest interest and not only to those interested in the subject advertised in the title. Indeed it will be regrettable if only the students of games of chance will read this book.

It is an old secret that the greatest thrills in reading history and the most revealing light comes not from the general text books or from the even more generalised theoretical arguments but from specialized studies, especially studies of single threads which run through various periods and cross geographic lines. That is one reason for the revealing character of books that trace, for instance, the record of Jews in one sphere or another.

This is particularly true in folklore and the studies of civilization. Studies of a single, tiny theme sometimes tell more than tomes that seek to tell the whole story. Dr. Rivkind's volume is a case in point. Though he confines himself to the records of gambling we glean from the book very much on the development of the Yiddish language, of Jewish customs through the centuries, how festivals were observed in practice, family life and the place of women in Jewish society, the park in our historic past, community legislation, the saintliness of rabbis, the making of Chanukah dreidlach and the printing of Jewish cards, church lotteries, Russian legislation and a host of other subjects.

Perhaps the most valuable of the contents of the volume is the transcription, translation and annotation of three ancient Yiddish manuscripts that deal with card playing, going as far back as the fifteenth century. (It may come as a surprise to some that Yiddish goes back that many centuries. We suggest that the uninitiated try to read a line or two of these old texts even as printed in the modern type used in the present book). It is in this early section of the book that the great scholarship of the author emerges most strongly. But the vast learning that has gone into the book and has been brought into it makes it very pleasant, varied and urbane reading for those for whom other generations and communities of Jews hold a deep interest.

The pamphlet on "The Work of the J.D.C. in Palestine" by H. M. Caiserman, general secretary of the Canadian Jewish Congress, has appeared in a Spanish edition in Buenos Aires. It has been published as a special issue of "Hechas Y Cifras" (facts and figures), the organ of the Latin American office of the J.D.C.

Royte Pomerantsen, Jewish folk humour gathered and edited by Immanuel Olswanger, New York; Schocken, 1947. 220 pp. Yiddish in English letters.

If you understand Yiddish when you hear it spoken but cannot read it easily and if you like the juiciness of so many Jewish jokes you have heard—it is you whom the publishers had in mind when they reissued this new edition of this collection of jokes published some years back in Basle and in Berlin.

If you can read Yiddish you will probably approach this book with some hostility, for you probably feel that violence has been done to a language near to you. But it is worthwhile to brave this mood and to settle down with the book; there are excellent stories in it and they are told in good taste, which cannot always be said of collections—or purveyors—of Jewish humour. The fine but brief introduction by the author—in mame-English—will doubtless help to disarm you and before you know it you will be chuckling at the leisurely told tales full of point, music and lore. The author's very brief translation of many of the idioms and institutions are admirable although we wish he had been more discursive there.

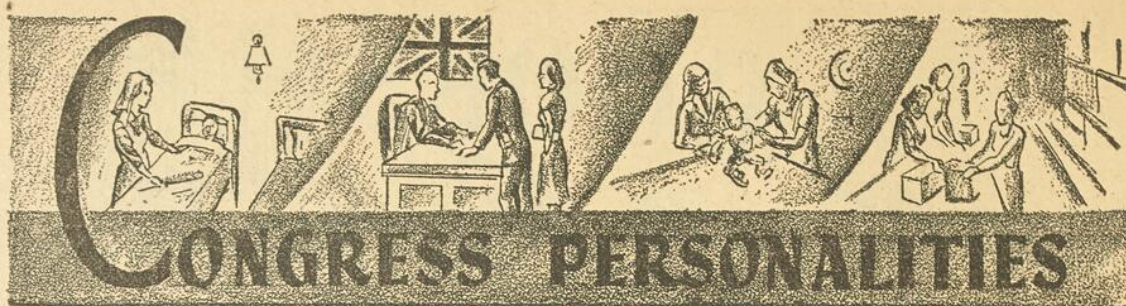
This is particularly regrettable since the author has made some comparative studies in the humour of Jews and adverts to some interesting points in his introduction. It is too seldom realized that humour is a sturdy enough framework on which to append rather weighty background material. A Jewish joke can carry it and at the same time can contribute a great deal of common sense and realism to correct the pedantry of sociological scholarship.

