

CANADIAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

NEW SERIES
NUMBER TWO

INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS
on the
JEWISH SCHOOL QUESTION
1903—1932

Listed by
DAVID ROME

Foreword by
SAUL HAYES, O.C., LL.D., O.C.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS
MONTREAL 1975

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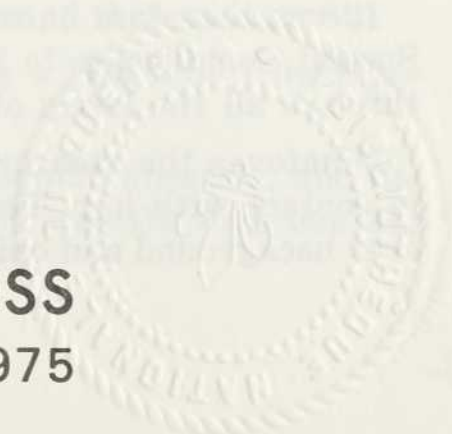
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As we recall the complex and dramatic events of the early decades of the century there come to our minds the figures of Montreal Jewish leadership of the time. Among the most active in these discussions was:

Michael Hirsch, who was born in Richmond, P.Q., in 1864. His father founded the cigar firm of J. Hirsch & Sons. The family was living in Montreal since 1875. He served as president of the Montefiore Club for over a quarter of a century, was president of Mount Sinai Sanitorium and was active in the Baron de Hirsch Institute (later incorporated into the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, of which he was president in 1919-20).

Early in his business career a labor dispute in the industry brought him in contact with the deputy minister of labor, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King.

In 1921, about the time the school problem was becoming most acute, he retired from commerce to devote himself entirely to Jewish community and philanthropic concerns, a reminder how seriously Jewish citizens of the time — and of to-day — viewed the interests of Judaism.

Nor were his concerns for the public weal confined to the Jewish. He was committee chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and of the Board of Trade, grand junior deacon of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Quebec, and director of the Health League.

Hirsch thought profoundly of Jewish matters. He had a clear and idealistic vision of Canadian society as it ought to be, and he actively sought Jewish and Christian initiative to realize this social ideal, most centrally in the realms of education. It was thus that he dealt with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal on behalf of Jewish pupils and Jewish teachers for decades before the crisis of the 1920's.

It was therefore natural for Premier L. A. Taschereau to appoint him, despite protests, to the Special Commission to Study the Educational Problems on the Island of Montreal. The litigation through all the levels of the empire's courts was conducted with Mr. Hirsch as principal.

Whatever the measure of his success or failure, he always enjoyed the respect of all who came in contact with him. Possibly because, it appears clearly, he respected his fellow citizens of whatever background and opinion.

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Simon Belkin, leader of the down-town movement for separate schools for Jewish children, was a member of the active group of Poale Zionists who sparked important initiatives in Canadian Jewry.

He was among the organizers of the Jewish Public Library, with Ruben Brainin and Judah Kaufman. He served as president, in turn, after Brainin, L. Zuker and H. M. Caiserman. Among the leaders in the work for the Jewish People's Schools and the Peretz School, he also helped to organize the Canadian Jewish Alliance, the People's Relief and the Association of Ukrainian Jews in Canada.

He was active in convening the 1919 Canadian Jewish Congress where he proposed, for the first time, a school system for Jewish children.

After the war he went to the Ukraine to organize the distribution of Canadian relief among the survivors of the pogroms.

Belkin was among the most devoted of Canadian Zionists and pioneered mobilization of Canadian support of the labor movement in Palestine, leading to the formation of the Palestine Labor Fund, the Gewerkshafften Campaign and Canadian labor support for the Jewish state.

He was on the executive of the Congress elected in 1919 and acted as the right hand of H. M. Caiserman, general secretary, during the years of Congress activity, dissolution and revival, complementing Caiserman's energy and enthusiasm wonderfully with his own clarity, system, administrative and accounting experience and deliberate consideration. When the Congress was reorganized in 1934, Belkin was elected National Vice-President.

Belkin was named executive head of the Canadian Committee of the Jewish Colonization Association. Assisted by Louis Rosenberg, he worked assiduously for decades to coordinate the settling of thousands of Jewish farmers, especially in western Canada, and smoothing the way for Jewish immigrants from Europe between the wars. In all this he enjoyed the respect and collaboration of S. W. Jacobs, Lyon Cohen and later, Samuel Bronfman.

He was a very fine writer in Yiddish. He collaborated with the editors of the Jewish Eagle for many years and contributed many articles to it, not a few of them of lasting interest, during the best years of this daily newspaper. His volume on **The Poale Zion Movement in Canada, 1904-20** is a classic in Canadian Jewish history. **The History of the Zionist Labor Movement in America**, issued in Yiddish in New York in 1955, contains Belkin's contribution, "The Zionist Labor Movement in Canada," in the second volume, Pp. 445-523.

Arthur Daniel Hart's **The Jew in Canada** (Toronto, 1926) carries Belkin's summary of "Jewish War Relief activities in Canada" (by S. K. B., Pp. 524-27) and his "Jewish Colonization in Canada," (Pp. 483-88).

His **Through Narrow Gates, a Review of Jewish Immigration, Colonization and Immigrant Aid Work in Canada, 1840-1940** was issued by the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Jewish Colonization Association in 1966. (xi, 235 p.)

After his retirement to live with his daughter in California, Mrs. Freda Bruser, Belkin continued his very close association with Canadian Jewry and with the Canadian Jewish Congress. When he passed away, many of his papers and books were placed with the National Archives of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

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FOREWORD

by

SAUL HAYES, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.

The second issue of the renewed series of Canadian Jewish Archives deals with a problem which arose in Montreal in the 1920's concerning the public schooling of the Jewish children.

This inventory prepared by David Rome lists the holdings of the National Archives of the Canadian Jewish Congress on this subject. It is intended as a tool for those interested in this chapter of our history; it is not a history or even an outline of these annals.

But even this restricted character of this listing brings to life very vividly an important period of Canadian Jewish history. The quickest glance at this listing, like the reading of the headlines of the newspapers as we walk past a newsstand, gives us an exciting, even though at times an incorrect, impression of what happened.

From the earliest days the particular character of education in Quebec, fixed in the federal constitution, left the position of the Jews unclear. Montreal Jews have therefore been adjusting to the evolving social and educational conditions for a century.

The year 1903 marked one important stage in this process. That year the law fixed a relationship with the Protestant community which continued satisfactorily for two decades.

II

But by 1920 the sheer change in demographic statistics if nothing else created dissatisfactions which needed resolution. This did not come easily.

Willy nilly, the Montreal community found itself at the centre of a profound conflict of complex contemporary involvement, and of developments pregnant for the future.

Great principles of education and of social structure were highlighted in the debate: questions of the Canadian constitution, the relations between church, religion and the state, the mechanisms of policy and of politics, of majority and minority rights. The discussion involved problems of the segregation of Jewish children and of group mingling. It brought into question the nature and the purposes of the educational process, issues of law and of administration, of the rights of denominations in Quebec and in Canadian society, of representation of the Jewish group.

Internal basic differences within the Jewish community emerged, reflecting philosophies of communal organization and of the mechanism of its survival.

Social philosophies which were developed in Quebec and in Ottawa, in London, Rome and Odessa clashed in Montreal.

The conflict came to involve important Canadian personalities such as the long-time premier of Quebec, the Hon. L.A. Taschereau; the provincial secretary, the Hon. Athanase David; Cardinal Rouleau of the ancient see of Quebec; Mgr. Georges Gauthier, Archbishop of Montreal; Louis St. Laurent, later to serve as prime minister of Canada; the renowned

nationalist editor and orator Henri Bourassa; the judges of august courts, and -- to demarcate between the noble and the obscene -- Adrien Arcand, the Canadian Fascist leader.

The needs of the hour gave birth to ad hoc institutions within the Jewish community. In the sad absence of a Canadian Jewish Congress, the leaders of the Baron de Hirsch Institute acted at first for the community. After all, they had been active in questions of public schooling and of education for many decades before this crisis; they had long negotiated with the government and with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners to good effect. Their Legislative Committee had an enviable record of achievement in the provincial legislature and at Ottawa. The Jewish Education Committee they established under the chairmanship of Prof. - Rabbi Nathan Gordon might well have been considered adequate for the situation.

But this was a new age in Canadian Jewish history. A new community was on the scene, with new problems, new approaches, new institutions, new spokesmen. So we quickly find new structures in existence: The Jewish Community Council (the Va'ad Ho'Ir), the Poale Zion, the Workmen's Circle, the Separate Schools Committee.

The different ideologies and objectives within the Jewish community brought forth new articulate leaders of stature. Among the protagonists: the selfless philanthropist and leader of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, Michael Hirsch; the learned advocate and dedicated defender of community

interests, Henry Weinfield, K.C.; Peter Bercovitch, one of the early political figures in Montreal Jewry; Michael Garber, outstanding legal champion of liberal causes and of Zionism and activist for Jewish cultural institutions, later to become one of the respected leaders of the Canadian community; Simon Belkin, consistent ideological guide of the Labor Zionist movement, long associated with overseas relief work and with the Jewish Colonization Association in Canada; H.M. Caiserman, energetic worker for the Canadian Jewish Congress; Leiser Zuker, Poale Zionist and leader in the J.L. Peretz School; Louis Fitch, Sorbonne-trained lawyer, Zionist, stormy petrel -- a gallery well worthy of appreciation and of memorializing.

There were important, and often dramatic, meetings of the principals in the Montefiore Club, the Prince Arthur Hall, in the offices of the prime minister and of the Protestant Board, in the legislature, in court chambers in Quebec, Ottawa and in London; in private conferences off the record, in negotiating meetings to hammer out formulae, at closed and open sessions of the government-appointed Special Commission of Nine.

Most democratic were the public hearings arranged by the Commission of Nine and others sponsored by its Jewish sub-commission. There Quebec society spoke with a frankness, even a brutality, for which the historian at least cannot but be grateful.

The record of this controversy is spread over a dozen

collections. The National Archives of the Congress are of necessity incomplete, but nevertheless significant and somewhat well-rounded.

We are grateful to the late A.J. Livinson and to William Nadler for having gathered materials scrupulously at the time; the Congress is pleased to have their collections. Added to the papers of the Labor Zionist and other collections in the Archives of the Congress, the totality is enlightening.

It consists of legal opinions, court records, private communications, stenographic transcripts of meetings, minutes, drafts of agreements, memoirs of conversations, photographs, histories.

In particular we note the usefulness of press reports, editorials, cartoons. We are in a period of history when the press came into its greatest age as a mirror and record of current events.

But the files of the antisemitic journals such as Le Goglu and Le Chameau are an omen of another, more dangerous role of the printed word than that filled by the Gazette or La Patrie.

Hopefully these Congress holdings, thus listed and made available, will encourage the public to perpetuate the records of our age and to entrust their collections to the institutions established for this end.

1. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal:

Jan. 8, 1903: Board received condolence resolution from Baron de Hirsch Institute on death of Dr. McVicar.

March 2, 1903: Special meeting with a Jewish deputation headed by Max Goldstein, appointed at mass meeting of Feb. 24. For the first time the entire Jewish community was represented. Its wish was to place its educational interests in the charge of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, to acquire equal rights in the Protestant schools. Therefore they asked that, in the event this was done, that a conscience clause be added to the regulations so that no loss of marks should be sustained by Jewish pupils by reason of their absence from the devotional exercises or from the study of Scriptures, an alternative study to be substituted for that subject. The Jewish community, recognizing the insufficient means of the Board, would be prepared to support any measure for the increased taxation which might be necessary, and were also ready to remedy the difficulty occasioned through the exercise of their legal option by introducing such legislation as would place the Jewish school taxes permanently on the Protestant panel. Goldstein declared that the Jews, recognizing their position as a minority, neither asked for nor desired that the Protestant public school system should be changed, in respect to its distinctive religious character and constitution.

Draft resolution was read and a consensus reached by both the Board and the deputation: a) that the Jewish children shall, if so provided by law, be identified with the Protestant system of Montreal, b) that the system shall as heretofore be distinctively Protestant and therefore Christian, and c) that the Protestant school regulations shall contain a conscience clause protecting the religious convictions of Jewish scholars. Goldstein stated that a deputation of Jewish citizens would meet the premier in Quebec on March 4, and asked that a committee of the Board accompany it. The deputation withdrew.

