

# Congress

BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS



VOL. 27 No. 3

MONTREAL, QUEBEC

MARCH / APRIL, 1971

## Comment: The Brussels Conference—An International Manifestation

And Belgium's capital had gather'd then  
Her beauty and her chivalry  
And all went merry as a marriage bell  
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell  
CHILDE HAROLD

Byron may have thought so for the eve of Waterloo. But how much beauty was at the Brussels Conference of February is in the eye of the beholder and chivalry is old-fashioned anyway and stayed away. Enter Childe Harold, cloaked in Jewish Defence League (JDL) garments, and you have the drama.

What was accomplished by the conference? If one stops calling it a conference but describes it as a demonstration it speaks for itself; it was a great demonstration and a useful one — as a conference that's a different story. Other issues engendered are also of importance. They bring into focus same real aspects of Jewish life.

First there are the usual ones of democratic organization. But why do we hear so often the pleas of undemocratic groups for the rules of

(Continued on page 4)

## AIR-LINK BETWEEN CANADA AND ISRAEL



Seated from left to right: H.E. Ephraim Evron, Israel Ambassador to Canada and Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs at the treaty-signing ceremony in connection with reciprocal landing rights of commercial aircraft between Canada and Israel. Mr. Monroe Abbey, Q.C., CJC national president, and Saul Hayes, Q.C., executive vice president, (also shown in above photograph) witnessed the ceremony.

The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and H.E. Ephraim Evron, Israeli Ambassador to Canada, signed on February 10 a Treaty in connection with reciprocal landing rights of commercial aircraft in which the Protocol called for Canadian Pacific to fly to Israel and El Al to Montreal. The Treaty was signed in the Commonwealth Room of the House of Commons.

It is planned that there will be four flights a week by each airline.

In addition to representatives of the two governments, also present at the ceremony were: Mr. Y. Kagan, representing El Al; Donald Cameron of Canadian Pacific Airways; Mr. Monroe Abbey, Q.C., National President of Canadian Jewish Congress, Hyman Bessin, National President of Federated Zionist Organization of Canada, and Mr. Saul Hayes, Q.C., Executive Vice-President of Canadian Jewish Congress. The Hon. Herb Gray, Minister of National Revenue, and David Orlikow, M.P., were also present.

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## Special Officers Meeting

### ISSUES CONFRONTING CONGRESS

A Special Officers Meeting was held in Montreal, March 13-14, 1971 to discuss in depth issues confronting Congress.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Nathan Gaisin, Chairman, CJC Eastern Region, who welcomed the participants. Mr. Monroe Abbey, Q.C., CJC President, delivered the introductory remarks.

The first session was devoted to a frank exchange of opinions concerning "Relationship of Canadian Jewish Congress to Welfare Funds and other Communal Institutions." The structure of Congress, its programming and relevancy in relation to the Jewish community was examined as well as proposals, emanating from Toronto and Montreal by the respective welfare agencies, involving restructuring of both Congress and these bodies to conform to local needs. It was recommended that this matter be brought to the



(Photographed above from left to right): Aaron Pollock, Prof. Irwin Cotler and Joel Pinsky exchange viewpoints at the Special Officers Meeting held at Samuel Bronfman House, March 13-14, 1971.

attention of CJC officers with the recommendation that a Ways and Means Committee be struck, the members of which would represent the diversified viewpoints expressed, and that their findings be reported back to the body within three months.

"Recruitment of Younger

Leadership" chaired by Mr. Irwin Cotler was the next issue discussed. Mr. Cotler gave an outline of the many problems of attracting youth to communal activities, particularly Congress, as well as the necessity for other groups to become involved mak-

(Cont'd on page 4)

## Jewish Franchise in Montreal Local School Board Elections

About 40,000 Jews living in areas under the jurisdiction of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal have been given the right to vote in school board elections.

The amendment, which was introduced by the Minister of Education, the Hon. Guy St. Pierre, to enable Jews in certain areas in Montreal to exercise franchise in this year's election, was given second and third reading in the National Assembly of Quebec March 30. The amendment was adopted unanimously and immediately given royal assent. The former Premier of the Province, the Hon. Jean-Jacques Bertrand, presently Leader of the Opposition, supported the amendment, suggesting that there be no discussion in view of the unanimity in favour of the proposed change. Brief remarks were made by the Hon. Dr. Victor Goldbloom, Quebec Minister of State responsible for the Quality of Environment, who recognized the interest evinced in similar amendment by the former Premier and his support for the present legislation.

The Hon. Dr. Victor Goldbloom made an announcement regarding Jewish franchise, on behalf of Quebec Education Minister Guy St. Pierre at a meeting of the Montreal Jewish Historical Society March 22 when he spoke on "Jews in Civil

Service and Political Life of Quebec — Historical Perspective."

Dr. Lawrence Lande, S.M., chairman of the Montreal Jewish Historical Society, presided at the meeting. Mr. Monroe Ab-

are considered Protestant for educational purposes does not the Executive of the Eastern Region and members of the committee of this decision of the government stating:

## CJC PLENARY ASSEMBLY SWITCHED TO NOVEMBER 14-16

The 16th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress which was scheduled for the end of June, has now been postponed to November 14-16 at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal.

The postponement was decided upon in order to allow participation in the Congress Plenary Assembly of many Canadian Zionist representatives who will be attending certain meetings in Israel at the time of the original June date.

Please be good enough to enter this date in your calendar and accept our apologies for any inconvenience caused.

bey, Q.C., Congress President, extended a vote of thanks to Dr. Goldbloom.

In the course of his address Dr. Goldbloom announced that "the Quebec Government would introduce an amendment to Section 580 of the Education Act which stipulates the proviso that Jews

"The decision of the government is truly historic. It is historic not only because it is so fundamental in its implications in doing away with a blatant discrimination and an anach-

(Continued on page 3)

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1971 BUDGETS — SEE PAGE 8

## EASTERN REGION

### Jews in the Soviet Union

The Canadian Jewish Congress, Eastern Region, was instrumental in rallying the total community behind several forms of expression of solidarity for the Jews in the Soviet Union and appealing for the commutation of the harsh sentences imposed in the Leningrad trials. There was full unity in the community and all major organizations participated in the manifestations and demonstrations including Allied Jewish Community Services, Federated Zionist Organization of Canada and all its constituent bodies, B'nai B'rith, Board of Jewish Ministers of Greater Montreal, Synagogue Council of Greater Montreal, Rabbinical Council, Union of Orthodox Congregations, National Council of Jewish Women, Association of Survivors of Nazi Oppression, Jewish Defence League, Jewish War Veterans, Jewish Labour Committee, Montreal Jewish Youth Council, Students' Struggle for Soviet Jewry, Zionist Youth Organization, Hillel House, Francophone Community, ORT, Canadian Union of Jewish University Students and a number of others.

a—There was a 24 hours a day vigil in front of the Russian Consulate in Montreal initiated by student groups and maintained throughout with the full participation of synagogues and various other organizations for several weeks.

b—A spontaneous manifestation was held the Saturday, which followed the announcement of death sentences imposed in the Leningrad trials, with the full approval of rabbinic leaders, who felt that the situa-

tion warrants such a deviation from a regular Sabbath observance, as the lives of many Jews were involved.

c—A mass rally was held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, convened at a 48 hours' notice and yet attended by over 6,000 persons (with many others not able to get into the room).

d—Over 5,000 Jews from Montreal participated in the mass demonstration in Ottawa held January 3 and many had to be left behind because of lack of transportation.

e—Students' Struggle for Soviet Jewry is carrying out an ongoing program of information and various forms of appeals to Soviet authorities and organizations.

f—A mass rally was held February 23 with the participation of Luba Bershatskaya, a recent emigre from the Soviet Union.

g—Mr. Lavy M. Becker and Mr. Boris Levine visited the Soviet Union and brought back a report on the situation, which was featured prominently on the news media.

h—An Actions Committee for Soviet Jewry was formed broadly representative of major Jewish organizations, coordinated by the Canadian Jewish Congress for a continuous program of action on behalf of Soviet Jewry. A continuous flow of information is being arranged to house organs, synagogue bulletins and news media.

i—A Speakers' Seminar was arranged to form a group of knowledgeable individuals who will address organizations on the plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

j—A graphic display illustrating "Soviet Jewry's Quest for Justice" was arranged at the Saidye Bronfman Centre of the Y.M.—Y.W.H.A., for the period March 3 — 24 containing documents, pictures and other visual material on Soviet Jewry.

k—Of particular significance is the involvement of young people and the initiative which various youth groups have taken in projecting and carrying out of various programs.

l—The support of the non-Jewish community was encouraging. All events were reported extensively in the media; there were newspaper editorials in support of the cause and expressions of sympathy from church leaders, political figures, academicians and others.

### Conference With Prime Minister of Quebec

Congress has by now a tradition to meet with the Prime Minister of Canada and members of the Cabinet annually submitting a brief on matters of direct concern to the Jewish community. These annual presentations have proven to be very helpful and useful and, of course, do not preclude calling on the Prime Minister or any of the Ministers in special situations as they arise.

### War Criminals In Canada

In order to clarify the position of war criminals in Canada, currently in the headlines in connection with a Vancouver resident, Ivan Dimitrevich Chobotyn. (The Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Centre has stated that a man with that name took part in the mass executions at Rudolph's Mill in the Ukraine October 12, 1941.) The actual position is as follows:

—Canada has no treaty with the USSR or West Germany, or any other country, covering the exchange of people to face war crimes tribunals;

—Canada has a number of extradition treaties with various countries but none of the provisions include war crimes;

—there is no such thing as the deportation of Canadian citizens;

—there is a provision for the revocation of citizenship if the Government of Canada sets up a commission to inquire into the landed immigrant status of a person charged with obtaining citizenship fraudulently and found guilty;

—full disclosure is not required when seeking Canadian landed immigrant status, only replies to questions posed. In the case of the war criminals in this country, it would appear from Congress' knowledge of the situation that there were cases when no questions were asked whether they had been members of the Nazi movement or implicated in wartime crimes against innocent civilians.

—unless the landed immigrant was asked the question to which he gave a false reply, and although the evidence against him concerning war crimes may be very massive, there is no way of treating these questions except for the Government of Canada to pass ex-post facto legislation which Canadian Jewish Congress is not prepared to request.



