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Congress

BULLETIN

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Comment:

Year Out—Year In

The season of mists and mellow fruitfulness is also the season in Jewish life of innumerable messages on the advent of the New Year from innumerable organizations. This tradition which started innocently enough, has been perverted to a propaganda basis by organizations. Since all are—to use the pat phrase—worthy causes—no great harm is done, but one cannot help but deplore the lack of values which permits, in what should be a straight forward greeting, of peroration on man and his place in the universe, thoughts on the titanic strength of various forces, views on contending philosophies, and even the existentialist doctrine in Jewish life. It reminds one of the celebrated criticism of George Jean Nathan, who covering the opening of the new Roxy Theatre in the early twenties, adumbrated on the finesse of the Carrera marble staircase, the magnificence of the oriental rugs, the splendour of the wall hangings and oil paintings, and then raved about the quality of the fine spun velour curtains, festooned with gold, which parted to reveal two acrobats on a high wire!

The Canadian Jewish Congress directorate wishes every member of the Jewish community the best for the New Year, coupled with the hope that Canadian Jewry will prosper in moral and ethical attainments, continuing in its daily task of building a strong community and increasing its service to its fellow men.

Following in the traditions of the New Year's message, albeit modified by our own strictures, we would simply recall some significant events of the year just ended, all of which may well have portentous meaning for the future. The celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the first settlement of Jews in Canada made a profound impression on Canadians of all religions and cultural background. Thousands of people who knew nothing of Jewish origins in this country, were pleasantly affected by the knowledge of its deep-rootedness. This could have a tonic effect on the Jewish community and some dare hope that the results of the programme for the year 5720 implemented by the National Bicentenary Committee, will be sustained in 5721. The year was also marked by the first National Mission to Israel. Arising out of this very important visit was the Mission's undertaking in respect to gift dollars for overseas causes, sale of Israel Bonds, and a new five million dollar investment corporation. The sprouting buds will blossom in 5721. At the close of the year, plans were laid for an International Education Conference the importance of which should not be exaggerated, neither should it be denigrated. Such a conference may have little relevance for a specific grade III of a particular school in a community, but like many such gatherings, it could have long range results by opening up new horizons, creating new visions, and giving new inspiration. This conference in 5721 will either confirm the cynic or elate the optimist.

The hunt for and capture of Adolf Eichmann made front page news in all papers of the world. Criticism and praise merged to produce understanding, if not approbation, of Israel's objective in trying this man, if we may debase verbal coinage to describe the prisoner by this word. The year ahead will witness the trial. From the point of view of crime and punishment, the trial is not too important. It may be of the utmost significance, however, to demonstrate to the world at large just what the Nazi policies were, just what extermination took place, and just what genocide means. The Nuremberg trials did not quite do this and perhaps the trial of Eichmann may succeed. On the other hand perhaps this chapter of Jewish persecution and tribulation should not be writ in such large letters, since it may come within the warning of Prof. Salo Baron, who in another connection doubted the efficacy of what he called the lachrymose concept of Jewish history.

On the national Canadian scene, the most significant event may well be the pioneering work resulting in the enactment of a Bill of Rights, which with all its admitted imperfections and flaws, can, nevertheless, come to be recognized as a monumental coping stone of the Canadian ethos.

Many other significant events illumined last year's calendar and even the least shrewd of observers can predict that the year to come will involve the Jewish community of Canada in local, national, and international commitments to an extent no less taxing than heretofore.

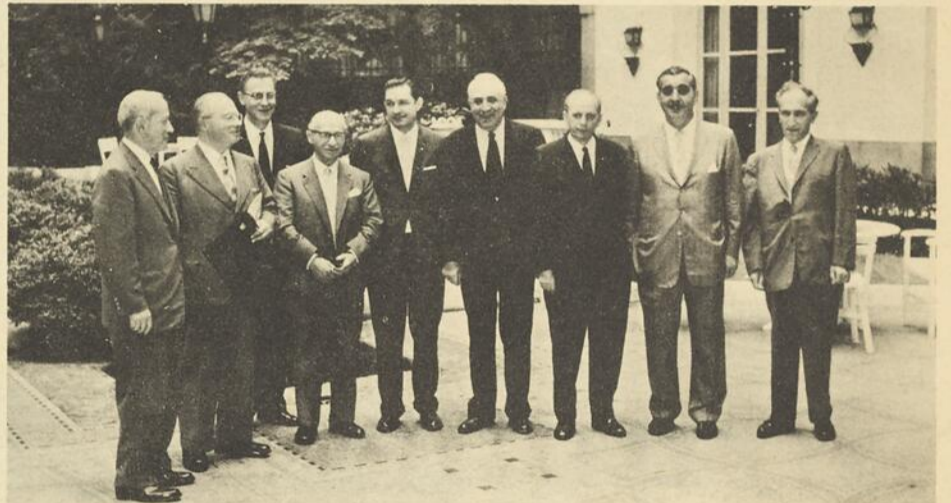
In bidding L'Shanah Tovah to all its readers and the community at large, the Congress Bulletin will leave Afro-Asian troubles, Sino-Russian struggles, interplanetary and other cosmic phenomena, to other New Year's messages.