Resolution adopted: Whereas an action has recently been instituted against the board by certain Jews and, as a result, the judgment has in substance stated that by law the Jews have no rights in the public schools of this country, either Roman Catholic or Protestant; we hereby declare our opinion that this glaring anomaly and injustice, which deprives so large and respectable an element of our population as the Hebrew people of their rights as regards elementary education, should be removed. Further, we declare our readiness to cooperate with our Jewish fellow citizens in seeking such equitable remedial legislation as will remove this inequality. At the same time we must call the attention of our Protestant constituents to the danger there is that their rights may be imperilled while the wrongs of the Jews are being rectified. If the non-Christian elements of the community are made a charge upon the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, while the revenue from them is so small,

a burden will be imposed upon us which will seriously prejudice the excellent school system that for some years we have labouriously been striving to establish. If the enactments be proposed that all citizens who are neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic have the right to send their children to whichever system of schools they choose, provided always that the school taxes of such parties be distributed to the two systems according to school attendance, we cannot object to the equity of such a remedy. At the same time the creation of such rights, while perfectly just, does not bring to this Board the relief it so urgently needs. It simply means that the financial embarrassments heretofore felt from this cause will continue. Indeed, it is morally certain that with Montreal as a seaport of growing importance, there will be landed here from Europe an increasing number of people of various races, necessarily of limited means, who, it is morally certain, will be to a great extent an educational charge upon this board. In the absence of the single system of public schools which generally obtains on this continent, this constitutes an unjust inequality to our prejudice. At the same time we hereby readily declare our willingness to educate the children of all citizens, whatever their race or religion, provided we have the means to do so, and consider that necessary steps be taken at an early date to secure the necessary revenue for the purpose.

Dr. Shaw and Dr. Barclay were named to accompany the Jewish deputation to Quebec.

April 9, 1903: A deputation of Jewish citizens, (Goldstein, D.A. Ansell, Joseph and Rabbi Landmann) submitted a copy of bill, no. 19, passed by the assembly, about to be presented to the Legislative Council. A clause had been inserted: no pupil of the Jewish religion can, however, be compelled to read or study any religious or devotional books, or to take part in any religious exercise or devotions to which the father of such pupil shall object.

It was pointed out that any conscience clause should, under the agreement reached on March 2, form part of the regulations of the Board and not of the school law. The delegation consented to the elimination of the wording, with the understanding that the necessary change would be made in the regulations of the Board to protect the interests of the Jewish pupils in this respect. It was later decided that the regulations be amended: a) absence from school on obligatory religious holidays shall not be counted against pupils; b) no tests or examinations that count for promotion shall be held on obligatory religious holidays; c) pupils who do not take the lessons in New Testament history shall not be offered an equivalent; d) official representatives must furnish the Board with the dates of their religious holidays.

This was passed after Dr. Shaw had moved an amendment (that did not carry) that: whereas for prudential reasons concessions have been made, under certain exigencies, to the Jews as regards attendance at school on Jewish holidays, the integrity of our system as a Protestant system should still

as far as possible be observed, and should not be imperilled by recognizing the religious holidays appointed by different Christian denominations, except as determined by law, seeing that by such recognition of their various views and customs there are introduced sectarian peculiarities which seriously mar the unity of our Protestant system of which we have heretofore boasted, and must result in needless discriminations inimical to the interests of our schools, and that therefore no denominational discrimination be allowed except as to the Jews.

Apr. 9, 1903: Letter from the Quebec City Protestant School Commission with resolution of sympathy with the recent action by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners with regard to the education of Jewish children.

May 6, 1903: Delegation from the Protestant Ministerial Association headed by Rev. Dr. Hill protesting against the regulation in connection with obligatory religious holidays. The members of the delegation having successively stated the grounds of their objections, and commissioners having given in reply their views and explanations, the deputation withdrew. Verbal changes in the regulations were accepted.

June 12, 1903: Letter from the Protestant Ministerial Association with their resolution of Apr. 27. The opinion of the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been asked and the reply laid on the table. The Baron de Hirsch Institute had asked the Board to nominate a chairman for the closing exercises; Ald. Robertson was named.

Sept. 17, 1903: W.H. Baker, principal of the Baron de Hirsch Institute School, sent a list of Jewish holidays. A letter from Ansell, president, confirmed the list.

Oct. 8, 1903: Absences on Jewish holidays to be recorded as all other absences.

Nov. 12, 1903: Letter from Maxwell Goldstein that, as promised, his school committee had settled the bill of costs rendered by Greenshields, Greenshields and Huneker to the Board, \$143.10, in the case of Pinsler vs. the Protestant Board of School Commissioners; also offering assistance in the efforts of the Board to procure an increase in the rates of the city school tax. Baron de Hirsch Institute also wrote to offer assistance in securing increased tax. The letters were suitably acknowledged.

Dec. 10, 1903: A letter was read from Meldola de Sola protesting against the terms as relating to the Jewish education of the recent circular issued by the Board in connection with the proposed increase in the rates of the city schools.

2. "The School Question in 1903; the agreement between Jews and Protestants twenty years ago -- the men who worked to secure educational rights for Jewish children," reprinted from the Jewish Times, Feb. and March 1903, in the Canadian Jewish Chronicle, Jan. 5, 1923.

3. Typescript of quotations from the opinion of Justice Davidson, Feb. 14.

4. Card, processed, notifying the members of the delegation "which is to meet with government in Quebec on March 5 will leave Place Viger station at 1:45 on March 4."
5. Star report from Quebec, March 5: "School Question is about to be Settled; Montreal Deputation Interviews Quebec Ministers in Regard to Jewish Children."
6. Clauses of 1903 act governing education as regards persons professing the Jewish religion as formulated in the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1909, articles 3046 to 3051.
7. An Act to Amend the law concerning education with respect to persons professing the Jewish religion, assented to Apr. 25, 1903.
8. Notes on historical background of 1903 legislation. (Compiled in 1924)
9. Abstract showing cost of maintaining schools, 1902-3 from Report of Protestant School Commissioners, 1902-3, especially the Baron de Hirsch School; also abstract of expenditures, 1902-3, expenditures to date and estimate for 1903-4 and for 1904-5.
10. Annual examination in Scripture, Baron de Hirsch School, 2nd., 3rd. and 4th. year.
11. Letter of Protestant Board, June 13, re qualifications of teaching staff of Baron de Hirsch School; attached an annotated list of teachers.
12. Resolution of Board of Baron de Hirsch Institute, Nov. 8, supporting action of Protestant Board to obtain additional tax revenues; resolution sent to Protestant Board on Nov. 11.
13. Letter to Protestant Board, Dec. 1903, to the effect that "the president of the Baron de Hirsch Institute will interview J. Henry Joseph and get him to agree with Mr. Jesse Joseph."
14. Editorial in Jewish Times, Dec. 18 protesting against Protestant Board circular which made it appear as if the Board had lost \$35,000-43,000 in educating Jewish children.
15. Witness report, Dec. 10: "Rabbi de Sola Objects to any Distinction being made between Jews and Protestants."
16. Star report, Dec. 10: "Education of the Jewish Children; Rabbi de Sola Complains about Amount of Talk done; Views of Rev. Dr. Barclay."
17. Gazette report, Dec. 11: "Protestant School Commissioners Meet; Rabbi de Sola Protests against Reference to Jews in Commissioners' Circular."
18. Robert Rumilly. Histoire de la Province de Québec, vol. 10, P. 159.
19. Yiddish translation of the act of 1903.

1904

1. Examination paper, Baron de Hirsch school, 5th. year, in New Testament.
2. Report of Institute school committee for March.
3. Letter from W.H. Baker, Apr. 28, to Hutchison, M.L.A., vigorously opposing the petition of the Talmud Torah for a charter.
4. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal:
June 9, 1904: Committee on the Baron de Hirsch school reported. Amended agreement for three years, 1904-7:
a) Institute offers rooms, heated lighted and furnished;
b) Board will give subsidy to pay teachers, portion of salary of caretaker; c) Board will appoint staff; d) School open to children lacking English, or any Jewish children before the fourth year.
Sept. 20, 1904: Superintendent reported that the number of pupils in the kindergarten of the Baron de Hirsch Institute is too large for efficient work. He was instructed to retain the number in attendance and authorized to make such arrangements for their instruction as might appear advisable.
5. List of teaching staff sent to Protestant Board, June 13.
6. Letter of agreement to principles of contract with Protestant Board and copy of memorandum of agreement.
7. Editorial in Jewish Times, June 17, re arrangements made by Baron de Hirsch Institute with Protestant Board.
8. Request for clarification of several points in the agreement in regard to subsidies for teachers, June 20.
9. Acceptance of Protestant Board reaffirmation of the nature of the agreement, June 22.
10. Report in Jewish Times, June 27 of arrangements made with Protestant Board.
11. Letters to several teachers that their engagements cannot be renewed because of new arrangements, July 18.
12. Hebrew teacher is reappointed, Aug. 18.
13. Letter to Protestant Board of Examiners in Quebec in regard to a bursary for one of the Institute teachers, Aug. 22.
14. List of teachers as of Sept. 23.

15. Letter to treasurer of Protestant Board re janitorial arrangements, Oct. 6.

16. Letter to Board, Oct. 11, re applications for admission: 50 in October.

17. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

June 9: Committee on the Baron de Hirsch Institute reported. The agreement with the Institute was amended and approved for three years, 1904-7. According to this agreement the Institute provided heated, lighted and furnished rooms for the school. The Board will give a subsidy to pay the teachers and the applicable portion of the salary of the caretaker. The Board will appoint the teaching staff. The school will be open to all children who lack a knowledge of English and to all Jewish children before their fourth year of schooling.

Sept. 20: Superintendent reported that the number of pupils in the kindergarten of the Baron de Hirsch Institute is too large for efficient work; he was instructed to retain the number in attendance and was authorized to make such arrangements for their instruction as might appear advisable.

1905

1. Report in Jewish Times, June 30: "Baron de Hirsch School closing exercises."

2. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal:

Sept. 15, 1905: Class from Dufferin School will receive instruction in the library of the Baron de Hirsch Institute; List of holidays sent by D.A. Ansell for 1905-6.

Oct. 6, 1905: Miss Sarah Gordon, teacher at Mount Royal School, asked for leave of absence on Jewish holiday. Board decided to transfer her to the Baron de Hirsch Institute school as soon as convenient.

1906

1. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal:

June 7, 1906: Additional first year class to be organized in the Baron de Hirsch School, two sessions daily, mornings and afternoon.

Oct. 11, 1906: Claim of W.H. Baker for \$50 salary arrears met, with a letter of the Board's displeasure that he should have taken advantage of a technicality in support of his claim.

The Board inquired into the teaching of Hebrew in school hours at the Baron de Hirsch Institute school. Refuse \$10 for framing pictures at the Baron de Hirsch Institute since the Institute had undertaken to furnish the school premises.

Apr. 10, 1907: The Baron de Hirsch Institute to be informed that, without inconveniencing the Institute by the continued use of its building for one of its schools, the Commissioners can make provision for the instruction elsewhere of those children who are fitted to enter the ordinary classes of the public schools, and therefore will not require the use of the building after the end of the current year. The services of M.H. Bross, Miss Anna Balgelson, Ida Sigler, Baron Gordon and Ida Schwartz will no longer be required.

Opinion of Greenfield: under the law the Board was not obliged to make special provision for pupils unable to speak English.

Oct. 17, 1907: Letter from the Institute, Oct. 20: It considered it necessary to organize classes for immigrant children unable to speak English, proposed to determine the legal rights of such children in the schools of the Board. Report: all children who have English have been placed.

Nov. 14, 1907: Decision to instruct all principals to admit pupils unable to speak English so long as their parents are willing to accept the ordinary course of studies. This is in accord with the opinion of J.N. Greenfield. Letter from the Baron de Hirsch Institute suggesting conference. Response: since board is accepting all Jewish children, they are no need for a meeting.

3. Editorial in Jewish Times, May 3: "Jewish Children and the Public Schools," protesting against Protestant Board proposal that Baron de Hirsch Institute bear the cost of educating Jewish immigrant children.

4. Editorial in Jewish Times, June 25: "Equal Rights on the Public Schools," objection to Protestant position that they are not obliged to teach "non-competent children," i.e. those who do not have English.

1907

1. Report on the school question on Pp. 8-9 of the 1907 Report of the Baron de Hirsch Institute.

2. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal:

Jan. 10, 1907: Baker requests an additional class; the matter referred to a committee.

Feb. 13, 1907: Board decides it wished to continue to pay the salary of the caretaker of the building directly, and to hold him responsible for condition of the building. Consideration will be given to the representations of the Institute of Feb. 5, but it reminds the Institute that the principal was engaged with their knowledge and approval.

March 7, 1907: Inform the Baron de Hirsch Institute about the unsatisfactory services of the janitor and to demand his dismissal. Letter from the Institute on this matter; referred to committee.

Apr. 18, 1907: The Baron de Hirsch Institute to be informed that, without inconveniencing the Institute by the continued use of its building for one of its schools, the Commissioners can make provision for the instruction elsewhere of those children who are fitted to enter the ordinary classes of the public schools, and therefore will not require the use of the building after the end of the current year. The services of W.H. Baker, Miss Anne Feigelson, Ida Sigler, Sarah Gordon and Ida Schwartz will no longer be required.

Opinion of Greenshields and Greenshields: under the law the Board was not obliged to make special provision for pupils unable to speak English.

Oct. 17, 1907: Letter from the Institute, Oct. 10: It considered it necessary to organize classes for immigrant children unable to speak English; proposed to determine the legal rights of such children in the schools of the Board. Report: all children who have English have been placed.

Nov. 14, 1907: Decision to instruct all principals to admit pupils unable to speak English so long as their parents are willing to accept the ordinary course of studies. This is in accord with the opinion of J.N. Greenshields. Letter from the Baron de Hirsch Institute suggesting conference. Response: since board is accepting all Jewish children, they see no need for a meeting.