A graphic display illustrating "Soviet Jewry's Quest for Justice" was arranged by the Action Committee for Soviet Jewry, coordinated by Canadian Jewish Congress, Eastern Region, at the Saidye Bronfman of the Y.M.—Y.W.H.A. during March. Boris Moroz, Publicity Chairman of the Action Committee and Mrs. Naomi Deckelbaum of the Saidye Bronfman Centre, are photographed above viewing one of the exhibit panels.

The Eastern Region of Congress is instituting similar procedures as far as its relationship to the Government of Quebec is concerned. The Hon. Robert Bourassa, Prime Minister of Quebec, accepted our request and agreed to meet with the Canadian Jewish Congress. The Conference was held in Montreal February 5.

An Aide Memoire was submitted to the Prime Minister indicating the following areas for particular consideration at this time: a) Bill of Rights; b) Human Rights Legislation; c) Franchise in Election of Local Protestant School Boards; d) Language Rights in Quebec; e) Restructuring of School Organization on the Island of Montreal; f) Jewish Day Schools; g) Bill 64.

### Jewish Education

The Eastern Region of Congress is giving top priority to Jewish Education for children attending Protestant schools. These children constitute about 75% of the Jewish school age child population in Montreal. There is, of course, a great deal of satisfaction and pride in the fact that about 25% of Jewish school children (over 5,000) are enrolled in Jewish Day Schools in which they receive their general and Jewish training. However, the other side of the picture is most distressing. Of the 14,624 Jewish children who attend Protestant schools, no more than 2,622 are attending our afternoon

schools. The arithmetic of these facts is striking. 11,960 Jewish children receive no Jewish Education whatsoever. Divided between elementary and High School grades it would appear that 5,422 children of elementary age and 6,400 of High School age are not getting any Jewish training at this time.

The Canadian Jewish community is committed to the concept of universal Jewish education, which implies that every Jewish child in Montreal would be accounted for in a recognized Jewish school, Day School or Afternoon School. A Leadership Conference was held January 10 to lay the groundwork for a concerted community effort to impress upon parents the utmost importance of giving their children Jewish Education at least through elementary grades and wherever possible throughout High School.

The number of High School students who attend the program of Jewish Studies, instituted by the Canadian Jewish Congress in three Protestant High Schools, Wagar, West Hill and Northmount, increased as compared to last year's. During the first semester of 1970-71, there was an enrollment of 183 students with the number of participants in various courses being 288 (some students take more than one course). It is felt the program would be strengthened if it was

(Cont'd on page 5)

## Canada's First Kosher Flight Kitchen Opened



Rabbi Pinchas Hirshprung of the Jewish Community Council of Montreal presents the "Kashruth" certificate to Santo Fata, manager of CP Hotels flight kitchen certifying the flight kitchen's kosher meal service. H.D. Cameron, vice president, International Affairs, CP Air, left and J. Kagan, general manager of El Al, Canada, attended the ceremony.

Canada's First Kosher Flight Kitchen was formally opened on March 19 by Canadian Pacific in a ceremony held at Montreal airport.

Rabbi Pinchas Hirschprung of the Montreal Rabbinical Council participated in the opening ceremony and presented the Director of CP Air's Kitchen, Mr. Santo Fata, a Kashruth Certificate attesting that the kitchen is authorized to serve kosher foods. The new kitchen will prepare meals for air flights of many companies including CP Air, and El Al.

The inaugural flight of El Al from Montreal to Israel was made on March 28. CP Air's first flight is scheduled for early April.

Also participating in the ceremony were Rabbi Abraham Rubin, who has been named by the Jewish Community Council of Montreal to control the preparation of kosher food at the kitchen; Rabbi Isaac Hechtman; Mr. H.D. Cameron, CP Air's Vice President, International Affairs; Rabbi Dr. David Feuerwerker; Mr. Y. Kagan of El Al Airlines, and Mr. Fata. Canadian Jewish Congress was among the organizations represented at the ceremony.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BRUSSELS DECLARATION ON SOVIET JEWS

Delegates to the Brussels Conference on Soviet Jews held February 23-25 coming from Jewish communities throughout the world, adopted a declaration of solidarity with Jews in the Soviet Union.

The conference urgently called upon the civilized world to join in urging the Soviet authorities:

To recognize the right of Jews who so desire to return to their historic homeland in Israel and to insure the unhindered exercise of this right.

To enable the Jews in the Soviet Union to exercise fully their right to live in accord with the Jewish cultural and religious heritage and freely to raise their children in his heritage.

To put an end to the defamation of the Jewish people and of Zionism, reminiscent of the evil anti-Semitism which has caused so much suffering to the Jewish people and to the world.

The official Canadian Jewish Congress delegation comprised Mrs. Clara Balinsky; Messrs. Hyman Bessin; Myer Bick; Frank Diment; Philip Givens, M.P.; Sydney M. Harris, Q.C. (leader of the delegation); Rabbi Joseph Kelman; Prof. Perry Meyer (who was a member of the conference's Praesidium and played an important role in the drafting of the Brussels Declaration); Joseph B. Salsberg; Mrs. Blanche Wisenthal; Sidney Zack and Alan Rose. Mr. D. Monson, Q.C., President of the Zionist Organization of Canada was also present. Mr. Henry Blatt and Mr. Herbert Levy were part of the B'nai B'rith delegation.

# Jewish Baroque Music on the CBC *by Rae Resnick*

One of the composers of Jewish baroque music presented on the CBC "Tuesday Night" program of February 16 was Carlo Grossi, a Christian whose "Cantata Ebraica" showed close collaboration with Jewish advisers in his setting of the text, a collaboration that was typical of the Venetian ambiguity where Jews were concerned. On the one hand, considerable freedom of commerce, culture and religion was allowed in seventeenth century Venice. On the other hand, the ghetto system was enforced and so was the wearing of the "segno," the distinguishing mark on their clothing.

Published in 1681, Grossi's "Cantata Ebraica" was written for a special occasion — like many works of its kind — in this case, to celebrate the anniversary of a fraternity called "The Watchmen of the Dawn," which every year, on the holiday Hoshana Raba, rose in the small hours to offer prayers for the coming of the Messiah. The libretto is in dialogue form; the choir represents the Watchmen and the baritone a passer-by who questions them about the work of the fraternity. The choral responses describe the Watchmen's duties and their devotion to the greater glory of God.

This ambivalence toward Jews in Venice, the blend of tolerance and persecution, put Venice halfway between the two extremes of Holland, where the situation was generally good, and Italy where, in most parts, it was atrocious since society had taken its cue from the Bull of Paul IV which put restrictions on Jews regarding their place of residence, their means of livelihood, and even their association with Christians.

### Holland

The religious intolerance and social oppression in Italy contrasted strongly with Jewish life in Holland.

There, notably in Amsterdam, Alkmaar and Rotterdam, freedom of worship and civic opportunity prevailed. Most of the music for the ninety-minute radio program was taken from the world-famous Etz-Haim library in Amsterdam. The synagogue there was one of the largest and finest in Europe. It opened in 1675 and the anniversary of its opening became the chief local festival, one that is still celebrated.

For one of these anniversaries, the Amsterdam composer C.G. Lidarti furnished a setting for soprano voice and orchestra of the 150th psalm, the principal psalm of joyful praise in the whole psalter — "Kol Hanshama."

In Amsterdam, music was much cultivated. One of the Chief Rabbis of Amsterdam was an accomplished harpist. Orches-

tras and even opera companies came into being. And the effect on synagogue music was great. By way of example, the program included part of the Sabbath morning liturgy as set by Lidarti for choir and orchestra. It was "Befi Yesharim," the text of which translates, "By the lips of the upright thou shalt be praised: by the words of the righteous thou shalt be blessed."

### Venice

In Venice, too, Jewish music flourished, as is seen from what Francesco Morosini wrote:

"I well remember what befell in Venice during my time there. It was in 1928 or thereabouts, if I mistake not, and the Jews had fled Mantua on account of the wars, to come to Venice. Now the city of Mantua had fostered every sort of study, including the science of music and the playing of instruments, and the Jews had applied themselves to these arts. Accordingly, upon their arrival, there arose in the Venice ghetto a musical academy, which still standeth, and in it customarily two evenings in every week were given over to performances."

As a focus of Jewish life and as a device of survival, the institution of the ghetto had its defenders. In Verona, an annual feast celebrated the founding of the ghetto. The Halles was chanted, the scrolls of the Law were carried in procession through the synagogue, torchlight parades were held, and the rabbi preached a sermon followed by a generous offertory. From this period came a thanksgiving duet, "Hameshiach," by Abraham Casseres of Amsterdam.

The work of Casseres was represented, too, by a choral piece, "Chishki, Chizki."

Jews from Spain and Portugal founded the Dutch communities. But these refugees, unlike their fellow-Jews in Italy, once resettled were not much victimized or further banished. Thus their sense of exile was not so much an anguishing reality of daily life as a prevailing undercurrent, an attachment to the ancient ideal of Zion, a hope in the coming of the Messiah. That longing is the theme of the text in "Chishki, Chizki."

### France

In Southern France, during the last years of the seventeenth century, the composer Louis Saladin was commissioned to write a cantata for the occasion of the circumcision ceremony which gave rise to special celebrations. Over the years his score was somewhat simplified for popular use and it is in this form it has come down to us. The text invokes the blessings of God on the child and the setting is for alto, tenor and baritone soloists with choir and orchestra.

The CBC program produced and directed in Toronto by John Reeves, was in response to Congress, Central Region's request for the dedication of at least one program to the 1971 Jewish Music Festival.

The soloists were Evelyn Gould, Cantor Severin Weingort, Donna Small and Albert Greer. Instrumental soloists were Carol Birtch, harpsichord, and George Horvath, cello. The symphony orchestra and concert choir was directed by Ben Steinberg, co-chairman of CJC, Central Region, Music Committee and Music Director of Temple Sinai.

# URO CANADA Indemnification Claims Met Greater Difficulties in 1970

The growing percentage of cases rejected on the basis of hair-splitting legal arguments was more discouraging in 1970 than before, reports Dr. John Stahr, Director of the United Restitution Organization (URO) for Canada, in his annual review of operational progress.