Doubtless Schocken books have done a favour to rabbis and other speakers who would not flout fashion by presuming to speak without an introductory anecdote. But even less utilitarian connoisseurs of the smile and chuckle will be better off for having this book.

Of course the proof of the pudding will be in the sales figures. This reviewer is doubtful about the number of those who really know Yiddish well enough to take pleasure in a tale—not to speak of being able to relate it to any background—and yet cannot read Yiddish. It seems to us that Yiddish is just a little too difficult to pick up without learning it as one would any other language, that is by learning to read it and to write it. It seems likely that this book is therefore issued for a non-existent audience. But that is not the business of a reviewer; it is in every sense the business of the publisher.

Of course Yiddish has been published before in Latin script, most extensively in post-war Germany when the D.P.'s exploded into fine journalism in spite of not having Jewish type. But that was a case of *faute de mieux* and the readers were the most intense and avid consumers of the literature purveyed that ever could be. There is scarcely a parallel in the Canadian or American born Jew without an education in his own culture but who may yet understand spoken Yiddish and love the flavour of a Jewish joke.

—D.R.



Major-General C. Vokes was presented with a copy of the first volume of Canadian Jews in World War II, by Mr. Orenstein, president of the General Wingate Branch No. 256, Canadian Legion of Toronto.

The ceremony took place at the Goel Tzedec Synagogue. Rabbi M. L. Pearlzweig officiated at the remembrance service.

"Edoth" (communities), the quarterly published by the Palestine Institute of Folklore and Ethnology in Jerusalem, devotes its current issue to Rabbi J. L. Zlotnik, formerly executive director of the Zionist Organization of Canada and rabbi of the Vancouver, B. C., Congregation Shaare Tzedek and now director of Jewish education in South Africa. The great scholar, who left Canada in 1938, is now observing his sixtieth birthday.

Phillip Stuchen, formerly of the Congress overseas staff, recently discussed conditions among D.P.'s with members of the Jewish Young People's League at Ottawa and the Ottawa Chapter Hadassah.



Jerry Segal, chairman of the Placement Committee in Montreal, is seen here with three war orphans soon after they arrived in the Central Station.

The 60th birthday of M. Selchen, editor of the Israelite Press of Winnipeg, is being publicly marked in the western centre. Mr. Selchen, who also writes an excellent column under the name of Mark, has always been a powerful supporter of all phases of Congress work and has served on various Congress bodies, notably its western committee on education.

Mr. Dickstein, of Montreal, was re-elected president of the Labour Zionist Movement in Canada at its last convention in Montreal.

The book on the Joseph family in the history of Quebec by E. C. Woodley has been translated into French by Gaudry Delisle and has been published, as was the English edition, privately in Quebec City. The two volumes are a most important addition to the literature of a Canadian Jewish history.

A special prayer for Princess Elizabeth on her marriage
recited by Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg of Toronto:

"May God the Father of the universe touch with personal fulfilment and blessing the young Princess for whom a richer realm of experience is soon to unfold. May her union with the consort she has chosen, and hence the unity of Britain, symbolize the fellowship of man, and inspire us to seek the all unifying Kingdom of the Eternal.

"May her nobility of birth be blessed with the opportunity to live nobly and at peace in a world self-liberated from war and privileged at last to rejoice in the arts and civilization; a world wherein the heart of the true Princess is filled with serenity by a happy people, and the hearts of the people are at one with themselves, each other, and God."

Obituary

Samuel Hart, prominent Canadian philanthropist, and well-known Montreal industrialist died in Montreal. At the time of his passing he was vice-president of Congregation Shaar Hashomayim, and was an active worker of the United Talmud Torahs, Jewish General Hospital, and a number of non-Jewish organizations.

Benjamin Joel Hayes, father of Saul Hayes, National Director of Congress, passed away in Montreal on Nov. 13, 1947. The burial took place at the Spanish and Portuguese Cemetery with Rabbi S. Frank officiating.

Lack of Homes Is Bottleneck

(Continued from page 4)

community should be linked together in a common purpose of bringing as many children from Europe as possible. These children must be given a hope for the future."