3. Editorial in Jewish Times, May 3: "Jewish Children and the Public Schools," protesting against Protestant Board proposal that Baron de Hirsch Institute bear the cost of educating Jewish immigrant children.

4. Editorial in Jewish Times, June 28: "Equal Rights on the Public Schools," objecting to Protestant position that they are not obligated to teach "non-competent children," i.e. those who do not have English.

5. From the minutes of the Baron de Hirsch Institute:

Jan. 13, 1907: A committee appointed for the purpose of studying the question of a new agreement with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners on the expiration of the present arrangement in June. Committee: D.A. Ansell, M.B. Davis, S.W. Jacobs, Lyon Cohen, Maxwell Goldstein, B. Goldstein, D.S. Friedman, Horace Joseph and Michael Hirsch.

Feb. 3, 1907: Agreed that a strong letter be forwarded to the Protestant Board informing them of the intemperate habits of the principal of the school, W.H. Baker, and that the board were no longer desirous of having him act as principal of the school, and requesting them to take steps to remedy the matter.

March 3, 1907: It was decided to write to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners pointing out that inasmuch as our agreement with them terminates at the end of this term, the Board would be glad to have a deputation call on the Commissioners with a view to obtaining their views to any future agreement.

The report of the committee named on Jan. 13, and presented on Feb. 27 be adopted. The president (D.A. Ansell), having vacated the chair in order to discuss the question, declared himself as being opposed. On a vote being taken the motion was carried, the president dissenting. Ansell, Davis, Michael Hirsch, M. Goldstein, Cohen, Jacobs and H. Vineberg were appointed a committee to meet the Protestant Board.

March 10, 1907: Letter from Protestant Board that rubbish had been allowed to accumulate in the basement, that the caretaker has been guilty of gross inattention to his duty and of absenting himself during school hours and of insubordinate language to the principal. The Protestant board demands his dismissal; otherwise the commissioners will close the school after March 11. The meeting not satisfied that the complaints were justified; a proper investigation had not been made; parties unfriendly to the janitor were responsible for bad condition of certain rooms, confirmed by several teachers. Decision to ask the Protestant Board to appoint and pay the salary of its own janitor. Regret that such complaints made at this time when the public mind is worked up regarding the general condition of class rooms, etc. in the public schools. The Baron de Hirsch school was the only institution to be found by the fire commissioners to be in good condition and fitted up with the necessary safety appliances when investigation was made after the recent fire in the Hochelaga school.

Sept. 15, 1907: The meeting had been called to discuss the school question and to decide which way we should approach the Protestant Board of School Commissioners with reference to their paying a share of the cost of running a school. Goldstein spoke on the question of "incompetence"; the Protestant Board could not make that distinction in regard to language. Decided that the hon. counsel and the hon. solicitor (Goldstein and Jacobs) draft a letter to the Protestant Board, that the names of 190 Jewish children who have been refused admittance into their schools have been handed to the Institute and that we have reason to believe that there are a large number in addition who are in need of school instruction; the

Institute feels that the Board has their interests at heart insofar as school instruction to them is concerned, and that they will agree with the Institute that there is an absolute necessity of giving them the necessary education in order that they may become fit and worthy citizens of this country. Further, that as we are advised that the Protestant Board is under legal obligation to educate these children, we are impelled to bring the matter to their attention for the purpose of learning from them what provision they are prepared to make to meet the situation.

Sept. 29, 1907: Letter from the Protestant Board that they would find accommodation for all English-speaking children who had applied for admission to the Baron de Hirsch School. Decision to ask Counsel and Solicitor as to the advisability of opening the school forthwith, and to notify the Protestant Board of our intention; also to inform them that Institute intends to open the night school and to ask what proportion of the grant we should be entitled to, as we shall be glad to receive a contribution towards the cost of running the school.

Oct. 1, 1907: Jacobs reported that Protestants had clearly stated that they would not take non-English speaking children into their schools, and that therefore we should now open our school and protest to Protestant Board in the ordinary way. It was therefore decided that the school be opened on Oct. 2. It was further decided that only Jewish children are to be admitted who have been refused admittance to the public schools on account of lack of knowledge of the English language; that the curriculum is to consist of primary education only; no scholar to be retained for more than six months; that no child be allowed to attend who have previously been admitted to the public schools.

Oct. 10, 1907: Report that the school had been opened on Oct. 2, and that in the neighbourhood of 200 children have been enrolled. Decided to inform the Protestant Board that the school has been opened.

Oct. 20, 1907: Letter from Protestant Board: there appeared to be some misunderstanding respecting the provision made for those Jewish children who are unable to speak English. The commissioners had been under the impression that the Institute was desirous of conducting a special school for the benefit of immigrant children under the terms of our benefaction and independently of the Commissioners. But that if that was not the case, and if the Institute was desirous of having the children educated in their Schools and conforming to the regular curriculum, they would be glad to be informed to that effect. Discussion postponed until next meeting.

Oct. 27, 1907: Decision to write to the Protestant Board that we would take advantage of the offer, and that the Board be asked to assume the cost of the school now in operation by the Institute for the present year.

Nov. 17, 1907: Davis delegated to wait upon the provincial government for support of the night school, seeing that the Protestant Board, which hitherto has contributed towards the maintenance, has withdrawn its support.

1908

1. Editorial in Jewish Times, March 20, supporting Langlois bills proposing election of school commissioners.

2. From the minutes of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, school committee:

Oct. 8, 1908: Michael Hirsch reported that he and J. Goldstein had interviewed Dr. Shaw, chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, pointing out that a number of Jewish children were not able to go into school. Dr. Shaw stated that they had accommodation for the children, and asked that a letter be written to the Commissioners. They had drawn the attention of the doctor to the applications of Jewish teachers who had been refused positions by the Commissioners. Dr. Shaw admitted that they required more teachers and that there was no objection to their being Jewish, but that Jewish teachers were not able to attend during Jewish holidays, to which Hirsch and Goldstein had replied that these teachers could be placed in schools where the majority of the children were Jewish.

Nov. 3, 1908: Letter read from Protestant Board to Miss A. Feigelson that they were unable to entertain her request for a position under their board. J. Goldstein recommended that members of the Baron de Hirsch school committee interview the members of the Protestant Board. Mr. Silver, superintendent of the Protestant Board, be interviewed as to what was to be done with children who were not attending public school on account of the distance from their homes to the school. Miss Feigelson to prepare a list of such children.

3. From the Minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

Sept. 22, 1908: Letter from the Baron de Hirsch Institute about 90 children, with names and addresses, unable to secure admission. Superintendent reported that room is still to be found in the school of the district or in some other accessible school.

Oct. 15, 1908: Decision to await a representation from the parents regarding the rights of a Jewish child to refuse to take Old Testament history as taught in the class.

1909

1. Letter from Maxwell Goldstein noted in minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, with views of a number of citizens upon the questions of the admission of Jewish teachers to the schools and of Jewish representatives to the membership of the board. Letter acknowledged.
2. Reports in London Jewish Chronicle on Protestant Board accusations against Jews in regard to Dr. Finnie's bill, in issues of Apr. 16, May 7 and 21 and 26, and Aug. 20.
3. Witness report, Apr. 24: "Jews and Schools: Rabbi de Sola, in Sermon this Morning, Alludes to the Finnie Bill."
4. Gazette report, undated: "A Jewish Protest; Rev. Mr. de Sola Criticises the Statement at Quebec of Dr. Barclay."
5. Star report, Apr. 24: "What World Owes to Jewish People; Rabbi de Sola in Sermon Replies to Dr. Barclay's Remarks."
6. Jewish Times editorial, July 30: "End of the School Question in Sight."
7. Article by Bram de Sola in University Magazine, vol. 8, no. 4, December 1909, Pp. 533-60: "The Jewish School Question."
-- comment on article in Jewish Times, Dec. 17.
8. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:
Apr. 28, 1909: Letter from Maxwell Goldstein with views of a number of citizens upon the questions of the admission of Jewish teachers to the schools and of Jewish representatives to the membership of the board. Letter acknowledged.

1910

1. Reports in London Jewish Chronicle of May 6 and 27 on Montreal education question.

Goldstein on "The Education Problem in Montreal from a Jewish Standpoint", read at the McGill University Oriental Society, Feb. 21, 1911. 24 p.

1911

1. Text of address by Maxwell Goldstein on "The Education Problem in Montreal from a Jewish Standpoint", read at the McGill University Oriental Society, Feb. 21, 1911. 24 p.

Oct. 10, 1911: Request from J. G. Givern on behalf of a number of Jewish residents of Lennoxville School District for use of a room in that school for daily religious instruction in Hebrew by a teacher to be paid by themselves. Referred to a committee.

The Baron de Hirsch Institute applied for admission of two Jewish children, though their parents are non-residents. Refused.

Nov. 14, 1911: Course of study, organized in connection with the Royal Edward Institute for children suffering from tuberculosis, that of public schools, with the application of the same principles for Catholics and Jews.

Request of Rabbi Glazer for the exemption of his son, a pupil of Mount Royal School, from the study of the Old Testament granted in accordance with the statutes and regulations, but that he is not allowed to take an alternative subject or to receive, as in the case of New Testament study, an allowance equal to the average work of his class.

1. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners: 1912

1. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

Oct. 10, 1912: Request from M.B. Simard on behalf of a number of Jewish residents of Lansdowne School district for use of a room in that school for daily religious instruction in Hebrew by a teacher to be paid by themselves. Referred to a committee.

The Baron de Hirsch Institute applied for admission of two Jewish children, though their parents are non-residents. Refused.

Nov. 14, 1912: Course of study, organized in connection with the Royal Edward Institute for children suffering from tuberculosis, that of public schools, with the application of the conscience clause for Catholics and Jews.

Request of Rabbi Glazer for the exemption of his son, a pupil of Mount Royal School, from the study of the Old Testament: granted in accordance with the statutes and regulations, but that he be not allowed to take an alternate subject or to receive, as in the case of New Testament study, an allowance equal to the average mark of his class.

Amendment of by-law No. 10, passed by the Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, 1912. The Board of School Commissioners of Montreal have it to be their duty to maintain the character of the schools under its control, as essentially Christian and Protestant; that while the Commission warmly welcome as pupils in these schools children who profess other religious faiths; and while they have no desire to interfere in any way with the religious teachings of such children, they do not feel that they have any mandate or authority from the Protestant Christian citizens, whose servants they are, to modify in any degree, or to jeopardize in any way the Christian Protestant character of the schools under their care. Therefore, the Board does not feel justified in employing upon its teaching staff any candidate who would naturally be restrained by their own conscientious convictions from imparting instruction in Christian doctrine as accepted by the great majority of Protestant Christian congregations of Montreal. Amendment lost.

2. Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, June 20: "Historical Week for Canadian Jews, on the admission of Jewish teachers to Protestant schools."

1913

1. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

June 12, 1913: Report that the Committee on School Management had decided on May 9 that the Board reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principle which was recognized by the Jewish community in 1903 when the existing arrangement was made under which the Board assumed the duty of educating the Jewish children resident within the Protestant school municipality of Montreal, viz.: that the Protestant system remain unchanged in respect to its distinctive religious character and constitution, believing that any change which would have the ultimate effect of destroying the Christian character of the administration would be opposed to the conscience and judgment of the Protestant community of Montreal and of the legislature of the province. But having taken the opinion of its counsel, Messrs. Greenshields, Greenshields and Languedoc, that it is legally within the power of the board to appoint Jewish teachers to its staff if it sees fit to do so, and having regard to the large and increasing number of Jewish pupils in its schools, the Board expresses its willingness to consider applications for employment from Jewish women teachers who are otherwise duly qualified according to the law of the Province, reserving to itself, as its both right and its duty, full freedom of action as the circumstances in each case may appear to demand. It shall be distinctly understood, however, that when such appointments are made, it shall be arranged by the principal of the school that every Christian pupil in their classes shall receive instruction in the study of the New Testament from a teacher of his own faith, and shall attend the customary religious exercises so conducted.

Amendment at committee meeting, moved by Ald. Fraser, seconded by Rev. Dr. Young: that this Board of Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal deems it to be its paramount duty to maintain the character of the schools under its control, as essentially Christian and Protestant; that while the Commissioners heartily welcome as pupils in those schools children who profess other religious faiths; and while they have no desire to interfere in any way with the religious teachings of such children, they do not feel that they have any mandate or authority from the Protestant Christian citizens, whose servants they are, to modify in any degree, nor to jeopardize in any way the Christian Protestant character of the schools under their care. Therefore, the Board does not feel justified in employing upon its teaching staff any candidates who would naturally be restrained by their own conscientious convictions from imparting instruction in Christian doctrine as accepted by the great majority of Protestant Christian congregations of Montreal. Amendment lost.

2. Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, June 20: "Historical Week for Canadian Jewry," on the admission of Jewish teachers to Protestant schools.

1915

1. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

May 20, 1915: That the request of the Young Women's Hebrew Association for permission to post in the schools circulars announcing a Biblical bazaar be not entertained.