Congress represents in Canada the world-wide legal-aid organization known as URO, which services those victims of Nazi persecution who have individual claims under existing legislation and are unable to make other

provision for such service. Congress has established URO offices in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

As the fact of the persecution slips into the past, the guilt feeling in Germany decreases even more and it takes a great deal of political courage and moral conviction to remember that the indemnification law was conceived as "Weidergutmachung" and not as a kind of payment to an insurance policy holder, Dr. Stahr states.

Consequently despite continuing efforts by URO Canada to obtain indemnification for its clients, the difficulties and complications settling pending claims have not diminished.

All this is even more difficult to understand since the German authorities, after a thorough statistical study of all claims field, are well aware of the possible cost in the positive settlement of outstanding claims to their full extent.

The caseload of URO Canada diminished slowly in 1970, with accompanying reduction of staff. However, there remains a substantial number of cases pending in the Courts, as well as at the indemnification offices in Germany.

### Health Damage Claims

Despite hopes for speedy settlement of cases involving health damage which were rejected a few years ago and re-opened after the publication of the Final Law (Angleichungsantraege according to Art. IV BEG), little progress can be reported. However, a conference on this matter by German Provincial Representatives is expected soon.

URO has not as yet been able to solve the problem of adequate and realistic refunds of medical expenses incurred with the treatment of illnesses due to persecution. The amounts offered are almost always negligible and in no way commensurate with the amounts claimed and the expenses incurred. In addition, the extensive and hard to come-by documentation required by the German authorities leaves little room for arguments.

With the present medical system this problem will cease to exist. However, Dr. Stahr reports two developments worth noticing. On November 17, 1969 a German High Court (Kammergericht) dealing with the question of refunds of medical expenses in USA expressed the opinion that Medicare does not absolve the German Government from the obligation to refund the expenses and the Quebec government approached URO Canada regarding refund of payments to hospitals for care and treatment of illnesses caused by Nazi persecution for which the victims are entitled to indemnification.

### Increased Pensions

The efforts of the Claims Conference and URO met with considerable success in obtaining increments in the monthly payments of all pensions to persecutees as from April 1, 1969 by 4%, and from September 1, 1969 by 8%.

### Jewellery Claims

Progress is very slow as far as jewellery claims are concerned.

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## Israel Bonds Presentation to Samuel Bronfman



Mr. Samuel Bronfman is shown above receiving the painting from the Montreal Israel Bond Organization.

On March 22, Mr. George H. Scott, on behalf of the Montreal Israel Bond Organization of which he is chairman, presented a painting to Mr. Samuel Bronfman, honorary president of Congress, in a ceremony held at Samuel Bronfman House to mark the opening of the building and in celebration of Mr. Bronfman's 80th birthday.

In making the presentation, a painting by Simon Karczmar entitled "The Shtetl," Mr. Scott noted that "the painting was a token" of his organization's "esteem and appreciation of an individual who has added so much in so many ways to the development of Jewish dignity and the State of Israel."

Following the ceremony, Mr. Chaim Lewin, manager of the Montreal Bond Organization, gave a personal gift to Mr. Bronfman in honour of his 80th birthday of a box containing "The Twelve Tribes of Israel" consisting of individually silver-wrought emblems.

Present on the occasion, in addition to Mr. Scott and Mr. Lewin, representing the Montreal Israel Bond Organization were: Messrs. Boris Moroz, associate chairman; Bernard Lang, associate chairman; Rubin Zimmerman, Ted Hurwitz, Eugene Stearns and Sam Davidson. Congress was represented by Saul Hayes, Q.C. executive vice president.

The painting will be on permanent exhibition in the Samuel Bronfman House.

### Franchise (Cont'd from page 1)

apply to the territory of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal. Because of this restriction Jews in such areas as the Town of Mount Royal, Hampstead, St. Laurent, could not vote or be elected in the election of local boards. The proposed legislation will remove this discrimination.

Mr. Monty Berger, Chairman of the Committee on the Position of Jews in the Education System in Quebec of the Eastern Region of Congress, advised members of ronism which is so incompatible with any democratic principle and process but primarily so because it is, in essence, a step being taken to set the records of history straight. It may well be that this year's election will be the only one

in which Jews will be able to exercise their franchise, as the school administration on the Island of Montreal is about to be restructured and unified school boards elected by popular franchise are within sight and reach of Montreal citizens. It is therefore doubly significant that the Government is taking this action to do away with this discrimination without waiting for the total restructuring of the school system in Montreal."

### Pacific Region

Mrs. Jean Rose, a Vice President Congress, Pacific Region and Chairman of the CJC Immigration Committee, has been appointed Chairman of the Citizenship Court Committee of the Vancouver Citizenship Council.

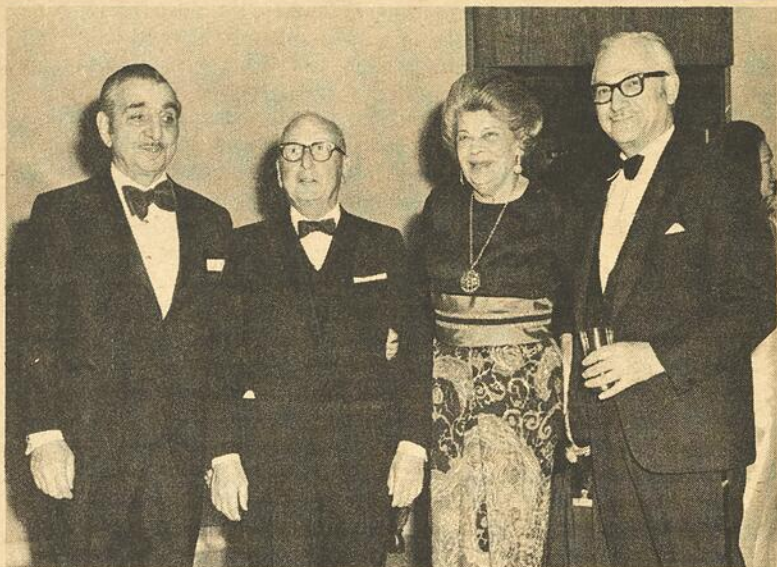
# Congress BULLETIN

Published monthly except July and August by the Canadian Jewish Congress, 1590 McGregor Avenue, Montreal, 109, Quebec, to report on the activities of Canadian Jewry and matters of interest to them.

National President  
National Executive Vice-President  
Press Officer

Monroe Abbey, Q.C.  
Saul Hayes, Q.C.  
Jean Sadler

## Samuel Bronfman's 80th Birthday



Photographed at the special evening celebrating Samuel Bronfman's 80th birthday are (from left to right): Monroe Abbey, Q.C., CJC national president; Samuel Bronfman; Mrs. Samuel Bronfman; and Sol Kanee, chairman of CJC National Executive Committee, who chaired the evening.

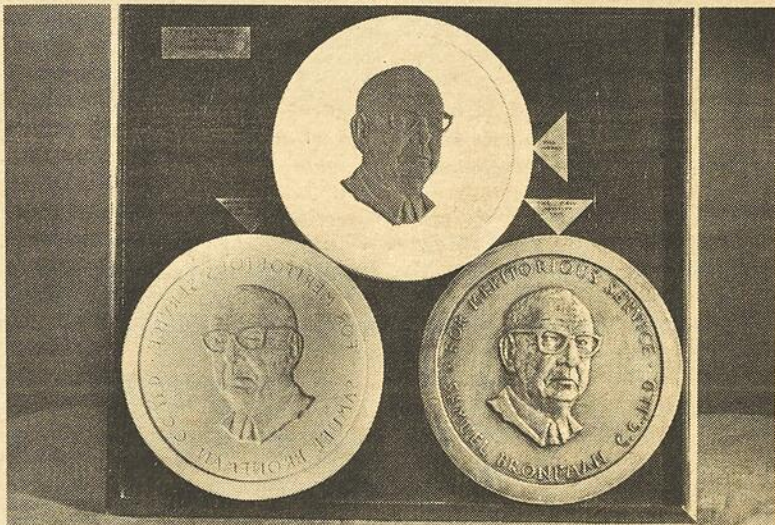
Approximately 250 guests attended a special evening at the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue in Montreal on March 7 to celebrate the 80th anniversary of Mr. Samuel Bronfman, C.C., Honorary President of Congress. The evening was chaired by Sol Kanee, chairman of Congress National Executive Committee.

During the course of the program the Bronfman Family, in paying tribute to Mr. Samuel Bronfman's 80th anniversary presented a substantial gift to the Canadian Jewish Museum. In announcing the gift, Mr. Allan Bronfman said: "Our gift to you, Sam, will be the motivating force of a new dimension in Canadian Jewish Life and in due course you will have the pleasure of formally declaring the museum open for public view and visits. In presenting this gift, we all recognize your deep love of history, and your participation in the ceremonies in Jerusalem nearly ten years ago at the formal dedication of the Samuel Bronfman Biblical and Archeological Museum by now so renowned."

Several of Mr. Bronfman's friends expressed their tribute to him on the occasion of his

birthday in the form of a monetary contribution to CJC Museum to be used expressly for the purchase of antiquities.

A specially-struck commemorative medal was presented to Mr. Bronfman by Monroe Abbey, Q.C., President of Congress, on behalf of the Jewish Community and Mr. Boris Levine, President of the Allied Jewish Community Services of Montreal, read the AJCS citation. Mr. Saul Hayes,



Shown above is the specially-struck commemorative medal presented by the Jewish community to Mr. Samuel Bronfman, which was designed by Frances Gage, a Canadian artist.

### Issues (Cont'd from page 1)

ing particular reference to women and academics. It was suggested that regional committees be struck to develop recruitment programs, with particular focus on the 25-40 age group.

Mr. Monty Berger presented a paper he had prepared relating to "Projecting CJC Activities to Communities — Creating a Larger and More Focused Image," the session chaired by Mr. Monroe Abbey. Mr. Berger noted that the Congress Bulletin should strive to reflect current activities and interests of Congress; include controversial arti-

cles on contemporary issues and continue to carry some cultural and archivist material. Mechanical improvements could be achieved by means of a new masthead, typefaces, etc. He emphasized that audiovisual presentations suitable for television, radio, etc., should be considered as part of CJC public relations program. Proposals for the establishment of a national Jewish bi-monthly were also reviewed. Further examination of Congress' communications machinery was recommended.

Owing to time limitations, "Congress and Canadian Con-

cerns" to have been chaired by Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., and "Planning our Objectives Towards the Plenary Assembly" to have been chaired by Abe Steinberg were unable to be discussed and deferred until the next meeting of the group scheduled for late June.