Mr. Hayes has visited orphanages in Paris and Sweden, and said the children would compare favourably with any group of children in Canada and the United States. "But they must be given the opportunity to develop as young people and adults should," he said.

They will contribute nothing either to the Jewish race, or to the world unless they are rescued and given those opportunities of freedom, education and culture, so necessary for the development of the mind and character.

Among the many in need of help in Europe today, he claimed that the Jewish people were most in need of assistance. "No other group was so completely marked out for annihilation, no other group lost entire families in the wars, and no other group are today without protection of the government," he said.

Mrs. Morris Cohen presided.

MONTREAL

B. Robinson, K.C., of Montreal, acting chairman of the local co-ordinating committee for the project, reports that of the first 40 youngsters who came to Montreal, all have been placed. 33 of the 40 are over 16. Many of those placed are already engaged in remunerative work. Several are being enabled to complete their education. Classes in English are being sponsored by the Y.M.H.A., at the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society.

In Montreal an education program has been planned for the youngsters by the education committee which is headed by S. Harvey. S. Wiseman is supervising the problems of general education and M. Magid is dealing with Jewish education. Mr. Kage is assisted by M. Ravitch and S. Leibowitch. Mr. Wiseman has the counsel of Dr. M. A. Regeur, C. Essrog, I. Layton and Mrs. M. Seigler. Mr. Magid has on his sub-committee J. Zipper, M. I. Mendelssohn, L. Kronitz, B. Pripstein and Rabbi J. Rodal. Mr. Kage announces a series of lectures on the following topics:

The Social Agency, its function and its relationship to the youth; Canada, Quebec, and Montreal—by J. Kage; The Jewish community in Canada and Montreal—by David Rome; Vocational opportunities—two sessions; Recreational Agencies—Y.M.H.A., Y.W.H.A., etc.—by C. H. Essrog; Formal education in Montreal and Canada—S. Wiseman; Jewish Education—by M. Magid; Informal Education and Evening courses—by M. Ravitch; Jewish Youth Organizations in Montreal and Canada—by S. Leibowitch.

A number of dress manufacturers in Montreal have offered to supply dresses for the wardrobes of the young girls being placed in the area. Philip Fainer is chairman of the committee which has made these arrangements. Leon Levinson is chairman of a similar committee to arrange for the clothing of the boys in the movement.

Lawrence Cohen has been named chairman of the reception centre committee which will intensify the activities on behalf of the war orphans in the reception centre and will act as liaison with the social workers who are caring for the young immigrants.

A. H. J. Zaitlin is acting as co-ordinator of the Montreal committees for the war orphans project.

WINNIPEG

Eager to learn English as quickly as possible, a group of the youths who have come from displaced persons camps in Europe, now in Winnipeg, are studying English.

The orientation programme of these boys is sponsored by the National Council of Jewish Women. This programme

calls for a three weeks introductory course with two hours instruction each morning at the Y.M.H.A., under the direction of a group of six teachers who give their time voluntarily.

Later the boys will attend night classes at Isaac Newton school for further English instruction. They will be given vocational guidance tests to determine where their interests lie and what jobs will be suitable for them.

Most of the boys have had training in certain trades and about six to eight years of schooling. One boy in the class, Frank Weinfield, who had worked as a tailor in France, had studied English for about a year and a half. He acts as an interpreter to the others who speak mainly French, German and Hungarian.

Winnipeg Jewish organizations have responded to the appeal for financing for war orphans placed in local homes. The Hebrew Fraternal Lodge led this drive by pledging more than \$1,000 for this work.

HALIFAX

B. Robinson, K.C., chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the project in Montreal, visited Halifax in this connection and addressed the local community from the pulpit of the Robie St. Synagogue.

VANCOUVER

In Vancouver, B.C., Charles Walfish, Congress chairman, announces the formation of a committee headed by H. Altman, and including Mrs. J. Diamond as vice-chairman, Mrs. M. Brown as secretary, Mrs. B. Rose for a housing survey, Mrs. B. Shapiro for welfare, S. Rosen as treasurer, Mrs. H. Lechtzier for finance, Jack Diamond for transportation and A. Miller for publicity. Honorary members of the committee, in addition to Mr. Walfish, are Norman Brown, S. Heller, Rabbi D. Kogen, B. Ginsberg and N. Burstyn.