שנה טובה

5721

A HAPPY
NEW YEAR

Congress Delegates Report On Four Paris Conferences



Among delegates to the recent international meetings held in Paris are: (left to right) Michael Garber, Q.C., chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, Canadian Jewish Congress; Adolf Brotman, Board of Deputies of British Jews; Shad Polier, treasurer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of World Jewish Congress; John Dight, Board of Deputies of British Jews; Label Katz, President, International B'nai B'rith; Barnett Janner, M.P., Chairman, Board of Deputies of British Jews; Morris Bisgyer, Executive vice-president, American B'nai B'rith; Monroe Abbey, Q.C., chairman, National Executive, Canadian Jewish Congress; Dr. Samuel Levine, Executive Staff, C.J.C.

The Canadian Jewish Congress was represented at four Paris conferences this summer by Monroe Abbey, Q.C., Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress, and Michael Garber, Q.C., Chairman of the CJC Foreign Affairs Committee. International meetings were held in Paris by the Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, by the World Jewish Congress; by the Conference of Jewish Organizations and by the Working Party of the Global Conference on Jewish Education at which Mr. Samuel Levine of headquarters staff was a delegate.

Following are brief summaries of the main aspects of these conferences as reported last month by the Canadian Jewish Congress representatives.

Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

It was announced that the West German Government has agreed to extend its present indemnification laws to cover victims of Nazi persecution in the Rumanian provinces of Bucovina, Transnistria and Bessarabia who filed their claims prior to the legal cut-off date of October 1, 1953. The German agreement will benefit an estimated 40,000 Jews who managed to leave Rumania before October 1953 and filed compensation claims. The Conference registered its 'deep concern' over the fact that 'many thousands' of potential claimants from Rumania have been ruled out as potential indemnification beneficiaries by the German insistence on the October 1, 1953 deadline for filing.

The Conference revealed that less than one-fourth of claims for compensation by individual victims of the Nazi era had been processed by the first of this year. Of 2,676,328 claims filed, only 596,403 had been processed by January 1. The West Germany indemnification law expires on December 31, 1962 and at the present pace the full program could not be completed by that date. The Conference recorded its 'deep concern' and urged the West German states to speed the rate of settlement by simplifying procedures and adding personnel to ensure that many thousands "are not cut off from the indemnification due them and which they desperately need."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who presided, said that in processing claims for compensation for permanent physical and mental injury suffered under Nazi persecution, states were demanding a

volume of documentation "which it is practically impossible to provide and which is definitely contrary to the spirit of the federal law which requires only that reasonable proof be given."

World Jewish Congress

The Administrative Committee of the World Jewish Congress approved of a number of measures developed for the operation of the North American Section of the World Jewish Congress of which Mr. Samuel Bronfman is President.

Among other matters discussed at the meeting of W.J.C. Administrative Committee in Paris during the summer were:

The South African situation and apartheid; the problem of 30,000 falashas (native Jews) in Abyssinia who face emigration or extermination; and the Eichmann case.

World Conference of Jewish Organizations

Deliberations of the World Conference of Jewish Organizations covered the situation of Jews in Morocco and Tunisia and dealt with the Arab boycott.

Also discussed were the Eichmann case, the effect of recent swastika incidents and the South African situation.

Jewish Education

Deliberations preliminary to the convening of an international conference on Jewish education were held at which the Canadian Jewish Congress was represented by a staff member. Among those present were representatives from U.S.A., Israel, Great Britain, France, Canada, South Africa, Australia, Yugoslavia and Argentina.

The opening address was given by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, whose main theme was that Jewish education ought

(Continued on Page 4)

JDC Aided 225,000 Jews in 1959 Statistical Abstract Discloses

The Joint Distribution Committee, which receives its funds from Canada through the United Jewish Relief Agencies of the Canadian Jewish Congress, provided assistance to more than 225,000 needy Jews in Israel, Europe and Moslem countries, including thousands of refugees from Egypt, Hungary, Poland and Rumania, the 1959 JDC Statistical Abstract, issued last month, discloses.

More than 105,000 were Jews in North Africa and the Near East, where JDC aid was needed by more than 22 percent of the Jewish population. These included men, women and children in Algeria, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia and other areas.

In a Foreword to the Abstract, Moses A. Leavitt, JDC Executive Vice-Chairman, notes that during 1959 "in Moslem countries JDC's efforts were directed at improving standards of Jewish communal services, especially those dealing with children and young people."