Present were: Messrs. Monroe Abbey, Q.C.; Manuel Batshaw; Lavy M. Becker; Monty Berger; Dr. Max Garfinkle; Nathan Gaisin; Michael Garber, Q.C.; Dr. Leon Kronitz; Boris Levine; Prof. Perry Meyer; Joel Pinsky; Aaron Pollack; Michel Shore; Murray B. Spiegel, Q.C.; Saul Hayes, Q.C., executive vice-president; Allan Rose, assistant director; Sigmund Unterberg, executive treasurer; Dr. Samuel Lewin executive director, Congress Eastern Region and senior staff (Montreal); Hy Hochberg (Ottawa); Donald Carr; Irwin Cotler; John A. Geller, Q.C.; Sydney M. Harris, Q.C.; J.S. Midanik, Q.C.; Harry Steiner; Harry Wolfson; Myer Sharzer, executive director, Congress Central Region and senior staff (Toronto); Oscar Antel; Morley Globberman; Abe Steinberg (Winnipeg).

Q.C., Executive Vice-President of Congress, spoke on the CJC resolution, unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the National Executive Committee, paying tribute to Mr. Bronfman for his long association with Congress. The chairman read excerpts from the numerous telegrams and messages of congratulations, including those from Israel Prime Minister Golda Meir, The Board of Deputies of British Jews, World Jewish Congress, Joint Distribution Committee, etc.

Hadassah (Wizo) of Canada in recognition of Mrs. Bronfman's pioneer community efforts in establishing the youth aliyah in Canada announced that 80 scholarships would be awarded in Mr. Bronfman's name as part of their youth aliyah program. The Jewish National Fund announced that friends had made possible the planting of a large tract of trees in Israel to commemorate the occasion.

Among the many guests present were: Mr. & Mrs. A.B. Bennett; Mr. & Mrs. Ray Wolfe; Mr. & Mrs. Mark Levy; Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., from Toronto; and Congress Past President, Michael Garber, Q.C., and Mrs. Garber.

The legend on the medal designed by Frances Gage, presented to Mr. Bronfman reads as follows: "Signaling an unparalleled career; rescuing the homeless; advancing human rights; helping build Israel; Humanitarian — Philanthropist — presented on his 80th birthday, March 4, 1971."

## Association of Western Schools

The Western Association of Jewish Schools was formally established at a conference in Edmonton on February 28 and March 1, attended by some 40 delegates from Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

Hymie S. Baltzan of Edmonton was elected as the first president of the Association and the other officers are: Yale Joffe of Calgary, 1st Vice-President; I. Raber of Winnipeg, 2nd Vice-President; Ralph Allman of Edmonton, Secretary; and Bernie Goldstein of Winnipeg, Treasurer. Members at large are Dr. Marcia Hanen of Calgary, Chaim Kornfeld, Saskatoon and Sam Brodsky, Regina.

The Association has adopted a constitution and discussed working papers on in-service teacher training; student tours to Israel; summer camp programs; curriculum research and study aids; new sources for funds and teacher training. A special presentation was made by representatives of the student body of the University of Alberta.

Asher Wilcher, National Executive Director of Keren Hatat, addressed the luncheon session of the Conference. Hy Baltzan announced that Keren Hatat had agreed to sponsor the Edmonton Conference. He also expressed appreciation to Canadian Jewish Congress for its continuing support of the Association.

On Sunday evening, some 200 people attended a public panel discussion on the topic "Jewish Education and its Relevance to our Society", in the Auditorium of the Edmonton Talmud Torah. Abe Arnold was the moderator and panel members were Jack Mintz of Edmonton, representing university students; Rabbi Aranov of Edmonton; Dr. Ron Bercov of Edmonton, representing parents; Jack Silverberg, principal of Winnipeg Talmud Torah School representing educators; and Melvin Fenson of Winnipeg, organizational representative.

A series of resolutions covering the working proposals for the Association were adopted. Mel Fenson was chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

### Comment (Cont'd from page 1)

democracy when they have no intention of abiding by them? This, of course, is the unique feature of certain radical student groups who won't let anyone speak on campuses or lectures or conferences, if such a person is known to hold views antagonistic to theirs. Such is the case with the JDL at Brussels, which cries foul when its spokesman is denied the rostrum but who will not agree to accept the verdict of a majority at any given meeting or conference.

Then there is the question of dogma. Who charts the paths of rectitude? Can advocates of quiet diplomacy not be as sure of their ground in all good conscience as activists? Cannot peaceful protestors insist that they alone produce useful confrontation and pragmatic program? Why must they be silent and make way only for demagoguery?

Again, if the American Jewish organizations almost unanimously feel that the issues of Russian Jewry can be solved by their methods and insist that the tactics of the JDL are both diversionary and harmful, must they pander to their opponents who think otherwise? Another question of Brussels — why cannot a group of organizations meet where they want, when they want, with their own agenda? Who says it is undemocratic?

Still another question. Why should a group of people be labelled, traduced and insulted with the supreme insult that they do not feel the plight of USSR Jewry and never did suffer emotionally the degradation of Jewry under Nazi dominance and have to take it.

All these are important questions not answered by slogans or fuzzy historical parallels of JDL. Indeed if Rabbi Kahane is right in likening JDL activism to the Maccabees, he ought to spend his time warning the United States populace that Antiochus Epiphanes is on the march, persecuting Jews, right, left, defiling their temples, desecrating their Holy Books and then promote a gigantic aliyah to Israel to save them. Of course, Mattathias and his sons were somewhat helped by the providential miracle of Chanukah. Or, if his parallel with Masada is correct and he wishes to save the Jews from the taxgatherers, the Roman procurators, the bands of roving murderers, his zealots should not find a Masada because there lies mass suicide. Indeed, again he should embark on gigantic crusades of aliyah.

To paraphrase Sir Frederick Pollock's wise warning — Thou shalt not make graven images of slogans and false historical parallels.

And now back to Belgium's capital in late February 1971. Hind-sight tells us that the decisions to refuse the floor to the JDL was a wrong one and not because of inherent rights, not civil liberties, nor freedom of speech but because (to reverse Disraeli's advice to a party member) it were better that people wondered why Rabbi Kahane spoke than why he didn't.

The Brussels Conference is not exactly a landmark in Jewish history. Jewish communities like Canada's, which took extensive steps on behalf of Russian Jewry long before the conference was started, continue to do so and will continue to do so. If it served to show solidarity of Jewish establishment organizations on the issue it served its good purpose. It was too bad the conference, read demonstration, was negated by the dramatic by — play. In retrospect it need not have suffered this criticism. Canadian Jewry will, like that of many countries, continue their struggle and leave the slogans to others.

It must be said, in all fairness to the Montreal Branch of the JDL, that they have been most cooperative and very helpful. They have a point of view which they have expressed and they have listened to the expositions of others. We feel that the entire Canadian operation would benefit if all JDL groups would accept the ground rules and act in such a responsible fashion.



AN INFORMAL MOMENT at the special Officers meeting in Montreal (from left to right) Murray Spiegel, Q.C., Lavy M. Becker; J. Sydney Midanik, Q.C., and Harry Globberman.

## Books in Review

Great Jews in Stamps  
By Arieh Lindenbaum  
Sabra Books, New York

Would you believe there was a Jewish princess in the 20th century? My reaction to the question, I must admit, would have been Ripleyesque. But the credibility gap has been closed and it's all due to a marvellously unpretentious book, "Great Jews in Stamps" which fell into my hands the other day.

My interest in stamps is mid-stream, betwixt and between, halfhearted, lukewarm — however you label it — it's not a genuine commitment. Brushing aside this basic irreverence to the philatelist's passion, and admitting the book has not much improved my blindspot, nevertheless, I found "Great Jews in Stamps" completely captivating.

Using stamps as a guide Mr. Lindenbaum tells the story of the Jewish contribution in such fields as Science, Literature, Music, Art, History, Geography, Sociology, Philosophy, Sports, etc.

We meet Jews of daring and genius, all of them with their stamps from a surprising range of countries, Jews who distinguished themselves in such disparate fields as Rosa Luxembourg, a vigorous community organizer, to Elisa Felix, the daughter of a poor Jewish peddler, who later adopted the name of Rachel and became one of the most famous French actresses of her generation. And, of course, Elsa von Lutmann, who married Prince Francois I of Lichtenstein and reigned in that principality until her husband died in 1938. She fled Nazism and moved to Switzerland where she died in 1947. There are so many more examples of the remarkable contributions of Jews to mankind in the book — some now household words, others obscure.

A unique little volume — great for children and even an old child like myself. J.S.

In the very worst days of the Nazi occupation when the Nazis terrorized the land and carried out their brutal destruction and executions, the Dutch people showed their friendliness to the Jews of Holland, a friendship which is a Netherlands tradition going back three hundred years. In Jewish history Amsterdam was crowned with the title "the new Jerusalem". Its Jewish community played a vital role when the Marranos of Portugal escaped there from the Inquisition and built up a full and vibrant Jewish life as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Of the flourishing Dutch Jewish population which numbered 150,000 before the war with active and lively communities there now remain barely 30,000. More than 100,000 Jews were transported to concentration camps and gassed. The majority of the remnant now lives in Amsterdam and the once thriving communities in the rest of the country have dwindled to tiny handfuls of survivors.

There is not one district in Amsterdam which does not have some memento of the gruesome tortures the Jews underwent during the Nazi occupation. Manuscripts, signs, plaques abound. On these inscriptions and signs is reflected the humanitarian and unselfish nature of the Dutch people which impelled them to help the Jews as much as was possible under the menace of Nazi threats and retaliation.

When the surviving Dutch Jews returned to the Netherlands in 1947, out of gratitude to the Dutch people and in recognition of their assistance they erected a monument realized by the renowned Dutch sculptor Wertheim. The sculpture represents a man with his head bent, his face in despair, a woman holding a small child in her arms and a man with a sword protecting

Education of children attending schools other than Jewish Day Schools.

The areas to be studied include population data, enrollment trends; present status including levels of attainment, curricular content, instruction efficiency; enrollment breakdown-age of entry, attrition, etc.; scheduling, hours per week; extra curricular activities and informal education; staff teaching and supervisory personnel; parent education and participation; administration of the school; financing of the school; a study of the present professional teachers; programs for in-service education and improvement; a study of the codes, salaries, hours, and fringe benefits now in the community; a study of the present methods of teacher recruitment; a study of the local facilities for teacher education and a number of related fields.