1916

1. Article by H.M. Caiserman in New York Yiddisher Kaemfer of Apr. 26 criticising the 1903 agreement.

2. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

Apr. 13, 1916: Superintendent submitted list of the religious holidays obligatory upon Jewish pupils, 1916-17.

3. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

March 8, 1917: Permit the Young Men's Hebrew Association, who use the assembly hall of the High School Building, to use a certain portion of athletic apparatus, but they are to pay for repairs of damages and to make returns to the Board month by month of attendance, names, ages of members.

Apr. 24, 1917: Superintendent reported the list of Jewish holidays, 1917-18.

1917

1. Certified copy of City Council resolution of May 7 seeking information from Law Department as to whether a Jew may be appointed to the Protestant Board.

2. Report of C. Laurendeau, Avocat en Chef de la Cité, May 10, to the effect that 3 Ed. VII, cap. 16 (1903) contradicts earlier laws and is therefore unconstitutional.

3. Extract from minutes of City Council, May 28, appointing Mr. Weldon to Protestant Board.

4. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

March 8, 1917: Permit the Young Men's Hebrew Association, who use the assembly hall of the High School Building, to use a certain portion of athletic apparatus, but they are to pay for repairs of damages and to make returns to the Board month by month of attendance: names, ages of members.

Apr. 24, 1917: Superintendent reported the list of Jewish holidays, 1917-18.

1919

1. Letter from S. Belkin to Le Devoir inquiring about the rights of French in Ontario and the west, July 5. Courteous reply from Omer Héroux offering to secure the information from Ottawa and from the west, July 11. Letter from Le Patriote of Prince Albert, Sask., to Belkin about the school rights of the French in the west.

2. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

May 29, 1919: Jewish pupils not taking New Testament Scripture will be given the average marks of the class in this subject.

The National Council of Jewish Women ask for the Aberdeen, Alexandra and Mount Royal School buildings during summer vacations, from 10 to 12 daily for five days in each week, for educational and recreational work amongst the children of their community. Granted, subject to effective supervision.

Nov. 13, 1919: As far as possible the Jewish women teachers to be placed in classes composed of Jewish children.

Decline the application of Michael Hirsch to place in the Berthelet School without charge of fees Nicholas Ullva, Roman Catholic pupil.

Dec. 11, 1919: Superintendent submitted report on the number of Protestant and Jewish children under the instruction of Jewish teachers.

1921

1. Copy of School Regulations of the Province of Quebec, Revised by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. 1921. 88, V p.

2. Letter from Michael Hirsch to S.W. Jacobs, Dec. 29: "Mr. Maxwell Goldstein and myself have been entrusted with certain information relating to the school situation in this city which we desire to discuss with you and a few friends. Will you please meet us on Jan. 2 at the Montefiore Club."

3. Paraffront: Situation Being Studied by Provincial Government with View to Legislation. Montreal of Texas: Suggestion: Neutral Panel be Changed to Jewish Proprietors to Pay Thereinto.

4. Gazette report, Sept. 22: "Protestants Seek Relief in Schools; Committee Asked to Consider Question of Admitting non-Protestants."

5. Gazette editorial, Oct. 3: "The Non-School Schools."

6. Notes on interview between Michael Hirsch and Dr. R.V. Dicks of the Protestant Board, Oct. 4.

7. Gazette report, Nov. 1: "Education Taxes Operate Unfairly for Protestants; Delegation to Quebec."

8. Gazette report, Nov. 10: "Protestant Case Stated at Quebec: Delegation from School Board Told Ministers of Financial Situation."

9. Draft of proposed representations by the Jewish community to the government, suggested by Goldstein, Nov. 13 (2 p.), and additional Memorandum (3 p.).

10. Representations accepted on Nov. 13 (2 p.) and additional Memorandum (2 p.).

11. Draft of petition for presentation to legislature. (2 p.)

12. Draft of Assembly Bill 112, introduced by Mr. Viorin.

13. An undated press clipping, "Bill to Settle School Trouble Provides Neutral's Children May Attend Either School; Panel Pays."

14. Gazette report, Dec. 13: "Tax of Jews Will Go into Neutral Panel: Rate for Neutral Will be Increased to Twelve Mills."

15. Editorial in Star, Dec. 13: "School Taxation in Quebec."

1922

1. Table of pupils in each electoral district.
2. Report in London Jewish Guardian, "Our Canadian Letter," Feb. 17, and copy of a similar report dated Dec. 22.
3. Pages from the Report of the Superintendent, with the minutes of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of May 26, Sept. 29 and Nov. 24, 1922. Pp. 381-410.
4. Gazette report, Sept. 28: "School Question is to Forefront; Situation Being Studied by Provincial Government with View to Legislation; Allotment of Taxes; Suggestion Neutral Panel be Changed -- Jewish Proprietors to Pay Thereinto."
5. Gazette report, Sept. 29: "Protestants Seek Relief in Schools; Committee named to Consider Question of Educating non-Protestants."
6. Gazette editorial, Oct. 3: "The Montreal Schools."
7. Notes on interview between Michael Hirsch and Dr. R.W. Dickie of the Protestant Board, Oct. 4.
8. Gazette report, Nov. 1: "Education Taxes Operate Unfairly for Protestants; Delegation to Quebec."
9. Gazette report, Nov. 10: "Protestant Case Stated at Quebec; Delegation from School Board Told Ministers of Financial Situation."
10. Draft of proposed representations by the Jewish community to the government, suggested by Goldstein, Nov. 13 (3 p.), and of Additional Memorandum (2 p.)
11. Representations adopted on Nov. 13 (3 p.) and Additional Memorandum (2 p.)
12. Draft of petition for presentation to legislature. (9 p.)
13. Draft of Assembly Bill 112, introduced by Mr. Vautrin.
14. An undated press clipping, "Bill to Settle School Trouble; Provides Neutrals' Children May Attend Either School; Panel Pays."
15. Gazette report, Dec. 13: "Taxes of Jews Will Go into Neutral Panel; Rate for Neutrals will be Increased to Twelve Mills."
16. Editorial in Star, Dec. 13: "School Taxation in Quebec."

17. Star report, Dec. 13: "Opposition to Raising of Tax for Education."
18. Gazette editorial, Dec. 14: "School Taxes in Montreal."
19. Gazette report, Dec. 14: "Higher School Tax will not Apply to Individual Jews."
20. Clipping from Star, Dec. 14: "Jews will Pay at Protestant Rate; Not Mulcted more than Protestants for School Taxation; Remedial Bill; Religious Heads are Said to be in Entire Agreement."
21. Undated clipping from Le Devoir signed by Omer Heroux: "Les ecoles juives, un gros probleme."
22. Copy of Act respecting the education of non-Roman Catholic, non-Protestant children of Montreal, 13 Geo. V, 1922, cap. 44.
23. Gazette editorial, Dec. 15: "Montreal School Taxes."
24. Gazette report, Dec. 15: "Protest Proposed School Law Change; Jewish Community Council Sends Telegram to Premier; Delegation to Quebec."
25. Gazette report, Dec. 16: "Misunderstanding as Regards Jews and School Taxes; Individuals will Pay Same Rate as Protestants into Neutral Panel; Companies Taxed More; Messrs. Michael Hirsch and Maxwell Goldstein Repudiate one Jewish Body's Resolution."
26. Letters to editor from Dr. A.M. Lightstone, and reply, Dec. 22, from Ja'akub ben Nasan (H'alevy).
27. Gazette report, Dec. 16: "Disclaimer from Hebrew Citizens; Resolution of Protest from Jewish Community Council was Repudiated; School Panel Change; Message to Premier Taschereau Referred to 'Exaggerated and Unfair Statements.'"
28. Star report, Dec. 21: "School Problem Still Unsettled; Vigorous Fight Waged Behind Closed Doors of Premier's Room."
29. Article by Jessie Abrams in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, Dec. 22: "The School Situation in Montreal; Who Shall Speak for Montreal Jewry?"
30. Gazette report, Dec. 22: "School Issue Settled until July 1, 1924; Jewish Children Remain on same Plane as Protestants; Arranged Temporarily; If Unsatisfactory, Creation of Panel for Jews will be Considered."
31. Report in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, Dec. 29: "Temporary Settlement of School Question."

32. From minutes of Poale Zion Organization of Montreal:
Oct. 6. Text of invitation: "The Poale Zion Organization invites you to a conference on the afternoon of Oct. 22 at the Prince Arthur Hall. There is agitation in the community for the establishment of a Kehillah. The labor movement must express itself on these questions."

Nov. 9. A. Hamlin, national secretary of the party in New York, inquires on the results of the conference.

Dec. 21. Hamlin telegram of congratulations on party victory in Va'ad Ho'ir elections: "Continue with all energies in your efforts for a Jewish panel and for national cultural autonomy for the Jewish community of Montreal."

6. Statement of Protestant Board, Oct. 17, on State of Affairs, Plans of Operation and Maintenance Costs of Operating Day-schools and Night Hebrew Schools, and Summary Report of Enrollment in Protestant Schools as of Dec. 30, 1925.

7. Statements of paraspina contributions of school taxes of Catholics and Protestants.

8. Figures on financial aspect of separate schools.

9. Survey of "The Educational Problem of the Jewish Children of Montreal: The Timely Views of Representative Leaders on this Vital Question," in Canadian Jewish Chronicle of Jan. 19, including views of Nathan Gordon, Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., Rabbi Hirsch Cohen, H. Hirsch, Dr. Dickie, and Lyon W. Jacobs, J. Schwartz and Irving Gandy, Superintendent of Montreal Hebrew Caring Home.

10. Copies of an undated Yiddish article by S. Belkin, manuscript and typewritten, "Theses for the Proposal of a Separate Jewish School Panel," including the constitutional situation, political considerations, the position of the Protestants, financing, and response to those opposed.

11. From minutes of Poale Zion Organization
Feb. 17: Executive decides to invite Belkin, H.S. Chairman and Benjamin Hirsch to a meeting on the school question and to formulate a resolution.

12. Announcement in Bagli, March 18, of "Tomorrow's Meeting of Jewish Community Council."

13. Invitation from Jewish Community Council to later describe to a meeting on the school question, March 19.

14. Announcement in Bagli, March 19, of "Today's Meeting of Jewish Community Council on School Question."

15. Bagli report, March 20: "Interesting Address on School Question at Jewish Community Council Meeting."

1923

1. Report of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal from Oct. 1, 1922 to Sept. 30, 1923. 58 p.
2. Final statement of school roll.
3. Ledger value of nine schools.
4. Sinking fund figures.
5. Per capita ownership of real estate.
6. Statement of Protestant Board, Oct. 17, on Some of the Items of Operation and Maintenance Costs of Operating Devonshire and Mount Royal Schools, and Summary Report of Enrollment in Protestant Schools as of Apr. 30, 1923.
7. Statements of per capita contributions of school taxes of Catholics and Protestants.
8. Figures on financial aspect of separate schools.
9. Survey of "The Educational Problem of the Jewish Children of Montreal; The Timely Views of Representative Leaders on this Vital Question," in Canadian Jewish Chronicle of Jan. 19, including views of Nathan Gordon, Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., Rabbi Hirsch Cohen, M. Hirsch, Dr. Dickie, Ald. Lyon W. Jacobs, J. Schubert and Irving Gerdy, superintendent of Montreal Hebrew Orphan Home.
10. Copies of an undated Yiddish article by S. Belkin, manuscript and typewritten, "Theses for the Proposal of a Separate Jewish School Panel," including the constitutional situation, political considerations, the position of the Protestants, financing, and response to those opposed.
11. From minutes of Poale Zion Organization:
Feb. 17: Executive decides to invite Belkin, H.M. Caiserman and Shloimeh Wiseman to a meeting on the school question and to formulate a resolution.
12. Announcement in Eagle, March 18, of "Tomorrow's Meeting of Jewish Community Council."
13. Invitation from Jewish Community Council to Peter Bercovitch to a meeting on the school question, March 19.
14. Announcement in Eagle, March 19, of "To-day's Meeting of Jewish Community Council on School Question."
15. Eagle report, March 20: "Interesting Addresses on School Question at Jewish Community Council Meeting."

16. Yiddish Bulletin of Community Council, vol. 1, no. 1, Apr. 27, with an article by Wiseman, "Jewish Schools for Jewish Children."

17. Bulletin, vol. 2, no. 3, edited by secretary of school committee, S. Wiseman on Eve of Succoth. Contents include: Wiseman, "The Present State of the School Question;" M. Rosowitch, principal of Milton St. Talmud Torah, "Education in the Jewish Experience;" Rabbi J.L. Zlotnick, "It Is Painful;" H. Wolofsky, "Willy-Nilly;" and Leon Rubinstein, principal of the Peretz School, on "Jewish Education as It Is and as It Can Be."

18. Gazette report, March 26: "David's School Bill Agreed to by Assembly; Two Mills of Neutral Panel for Education of Jews; For One Year Only; Hoped by that Time Problem will be Studied and Solution Reached."

19. Article by Belkin on "The Financial Possibilities of a Separate Jewish School Panel" in Chronicle, May 25, in Eagle May 15 and in Bulletin of the Jewish Community Council.

20. Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle: "The Present System of Education and Our Jewish Youth."

21. Invitation to a meeting of the Jewish Community Council, June 12.

22. Letter to Eagle, June 17 from B. Mechlowitz: "Wants Separate Schools."

23. Invitation to meeting of Jewish Community Council, July 3.

24. Letter from W. Nadler of Jewish Community Council to H. Marler, July 26 asking for appointment for Louis Fitch. Letter of consent.

25. Invitation to a meeting of Community Council, Aug. 16.

26. Invitation to a meeting of Council, Sept. 7.

27. Eagle editorial, Sept. 4: "Opening of the Schools."

28. Article by H. Wolofsky in Eagle, Sept. 10: "Our School Crisis."

29. Letter over seal of Congregation Chevra Kadisha, Sept. 14, authorizing Community Council to act in their name.

30. Appeal in Eagle, Sept. 17, from Community Council, "Do Not Betray Organized Jewry."

31. Incomplete memorandum by Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., on the Jewish school question, Sept. 5.
32. Report in Star, Sept. 7: "Jews May Have Separate School System in 1924; Claim Holidays of Faith Disorganize Curriculum at Present; Premier's Promise."
33. Chronicle editorial: "How are Jewish School Taxes Computed?"
34. Letter to Gazette, Sept. 19, from Joseph Morris on "Education of Jewish Children."
35. Chronicle editorial, Sept. 21: "The New Chairman of the School Commission."
36. Invitation to meeting of Jewish Community Council, Sept. 23.
37. Letter, Sept. 24 from Community Council to Ayme Lafontaine, secretary of the School Commission, that Caiserman and Fitch will present the views of the Council of Sept. 30.
38. Star report, Sept. 25: (S. Wiseman) "Considers Separate School Panel for Jews is Feasible."
39. Report in Star, Sept. 25: "Rabbi (Corcos) Opposes Separate Panel; Civic Figures Show Jews Contribute 40 Per Cent of School Pupils; Segregate Funds; Jewish Taxes Provide 20 Per Cent of Cost of Operating Schools."
40. Report in Eagle, Sept. 27: "\$765,000 Available for Jewish Schools."
41. Gazette report, Sept. 29: "Committee Named to Study Jewish School Question" by Protestant Committee of Council of Public Instruction. Also in Eagle, and in Chronicle of Oct. 5.
42. Report in Gazette, Sept. 29: "Opposes School for Jews; Rabbi Merritt Predicts Calamity if Third Panel is Established."
43. Star report, Sept. 29: "Another Rabbi Opposes Panel."
44. Satire in Eagle, Sept. 30: "The Chief Rabbi of Montreal," by Ben Mordecai.
45. Article in Eagle, Sept. 30, by I. Rabinowitch, "The Small Soul of the Great Rabbi."
46. Letter in Chronicle from Ben Noah, "Rabbi Corcos and the Jewish Schools."
47. Reply by Caiserman to Bercovitch, in Eagle, "Who is the Liar?"

48. Article by B.G. Sack in Eagle, Oct. 1: "Can We Have Our Own Schools?"

49. Letter in Gazette, Oct. 5, from J. Williamson: "A Third (Jewish) School Board?"

50. Eagle editorial, Oct. 7: "We Want the Truth."

51. Invitation to a meeting at the Montefiore Club on Oct. 9, from a committee headed by Nathan Gordon; Lionel Coviensky, secretary. "It will be the object of the meeting to discuss all matters having reference to the Jewish children in the Protestant schools and especially to take requisite measures to prevent the establishment of a separate Jewish Panel.

"It is admitted that this community has never been confronted with a more serious problem than this and you are urgently requested to lay aside all other business in order to be present and participate in the discussion that will ensue." The committee includes Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., Michael Hirsch, D. S. Friedman, Henry Weinfield, Rabbis H. Abramowitz, M.J. Merritt and Joseph Corcos and Capt. Sebag Montefiore.

52. Undated, unsigned statement by a Committee of Jewish Citizens laying down principles to govern the resolution of the school problem: equality for Jewish citizens; co-education with children of other faiths in schools of the Protestant Board; no segregation; engagement of Jewish teachers; Jewish representation on Board; use of some school premises after hours for Jewish instruction. 3 p.

53. Star report, Oct. 9: "Education of Jews Montreal Problem; Means of Overcrowding Handicaps Sought."

54. Eagle report, Oct. 10: "Lyon Cohen for Separate Jewish Schools in Jewish Districts; Debate in Shaar Hashomayim Attracts Thousands; Louis Fitch for a Separate Panel; Nathan Gordon opposes, and Lyon Cohen Proposes a Compromise."

54. Article in Eagle by H. Wolofsky in support of Lyon Cohen: "The Golden Calf To-day."

55. Letter from "Educationist" in Gazette of Oct. 10: "The School Question."

56. Editorial in Gazette, Oct. 11, on "The School Question."

57. Gazette report, Oct. 12: "Jews to Fight Separate Panel; View with Repugnance any Suggestion of Segregation; To Start Fund; Mingling of Faiths is in Interests of Better Citizenship."

58. Editorial in Canadian Jewish Chronicle, Oct. 12: "There are no Jewish Teachers in the High Schools."

59. Eagle editorial: "Respect the Jewish Child."

59. Statement of revenue and expenditures of Protestant School Board for the teaching of the 11,974 Jewish children in their elementary and high schools.

60. Report in Gazette, Oct. 12: "Delegations on New Panel Scheme; Protestant Commissioners to Hear Pros and Cons on Jewish Segregation."

61. Press report, Oct. 13: "Official Figures Show Proportion of Jewish Scholars; of 31,384 Children in Protestant Schools up to Sept. 30, 11,974 of Hebrew Faith."

62. Two summary articles on the school debate by H. Wolofsky in Eagle of Oct. 10 and Oct. 14.

63. Eagle report, Oct. 14: "Protestant School Commission Benefits by some \$50,000 from Jews; Astounding Figures Show that the Report about a Loss on Educating Jewish Children is False; On the Contrary, There is a Profit; Jewish Children Constitute 40% in Public Schools and 53% in High Schools; Jews should Act as Proud Citizens."

64. Eagle report, Oct. 15: "Huge Mass Meeting of 2,000 votes for Separate Schools; Resolution Passed Enthusiastically; Only 22 Opposed; Some Hired Hoodlums Attempt to Disrupt Meeting but Fail; Fitch Address Excellent."

65. Editorial in La Patrie: "School Problem," reprinted in Gazette, Oct. 15.

66. Oct. 16. Long letter from Wiseman to Belkin reporting on the current condition of the separate school movement: on the meeting of the Jewish Education Committee attended by some 60, at which fund was instituted. They had told Marler the Committee on Separate Schools was not representative, as Rabbi Cohen, Fitch and Wolofsky noted when they called on him. Wolofsky is not solid in his support of separate schools. The meeting of some 150 convened by the Rumanian Alliance was not a success from the separate schools' point of view; Caiserman engaged Bercovitch in debate, and the latter responded eloquently. The mass meeting organized by Zuker and Wiseman brought an attendance of some 2,000. Caiserman and Fitch spoke well, although a group of some 30 had come to disrupt the meeting. The radicals are not cooperating, with Schubert confusing the issues by proposing a non-Catholic panel. Rabbi Cohen attacked all Socialists and alienated many radicals from the separate school project.

67. Article by S. Wiseman in Eagle, Oct. 17: "Let Us Understand Each Other."

68. Eagle editorial: "Respect the Jewish Child."

68. Memo on lecture or article, dated Oct. 18.
69. Star report, Oct. 19: "School System Breeding Racial Hatred, is Charge; Jews Debate Whole Educational Problem at Westmount Meeting; Separate Panel; Arguments Against it seem to Reflect Attitude of Majority."
69. Chronicle editorial, Oct. 19: "A Fair Contract with Protestant Board."
70. Article by Raphael Zvi Epstein in Eagle, Oct. 19: "On the School Question."
71. Gazette report on meeting of Protestant School Board, published on Oct. 19: "Jews Disagree on Schools Problem; Opposing Delegations Argue for and against Proposed New Panel; Religious Question; Hebrews Complain of Lack of Instruction in their Faith; Protestants Jealous of Control."
72. Report in Chronicle, Oct. 19 of discussion at Shaar Hashomayim with Louis Fitch, Nathan Gordon and Lyon Cohen on "The Jewish Question from Every Angle."
73. Discussion of Lyon Cohen's role in separate schools issue in B. Figler's biography of Cohen. (Pp. 118-24)
74. Report in Star, Oct. 19 of confrontation of two Jewish groups: "Argue before School Board."
75. Article by Rabinowitch in Eagle of Oct. 21: "The Chaim Yankels and the Hymie Michaels."
76. Gazette report, Oct. 22: "Rabbi's (Abramowitz) Plea for Triple Objective."
77. Article in Eagle, Oct. 23 by Ben Mordecai: "I Propose a March of Protest."
78. Letter in Gazette, Oct. 24 from Kate M. Cooper on "The School Question."
79. Letters in Gazette from H. Turner, from A Protestant and from A Protestant Parent, Oct. 24. Reprinted in Eagle of Oct. 25.
80. Article by Rabbi H. Cohen in Eagle of Oct. 26: "It is Frightening How History Repeats!"
81. Editorial in Chronicle, Oct. 26: "Plea for a United Front."
82. Letter in Gazette, Oct. 27, from A.L. Smith.
83. Article in Chronicle, Oct. 26 by Bram de Sola: "The Jewish School Question."

84. Resolution of the labor conference of Oct. 28.
85. Invitation to a meeting of the Committee of Joint Congregations on Oct. 28 at the Nusach Auri Synagogue.
86. Minutes of meeting of Jewish Educational Committee, Oct. 28.
87. Statement of "Suggestions for Settlement of Jewish Educational Status in Protestant Schools of Montreal." Oct. 29.
3 drafts.
88. Gazette report, Oct. 29: "Rabbi M. Merritt Against New Panel; 'Burning Question' of Schools Created Discussion at Book Club."
89. Invitation to conference of synagogues convened by Jewish Educational Committee on Oct. 31.
90. Eagle report, Oct. 29: "Lawyer Weinfield Threatens Pogroms if Jews will have Separate Schools; Conference of Reform Jews, Captive Orthodox and ex-rabbis at Baron de Hirsch; 'Rabbi' Rosenberg Claims to Speak in Name of all Jews and Wants 'Jew Boys' to have Nothing to do with Education."
91. Article by Rabbi Cohen in Eagle of Oct. 30: "It is Forbidden to Compromise."
-- Response in editorial in Eagle, Oct. 31.
92. Eagle report, Oct. 21: "Large Mass Meeting on School Question in Monument National."
93. Minutes of conference of Jewish Educational Committee and representatives of various synagogues, Oct. 31. (2 p.)
94. Copy of letter to Gazette, Oct. 31, by Leah Abramowitch opposing separate schools.
95. Eagle report, Nov. 1: "Meeting of Synagogues Hears Arguments pro and con Separate Schools."
96. Eagle editorial, Nov. 1: "The Legislature and the School Question."
97. Gazette report, Nov. 3: "Jews of Montreal Oppose New Panel; 21 Congregations Vote for Status Quo with Certain Modifications; Rally of Synagogues; Sentiment of Meeting Strongly against Establishment of Separate Schools; Two Abstentions."
98. Resolution of Shaar Hashomayim Congregation, Nov. 3, opposing separate schools.
99. Eagle report, Nov. 4: "What La Patrie Says on Separate Schools and Patriotism."

100. Letter from Samuel Hersch Abramowitz in Eagle, Nov. 4.
101. Article by B.G. Sack in Eagle, Nov. 4 and 5: "Plans or a Plan?"
102. Letter from Isaac Kadishewitz in Eagle, Nov. 5.
103. Article in Eagle, Nov. 7, by Ben Mordecai: "On Earning a Living, Watches, Ra's and Gramophones."
104. Editorial in Chronicle, Nov. 9: "The Shaar Hashomayim Congregation on the School Question."
105. Gazette report, Nov. 19: "Redistribution of Education Taxes; Protestant Commissioners to Receive \$60 for Children of Certain Foreigners."
106. Column by I. Rabinowitch in Eagle, Nov. 20: "Orthodoxy and Paradoxy."
107. Eagle report, Nov. 22: "Protestants Seek the Right to Do as They Will with Jewish Children."
108. Eagle editorial, Nov. 22: "Do Not Permit this Stain."
109. Eagle report, Nov. 22: "Protestant Treasury Enriched by Half Million as Result of Quebec Agreement."
110. Letter from Nathan Gordon to H. Murray, expressing amazement that the Protestant Bill ignored the Jewish representations, Nov. 22.
-- a similar, more detailed letter to J. Creelman, Nov. 30.
111. Letter of explanation from Creelman: failing response from Fitch to their invitation of Nov. 16, the bill was made public on Nov. 26.
112. Eagle report, Nov. 23: "Protestants Propose Bill which Puts Jewish Children in same Position as Chinese and Syrians."
-- also issued as broadsheet by the Jewish Community Council.
113. Gazette report, Nov. 23: "Jewish Pupils May Outnumber Protestants", statement of J. Smyth; and in Eagle, Nov. 25.
114. Star report, Nov. 26: "Bill to Settle School Trouble; Provides Neutrals' Children May Attend Either School; Panel Pays."
115. Invitation to Bercovitch to attend Societies Conference for Jewish Schools at Monument National, Dec. 2.