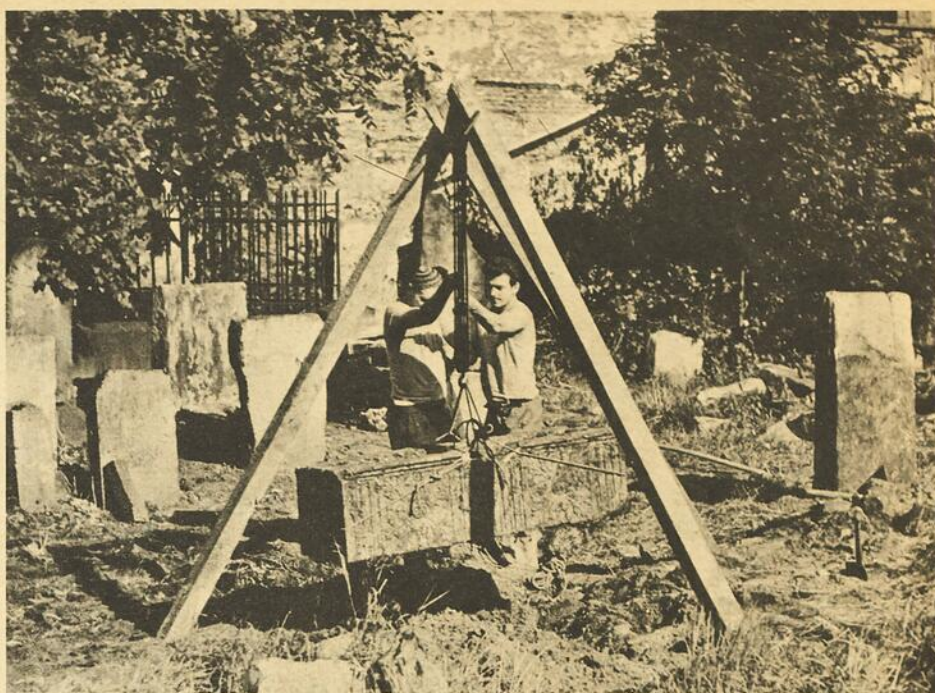
He cites as other JDC activities continued support to Jewish communities in Europe, especially in France where the number of refugees needing aid was higher than in the previous year; support for the JDC Malben program in Israel on behalf of aged, ill and handicapped newcomers; as well as the expansion of technical assistance to Jewish communities and organizations in various social service fields.

In 1959, the Foreword reports, "these activities called for the appropriation of more than \$28,125,000." The largest single appropriation was for JDC's activities in Israel—more than \$11,500,000.

The Fourteenth Annual Issue of the Statistical Abstract indicates that the total number of JDC's beneficiaries was 226,480. In addition to 105,660 in Moslem countries, 57,845 were aided in Israel and 57,875—more than one of every ten—Jews received aid in 13 countries of Europe.

Those receiving aid in Israel included nearly 35,000 in medical aid and rehabilitation institutions established on behalf of aged, ill and handicapped newcomers to the Jewish state. In addition to more than 11,000 persons who received institutional care, the program also provided out-patient aid, medical care and prosthesis, job placement and training, sheltered workshops and constructive loans. A relatively new feature of the program provided extra-mural care for 11,665 aged persons.

Also in Israel nearly 14,000 persons were assisted through JDC's cultural and religious programs, and some 9,000 received vocational training in the work-



The historic Remo cemetery in Cracow, despoiled by war and vandalism, undergoes restoration with JDC finances. Named for the noted 16th century religious authority Rabbi Moses Isserles (Remo, author of the standard commentary of the Shulchou Aruch) whose grave with iron fence about it, is seen in left background, the cemetery has for centuries been a place of pilgrimage for devout Jews. (Rabbi Isserles died in 1572.) Many Tombstones were found under layers of debris; some were badly damaged. Graves had been broken into. Inscriptions, still decipherable, date from the 16th century.

shops of ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training). In all, JDC helped to provide vocational training through ORT to more than 36,000 persons in a dozen countries.

Other JDC assistance included the distribution of U.S. Department of Agriculture surplus foods to a monthly average of nearly 120,000 men, women and children. More than 13,000,000 pounds of U.S.D.A. commodities—valued at \$814,000—were distributed, with the largest amount going to Jews in Morocco. Since the end of the war JDC has shipped more than 290,000,000 pounds of purchased and contributed commodities to needy Jews in all parts of the world.

(Continued on Page 3)

The Canadian Bill of Rights

By Dr. Manfred Saalheimer

The following article is an excerpt from a progress report on "Fundamental Rights and Freedoms in Canada",* just completed. Copies of this 36 page summary of pertinent legislative developments in the federal, provincial, municipal and international fields—including also the full text of the Bill of Rights—are available on request.

The outstanding development, of course, was the enactment, within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament, of Prime Minister Diefenbaker's Canadian Bill of Rights.

Officially known as Bill No. C-79—An Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms—it was introduced and read the first time in the House of Commons on June 27th, 1960. It was at the time textually very similar to Bill C-60, which had been introduced on September 5, 1958 and then not been proceeded with.

The Bill was debated in the House on July 1st, 4th, 5th and 7th. Upon the Prime Minister's motion, Bill C-79 was then referred to a Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, consisting of 15 members under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman L. Spencer, M.P. The Committee, between July 12th and 29th, held twenty-four sittings, hearing some twenty witnesses (among them, during several sessions, the Hon. E. D. Fulton, Minister of Justice).