The Education Committee of Congress, Eastern Region, is considering the feasibility of attaching a community High School on an after school hours basis to the United Jewish Teacher's Seminary. Most of the teacher training schools in the U.S.A. have such departments. The Education Committee is also exploring the possibility for advanced Jewish Education which could flow from the establishment of another English-speaking CEGEP. The Committee is also exploring the suggestions which were advanced at the Leadership Conference on Jewish

## A Visit to the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam by Jacob Beller



Anne Frank

both. The monument is on Vesperstraat at the entrance to the former Jewish quarter.

In the very centre of the city a few steps in front of the fashionable Hilton there is a wall plaque bearing the names of three young Jewish fighters, members of the Dutch Underground movement who had been killed. The inscription reads:

"Our good friends who fought with the Dutch Underground movement and met their death, Jewish young men who had escaped Germany and had found a home with us. Thanks to them thousands of Netherlands were saved. The Dutch people remembers them with honour and respect and is grateful for their courage and heroism which remain a symbol to us all."

The resistance of the Dutch nation to the Nazi tortures is best expressed in the statue of a simple port-worker standing near the historic Portuguese synagogue on Jonas Daniel Meyer Square. The monument is the work of a Dutch artist M. Anderson and shows the dock-worker, his muscles flexed, ready for battle. The inscription reads:

"In February of 1941 the citizens of Amsterdam went on strike to

protest the brutalities and inhuman tortures imposed on the Dutch Jews under the Nazi occupation. In protest the population declared a general strike led by the port laborers. The Nazis fired on the port workers and shot one of them fatally."

A few minutes away from Jonas Daniel Meyer Square is the old Dutch theatre. This was the main centre where Nazis assembled Dutch Jews and it was from there that the deportation to the death camps were directed. The building has now been transformed into a public museum in memory of the deported Jews. In the very centre is a monument of white marble bearing the inscription in Dutch and in Hebrew:

"In memory of those who were deported from here in the years 1940-1945."

At the entrance of a small chapel there flickers the tiny flame of a Ner Tamid (eternal light) with the inscription: Ner Elohim Nishmat Adam (The light of the Lord is the Soul of Man). There statues stand in a row — the first of a man, the second of a woman and the third of a child each bearing at the base excerpts from Psalms 28 and 119. The background is a planted field of light green which symbolizes the rebirth of the commonwealth of Israel.

The most important monument of all however, which tells the world of the brutality of the master race did not flinch from destroying innocent children in its monstrous lust for blood is the Anne Frank House. This building is a powerful protest against the civilized world which was silent when millions of Jews — men and women and children were burned in the crematoria.

Approaching the house at 263 Prinsengracht the visitor feels a trembling sensation. Is this really where this young Jewish girl lived, hoped, and dreamed? The

girl who so soon grew to maturity and who astounded the world with her brilliant, probing thoughts. It was here that she dreamed her dream of a beautiful, a better world until the murderous Nazi bloodhound put an end to her young life and to her dreams! In her diary she writes:

"Just now ideals, dreams and hopes awoke in us — and already they're been ended by the horrible reality and destroyed utterly."

It was a prophecy, as it were, of her own tragic end. Famed critics accepted the words of this young Jewish girl as the best work written to describe the great world tragedy.

I find myself with a group of tourists, among a dozen young people from Germany. A youth conference is taking place with delegates from various countries and the Anne Frank House has temporarily been transformed into an international youth centre in her name. The guide gives us the details of the two year's confinement in his building of the Jewish girl, her family and the others. The tourists listen to it in silence, their faces serious — a strange, depressing kind of silence prevails.

We climb up the narrow stairway to the second and third storeys where the exhibition is located. There we see the various cutouts, pictures and magazines encased in glass plates. The tender hands of the child had selected her favourite film stars which included Deanna Durbin, Shirley Temple, Sonja Henie, Ginger Rogers, a reproduction of Rembrandt's work "The Old Man", a picture of the Dutch royal family which British Flyers had tossed out of their aircraft flying over the Netherlands, some drawings, among them a geographical sketch which she was preparing for school in the hope of an early liberation that would bring her back to school, a hand-drawn map of Western Europe on which were marked with red pins the positions of the Allied armies which were drawing closer all the time.

There is also a montage of various editions of the Anne Frank Diary as it has appeared in various lands and languages, including Chinese and Japanese, reaching more than twenty in number; among other mementos are several pages of the original manuscript, some of her private letters. The walls are hung with documents and souvenirs of the Nazi occupation of Holland.

Here it was that this child martyr lived with her family from the beginning of 1942 until August 4, 1944 when she and all the other occupants were torn from the house and sent to a concentration camp because of a criminally-minded informer — just when the liberation was so close. The Allied Armies were at hand. In a pile of refuse two Dutch neighbours picked up the handwritten journals which Anne Frank had called 'Kitty' and this is how the world learned of the travail of a Jewish child, a story which upset and shook the world.

How did Anne Frank die? A German publisher, S. Fischer, commissioned the writer Ernst Schnabel to look into the German and Dutch archives to find out what was the final chapter of this young maiden's life. The Figaro Litteraire of Paris published part of the results of the research. A number of prisoners

(Cont'd on page 7)

(Cont'd on page 8)

## Eastern (Cont'd from page 2)

part of the school day and the students would not be required to stay for an additional period of time after school hours. There is a possibility of having courses of Jewish content included among special interest courses offered by various High Schools by its regular staff within the framework of the overall school program. The Region is pursuing the matter with school authorities.

The Teachers' Conference, sponsored by Congress, Eastern Region, in association with the Federation of Teachers of Jewish Schools provided a platform for all schools, Day Schools and Afternoon Schools, to discuss in depth dynamics of classroom behaviour with an internationally known authority on the subject, Prof. Rudolf Dreikurs of Chicago. The Conference also had a number of workshops for an exchange of views on curriculum and its implementation in all departments. The Boards of various schools cooperated by declaring the day of the Conference school free, thus permitting the teachers to attend the sessions.

The Region is associated with the Allied Jewish Community Services in Montreal in sponsoring an overall survey of Jewish Education in Montreal, which hopefully will provide valuable data for an evaluation and establishment of priorities in the field

Education of children attending schools other than Jewish Day Schools.

## Community Relations

The Community Relations Committee of Congress, Eastern Region, is now considering a blueprint for long range programming, including reacting promptly and efficiently to any kind of discrimination affecting the Jewish community; examining pending legislation from the point of view of Jewish interest and either directly or in such areas which are dealt with by other committees (e.g. Education) formulating recommendations for submissions; contacts with religious groups of other faith communities; news media; Cercle Juif as an avenue for manifesting interest of the Jewish community in French culture and satisfying the cultural needs of the French-speaking members of the Jewish community; understanding of the position of the non-English, non-French ethnic groups; intellectuals, youth groups; an active program in the field of labour through the Joint Advisory Committee on Labour Relations of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labour Committee; business community and several other areas.

Matters affecting Israel are dealt with by the Canada Israel Committee, the organizational structure of which is now being finalized.

## Community Services

The Community Services Committee continued the program of community institutes and has sponsored such institutes in Chomedey and in Quebec City. Mr. Murray B. Spiegel, Q.C., was the keynote speaker at the Chomedey Institute, which was held December 13 and which included an open forum with the participation of Messrs. Monty Berger and Leon Teitelbaum. Mrs. D. Finestone, Chairman of the Community Services Committee, Eastern Region, presided.

The Quebec Institute was held February 7 and was presided by Mr. Nathan Gaisin, Chairman of the Eastern Region of Congress. The host to the Institute was Congregation Beth Israel Ohev Sholem. A keynote address was given by Saul Hayes, Q.C. Executive Vice-President of Congress. Mr. Morton Bessner spoke on "The Jewish Community in Quebec — Inter-Group Relations" and Mr. Robert Weiss on Jews in the Soviet Union. At the Institute, a spontaneous resolution was adopted to send an appeal on behalf of the Jews in the Soviet Union to the Canadian Government and Soviet authorities.

## Leadership

In connection with Plenary Assembly, the Eastern Region of Congress is addressing itself with renewed vigor to the strengthening

## Letter to the Editor

### Yiddish in the Talmud Torahs

The Montreal Jewish Community is widely recognized throughout the entire Jewish world, for its impressive achievements in Jewish education both in terms of quantity as well as quality. Over 25% of all Jewish children in Montreal receive an elementary Jewish education. While this is far from adequate, it certainly compares well with other North American communities, particularly since we do not yet have a system of community responsibility for our schools.

The United Talmud Torahs of Montreal, who represent the largest part of the Jewish school system, have played a very important role in this encouraging growth. Heterogeneity in Jewish education is an essential characteristic of Montreal's Jewish school development — so crucial to our creative cultural survival. The Talmud Torahs surely deserve much credit for many achievements. Precisely because their role in the Jewish cultural life is so formidable, it is incumbent upon them to assume greater responsibility for Jewish education in general.

For many years, Yiddish was included in their curriculum, although only as a token, and far from reaching even a bare minimum necessary to enable children to understand and express themselves in Yiddish. Unfortunately, even this bit of Yiddish has recently been eliminated, and students have thus been cut off from this deep and vital well of our folk's culture and literature.

Regrettably, this coincides with a rise of appreciation of many rather important North American universities who introduced Yiddish and Yiddish Literature into their programs. There seems to be growing interest in Yiddish on the part of Jewish-conscious youth at these universities — among others, at McGill.

Precisely when this breakthrough finally materialized, the United Talmud Torahs of Montreal dropped the study of Yiddish. Instead of expanding their program, they have followed the example of the Chinese mandarin who commiserated with a poor coolie when the latter passed under his window bareheaded in the pouring rain. Moved by great pity, the mandarin ordered the coolie's head chopped off so that he would not have to suffer the consequences of the storm.

Many seemingly logical pedagogical excuses are put forward against teaching children too many languages. Since it apparently becomes necessary to drop a language, Yiddish is being sacrificed. However, this is definitely a short-sighted philosophy. According to many leading authorities, the child has a great capacity for language-learning as long as he is still very young. Why then should a Jewish-conscious leadership not make use of this excellent opportunity in order to bring the child closer to the creative currents of our own culture?