Preparations Made For Tailors

(Continued from page 6)

camps. What was needed, he felt, was a scheme such as was being suggested to the United Nations whereby the English-speaking nations and South America each would take a quota of displaced persons regardless of age or physical condition.

Meanwhile, Canada could well assimilate large numbers of the suitable refugees, he felt. "Some of the most highly skilled artisans in the world, masters of almost every conceivable trade, are starving in idleness and despair in the camps," he said.

Bernard Shane of Montreal, officer of the I.L.G.W.U., who was a member of the commission, reported that among the D.P.'s there are a considerable number of highly skilled workers in the needle trades.

Samuel Posluns of Toronto, who represented the local Cloak Manufacturers Association, said that this immigration project is only in part motivated by the great need for workers in this country. "We are also saving lives and at the same time we are protecting our own way of life. Unless we do this, this continent will become another Europe." He said that the displaced persons are surfeited with sympathy. They want practical help in restoring normal lives. They feel that unless this is done for them soon they are lost.

Samuel Herbst of the I.L.G.W.U. of Winnipeg told of the continuous stream of refugees fleeing Rumania and Hungary. He said that it is important to remove as many persons as possible from the D.P. camps.

After the members of this commission have returned to Canada Matthew Ram of the Canadian Jewish Congress overseas staff has been seconded to the project to act as liaison officer with the government and the applicants for admission under this plan.



The Montreal Jewish Youth Council assisted in planning, and was represented at a conference of youth organizations held at the University of Montreal. One of the aims of the newly-formed Federation is to encourage inter-group visits. The right of youth to employment and education was among the projects discussed. A representative of the Montreal Jewish Youth Council was elected English-speaking secretary of the Federation.

Organized by a committee headed by Sam Koffman, and addressed by Rabbi Emanuel Lifschutz, 150 of Ottawa's Jewish ex-servicemen gathered to honour their departed comrades. The participants in the program included Dave Molot, Dave Rubin, Mervyn Mirsky, and Dr. Jack Feller. Others who assisted with the plans were I. Litwack, Dr. Eddie Wolstein, Harold Rubin, Jack Greenberg, and Ben Levin.

Harris D. Gulko was elected President of the Toronto Jewish Youth Council, while Sol Wein, Harold Cravit, and Sam Chud will also serve in office for the current year.

The Western Dominion Council is now being served by the following committee chairmen:- U. J. R. A. — B. Sheps; Public Relations — S. Hart Green, K. C.; Educational — S. M. Selchen; Youth — A. Simkin; Religious — A. I. Boroditsky; Finance — D. Slater; Land Settlers — M. Cohen; Rehabilitation — M. Bakal; War Orphans Project — S. Nitikman.

Temple Emanu-El of Montreal celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of its founding. On the same occasion it observed the twentieth anniversary of the ministry of Dr. Harry J. Stern.

North Bay, Ont., was the scene of a zone conference of several Ontario communities, which was greeted by the National President.

St. Catharines, Ont., was host to the southeastern Ontario communities zone conference, at which S. B. Granek, of St. Catharines, and H. Rosberg of Niagara Falls led the discussions on community organization and public relations.

Western Ontario communities met in Chatham and worked out plans for the zone machinery, program and budget.

Louis Brown of Guelph, Ont., was honoured by the Jewish community as one of its most prominent members and leaders in community service. Among the greetings received by Mr. Brown were telegrams from the National President and the National Director.

Nathan Green and N. Heinisch of Halifax, visited Truro, New Glasgow, and Stellarton, N.S., in the interest of the U. J. R. A., and the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Rabbis A. Price, D. Ochs, M. L. Perlzweig, J. Slonim, A. Kelman, and D. Washer were appointed to the Central Regional Executive Committee in Toronto.