C.J.C. Before Parliamentary Committee

The Canadian Jewish Congress appeared before the Special Committee on July 15th, the delegation being headed by Michael Garber, Q.C., and including Saul Hayes, Executive Vice-President, as spokesman, and the writer of this article.

The main features of the Congress brief, which recommended the adoption of Bill C-79 with such refinements of text as the labours of the committee would produce, were suggestions that every effort be made to seek agreement with the provinces necessary for the entrenchment of a Bill of Rights, covering all jurisdictions, in the Canadian constitution and the "nationalization" of this very constitution by 1967, at the latest, as the most fitting way of marking Canada's celebration of her Centennial of Confederation.

As "next steps" the brief recommended the establishment of a Human Rights Section within the Department of Justice and the insertion in all relevant federal enactments, such as National Housing Act, the Civil Service Act, etc., of clauses asserting, specifically, the principle of non-discrimination as guaranteed by the Canadian Bill of Rights.

The Special Committee—its Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence comprising 722 pages—reported the Bill to the House with a number of important amendments, which cannot but be considered substantial improvements over the original draft; it also inserted a Preamble.

The Final Debate

The House subsequently debated the measure on four consecutive days, August 1st - 4th. The Prime Minister paid tribute to other champions of a Bill of Rights, Senator Roebuck and Senator Croll, as well as Alistair Stewart, a former member of the House, and Mr. M. J. Coldwell, then leader of the CCF Party. He also dealt once more with the two major criticisms levelled against the Bill of Rights—that it is a "mere federal statute" and not a constitutional amendment covering also those areas of human rights falling under provincial jurisdiction, and furthermore that in a sense it is a "fair weather" Bill, which can be set aside by the War Measures Act.

In the latter respect Mr. Diefenbaker expressed the hope that "the House at the next session of Parliament will agree to set up a committee for the purpose of studying its (the War Measures Act's) principles and removing from it those features which constitute a denial of the rights of the individual without endangering the security of the state."

*Published by the Canadian Jewish Congress.

As for the constitutional amendment, the Prime Minister re-emphasized that "when and if, as a result of agreement amongst the provinces, Canada can in Canada amend its own constitution, then I would hope that the first step in the amendment of that constitution would be the preservation of our freedoms nationally in a Bill of Rights".

Premier Jean Lesage of Quebec, at the Dominion-Provincial Conference on July 25, 1960, had come out with the suggestion that a constitutionally entrenched Bill of Rights would be desirable and that negotiations should be resumed between the federal and provincial governments in an effort to arrive at means and ways by which to amend the constitution in Canada. Coming from the Premier of the provincial government which hitherto had expressed quite different views, and favourably received by other provincial premiers, the statement raised hopes for important constitutional developments.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker, at the end of the debate, also gave the assurance that the suggestion to establish a standing committee on human freedoms would "receive the fullest and most sympathetic consideration of Parliament. I believe, as I have said on many occasions, that we should have a committee similar in nature to the Scrutiny Committee in Great Britain to the end that every step that would in any way derogate from the maintenance of our fundamental freedoms should be subject to the closest examination."

On August 4, 1960, the Bill was read the third time and unanimously passed by the House of Commons (186:0). The Senate debated the Bill on the evening of the same day, referred it to its Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, which considered it on the morning of August 5th and reported it to the Senate without amendment, whereupon the Senate gave final reading on the same day and passed the Canadian Bill of Rights on division without a recorded vote. It was given Royal Assent on August 10, 1960.

A Brief Analysis

Its Part I is the one actually to be known as the Canadian Bill of Rights, while Part II contains a saving and interpretation clause and a clause dealing with the impact of the War Measures Act.

Within the final version of the Preamble there is contained an acknowledgment of "the supremacy of God". The overwhelming majority of the Jewish community will agree with Mr. Leon Crestohl, Q.C., M.P., who, speaking at the end of the debate, expressed great satisfaction at this reference.

The framework of the Bill, as explained by the Minister of Justice, the Hon. E. D. Fulton, in the Special Committee, is a statute which covers the three functions of government: the legislative being covered in Clause 1, the judicial in Clause 2 and the executive in Clause 3.

Clause 1 affects the legislature, and it is a declaration by the legislature of the rights and freedoms that exist in Canada.

Clause 2 is an enactment by the legislature by way of a direction to the judiciary as to how the judiciary will interpret all statutes of the legislature heretofore or hereinafter to be enacted, as well as the orders and regulations made under those statutes.

Clause 3 affects the executive. It is a specific directive to the Minister of Justice as a member of the executive, having the primary responsibility in this field, imposing upon him certain obligations with a view to ensuring that all subsequent bills and regulations shall be in conformity with the Bill of Rights.

Of particular interest in our context, of course, is the insertion of the principle of non-discrimination in the introductory words of Clause 1, to ensure that the rights that are recognized and declared here for the benefit of the individual are enjoyed by all individuals in Canada without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex.