It is exceedingly difficult to free oneself of the impression that these pedagogical reasons serve only as a screen for old prejudices against our "mameh-Loshn" — the greatest cultural treasure that our people, as a people, has created over hundreds of years.

Our national life can be compared to a fortress under siege, with many dangers threatening its existence. The misconception that internationalism and Jewish identity are mutually exclusive has led to the development of New Left thinking among Jewish youth, and consequently has alienated them from our people.

Yiddish, the vehicle through which the great treasures of our national

creativity are expressed, can help the child make contact with an over 800-year old culture — a culture so unmercifully wounded, but fortunately not fully destroyed, by the Nazis.

Negation of one's cultural heritage is the echo of an old "Kultur-Kampf" which has hardly any relevance to our times. Now we must rescue our cultural values even though, and perhaps because, our national language no longer serves as the vernacular. It must be incorporated into the texture of the newly-evolving Jewish life.

As Chairman of the National Committee on Yiddish of the Canadian Jewish Congress, I appeal to the United Talmud Torahs to seriously

### Position of Women

Regarding the article "Unfreedom of Jewish Women" by Trude Weiss-Rosmarin — While I agree wholeheartedly with the latter half of this article, I must take exception to the reasoning of the first half. There are basically three areas where I find the reasoning faulty: (1) The author claims that "the radical women liberators would deprive women of their innate abilities as mothers and home-makers." But are these really innate abilities? Having just been married recently, I can assure the author that home-making was something I had to learn as I went along and the first year of marriage proved a real challenge. At no time did I "innately" know how to keep a home running smoothly. And as regards my "innate" ability as a mother, if you are basing this on qualities such as empathy and warmth, I know many men who would make as good, if not better, "mothers" than I. (Looking at a cross section of different animal species, one often comes across those in which raising the offspring is equally shared by male and female.)

(2) The author suggests that home-making and child care should be treated with dignity and as "a respected profession." I agree with this. But why, if this is such a worthwhile occupation, should it be limited only to women? She claims "women should be free to choose the work they want to do and should have equal opportunities in employment," but men should have this right as well. Rather than telling the Women's Liberation that they should "demand equality of 'women's work'" she should be protesting to men and women alike that this worthwhile work be open to all qualified. After

### URO (Cont'd from page 3)

Unfortunately nothing much can be done to speed up settlement and URO reminders are not even acknowledged.

#### Monetary Results

The following is a breakdown of monetary results as per URO offices in Canada, and as of February 28, 1971, these figures being roughly commensurate with case loads handled in these locations:

Montreal — DM99,474,631 (\$28,847,642.99). Toronto — DM78,805,340 (\$22,853,548.60). Winnipeg — 6,966,139 (\$2,020,180.31). Vancouver — DM2,656,217 (\$770,302.93). Total: DM187,902,327 (\$54,491,674.83).

(These figures do not reflect the full value of pensions awarded for life.)

#### Winnipeg

The Winnipeg Congress Council and Farband, Syrkin Branch #20 sponsored a musical revue "Simchas Bei Yidn Zol Zein!" presented by the Yiddish Theatre Ensemble which gave one performance on March 16.

consider reintroducing and expanding the study of Yiddish language and literature in their schools — both elementary and high schools.

The Canadian Jewish Congress embraces all section of the Canadian Jewish Community — its appreciation of the necessity to strengthen Yiddish cultural treasures and thus enrich our national existence, is highly commendable. The Talmud Torahs, whose concern always has been for intensive Jewish education, obviously may be expected to support as basic an expression of Jewish culture, as Yiddish and its literature is. One cannot help but hope that the leadership of the Talmud Torahs will realize how essential it is to broaden its view on the role and significance of Yiddish in Jewish education, and reintroduce the teaching of Yiddish culture in its curriculum.

Professor Arthur Lerner,  
Montreal

all, if "there is no more creative work than guiding children to become human" she should not be so prejudiced as to exclude men from this job. (I also notice a contradiction in her article at this point: — previously she claimed women have "innate ability as mothers and home-makers" but now, she claims, "the notion, that home-making and child-care is 'unskilled' work, is a male prejudice.")

(3) The parallel the author attempts to draw when she says "women must be liberated as women, even as blacks must be liberated as blacks and Jews" is not valid. Women, unlike the other two groups, have, to quote Simone de Beauvoir "neither ever formed a minority or a separate collective unit of mankind... they have no common past, no history, no religion of their own... the scattering of the Jews, the introduction of slavery into America, the conquests of Imperialism... in these cases the oppressed retained at least the memory of former days; they possessed in common a past, a tradition, sometimes a religion or a culture... Women live dispersed among the males, attached through residence, housework, economic condition, and social standing to certain men — fathers or husbands — more firmly than they are to other women." I will not go into the historical development which accounts for this state of affairs; those interested can read about it in her book "The Second Sex." I will conclude therefore by saying that the cry for liberation must not be for women as women, but for the liberation of both men and women as free individuals."

Nancy Porter, Toronto.

### Condolence

Congress, Central Region, sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Edward E. Gelber, widow of the late E.E. Gelber who recently passed away in Israel. The message, signed by Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., CJC Central Region chairman, noted that Mr. Gelber had been an "outstanding leader of Canadian Jewry and a devoted servant of his people."

### Cercle Juif

The Cercle Juif de Langue Française presented Professor Pery Meyer, Honorary President of Le Cercle Juif de Langue Française and Chairman of Congress National Foreign Affairs Committee, at a public meeting on March 23.

Prof. Meyer spoke on "La situation des Juifs Soviétiques à la lumière de la Conférence de Bruxelles". Professor Meyer was a member of the Congress delegation to the Brussels Conference.

### A Voice in the Wilderness?

In your issue dated February 1971, I noticed that some of your readers have dared to talk back, and that you have dared to publish their comments... Since you have invited other readers to similarly express their opinions, I dare to accept the challenge.

I see by reading your publication that there is concern in Canadian Jewry for our Soviet brethren. This is as it should be. We are also very much concerned about events in and around Israel. This too deserves commendation. We appear to be ready at all times to plead for support for Jewish culture in the Soviet Union, but when it comes to assisting and encouraging Jewish talent in Canada, we somehow shy away. Witness the inspiring but nonetheless heartbreaking article in your latest issue, entitled "National Recognition for Yiddish Musical Comedy." Inspiring that a former Soviet actress, an Israeli composer and an American author have combined their talents to bring to Montreal Jews — especially the young — musical comedy in the best traditions of the Yiddish theatre; tragic that Dora Wasserman finds it difficult to finance a trip of her company to Ottawa and almost impossible to produce a recording, for lack of funds. One would think that Jewish organizations would jump at the chance of supporting gifted Jewish

### The Silent Majority

"Unfreedom of Jewish Women" serves as a springboard to the consideration of the status of women in society generally.

The recently-published Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada states that "discrimination against women still flourishes and prejudice is very much alive" and concludes that if women are to assume their rightful position in society that "women themselves must work for that change."

To a significant degree people express their traditions through their local organizations. This is particularly true of the Jewish community with its enviable network of service agencies, institutions, and associations, not least of which are women's groups which make significant contributions to our community's interests, values and purposes.

Jewish women have been negligent of their responsibilities. This statement in no way denigrates the worthy achievements and endeavours of Jewish women's organizations but rather underscores women's inactivity in overall community concerns reflected by her almost universal absence from policy-making positions — or, at the best, token representation — on agency's boards.

The problem is to alert women to their responsibilities, to awaken a new consciousness and concern. The entrance of women into greater participation in community life will be invalid, however, unless she brings new ideas and ways of doing things with her.

Canadian Jewish Congress will be holding its National Plenary Assembly in Montreal, November 14, 15, 16, 1971 at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Jewish women cannot afford to bypass this important gathering. It is imperative that women's opinions be among those raised at the Congress assembly whose prime purpose is to determine policy for the next three years. Congress represents the Jewish community at provincial, federal and international levels. It speaks on your behalf in all matters of community concern: education, religion, community relations, etc. Can 51% of the population afford to be "the silent majority" on such vital issues?

Gayna Pascal, Montreal

individuals and Jewish culture, but evidently such is not the case. One may well ask: Why are young Canadian Jews thus deliberately deprived of their heritage? Are Jewish organizations as a result of their indifference towards Jewish culture thus not contributing to the growing tide of Am-Haaratzus and assimilation in this and other lands? Why should Jewish music that is attracting a young audience not find support? Why should a young Jewish composer lack the means to widen his horizons? In fact, why should a Jewish poet or a Jewish writer be denied the opportunity to contribute his talent towards a greater awareness of the Jewish community? Why should writers of the non-Jewish faith be offered free junkets to Israel, while Jewish writers are ignored? Why do Jewish leaders fail to answer letters concerning vital Jewish issues? Why, why, oh why?...

The Federally-sponsored Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in no uncertain terms lauded the Jewish contribution to the advancement of Canadian Culture. In fact, it had singled out Jewish artists, Jewish musicians and Jewish writers. Why is there such a disregard by the affluent Canadian Jewish community and its many organizations for Canadian Jewish culture and individual Canadian Jewish artists? These are being alienated, and forced out of the mainstream of Canadian Jewish life. But without the participation of these artists, there cannot be a meaningful Jewish life in this or any other country... This should be quite clear to us all!

In the Soviet Union dissenting writers and intellectuals are imprisoned or disposed of in insane asylums. In Canada we ignore them altogether. We fail to take note of their criticisms; we treat them as pariahs, we deny them a forum; we fail to support their artistic endeavours — in short, we make them suffer a fate worse than death — but oh yes, we do not fail to show concern for the future of Jewish culture in Russia...