116. Invitation to meeting of Jewish Educational Committee, Dec. 7.
117. Eagle editorial, Dec. 7: "Is It Really Satisfactory?"
118. Gazette report: "Of 31,391 pupils, 11,974 are Jewish; Protestant Schools Lose Heavily in Christian Character in 22 Years; Commissioners Report."
119. Letter from Goldstein to J.S. Brieley on school question, Nov. 28.
120. Article by Rabbi Merritt in Chronicle, Dec. 5: "Educational Divisions Fatal to Strong Canadianism."
121. Quebec Official Gazette, Dec. 7, with notice by Protestant Board of application for an act repealing 13 Geo. V, cap. 44 and replacing title 5, cap. 10 of Revised Statutes by new provisions for Protestant control of their schools.
122. Letter in Gazette of Dec. 10 from W.D. Light ~~hall~~ approving the acceptance of Jews as advisory members of the Protestant Board.
123. Clipping from Star, Dec. 15: "Separate Schools may be Inevitable; S.W. Jacobs Insists on Equal Treatment for Jewish Children."
124. Draft of memorandum of tentative decisions arrived at by E.I. Rexford, Dr. W.G. Parmelee and H.M. Marler. (not accepted) (3 p.)
125. Bill no. 150: An Act respecting the education of non-Roman Catholic, non-Protestant children, introduced by Mr. Smart, first reading, Dec. 1923; second reading, Jan. 1924.
126. Invitation from Workers Conference for Jewish Schools, M. Dickstein, secretary, to a conference of labor organizations, Dec. 23 at Workmen's Circle Hall.
127. Undated clippings, "School Question; P. Bercovitch, K.C., M.L.A., Opposed to Neutral Panel," and "Opposes Separate Schools for Jews; United Hebrew Political Association Scores Provincial and Federal Government."
Gazette undated report: "Separate Schools Foster Racialism; New York Social Worker Discourages Segregation of Jewish Children."
128. Copy of letter from S.W. Cohen to Bercovitch, Dec. 19, approving stand of separate schools.
129. A reproduction of a page from Exercices Français, Livre de l'Élève, published by the Clercs de St. Viateur, approved for use by the Catholic Committee of Public Instruction, and widely used in Canadian schools.

129. cont'd.

In a grammatical exercise on the agreement of adjectives (p. 88) the following sentence occurs,

"One would have to be blind not to recognize in the overwhelming misfortunes which have befallen the Jewish nation the divine vengeance wreaked on the murderers of the Saviour and punishing by unexampled calamities the crime which is unprecedented."

130. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

Jan. 11, 1923: Col. J.J. Creelman, K.C., reported that after considerable negotiation with the prime minister and members of the provincial government and with representatives of the Catholic School Commission of Montreal and the Jewish community, the committee of the Board had been able to get the two bills passed at the session of the provincial legislature which had just closed.

Sept. 13, 1923: Principals of Baron Byng and Commercial High Schools to be notified that the children of the Hebrew Orphanage on Claremount Ave., Westmount, be admitted to their schools at the residential rate of fee.

Oct. 11, 1923: Decision to hold a special meeting on Oct. 18 to receive a deputation representing the Jewish community of Montreal, in accord with letter of Oct. 1 from Nathan Gordon, to discuss certain matters pertaining to the status of Jewish children in the schools of the Board. It was decided to hold a meeting of the Board on Oct. 16, in conference with the sub-committee of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, to consider providing for the education of non-Protestant and non-Catholic children in the Province of Quebec as a whole and in Montreal particularly.

Oct. 18, 1923: Special meeting. Also present the sub-committee: Dr. G.W. Parmelee, Howard Murray, Rev. Canon Rexford and Herbert Marler, M.P.

The meeting was convened to receive a deputation of Jewish citizens of Montreal who desired to lay before the Board their views on matters relating to the status of Jewish children in Protestant schools: Nathan Gordon, Max Goldstein, K.C., Michael Hirsch, Lionel Coviensky, Rabbi Joseph Corcos, Rabbi H. Abramowitz, David S. Friedman, S.L. Freedman, John Michaels, Rabbi M.J. Merritt. These gentlemen were stated to represent a section of the Jewish community which is content, in the main, with the existing arrangements as between Protestants and Jews.

They were accompanied by the following as representing another section which is desirous of bringing about the establishment of a separate system of Jewish schools in the city: Louis Fitch, Rabbi H. Cohen, L. Solomon, Michael Garber, H.M. Caiserman, L. Zucker, Isaac Lande, J. Wiseman.

The chairman made it clear that it was not the intention of the Board to engage in a general discussion, but that views would be heard. Following the usual procedure of the Board in such cases, the matter would have their serious consideration

with a view to any action taken being in the best interests of all concerned. It had been the intention of having Mr. Bercovitch present as chairman of both groups, but unfortunately Mr. Bercovitch was in the hospital.

Mr. Gordon said that it was not possible to state with any accuracy the proportion of the Jewish community each group represented, but for his own side they claimed to be in a position to speak for a very large and influential section of the Jewish ratepayers, organizations and incorporated companies. Mr. Goldstein denied that the Jews had any wish to interfere in, or control, the administration of the Protestant Board, and felt sure there were no difficulties that could not be amicably solved.

Fitch also thanked the Board for what they had accomplished in the education of Jewish children. He made it clear that nothing short of the establishment of a Jewish panel and of separate Jewish schools would satisfy the groups he represented.

Rabbi Abramowitz, Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Michaels spoke in favour of a continuation of the present plan, and Rabbi H. Cohen and Garber expressed agreement with Mr. Fitch.

Nov. 8, 1923: Draft of a bill to replace the act of 1903 prepared by C. Laurendeau, K.C., was submitted. The Board approved the general principle embodied in the draft bill, and authorized the legislative committee to take all necessary steps.

Nov. 16, 1923: Special meeting to consider a revised and completed draft. Col. Creelman had been in touch with Dr. Parmelee. New draft contained certain alterations and additions suggested by Dr. Parmelee which were necessary so that the proposed legislation would apply to the whole province. The Board agreed to the draft; copies are to be sent to Mr. Gordon and to Mr. Fitch with an intimation that the Board is agreeable to meet representatives of the two bodies in order to discuss the provisions of the proposed new bill if request be made to that effect.

Dec. 13, 1923: Chairman Creelman reported that the bill was being promoted. No protests had yet been received; expression of approval and support had come from the Protestant school trustees of Outremont, Verdun and Montreal West. The bill would be introduced by Brig.-Gen. Smart in the Lower House and by the Hon. Henry Miles in the Upper House.

Feb. 9, 1924: Special meeting called to decide what action should be taken in regard to the bill now before the legislature. Decided to inform the prime minister that Gen. Smart would be requested to use his best effort to secure its adoption.

Feb. 14, 1923: Chairman reported verbally progress on behalf of the committee on legislation

131. Manuscript article, undated, by S. Belkin, Yiddish, "The School Taxes and a Jewish Panel."

132. Another article by Belkin. "To Understand whether Jews can support a Jewish Panel --"

1924

1. The archivists of Canadian Jewry are indebted to William Nadler, executive secretary of the Jewish Community Council of Montreal (the Va'ad Ho'ir), who prepared a typescript compendium of documents on the school question, centering on the Commission of Nine and on the consequent litigation.

The first section of this bound volume contains the order and the inscription for hearing the case by the Court of Appeal at Quebec; the order-in-council appointing the Commission; its general report; the memorandum of the Protestant members of the Commission; the memorandum of the majority of Jewish members of the Commission (Hirsch and Cohen); the skeleton plan they proposed for the solution of the non-Catholic school problem; memorandum, explanation and reasons for suggested plans by Ald. J. Schubert; conclusion of general report of the Commission.

Section Two contains the legal opinions of Eugene Lafleur of Nov. 11 and Dec. 8, and of Wallace Nesbitt of Dec. 9, 1924.

Section Three documents the legislation, the educational bills; reports and legal history. This includes the Quebec School Law of 1903, 3 Ed. VII, cap. 16, secs. 1 to 6, as restated in the Revised Statutes of 1909, chap. X, articles 3046 to 3051; section 17 and 48 of the 1869 act 32 Vict. 1869, cap. xvi.; legal reasoning by A.J. Livinson establishing the validity of the sections of the Revised Statutes of 1909; the act of 1922/23; resolution of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, Jan. 21, 1924 recommending no change existing legislation; minutes of the Protestant Committee of Sept. 29, Nov. 24, 1922, and other extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1922-23; the draft of a bill on Jews in the Protestant school structure prepared by G.W. Parmelee, secretary of the Protestant Committee; a leaflet printed by the Jewish Community Council, in English and in Yiddish, containing the bill and critical comments; extracts from the History of Education, (Ontario normal school manual) (1918. Pp. 228-32), dealing with Quebec.

The fourth section, on statistics, includes notes from the Report of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal, 1847-71 (Montreal, Gazette, 1872) and from the reports of 1886-89, culled by Livinson; also from annual reports made available to Mr. Livinson by H.J. Silver, superintendent of Protestant schools; and figures from annual financial reports of the Protestant Board supplied to Mr. Livinson by Mr. Scott, treasurer of the Board; data from Canada Year Book, 1922-23, and from the Statistical Year Book of the Province of Quebec, 1923.

Section Five documents the financial situation of the various school municipalities; of the Island of Montreal actually under the jurisdiction of the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal, and includes tables on the value of Protestant taxable property; their assets and liabilities; revenue and

expenditure; school statistics; detailed statements of the municipalities of Coteau St. Pierre, Hampstead, Lachine, Outremont, Pointe aux Trembles, Saint Laurent, Sault au Recollet, Town of Mount Royal, Verdun and Westmount. Also tables on school municipalities on the Island of Montreal not immediately adjoining the territory actually under the jurisdiction of the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal, giving the total taxable property, assets and liabilities, and school statistics.

Section Six records the replies to questions posed by the Jewish commissioners on the Commission of Nine in 1924 to school authorities in a number of cities in regard to holiday absences, religious studies and conscience clauses. The volume contains the replies from London, Manchester, Bradford and Leeds in England; from Halifax, Saint John, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver; and from Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Albany, New York, Providence, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Youngston, Minneapolis, Des Moines, El Paso, Los Angeles, Denver, San Francisco, and Dayton.

The seventh section consists of very faithful records of conferences and private meetings with the Jewish commissioners on the Commission of Nine, Aug.-Dec., 1924. It includes extracts of minutes of three public meetings held by the Jewish commissioners on Aug. 28 and on Sept. 2 and 3; minutes of the Jewish commissioners of Sept. 22; minutes of the full Commission of Nine of Oct. 22 and 29, Nov. 12 and Dec. 3, 10 and 22; minutes of private conferences of Jewish delegates at Montefiore Club on Oct. 16 and on Nov. 13 and 20; in addition, public hearings on the education of Jewish children in the Protestant schools of Montreal were held by the full Commission of Nine under the chairmanship of Sir Lomer Gouin. The volume contains the stenographic report of the presentations and of the discussions of Rabbi H. Abramowitz, Mr. Benjamin, H.M. Caiserman, Rabbi Hirsch Cohen, J.J. Creelman, Louis Fitch, Michael Garber, Maxwell Goldstein, Nathan Gordon, Mr. Lighthall, E.M. Marler, Rabbi J. Merritt, H. Murray, Dr. E.L. Rexford, Henry Weinfield, H. Wolofsky, Dr. Best, Rev. Dr. Dickie, Bishop Farthing, Rev. Dr. Smythe and Rev. Dr. Snow.

The eighth section includes memoranda by Nadler, Victor Doré, the Council of Orthodox Rabbis, a solution offered by Lyon Cohen, memorandum by Maxwell Goldstein, a solution offered by A.J. Livinson, two memoranda by the Jewish Workers Conference, a lecture by Henry Weinfield and a solution by Marcus M. Sperber.

The final, ninth section contains miscellaneous correspondence and information, including a letter from Mr. Livinson to H. Wolofsky; a statement on the United Talmud Torahs and other educational institutions, letters between the Protestant Board and the Jewish Community Council regarding the engaging of Jewish teachers; the protest to the premier regarding the appointment of Hirsch and Cohen; the reply of the premier; a resolution, and another protest to the premier; the premier's reply; a statement by Mr. Garber regarding the Jewish members on the Commission of Nine, Aug. 19, 1924; preamble prepared by Hirsch and Cohen and presented to the full commission on Oct. 29;

article by H.M. Caiserman protesting the appointment of Hirsch and Cohen; protest by conference of 42 organizations; acknowledgement of this protest by the premier; two letters from Rabbi Cohen to the Jewish commissioners, Nov. 5 and Dec. 1, 1924; resolution of Congregation Shaar Hashomayim; address by Rabbi Jacob Corcos, Sept. 24, 1923 and address by S.W. Jacobs, Dec. 10, 1923.