It may be assumed that the prediction by Mr. Donald McInnes, Q.C., Dominion Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association, made before the Special Committee on Bill C-79, that a "great deal of litigation will arise out of this Bill" may well come true. On the other hand, if uncertainties have been introduced into Canadian law by the passage of the Bill of Rights, in the very process of their settlement by the courts the cause of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Canada stands likely to be advanced.

Some Aspects of Israeli Music Today

By Joseph Tal*

Manifold are the tasks of music in Israeli cultural life. Unique are the problems, because of the population, composed of people from the Eastern and Western Hemisphere and from very different cultural backgrounds. As immigration is steadily going on, the general picture and, within it, the function of music, is constantly changing, boiling in a melting pot, and will some time crystallize into clear contours, namely, the musical character of the Jewish people of the Nation of Israel. We contemporary musicians, living in the second half of the 20th Century, must be aware of our duties as pioneers. We pave the road towards a firmly established Israeli music. We sow the seeds and our children and grandchildren will celebrate the harvest festivals.

Therefore, in my opinion, the most important task of a musician in Israel, no matter whether he composes or performs, lies in his duty as educator. Every concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra or of any other of our leading orchestras, every broadcast concert, every solo recital and chiefly the creative work in Israeli music, all of them are in their very nature educative activities and not merely naive entertainments. To the degree that a composer writes for his public and not for himself or his fellow composers, he plays the role of a cultural leader, never satisfied with his achievements, ever demanding more and more. We live in too dangerous an epoch to allow ourselves to use music only as a reminder of the good old times or even, much worse, as a kind of narcotic background noise. Music speaks and its sounds have spiritual content. Naturally enough it deals also, as it must, with the burning problems of its own time. Therefore, the public at large has to fulfil its duty too. It is not enough to buy a ticket and then to relax into passive enjoyment. To listen to a great work of musical art is a privilege. As the composer respects his public, the public must respect its composer. If the composer demands more and more, the public should be happy because it is highly esteemed by its musical leader. The immediate outcome of such give-and-take is the high standard of culture.

Music Education

These are the ideas we have in mind when we approach music in Israel. Let me start with music education. First of all I shall mention the Academy for Chazanut in Tel Aviv, of which the Director is the well-known Cantor Leib Glantz. This Institute keeps the old Jewish tradition alive, without which no modern Israeli music of whatever kind can live and be creative. It is to be hoped that from this Academy a renaissance of new synagogal music will arise based on the sources of Jewish music and strongly influencing secular Israeli music. Now I wish to inform my readers about music education in public schools. Our state Inspector responsible for this field is Mr. Amirun (Pugachov) who is also well known for his very popular folk songs. Music is an obligatory subject in the curriculum. Here at the very beginning of musical education we have to confront the first problem. To demonstrate, let me give you an example. A class of about 40 children has pupils of immigrated parents from North African countries (Arabic-French cultural background), Anglo-Saxon countries (Western civilization background), Poland, Hungary, etc. (Eastern European cultural background), Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia (Arabic, Near-East cultural background), India (highly cultivated but very different from all the abovementioned backgrounds or any other mixture). This situation repeats itself when it comes to a military march for our soldiers. It is obvious that all these people sing in different musical languages. All of them immediately learn the Hebrew

*Distinguished Israeli Composer, Conductor, Concert Pianist and Educator. Represented Israel at International Conference of Composers at Stratford, Ont.



DR. JOSEF TAL, addressing a "Meet-the-Composer" lecture recently held in Montreal. Members of the Montreal Jewish Music Council panel also shown are (left to right): Israel Rabinovitch, honorary president; Igor Kuchinsky, executive director; Dr. Alexander Brot, vice-president. Prof. Istvan Anhalt, honorary vice-president, was also a member of the panel.

language in order to integrate as quickly as possible. But they must also learn the Israeli folk song so as to have the same musical expression of the same community, more than this, of the same nation they are building up.

Quite obviously the music teachers need special instruction. We have in Israel 2 seminars for music school teachers. One is in Tel Aviv, its director is Dr. Shmueli, and the other one is a kibbutz seminar in Oranim near Haifa, its director is Ernst Hurvitz. Both are under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Then comes a broad musical education outside the school system. This education lies mainly in the hands of the music teachers of 4 conservatories in Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv and a kibbutz conservatory in Ein Harod. The Hebrew University in Jerusalem gives courses in music appreciation and it is to be hoped that the music faculty will come into being in the near future. Recently an Institute for Electronic Music was opened at the campus of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, spon-

sored by the Hebrew University and the Israel Broadcast Service, Kol Israel. The nucleus of the equipment of this Institute will be provided by the Canadian Government. It is built by the electronic engineering department of the National Research Council in Ottawa and designed by the eminent Canadian engineer, Prof. Hugh LeCaine. Our Institute will become an international centre for scientific research work in electronic music as well as an art and education centre in this field.