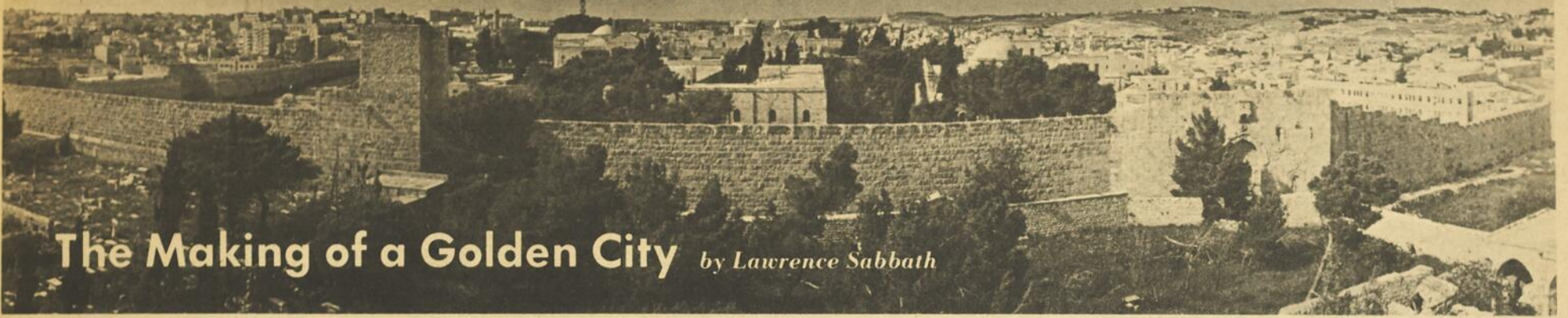
It is indeed a wonder that such artists as Dora and Eli, and a few other idealists, are still carrying on in the grand tradition of Jewish culture in pre-war Poland, and thus attracting the young to our rich Jewish cultural heritage. One would think that responsible Jewish organizations and their leaders would welcome Jewish artists and writers with open arms, but evidently such is not the case. Is it not high time that Dora and Eli were given the means so that our music and dance teachers can work with us fulltime, so that we can put on more than one play, so that they can give many more performances, play all year round — may it be in the smallest Jewish community in the Maritimes or on the prairies — in short, wherever Jews are hungry for a Yiddish play or any Jewish cultural expression? Is it not high time for Jewish organizations to come to the aid of struggling Jewish writers and their publications? Such a course would not only benefit our Jewish community, but would also win friends and admirers for us among Canadians generally, for in supporting Jewish culture, we would have contributed to the flowering of an all-Canadian culture.

I pray that this latest epistle of mine not remain a voice in the wilderness, as so many others of my writings and utterances.

Norman Lipschutz,  
Gloucester Bay, N.S.

### Labour Council

The Central Region sent a congratulatory wire to the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto on its centenary celebration.



## The Making of a Golden City *by Lawrence Sabbath*

Thorton Wilder wrote a story in which he described the entry of Christ into Jerusalem: "He rode into Jerusalem on an ass and there were golden cities in his eyes."

The story came up during a discussion with Harry Mayerovitch on the master plan of Jerusalem. "It could very well be," he said, "that the Israeli government and the municipal authorities desire to make of Jerusalem a 'golden city' reflecting its profound significance to the whole world. Your story, in fact, is a reminder that the most popular song in Jerusalem, 'Jerusalem of Gold,' has become a second national anthem."

Mr. Mayerovitch, a prominent Montreal architect, had recently returned from the second World Congress of Engineers and Architects held in Jerusalem in December. Among the world-famous people who took part in the week-long round of seminars were Moshe Safdie, Buckminster Fuller and Philip Johnson. Although the idea and problems of many countries were on the agenda, it was the matter of Jerusalem's master plan which appears to have provided the stimulating highlight for the prestigious participants.

Mr. Mayerovitch, who was chairman of that particular session, said that "the controversy which followed the unveiling of the revised master plan for the conference is a not untypical hubbub. There are all kinds of pressures in a city when it comes to a major plan. Debate is desirable. It's a form of participation in determining the form of a city... Mayor Teddy Kollek took a very openminded view in calling for discussion and possible criticism. He said the plan would be reconsidered in light of strenuous objections. The Minister of the Interior felt the same and this is in effect what is happening."

Three days after that exciting session the Jerusalem Committee was formed as a townplanning subcommittee that includes 30 participants from abroad, among them Mr. Mayerovitch and Moshe Safdie. "The authorities are determined," explained Mr. Mayerovitch, "to retain the city's ancient values while providing for the needs of a thriving and growing community. This international committee, which will report its individual ideas as soon as possible, to the main Jerusalem body, sees in the assignment both the challenge to maintain and enhance a city whose spiritual and emotional content and symbolic significance is the highest of any city in the world, and also the hope to set an example to other cities which are often close to despair at their own disintegration. The preliminary plan submitted to the committee seemed to reflect too great a dependence on some western planning

methods and the recommendations made in December included warnings against pursuing formulae which had so often proved bankrupt elsewhere."

In 1964, Jerusalem undertook to prepare a master plan which would be a guide to future development of Israel's capital. A preliminary plan was first prepared for the western part of the city. A second plan was started after the city's unification in June, 1967, covering the entire area of the city. A time span of 40 years (1971-2010) was fixed as a basis for all forecasts and the geographic limits of the city's metropolitan area defined. To take care of technological, economic and social changes the plan's operational durability was set at 15 years and a long-range plan drawn up for the year 1985.

Ever since David made Jerusalem the capital of his united kingdom a thousand years before Christ, the city has undergone numerous and radical changes. In modern times Israelis were denied access to their holiest sites during Jordan's 19-year occupation. Then came the unification in 1967 and a new era began for the unique city. It is the home of the Knesset, site of historic monuments, an outstanding seat of learning, culture and the arts.

There are today 280,000 inhabitants, three-quarters of them Jews, one-quarter Arabs, of whom 80% are Moslems and 20% Christians. By 1985 the metropolitan population, now 383,000, is expected to reach 600,000 and 900,000 by 2010. The Old City, the Wailing Wall, the innumerable synagogues, mosques and shrines, these and more suggest the magnitude and complexity of the task facing the planning commission.

The chief problem, said Mr. Mayerovitch, is "how to integrate the Old City and the monuments with those parts of the city that inevitable have to develop along modern lines. There must be an interweaving. One suggestion was to face all buildings with honey-colored limestone but to adjust its use to modern techniques is difficult and sometimes results in artificial solutions. That policy is up for reconsideration. There is the challenge of high buildings which should contribute to the historic ambience of the city and not compete with it. Archeologists keep finding new things every time a foundation is started and that presents complications."

The Jerusalem Post, reporting on the divergent views which had developed, suggested, in the words of Mr. Mayerovitch, that city planners were "unconsciously searching for an alternative to the urban shambles their own great cities had become." Mr. Mayerovitch went on to speak about "the desperate quest we are on. We are coming from cities decaying,

from cities which destroy us, where our best efforts have failed, hoping for our wounds to be bound, hoping Jerusalem won't make the same serious mistakes... we fear that the present plan will unleash forces over which you have no control... our traffic 'solution' is digging the graves of cities and destroying them for the people who legitimately possess them... this Jerusalem plan reflects a certain innocence, an innocence that suggests 'it can't happen here'. But it will, unless certain steps are taken. The values they have to maintain are of such worldwide importance that any typical western solutions are inappropriate. Such solutions could lead to unexpected and catastrophic results."

The committee charged with coming up with fresh guidelines faces a real challenge. "I have no radical steps to offer," said Mr. Mayerovitch. "It would be

presumptuous of us to offer any radical plan that would take years to prepare. I don't have a plan, just suggestions, warnings on the basis of our own experience, experiences that have sometimes been sad."

Some of those suggestions consist of ways to control city size but which permit growth with the help of decentralization. Vertical growth of buildings would be restricted to selected and appropriate areas. Mr. Mayerovitch would divert main approaches to the city heart so that people come into the outskirts and are gradually siphoned into city centre. "When all is said and done," he added, "one has to aim at a golden city that is unlike any other in the world. This is a responsibility that the people of Jerusalem recognise and accept..."

"As for the question of politics it would appear that Mayor Kollek has the confi-

dence of the Arab population who seem to feel that their interests will be protected, whatever changes are proposed or accepted." It is assumed, in fact, that "whatever political arrangement is reached there will be free movement between Jerusalem and all parts of the country west of Jordan." As for an outbreak of war, the mayor has "enunciated the principle that Jerusalem is to be considered as a physical entity regardless of what political adjustments may take place in the future."

Harry Mayerovitch is a Montrealer who has achieved distinction in a variety of fields. He is a noted artist whose prints are in the permanent collections of the Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv museums. At McGill he conducts a course in "Philosophy of Structures" and serves as a member of Westmount's Architectural and Planning Commission. In the last war he was art director of Canada's Wartime Information Board.

### Eastern Region (Cont'd from page 5)

ing of the involvement of the leadership in Congress work, in particular of the young community and of the academic community which has grown considerably during the last few years.

The Region is also re-evaluating the various Standing Committees with a view towards long range programming in anticipation of community needs and expanded activities in Community Relations; Education; Adult Education and Culture; Community Services; Religious Community; Research, Library and Archives; World Jewish Community and Integration and Settlement of Refugees and Newcomers.

As part of this program, the Eastern Region has invited Jewish faculty members of all universities in Montreal for an informal gettogether, which took place March 9. There was an informal exchange of views on a number of issues and there will be a follow-up of this initiative. The discussion was led by Mr. Saul Hayes, Q.C., and was presided by Mr. Nathan Gaisin. Also participating in the evening was Mr. Monroe Abbey, Q.C., and Mr. Murray B. Spiegel, Q.C.

### Committee on Usage of Drugs Among Youth

At the initiative of the Religious Affairs Committee, Eastern Region, the executive of the Eastern Region established an ad hoc Committee on Usage of Drugs Among Youth under the chairmanship of Rabbi Sydney Shoham. The Committee comprises members invited ad personam because of their expertise and knowledge. A number of programs (clinics, counselling, etc.) are already available in various parts of the city and the concern of the Committee is centered on the involvement of synagogue groups (lay and rabbinic leadership), schools

### Montreal Jewish Historical Society

A reunion of the Montreal Jewish Historical Society was addressed January 13 by Rabbi Dr. Stuart E. Rosenberg of Toronto, who spoke on the Jewish Community of Canada from a new perspective, as developed in his History of the Jews in Canada.

### Plenary Assembly

The Executive of the Eastern Region has named Mr. Lou Zablow as Chairman of the Elections Committee, which will direct the election of delegates to the CJC Plenary Assembly. The Executive also decided that the procedures followed at previous assemblies will continue to be observed for the coming Plenary Assembly. These procedures stipulate the following:

#### a) Delegates of organizations

Recognized organizations will be entitled to name delegates, the number of which will depend on the size of organization and its membership:

Membership of up to 250 — 1 delegate

Membership of up to 500 — 2 delegates

Membership of up to 1,000 — 4 delegates

Membership of up to 1,500 — 8 delegates

Membership of up to 2,000 — 10 delegates

Membership in excess of 2,000 — 1 additional delegate for every 500 members over 2,000.