2. Regulations for Schools under Control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, adopted June 1922, revised June 1924. 41 p.
3. Analysis of income of Protestant Board, 1924.
4. Statistics on real estate ownership and taxes paid, 1921, population analysis by wards, Catholic tax income, school enrollment, compiled by A.J. Livinson.
5. Excerpt from J. Adams. The Protestant School System in the Province of Quebec. 1902.
6. Correspondence with editor of Ottawa Le Droit and with L'Association Canadienne-Française d'Education d'Ontario about the Ontario school question, Nov. 4-17.
7. Invitation to meeting of Protestant tax payers of Westmount.
8. Replies from various school authorities on the continent regarding their practice on absence of Jewish children from school during Jewish holy days and on religious exercises, Sept.-Oct.
9. Inquiry, June 27, by Rabbi Herman Abramowitz from Central Committee for Jewish Education in London, and reply from H.M. Adler, July 29. 7 p.
10. Personal letter to Isidore from London, Sept. 19, re Jewish children in schools there.
11. Table of assessments, 1914-24.
12. Memorandum concerning distribution of Corporation school tax and suggestions of the means of providing for the deficit incurred by both the Protestant and Catholic commissions in educating Jewish and other non-Catholic and non-Protestant children. 3 p.
13. A file on Jews in taxation and school financing, 1923-24, including Memo regarding the financial aspect of separate Jewish schools. 1 p.

14. A folder on city school taxation, 1924, compiled by the Protestant Board, office of the treasurers. 6 p.
15. Report by A.J. Livinson for Jewish commissioners on the reckoning about Jews in arriving at government grants. 2 p.
16. Figures on real estate holdings, taxes paid and the tax roll, compiled by city treasurer. 3 p.
17. Jewish real estate holdings, by W. Nadler. 1 p.
18. School tax accruing to Protestant Board, 1903-20. 2 p.
19. List of real estate holdings of Jewish private corporations. 1 p.
20. Extracts from financial statements of school corporations, 1922.
21. Extracts from Adams. Protestant School System.
22. Statements of ordinary and special income and expenditures, 1922-24, from Protestant Board, office of treasurers.
23. Distribution of pupils, 1921.
24. Tax revenues, Outremont, 1914-24. 1 p.
25. Statistics on population by electoral districts. 3 p.
26. Notes for Goldstein and for Jacobs on E.I. Rexford. The Jewish Population and Protestant Schools, dealing with the passage of the act of 1903. Notes dated Oct. 3 and 16. 3 p.
27. Table of Protestant school tax to total school tax.
28. Extracts from annual reports of the Protestant Board, 1874-99, compiled by A.J. Livinson.
29. Memorandum on Talmud Torah, People's School and Peretz School by Livinson, Oct. 6. 2 p.
30. Resolution of Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, Jan. 18, recommending no change in legislation.
31. Letter from Nathan Gordon to Michael Hirsch in California, Jan. 18, about special meeting of the Protestant Committee in Montreal on Jan. 18 opposing changes in the existing law, and reporting that Peter Bercovitch says government will also seek to maintain the status quo.
32. Star report, Jan. 18: "Council against School Proposal; Public Instruction Committee Opposes Protestant Board Plan; No Change Now; Provided for Education of non-Catholic and non-Protestants."

33. Editorial in Eagle, Jan. 20: "Le Devoir and the Jewish School Question."
34. Report in Gazette, from Quebec, Jan. 21: "Montreal School Matters Should Not be Changed; Unanimous Decision of Protestant Committee at Meeting Here; Jewish Children's Fate."
35. Gazette report, Jan. 23: "Persist in Effort for Legislation."
36. Gazette editorial, Jan. 24: "The Schools and School Taxes."
37. Gazette report, Jan. 25: "Bill is Endorsed by Municipalities."
38. Article in Star, Jan. 26 by Dean Sinclair Laird: "The School Problem of Montreal."
39. Eagle report, Jan. 27: "Two Readings of School Bill Without Discussion; Bill which Places Jews in same Category as Chinese got Second Reading in Legislature on Jan. 17 without the Knowledge of those Concerned; Someone seems Interested in Selling Out 13,000 Jewish Children; Says Protestants don't Want Their Children together with Jewish Children and don't Like Jewish Children Winning too many Scholarships."
40. Article by Israel Rabinowitch in Eagle, Jan. 30: "'Quarantine' for Jewish Children."
41. Article by L. Fitch in Star, Feb. 2: "The Case for a Separate Jewish Panel."
42. Eagle editorial, Feb. 3: "Willy Nilly."
43. Invitation to a conference at Baron de Hirsch Institute Feb. 3, convened by Lyon Cohen.
44. Gazette report, Feb. 5: "School Struggle at Quebec To-day; Three Conflicting Delegations Proceed to Attend Public Bills Committee; Two Jewish Factions."
45. Star report, Feb. 5: "Separate Schools for Jews Asked."
46. Telegram from Gordon to Hirsch about blocking of bill.
47. Editorial in Star approving resolution of Protestant Committee: "The Policy of Least Resistance."
48. Report by H. Wolofsky from Quebec in Eagle, Jan. 6: "Committee of Nine will Settle School Question."
49. Star report, Feb. 6: "School Bill Sent to House after Bitter Debate; New Panel Measure Assaulted by Opponents at Quebec

Hearing; Jews Ask Delays; Protestants Refuse Premier's Request to Withdraw Proposed Act."

50. Gazette report, Feb. 6: "School Bill Referrred back to Assembly."

51. Column in Eagle, Feb. 6: "The School Question."

52. Letters in Star, Feb. 6 and 28 by W.J.P. on "The Problem in Montreal."

53. Editorial in Eagle, Feb. 7: "Our First Victory in School Question."

54. Report in Eagle: "Bercovitch Lectures Protestants for not Knowing their own Interests."

55. Report in Chronicle, Feb. 8: "Solution of School Question Postponed."

56. Star report of Feb. 21, from Quebec: "Protestants and Jews Air Separate School Problems; Quebec House Discusses Westmount Member's Bill on behalf of Montreal Commission; Want Schools Entirely Christian; Bercovitch Demands Rights."

57. Undated press report on petition of Quebec Anglican Diocesan Board of Religious Education to the effect that only Christians may teach in Protestant schools.

58. Chronicle report, Feb. 22: "Peter Bercovitch Pleads the Jewish School Question." Also in London Jewish Chronicle, Apr. 4.

59. Gazette report, Feb. 20: "Case for Jews is Pleaded by Mr. Bercovitch; Protestant Board Bill Means Segregation, He Says."

60. Correspondence file of Jewish Community Council, including:

-- Letter asking prime minister to meet delegation regarding bill on status of Jewish children, Dec. 14, 1923.

-- Letter to prime minister suggesting that Community Council be represented on Commission of Nine, Feb. 19, 1924.

-- Letter from Louis Fitch to Hon. Jacob Nicol, provincial treasurer, proposing that Nathan Gordon, Lyon Cohen and himself be named as the Jewish members of the Commission, Feb. 21.

-- Acknowledgement from prime minister of letter from Nadler, secretary of the Community Council, that Fitch be named, Feb. 20.

-- Letter from Nadler reiterating request for Council representation on Commission, May 13.

-- Acknowledgement from Mr. Taschereau, May 14.

-- "Historical Review of the Educational Structure in the Province of Quebec, A.D. 1766 to 1924, and the Case for a Separate Jewish School System", by William Nadler, Sept. 30. 28 p.

-- Another version, including "the opinion from every angle and the various solutions offered,"

-- a slightly revised version. 20 p.

-- another version. 28 p.

61. Editorial in Gazette, Feb. 23: "The Montreal Schools."

62. Editorial in Eagle, Feb. 27: "A Sound Argument in Our Favour."

63. Star report, March 15: "Catholics, Jews and Protestants to Probe Schools; Six Months' Hoist for Bill before Quebec Legislature."

64. Gazette Legislature report, March 13: "School Bill is Given Hoist for Investigation; Commission to be Named; Withdrawal Refused."

65. Gazette report, March 15: "Gain of \$640,000 in Neutral Panel."

66. Article by Reuben Brainin in New York Day, Apr. 8: "Jews and Protestants Quarrel in Montreal as Catholics Enjoy Looking on; Jews Wait to be Thrown out with Insult and Humiliation."

67. Editorial in Chronicle, Apr. 18: "A Clear Understanding Between Jews and Protestants."

68. General circular no. 48 of Protestant Board of School Commissioners announcing change of date in some examinations because of Jewish Holiday.

69. Eagle report, June 2: "Compromise School Plan to Enter into Force Next September."

70. Star report, June 11: "Education Committee Known Thursday."

71. Press report, June 4: "Jews Interested in School Matter; Peter Bercovitch Denies Apathy Because of Differences; Settle Questions; Speculation Rife as to Composition of Government Commission."

72. Letter from the Jewish Community Council to the Protestant Board, June 26, regarding 23 Jewish teachers who were without positions; with letter to Bercovitch asking him to transmit it to the Commission and to have the Jewish Educational Committee join in this effort to place these teachers.

73. Letter from the Protestant Board of School Commissioners regarding the Jewish teachers on their staff, June 30.

74. Letter from Community Council to Protestant Board with the dates of Jewish obligatory holidays.

75. Telegram from Community Council to Premier Taschereau objecting to his naming S.W. Cohen to the Commission of Nine, July 25.
76. Gazette report, July 25: "Schools Inquiry Board Selected; Commissioners will Study all Aspects of School Situation on Island of Montreal; Appointed in a few Days; Protestants, Catholics and Jews will each be Represented by Three Members."
77. Editorial in Gazette, July 26: "The Montreal Schools."
78. Report in Eagle: "Strike of School Children Ended; Children had protested anti-Jewish remark by teachers; Committee including Rabbi Abramowitz, Dr. Max Wiseman, H.M. Caiserman, A.M. Klein and H. Wolofsky active in the case."
79. Letter from Community Council, July 29, to Taschereau reminding him that he had promised, through Bercovitch, that no one who had taken an active part in the school question would be named to the Commission of Nine.
80. Invitation to meeting of Community Council, July 30, to discuss the Jewish appointments to the Commission.
81. Minutes of special meeting of Jewish Community Council School Committee, July 30, and resolution adopted there expressing dissatisfaction with Jewish persons named to Commission.
82. Certified copy, under seal, July 30, of the report of a committee of the Honorable Executive Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, July 31, (French) on the constitution of a Commission in regard to the school system of the Island of Montreal.
83. Press report, July 31: "Jewish Community Council Protests Choice of Jews on Commission of Schools."
84. Letter to Prime Minister, July 31, from Jewish Community Council, with resolution of July 30 protesting against the nomination of the Jewish members of the Commission.
85. Chronicle report, Aug. 1: "Jewish Community Council Protests Appointment of Jewish Individuals on Commission."
86. Letter from Caiserman to Chronicle, Aug. 1: "On the Appointment of the New School Commission."
87. Gazette report, Aug. 1: "Composition of Body to Probe Education Issues; Three Catholics, Protestants and Jews Named for Special Commission."
88. Letters of notification of the appointment of Michael Hirsch and of S.W. Cohen to the Special Commission of Nine, Aug. 1.

89. Star cartoon, "Quebec School Commission Meets," showing Fitch and Bercovitch.
90. Chronicle editorial, Aug. 1: "The School Commission."
91. Star report, Aug. 2: "Jews Complain about Commission; Consider Hebrews Appointed to Study School Question not Representative; Letter to Premier; Consider those Named Have Strong Views in this Matter."
92. Gazette report, Aug. 2: "Jews' Criticism of their Spokesmen; Special Commission on School Problems Not Fully Representative, is Complaint; Judaism is Divided."
93. Star report, Aug. 2: "Order in Council on Schools Probe."
94. Eagle editorial, Aug. 3: "Let us be Clear about it!"
95. Star report, Aug. 7: "Change Unlikely in School Commission; Peter Bercovitch, K.C., Says Jewish Members are Representative; Separate Panel; Is not Favored by Jewish Working Class, He Asserts."
96. Memorandum for interview of A.J. Livinson, assistant secretary to the Commission of Nine, with Aymé Lafontaine, secretary of the Commission.
97. Editorial in Chronicle, Aug. 8: "Jewish Children and Catholic Schools."
98. Column by H. Wolofsky in Eagle, Aug. 8: "The 'Isolated' Community."
99. Editorial in Eagle, Aug. 8: "Should Jewish Girls Study to Become Teachers?"
100. Article by H.M. Caiserman-Wital, in Eagle, Aug. 13: "The School Question."
101. Letter of resignation of Hirsch as member of the Jewish Educational Committee, Aug. 15.
102. Gordon acknowledges resignation.
103. Manuscript letter of thanks from Hirsch to Taschereau thanking him for the appointment.
104. Taschereau acknowledgement of Hirsch letter, Aug. 22.
105. Statement by Garber in Gazette of Aug. 19 on behalf of committee on separate schools.
106. Letter from "A Canadian" in Chronicle of Aug. 22.