Concerts

Now I will give you a short report about the concert situation in Israel. The world wide renowned Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is the most important of the performers on the concert stage. Its home is in Tel Aviv, where it plays always to capacity audiences in the beautiful Frederick Mann Auditorium. This orchestra travels to Jerusalem where it performs in the new concert building. The House of the Nations, which has 3,000 seats, and it also goes to Haifa where it has to repeat the same program

because of the smaller number of seats in that theatre. It also gives regular concerts in smaller country towns and kibbutzim. Of no less importance with regard to widening the musical horizon of the concert goers is the Radio Symphony Orchestra which plays in Jerusalem a weekly public broadcast, in medium and shortwave, of a symphonic program. In each program a work by an Israeli composer is performed and very often Jewish and non-Jewish composers of all nations have their first performance of broadcast works performed by this orchestra. The little town of Ramat Gan has its own chamber orchestra under the baton of Michael Taube. Haifa too has a chamber orchestra run by the municipality and the kibbutzim have their own orchestra conducted by Yali Vakman, one of our most gifted young professional conductors.

There are three chamber music societies, in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. The Jerusalem Chamber Music Society was able last year to grant scholarships to music students.

Numerous acapella choirs in all towns and particularly all kibbutzim, some of them highly trained, are great stimulants for the Israeli composers to create vocal music, from the folk song to the oratorio. The "Zimriah", an international Jewish choir festival to be held next year in Israel, will certainly reflect the achievements in this field too.

We have a number of music publishers of whom the most important is the Israeli Music Publication, of which the director is the well-known musicologist, Dr. Peter Gradenwitz. The Israel Labor Organization, the Histadrut, has its own music publications and there are some minor publishers, mainly for popular songs.

But all these organizations would be idle without the production of the Israeli composers' works. Therefore we have a well-organized performers' rights society, the "Acum", which distributes the royalties to its composer members. Still there is hardly a composer in the world who could live on his royalties. For this reason and to encourage original Israeli compositions a composers fund has been established in Jerusalem on the initiative and leadership of the famous Youth Aliyah leader, Mrs. Recha Freier.

Composers

Finally, a few words about Israeli composers. Every one of them is quite aware of the fact that Israeli music, as modern and up-to-date as it may be, must be deeply rooted in the thousands of years' tradition of Jewish music. Fortunately, the Biblical cantillations have been preserved. They give a constant source of inspiration to the composer.

As much as the Slavic element is audible in the music, they ever draw their creations from the very tradition of Jewish music so wonderfully expressed in the Hassidic tunes. The Israeli folk song of the First and Second Aliyahs reflects this musical leadership.

Later came the influx of the composers with West-European musical education. Here I mention foremost our veteran composer, Paul ben Haim, who understood immediately the importance of the Jewish music score, who listened carefully to the well-preserved old nigunim of the Yemenites and finally succeeded in creating an East-Mediterranean style in music. We have quite a large number of Israeli composers following in his path. In mentioning now only the names of other composers I do a great injustice to them because nearly every one of them goes his own way, expresses his own personality, each in search of the same target, music of the Jewish people living in Israel: M. Avidon, Marc Lavery, U. Boscovitch, M. Seter, Oedoen Partosz, Hanoch Yacobi, Noam Sherif, Joseph Kaminsky, Haim Alexander, Ben Zion Orgad, Yehoshuah Lackner, Abel Ehrlich, I. Sidi and others. Quite obviously I should give a much more detailed analysis of the works of these composers, but for technical reasons this must be left for a later occasion.

JDC Aided (Continued from Page 2)

The Abstract notes that JDC aid during 1959 in all parts of the world included: cash relief for 39,355; feeding, 87,955; assistance in 41 homes for the aged, 5,815; medical care in 102 institutions, 31,120; aid in 52 institutions to children and young people, 4,955; support for 306 schools with 68,560 students; other cultural and religious institutions benefiting 35,175, and 7,049 reconstruction loans—granted by 39 JDC-supported institutions with a total value of more than \$3,000,000.

Countries in which needy Jews received aid during 1959 included Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia in Europe; Algeria, Iran, Morocco, Tunisia and other areas in the Moslem world; and Israel.

Congress BULLETIN

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Dubnow Year Proclaimed In Honour of Historian

The Jewish world is preparing to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Simon Dubnow, who was born on the second day of Rosh Hashanah 5621, and who suffered the death of a Martyr in the Ghetto of Riga. The inheritance left to us by this great national historian is inexhaustible and the work of his life remains a source of inspiration for Jewish thought and study.

The Canadian Jewish Congress is co-operating with the World Jewish Congress in proclaiming the year 5721 (1960-61) as "Dubnow Year."

It is hoped that the celebration of the Dubnow centenary will stimulate efforts to deepen the knowledge of our historical past and to widen the understanding of the meaning and significance of Jewish history—in other words, the "Dubnow Year" should become a "Jewish History Year."