At a ceremony at the offices of the U.S. Consulate in Montreal Dr. R. Rabinovitch was awarded the Medal of Freedom with the Silver Palm for distinguished war services in France with the underground especially in assisting escaped allied aviators to reach home territory. The citation which accompanied the award reads: "Reuben Rabinovitch, Canadian civilian, for exceptionally meritorious achievement which aided the United States in the prosecution of the war against the enemy in Continental Europe from May, 1942, to June 1944. In his constant desire to fight for the cause of freedom, he, completely disregarding his personal safety, rendered medical aid to Allied airmen whose planes had been shot down over enemy-occupied territory and after his apprehension by German authorities unselfishly continued his mission in German camps, until he, because of his poor health, was sent to England in an exchange of prisoners. His great courage and exemplary devotion to the Allied cause merit the highest praise and recognition of the United States."

Portage La Prairie Lodge 1685 received its charter as a B'nai B'rith lodge at the recent conference of the General Canadian Council in Winnipeg. President-elect Edward Cohen will be assisted by Wm. Glesby, I. Sokolow, M. Greenberg, S. Marmel, E. Narvey, A. Jacobs, E. Holfgott, I. H. Greenberg, and M. Marmel.

Adath Israel Congregation and Community Centre of Outremont held its annual meeting and elections of officers on Wednesday December 17th, 1947 in the new school auditorium. The officers elected are: — President, J. Sternthal; Hon. Vice-President, I. Gold; Vice-President, J. Grossman; Parnass, S. Silver; Honorary Treasurer, Gordon Brown; Honorary Secretary I. N. Knight; and Honorary Solicitor, S. W. Weber. Rabbi Charles Bender is in charge of religious activities, and Mr. Modcai I. Mendelsohn is principal of the Adath Israel School.

S. D. Gross presided at the Annual Dinner of the Canadian Federation for Polish Jews at which Rabbi Barnett R. Brickener of Cincinnati was the guest speaker.

Samuel Harris is chairman of the London, Ont. combined appeal which has a quota of \$40,000.00 for the current year. The general secretary of the Congress addressed a meeting of the community to launch the campaign. S. R. Leich and Irving Ainsley are executive directors. M. W. Grafstein is chairman of the local council of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Young Israel of Montreal broke ground for its new synagogue building on Van Horne Avenue in Montreal.

(More on page 23)

440 Orphans Brought Out of Rumania by JDC Await Emigration



The two orphaned Jewish youngsters pictured on the left, first met in 1942 on a Nazi death train en route to an extermination camp. They were among 100 out of 12,000 aboard the transport who managed a miraculous escape. Now inseparable friends, they recently completed another train trip — this time a pleasant one. They were among the 440 orphaned Jewish youngsters brought out of Rumania by the Joint Distribution Committee to Holland. Here they are living in a special JDC-supported children's village while awaiting certificates for Palestine. Right, en route to Hol-

land the youngsters take a brief rest as the train switches locomotives. The JDC will care for the children in Holland and will make arrangements for their emigration to Palestine.

STATEMENT BY BEN SADOWSKI, M.B.E. PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS CENTRAL DIVISION, ON THE U.N. VOTE ON PALESTINE

"The Canadian Jewish Congress welcomes with great pleasure the decision adopted by the United Nations in favour of partition. The Congress in Canada has been on record at all times as being in favour of the Jewish national aspirations in Palestine. It must come as a source of gratification to Canadian Jewry that the age old and legitimate hopes of our people are now on the threshold of actual fulfillment. The new Jewish state will bring a large measure of relief to those elements of world Jewry which have suffered so terribly in Europe and elsewhere in our day. The hope which has sustained the morale of the DP's and many others that their shattered lives may be rebuilt in the warm and brotherly atmosphere of a Jewish Palestine is now coming to realization. The Congress, speaking for Canadian Jewry, is mindful of the fact that the promise of a national home contained in the Balfour Declaration was inspired by Great Britain. Regardless of the difficulties of recent years, Jewry will always be grateful to an enlightened Britain for having begun that which is now crystalizing in a Jewish state. As Canadians, we view with pride the significant part played by our dominion representatives in the various complex discussions in the United Nations forum. Canada's position in world affairs has attained a new status as a result of the contributions her delegates have made to the solution of this problem. Knowledge of Jewish needs and sympathetic understanding of Jewish aspirations have been a not unimportant factor in the Canadian attitude. Canadian Jewry will watch with hope and anticipation the develop-