There will be an election fee of \$5.00 per every delegate named which will have to accompany the nomination of delegates and be submitted by the organization which names the delegates.

#### b) Delegates at Large

100 delegates at large will be elected and all contributors to the Canadian Jewish Congress, through the Combined Jewish Appeal, are eligible to vote and/or be elected. This election is separate from and

additional to the election of delegates representing recognized organizations.

In accordance with Congress by-laws, Regional Pre-Assembly Resolutions Committees in each Region shall be elected by the Regional Councils at least thirty days prior to the date fixed for the Assembly or Special Conference. The number and composition of such Committees shall be in the discretion of the Regional Council. The duties of such Regional Pre-Assembly Resolutions Committees shall be to receive resolutions proposed by members of Congress, Regional Executive Committees or Regional Councils for introduction at the Assembly and to consider whether such proposed resolutions are appropriate. They may also initiate any resolutions which they consider proper and desirable. They shall, no later than ten days before the Assembly report the results of their deliberations to the Chairmen of the Pre-Assembly Resolutions Committees, who shall be appointed by the National Executive Committee, and who shall assemble the said reports and submit them to the Resolutions Committee of the Assembly.

### B.C. Jewish Historical Society

The B.C. Jewish Historical Society in co-sponsorship with the Vancouver Jewish Community Centre, held a five-session weekly seminar to acquaint members with proper methods of acquiring and collating material of historic interest.

The Seminars included: March 4 — Mr. Abe Arnold, Executive Secretary, The Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada; March 11 — Miss Ann Yandle, Head of History Section, U B C Library; March 18 — Mrs. Alberta Levitan, Mrs. Gloria Levi, Social Workers; March 25 — Mr. Ron Daltroy, Head of Photographic Archives, Vancouver Public Library; April 1 — Mr. Willard Ireland, Archivist, Province of B.C.

# Budgetary Requirements for 1971

On recommendations of the National Budget Committee, meeting held in Toronto on February 20, 1971, the National Executive Committee passed the 1971 Budgetary Requirements of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Canadian Jewish Congress Charities Committee and the United Jewish Relief Agencies of Canada as follows:

The Budgets of the CJC and CJC-CC for 1971 were approved at \$671,957.46 and full implementation is conditioned upon receipt of such an amount from the Canadian communities. The Budget of the UJRA is \$2,250,000. (Regular budget of \$1,753,000 and an Emergency Fund of \$497,000.) The expenditures of Congress, Congress Charities Committee and of the UJRA were examined as well.

Judge Harold Lande, Honorary Treasurer and Chairman of the National Budget Committee, presided. Also present were: Messrs. Monroe Abbey, Q.C., National President; Lavy M. Becker, Immediate Past President, National Executive Committee; Nathan Gaisin, Chairman, Eastern Region; Dr. Leon Kronitz, Vice-President; Saul Hayes, Q.C., Executive Vice-President and Sigmund Unterberg, Executive Treasurer (Montreal); Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., Chairman, Central Region; J. Sydney Midanik, Q.C., Chairman, Community Relations Committee, Central Region; Donald Carr, Q.C., National Chairman, Constitution Committee, and Lou Lockshin (Toronto); Sidney G. Sheps, Chairman, Budget and Finance Committee, Western Region and Abe Steinberg, Chairman, Western Region (Winnipeg).

## CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS AND CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS CHARITIES COMMITTEE

### Community Relations

Labour Relations Program; Law and Social Action; Films and Radio; Programme re Israel; Educational Projects (incl. Canadian Association for Adult Education); Travel; Inter-Cultural Program (incl. Bulletin de Cercle Juif); I.O.I. Community Relations Bulletin & Mailing and Sundries ..... 121,965.25

### Jewish Education and Culture including Adult Education Programming Services

United Jewish Teachers' Seminary, Montrea; Program of Jewish Studies in Protestant High Schools and College of Jewish Studies in Montreal; Teachers' Conference, E.R.; Teachers' Training School, Toronto; Teachers' Training Bursaries; Publication Grants & H.M. Caiserman Awards; Educational Conferences and Seminars; Warsaw Ghetto Observances; National Standing Committee on Yiddish; Programming Services & Community Cultural Projects incl. Publicity, Printing & Postage; Jewish Book Promotion, Jewish Music, Commissioning of Music Works, Teaching Aids, Pedagogic Magazines, Meetings and Travel ..... 196,098.88

### Youth & Young Adults Programming Services

Canadian Union of Jewish Students (CUJUS): Various Programs in cooperation with the Jewish Youth Councils, Teach-Ins etc ..... 47,938.85

### Community Services

Atlantic Provinces Section; Calendar of Events; Speakers Registry, Letters to Community Leaders and Institutes ..... 30,506.00

### International Services

World Jewish Congress, World Conference of Jewish Organizations (COJO); Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture & Jewish Telegraphic Agency ..... 10,020.00  
Social & Economic Research, Archives & Library and Jewish Historical Societies ..... 20,115.70  
Press Office & Congress Bulletin ..... 26,000.00  
Foreign Affairs incl. the Program for Soviet Jewry ..... 83,580.00

Religious Affairs, Chaplaincy Services & Kashruth Program, C.R., Cemeteries, C.R. .... 20,986.78  
International Meetings, Regional Conferences  
Plenary Assembly 1971 (1/3 of CJC share of costs) ..... 11,000.00  
Contingencies ..... 19,600.00

### General Administration (Operational

Expenditures of the National Office and the Four Regions including Interpretation and Information Pension fund for employees) and Fundraising ..... 84,146.00  
Total Canadian Jewish Congress and Canadian Jewish Congress charities Committee's REQUIREMENTS FOR 1971 ..... 671,957.46

## UNITED JEWISH RELIEF AGENCIES OF CANADA

### Overseas Relief And Canadian Refugee Program

#### Transmissions \*

UJRA of Canada Committee — Jerusalem For support of the Aged via JDC (Malben)  
For technical & vocational training via ORT  
For the handicapped and the blind via OSE  
For scholarships re higher education via ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE  
For integration of needy immigrants via HIAS  
For higher education in religious schools via OZAR HATORAH  
For needy in the Traditional Institutions in Israel  
Passover Relief in Israel:  
via Mizrahi Organization of Canada  
via Ezras Torah Fund  
for Rabbis & Talmudical Students  
World Jewish Congress — for services rendered  
Jewish Telegraphic Agency — for services rendered

\* All transmissions to Israel are to our resident UJRA Committee there which makes disbursements to the needy in the Institutions hereinabove enumerated.

### Purchase And Shipment Of Passover Supplies to Cuba

### Canadian Programme For Initial Integration Of Needy Newcomers To Canada

Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Immigration Projects; Payments through Jewish Child & Family Welfare Bureaus in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg & Vancouver; through Jewish Immigrant Aid Services, etc., for Maintenance of and Assistance to New Immigrants ..... 1,500,000.

### Operational Expenditures

Press Office & Publicity (incl. I.O.I.) ..... 20,250.00  
International Meetings & Regional Conferences & Plenary Assembly 1971 (1/3 of UJRA share) ..... 10,000.00  
General Administration of Needy Newcomers Settlement & Overseas Relief Program (National Office & the four Regions, Atlantic Provinces Section, UJRA office in Israel and Pension Fund for Employees) ..... 197,518.00  
Fundraising ..... 19,000.00  
Contingency ..... 6,232.00

Special JDC Emergency Projects ..... 253,000.  
Total UJRA Requirements for 1971 ..... 2,250,000.

The UJRA also administers the United Restitution Organization Program in Canada with a total budget of approximately \$80,000. for which funds are provided by the URO.

### Anne Frank

(Cont'd from page 5)

had been deported to Theresienstadt and had been liberated en route by the Allied armies. Among them was Anne's friend "Lies" whom she mentions in her diary.

Her friend Lies — Anne Elisabeth Goslar — is now in Israel working in a hospital as a nurse. She has a memento from Anne — a little note-book in her handwriting containing stories with the caption "You remember?" She met her after her capture in the concentration camp and talked to her through the barbed wire before she was moved to Theresienstadt.

On October 30, 1944 a "selection" was carried out to remove some of the younger women to Bergen-Belsen and to send the others to the gas-ovens. There Anne Frank and her sister met their mother who had shouted her last shout "My God — my children!" Anne and her sister Margot stayed in Bergen-Belsen only five months. Both took sick. Margot was unconscious for several days and died. Anne was so sick that no one told her of her sister's death. A girl who befriended both reported that a few days later Anne Frank died peacefully, in the belief that death would free her of all her sorrows.

On my return from the Anne Frank house I stopped at the historic Portuguese Synagogue on Jonas Daniel Meyer Square. The windows of the massive historic structure which used to light up the entire Jewish district are now darkened. Roundabout were the oncoming twilight shadows, the same which at one time shaded the buildings with their quiet silhouettes.

How strange is Jewish destiny in these countries, I thought, sensing the silence roundabout! This historic synagogue here was once a burgeoning, vibrant centre of Jewish life. From here there emerged great Jewish scholars such as Menasseh Ben-Israel and others who spread Torah and learning throughout the world of Jewry. Here was enacted the drama of the excommunication cast upon Baruch Spinoza which reverberated throughout the entire Jewish world.

Hundreds of years ago the Marranos escaped to this country to get away from the incendiary fires of the Inquisition and to find a quiet and peaceful home in Holland which accepted them with open arms. With their diligence, energy and hard work they made vital contributions to the growth and development of this land in all areas — finance, science, trade and commerce. Three hundred years later a new Torquemedo named Hitler came and destroyed in the crematoria the descendants of the victims of the auto da fe. This is reminiscent of the chapter of the Haggadah which Jews throughout the world recite at the Seder table. **B'chol Dor Va-dor — "in every generation they stand up to destroy us, but God saves us from their hands"** — and we live further with renewed strength and energy.

### Appointment

Congress sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Justice Freedman of Winnipeg upon his recent appointment as Chief Justice of Manitoba. The message noted "a well-earned honour to a distinguished and proud Jew. Your achievements continue to add lustre to our community."