Proposed Events

With this purpose in view, the following suggestions are put forth:

That special gatherings be dedicated to the life, thought and work of Simon Dubnow, in particular to his ten-volume "World History of the Jewish People";

That study circles and seminars, particularly among university students be formed with the task of reading and analysing selected chapters of Simon Dubnow's historical writings;

That courses of lectures on Dubnow's presentation of Jewish history and of his conception of its main processes be arranged wherever possible;

That competitions be initiated to award prizes for the best essays on the various aspects of Dubnow's work; and that co-operation with other organizations celebrating the Dubnow centenary be initiated and maintained and the establishment of common Dubnow centenary committees sponsored.

To Publish Volume

The Cultural Department of WJC will endeavour to publish towards the end of Dubnow Year a special volume dedicated to Simon Dubnow, with contributions from historians, sociologists and philosophers, both from Israel and the Diaspora.

In view of the fact that in this "Jewish History Year" we are celebrating dates most significant for the historical destinies of our people, such as

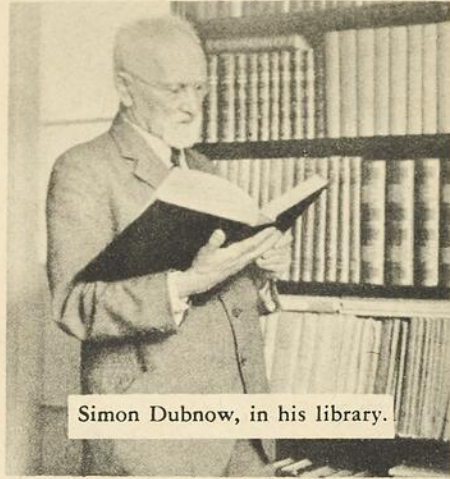
Caiserman Award Will Further Jewish Arts

The Canadian Jewish Congress has established an annual award for creative work in the field of Jewish Arts and Letters to be known as the H. M. Caiserman Award.

First prize will be in the amount of \$750.00, and the second in the amount of \$250.00.

The prizes will be awarded for creative works in any field of Jewish Letters and Arts which in the judgment of the Publications Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress will have made a distinct contribution to the advancement of Jewish culture in Canada. Manuscripts should be submitted not later than October 1, 1960, to the Canadian Jewish Congress, 493 Sherbrooke St. West. In order to qualify for consideration, the works must not have been distributed in printed form prior to their submission to Congress.

Samuel Bronfman, National President of Congress, announced the establishment of the Congress Award and pointed out: "For a number of years Canadian Jewish Congress has been endeavouring to stimulate Jewish writing in Canada and many publications were subsidized. We are gratified to know that the Jewish Community of Canada counts among its members distinguished Jewish artists and writers. We are confident that the establishment of the H.M. Caiserman Award will be another step toward furthering creative Jewish art in our midst."



Simon Dubnow, in his library.

the centenary of the birth of Theodor Herzl, the bi-centenary of the birth of Baal Shom Tov, as well as the date marking the liberation of our people, under Cyrus the Great which occurred 2,500 years ago, it might be advisable to devote special attention to Dubnow's interpretation of the events connected with these names and with the place assigned by him to these heroes of the human spirit.

Petition Gov't. Re Polish Claims

The Canadian Jewish Congress has renewed its representations for compensation to Canadian citizens for property nationalized or otherwise taken by Poland.

Recently an agreement has been concluded between the Polish Government and the United States of America, whereby Poland has agreed to pay \$40,000,000.00 over a period of 20 years in settlement of claims of United States citizens for property nationalized or otherwise taken over by the Polish Government. A compensation agreement was also concluded between the Government of the United Kingdom and Poland in November 1954.

In a letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, Congress referred to the representations made to the Prime Minister in August 1958 by a delegation of the Canadian Jewish Congress, led by Mr. Samuel Bronfman, National President of Congress, on a number of issues on which we proposed governmental action. One of the matters then traversed was that of opening negotiations with the Polish Government with a view of reaching a compensation agreement with Poland. At that time, the Executive Vice-President of Congress also saw the Charge d'Affaires of Poland and discussed the matter with him.

The CJC submission indicated that Canadian Jewish Congress would be ready to assist with the registration of claims by Canadian citizens of the Jewish faith.

At the time Congress first made its representations with regard to Polish nationalized property, it was indicated that there were considerable difficulties in pursuing the matter. The situation may have changed, thus permitting the removal of the inequitable situation whereby a U.S. or U.K. citizen may be able to get some compensation, whereas a Canadian would not.

Paris Conferences

(Continued from Page 1)

to receive "top priority" in communal programs, in allocation of funds and in "mobilization of their efforts."

While there was general agreement that a Global Conference ought to be convened during the summer of 1961, the decision as to the site of the Conference was left to be made by the Conference of Jewish Organizations at its future meeting in the Fall.

Other decisions taken were that the Conference be a joint conference of lay and professional leaders in Jewish education, and that the agenda of the proposed conference be limited to a selected few specific areas, thus providing room for thorough discussion.