Community Briefs

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Harold Lande of Montreal participated in the radio forum of the St. James Literary Society on immigration. Dr. H. Keenleyside, deputy minister in charge of immigration, replied to Mr. Lande's charges against the system of immigration by order in council. He said that Canada was admitting as many D.P.'s as all other non-European countries combined. He denied any discrimination but reaffirmed the policy of maintaining Canada's present ethnic composition.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of Canada held their second Maritime Conference in Halifax and were welcomed by Mayor J. E. Ahern. Those who took part in the program included H. S. Weiser and Theodore X. Berger of Montreal, Nathan Nason of New York, and Rabbi A. Greenspan of Halifax. The conference committee was headed by Nathan Rubin, while Maurice Elman, E. Feder, L. Siegel, L. Stack, H. Hirsch, I. Gordon, and S. Grosweiner presided at various sessions.

National Council of Jewish Women (Montreal Section), heeding a special appeal by Mrs. Harold N. Segall, co-chairman of the Council's overseas parcels project, shipped a quantity of bed linen and towels to children's institutions in France.

A. I. Boroditsky, president of the People's Relief Committee in Winnipeg, and chairman of the Religious Committee of the Congress Western Division, is taking up residence in Palestine. While in Winnipeg his committee transmitted \$1,000 every month to the National Office for overseas relief.

ment of the new Jewish state. We call on our people to renew their efforts to make a full success of the tremendous opportunity now offered to them".



Sisters Hela (aged 11) and Ester (14) Feld were among the Jewish orphans who recently left the IRO administered center at Aglasterhausen on the first stage of their journey to Canada. Both girls were born in Warsaw and fled with their parents to Russia when Germany invaded Poland. The parents died in 1942 and the children were cared for in an orphanage. Mrs. Rotman of 228 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto, second cousin of the children, has offered them a home.

National Executive Director,
Canadian Jewish Congress,
1121 St. Catherine St. W.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir,

I am interested in helping the Jewish War Orphans' Immigration project.

[] I may wish to assist one of these young people by finding a home for him (or her) and by being a Big Brother or Big Sister.

[] I may be able to offer a home to one of these young people.

Please have your representative communicate with me by telephoning at this number or by reaching me at the following address:

.....
.....

Sincerely yours,

The Voice Of The Children

The feeble young voice of shattered European Jewry comes now from the streets of Montreal. Since September, through the auspices of the Canadian Jewish Congress, the immigration of 1000 European Jewish youth has started into Canada.

By this time, about 200 surviving Jewish youth are in our midst. 800 hopeless youth look with hungry eyes to Canada, look to us for the chance to replant their broken lives in the warm and accepting Canadian Jewish soil. Will you help this broken House of Israel stand erect once again?

Let us hearken to the voice of Isaiah, prophetically calling us to our responsibilities as Jews. Once again, as on a thousand occasions in the long-suffering history of the Jews, we are being asked: who will care for the fatherless?

The Jewish community faces a challenging and creative task in helping to resettle these thousand Jewish youths. In order to do so, Congress, its special co-ordinating committees and the Jewish social service agencies such as the Family Welfare Departments and Jewish Child Welfare Bureaux require the active partnership and assistance of Jewish homes and hearts.

Most of these European survivors who are coming here are in the age range of fifteen to eighteen years. They need homes in which they can find an anchorage, a source where they may renew once more the feeling of belonging to the Jewish folk. Can you share your home so that these youths may once again feel as human beings, as individuals who have a place to come home to each day and people with whom they can talk as friend to friend?

These youths are capable of taking care of themselves. With the help of the social service agencies and other community resources, they will learn the English language in a few months, they will decide on jobs or education, and will function as independent young men and women. At the beginning, however, they are naturally bewildered and lost. Do you remember your own or your family's first feelings on coming to Canada to start a new life? All of us have in our past such a similar Odyssey of wandering. Won't you help these youngsters 'come home'?

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