New Shechita Restraint Methods Comply With Slaughter Laws

Full approval has been given to the new method of restraint of animals prior to Shechita, which was developed by Canada Packers in Toronto, to comply with the new regulations on humane slaughter of food animals (obligatory after December 1, 1960). At the invitation of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Rabbi Eliezer Silver of Cincinnati and Rabbi J. Soloveitchik of Boston, generally recognized top rabbinic authorities, examined the new method and made the following statement, which was addressed to Mr. A. Evans, Plant Manager of the Canada Packers in Toronto:

"This is to confirm that we have witnessed a full and thorough demonstration of your new device for the restraining of the cattle in connection with Shechita (ritual slaughter) as described in the attached sheets. We have observed the Shochet while making the ritual cut from beginning to end.

"We are pleased to advise you that we find this new method to fully comply with the laws of Shechita, and are therefore pleased to give our full approval to same."

On both occasions of their visits to Toronto, Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Soloveitchik were accompanied by Rabbi S. M. Zambrowsky of Montreal, Chairman of the National Religious Welfare Committee of Congress; Sydney M. Harris of Toronto, Chairman of the National Joint Public Relations Committee of Congress and B'nai B'rith, and Meyer Gasner of Toronto, Vice-Chairman of the Central Region of Congress and Chairman of its orthodox division. Also present were several rabbis from Montreal and Toronto.

The method of restraint, approved by Rabbis Silver and Soloveitchik, consists basically of a restraining pen into which cattle is directed from a chute and in which the animal is confined on both sides while standing on its feet. The method was also viewed by the General Manager of the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who stated in writing: "I am of the opinion that this represents the most humane and practical method of presenting an animal for ritual slaughter currently available, and on the strength of this I am confident that our Society and the provincial animal welfare movement will readily accept it as fully complying with the requirements of humane slaughter."

"Can-Pak" System

The Canada Packers is making available diagrams and directives for the

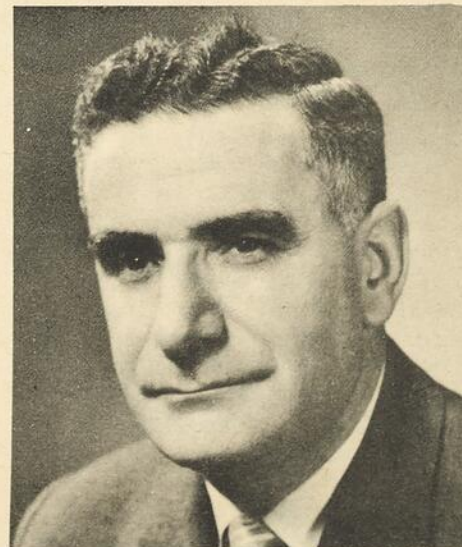
installation of the new method and its operations to anyone in the Canadian Packing Industry who may wish to make use of same. The new method is being referred to as "Can-Pak" Humane Kosher Slaughter System.

The rabbinic approval given by Rabbis Silver and Soloveitchik is the culmination of many months of testing various methods and of interviews with the officials of the Department of Agriculture and discussions with local rabbis. Rabbi Dr. David Ochs supervises the practice of Shechita at the Canada Packers plant in Toronto.

A statement was made public by Rabbi S. M. Zambrowsky and Mr. Harris, expressing gratification that the efforts of the Canadian Jewish Congress to assure the free practice of Shechita in Canada have thus been brought to a successful conclusion. "The act of Shechita as such has been recognized as a humane method of slaughtering animals and listed as such in the regulations. We were anxious to make sure that there is available a suitable method of restraining animals prior to Shechita which would be in full compliance with the requirements of the laws of Shechita and at the same time fully humane and efficient enough to be acceptable to the abattoirs. We are grateful to the Canada Packers for developing such a method and making it available to everyone concerned. The Jewish Community of Canada is deeply indebted to Rabbi Eliezer Silver and Rabbi J. B. Soloveitchik for their help in achieving our goal, outstanding rabbinic leadership and their decision which removes all obstacles in the free exercise of Shechita in Canada," concluded the statement.

The new method was viewed recently by a group of U.S. experts, both Jewish and government officials, and representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and they all indicated that the method is most satisfactory and that they would recommend its introduction in the United States.

Head Major UJA Drives in Canada



ARTHUR PASCAL, Vice-President of J. Pascal Hardware Co. Ltd., is chairman of the Montreal Joint Campaign for Combined Jewish Appeal, United Israel Appeal and the Rescue and Survival Fund, which will be held from November 7 to 21. During the 1959 Joint Campaign he served as associate chairman, and headed 72 trades divisions. Mr. Pascal has been on the boards of several agencies supported by the Joint Campaign. A target of \$3,905,800 has been set for Montreal's 1960 Joint Campaign and the Rescue and Survival Fund.



MAX TANENBAUM, President of York Steel Construction Limited, was recently appointed chairman of the 1961 United Jewish Appeal fund-raising of Toronto. Mr. Tanenbaum has been an outstanding campaigner for the United Jewish Appeal of past years, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the United Jewish Welfare Fund. He also holds membership in both Beth Tzedec and Shaarei Shomayim congregations in Toronto. The United Jewish Appeal of Toronto set a new high in fund-raising for 1960, raising over \$2,800,000.