107. Column in Eagle, Aug. 24: "Who First Puts Forth the Hand of Peace?"
108. Eagle editorial, Aug. 28: "How Would Men of Honour Act?"
109. Printed invitation from Jewish Community Council to conference on Aug. 26 "in the light of the invitation of the three Jewish commissioners to public hearings, and since it is well known that the Jewish Community Council had already proposed to the Quebec government plans which had been approved by 66 congregations and societies."
110. -- Eagle announcement of the conference.
111. Photos of each of the commissioners in Star of July 26.
112. Article by James Wardlaw in New York America, reprinted in Canadian Jewish Review, Aug. 15.
113. Translation of column by Israel Rabinowitch in Eagle, Aug. 26: "A United Front on the School Question."
114. Letter from M. Garber in Star, Aug. 27.
115. Report in Eagle, Aug. 27: "School Conference Resolves Not to Send Spokesmen to Jewish School Committee."
116. Editorial by H. Wolofsky in Eagle, Aug. 29: "How the Jewish School Question can be Solved." Reprinted in Chronicle, Aug. 29.
117. Star report, Sept. 2: "Jews Divided on School Problem; Louis Fitch Challenges Jewish School Commission."
118. Report in Gazette, Sept. 2: "Vote to Boycott Jewish Nominees; 38 Organizations will Ignore Preliminary Hearings on School Problem."
119. Clipping from Eagle, Sept. 3: "Organizations Conspicuous by their Absence."
120. Column in Eagle of Sept. 4 by Ben Mordecai: "It is all for the Best," and report: "Committee Hears Proposal for Separate Schools."
121. Reports in Eagle, Sept. 5: "While We Talk, the Protestants Act," and "Jewish Children in Elementary and High Schools Taste Segregation."
122. Article by H. Wolofsky in Eagle, Sept. 7: "Segregation and the Solution to the School Question."
123. Report in Eagle, Sept. 9: "Protestant School Commission Opposes Separate Jewish Schools."

124. "Montrealer' raises question of Discrimination against Jewish Teachers," in Canadian Jewish Review, July 25.
125. Letter in Star of Aug. 21: "For a Group of Jewish Girls."
126. Memorandum from Israel Figler re Jewish teachers, addressed to Jewish commissioners, Aug. 24. 7 p.
127. Statement by Figler, Aug. 28. 6 p.
128. Report in Herald, Sept. 3: "Claim Jewish Teachers are Side Tracked; Religion in Schools Discussed at Second Meeting Last Night."
129. Letter to Eagle by Figler, Sept. 9.
130. List of the Jewish Graduates of MacDonald College, 1924, who were left without positions. Sept. 3.
131. Star report, Sept. 3: "Jewish Teachers Make Complaint; Commissioners Informed by Miss M. Pass, No Positions Offered; Want Some Rights; Are Treated as Protestants; Religious Teaching is Problem."
132. Resolution of Jewish commissioners to hold hearings where anyone may present his views, Aug. 21.
-- notice of "semi public meetings," Aug. 21.
-- display advertisements of the meetings; copies of these advertisements were sent to 19 organizations, Aug. 25.
133. A.J. Livinson, secretary to the three Jewish commissioners, maintained a book of minutes of meetings of these members of the commission. They met as a Jewish group on Aug. 25 and 28, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 22 and 26, and discussed their arrangements for the public meetings at the Montreal Technical School. These took place on Aug. 28 and Sept. 2 and 3.
At their meetings the Jewish commissioners touched upon the experience of 1917 when Laurendeau opined that the Act of 1903 was ultra vires; upon the employment of Jewish teachers; upon comments on the school issues in the columns of the Eagle and in the English-language press; the position of the children from the Montreal Hebrew Orphans Home; on representation and on segregation; the case of the teacher who made offensive remarks in class to his Jewish pupils. Mr. Bercovitch was invited to the meeting of Nov. 4.
-- The minute book also contains the record of the public meetings.
The book also includes notes on the conferences of the commissioners of Sept. 11, and 12, Oct. 22 and 29, Nov. 12, and Dec. 3, 10 and 22. These discussions appear to have been incoherent, with the commissioners reiterating, without discussing or debating, their positions and not attempting to harmonize them.
The minute book includes the full reports of the private conferences of Jewish delegates convened by the Jewish commissioners at the Montefiore Club on Oct. 16, Nov. 13 and 20.

134. Mr. Livinson also prepared two scrap books mostly of clippings on the school question, most of them of 1924. It is a fairly complete collection of cuttings from the English-language press, with a good many from the Yiddish and the French.

135. Advertisements of notice of public meetings sent to 32 organizations on Aug. 26. Invitations sent on Sept. 12. Announcements had been made on Aug. 28, Sept. 2 and 3.

136. Minutes of public meetings of the Jewish commissioners of Aug. 28 and Sept. 2 and 3.

137. Credentials carried by Capt. W.S. Montefiore and M.M. Sperber from the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue to public meetings, dated Sept. 27.

138. Text of opening remarks of Hirsch, manuscript and type-script.

139. Star report, Aug. 29: "Jewish School Delegates Meet; Section of Provincial Commission Threshing out Jewish School Problems; No Separation; Is Attitude of Jewish Members on Provincial School Tangle."

140. Stenographic report of statement by M. Sperber on behalf of Shearith Israel Congregation, Aug. 28 (5 p.)

141. Column in Eagle, Aug. 31: "Words, Words, Words."

142. Column in Eagle by Yankel Schmid, Sept. 1: "Truth Serum."

143. Editorial in Eagle, Sept. 3: "The New School Year."

144. Resolution of Montreal Council of Social Agencies opposing separate schools, March 3.

145. Text of lecture by Weinfield, Sept. 5.
-- another text, no date. (7 p.)

146. Memorandum concerning the Solution of the Protestant-Jewish School Problem, by Jewish Workers' Conference; H. Auerbach, chairman; M. Dickstein, sec. 4 p.

147. Unsigned memorandum of Committee of Jewish citizens. (3 p.)

148. "A Plan for the Solution of the School Question," by H. Wolofsky. (2 p.)

149. Memorandum to Commission by Caiserman, Aug. 28. (4 p.)

150. Report in Gazette, Sept. 4: "Case for Jewish Schools Argued; Jewish Members of Government Commission Hear Plea for Another Panel; Overstayed Welcome."

151. Star report, Sept. 4: "Jews Plead for Separate Panel; Hebrew School Commissioners Faced by Separatists Last Night; Claim National Characteristics Lost under Present System."
152. Herald report, Sept. 4: "Jewish Appeal for Separate Schools Here; Commissioners Told that Hebrew Working Men Favour Own Schools."
153. Eagle report, Sept. 4: "Commission Hears Demand for Separate Jewish Schools."
154. Letter to Chronicle from S.A. Wevrick, Sept. 5: "Jewish Children and the Cost of a High School Education."
155. Report in Eagle: "Organizations conspicuous by their Absence at the Hearings on the School Question," by Rabinowitch; also in Chronicle of Sept. 5.
156. Interview in Eagle of Sept. 7: "Principal of Baron Byng High School Declares Why the Jewish High School Pupils were Segregated from the Christians."
157. Humorous essay by Ben Mordecai in Eagle, Sept. 7.
158. Resolution of Dufferin School Graduates Society re scholarship, Aug. 18.
159. Resolution of Dufferin School Graduates Society urging more Jewish teachers, Sept. 2.
160. Resolution of Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity demanding Jewish representation of Protestant Board, Sept. 2.
161. Statement of Jewish Educational Committee submitted by Gordon to Hirsch favouring a national, or at least non-Catholic school system, but opposing a Jewish separate panel. Sept. 12. (5 p.)
162. Memorandum from Goldstein to Jewish commissioners proposing a common school system for Montreal non-Catholics, Sept. 10. (2 p.)
163. Yiddish letter from L. Axelrod, Sept. 2.
164. Letter from Bnai Jacob Congregation demanding Jewish representation on Protestant Board, Sept. 18.
165. Letter from Council of Jewish Women expressing confidence in the Jewish commissioners, Oct. 6.
166. Letter from Rabbi Cohen to Jewish commissioners in support of separate schools for Jews, Oct. 27. (2 p.)

168. Editorial in Chronicle, Oct. 17: "Christian Ethics and the School Question."
169. Offer of land by J.J. Lausson for any school that may be built, Oct. 2.
170. Note regarding Bercovitch' interest in the exclusion of Jewish pupils from the High School of Montreal.
171. Letter from Robert Hirsch, Sept. 3 to Jewish section of Commission of Nine transmitting Shaar Hashomayim resolution of Nov. 3, 1923 supporting status quo "with the proviso that the injustice now irritating the Jewish community be removed."
172. Memorandum from Goldstein for Jewish commissioners. Sept. 10. (2 p.)
-- acknowledgement of copy by E. Lafleur, Sept. 16.
173. Minutes of conference of Jewish commissioners, Sept. 22.
174. Exchange of correspondence re MacKay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes.
-- Memorandum of interview between A.Z. Cohen, J. Kellert and M. Bernfeld, June 4. (3 p.)
-- Letter from A.Z. Cohen, president of Baron de Hirsch Institute, to D. Kirsch, chairman of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, June 19.
-- Letter from MacKay Institute to A.Z. Cohen, inquiring whether Federation has made a decision in regard to the Jewish children in the institution, Sept. 2.
-- Letter from A.Z. Cohen to Hirsch reporting on problem. Sept. 16.
175. Eagle report, Sept. 24: "Jewish Pupils Removed from MacKay Institute." Also column by I. Rabinowitch: "Our Deaf Mutes."
176. Letter from Premier Taschereau to Hirsch thanking him for his "tactful" opening remarks, Sept. 8.
177. Draft of letter to Taschereau inquiring about probable date of meeting; in Hirsch handwriting.
-- Taschereau letter to Hirsch; reply to inquiry by Livinson: Commission will sit shortly. Sept. 12.
178. Invitation from Taschereau to meeting of commissioners, Sept. 15.
179. Star report, Sept. 18: "School Inquiry Opens on Sept. 30."
180. Invitation from prime minister to S.W. Cohen to a meeting on Sept. 15 regarding the initial work of the commission, Sept. 11.

181. Invitation to, and minutes of, meetings of Commission of Oct. 22 and 29, Nov. 5 and 12, Dec. 3 and 10 and 18 (postponed to Dec. 22).
182. Letter to commissioners from J. Bronstein, Sept. 8.
183. Fitch letter of inquiry as to date of commission session, Sept. 18; reply: Sept. 30.
184. Stenographic reports of sessions of Commission of Oct. 6 and 9, dealing with powers of Catholic Commission and with finances of Verdun (79 and 70 p.)
185. Invitations to public meetings convened by Commission of Nine on Sept. 30, Oct. 6, 9 and 10. Also legal notice of meetings.
186. Stenographic report of public hearings sponsored by Commission, Sept. 30 - Oct. 13, including statements by Rabbis H. Abramowits, Merritt and H. Cohen, Messrs. Benjamin, H.M. Caiserman, Fitch, M. Garber, Goldstein, Gordon, H. Weinfield, H. Wolofsky as well as by Drs. James Smythe, S.B. Snow, R.W. Dickie, E.I. Rexford, Best and J.J. Creelman, Bishop Farthing, Judge Howard, Messrs. J.J. Creelman, W.D. Lighthall, H.M. Marler and H. Murray. (325 p.)
187. Stenographic report of statement by Dr. Best of the Theological Colleges of McGill University. (13 p.)
188. Star report, Oct. 2: "Status Quo for Jews in Schools Urged by Marler; Says Protestant Board Chairman Disregards Human Element; Other Criticism of His Speech; Several Argue in Favour of 'No Change.'"
189. La Presse report, Oct. 1: "Le problème de l'education des enfants des Israélites."
190. Gazette report, Oct. 1: "Jewish Factions Anxious to Have Separate Schools; Three Spokesmen Expressed View of Groups Favoring New Commission; Protestants' Problem."
191. Star report, Oct. 1: "Protestants will Fight for Religious Rights; Dislike Educating Jews in their Schools under Present Conditions; Costs More than Allowance; Separate Panel Urged; Holiday Interference."
192. Article in Chronicle by H.W.: "What Did We Learn from the First Session of the Commission?"
193. Le Canada report, Oct. 1: "Les comités éducationnels et l'education des enfants juifs."
194. Eagle report, Oct. 1: "Jewish Holidays and Jewish Teachers Hamper Aims of Protestant Schools, Says Creelman."

195. La Patrie report, Oct. 1: "La situation scolaire des Protestants et des Juifs; elle a été longuement exposée devant les commissaires du gouvernement hier."
196. La Patrie report, Oct. 2: "Ils sont en faveur du statu quo."
197. Column by I. Rabinowitch in Eagle, Oct. 2: "Holidays, So Called."
198. Star report, Oct. 2: "Jews Do Not Want Separate Schools; Peter Bercovitch Says Separatist Idea has been Repudiated."
199. Star report, Oct. 2: "Persecution of Jewish Children is Charged before School Commission; Present System Divides Parents from Children; Urges Separate Schools as Remedy for Present Situation; Regret Hostility; Canon Rexford Denies any Desire to 'Kick Out Jews.'"
200. Editorial in Chronicle, Oct. 3: Protestant intransigence is driving all Montreal Jews to a common stand for separate schools: "Coming Together on the School Question."
201. Eagle report, Oct. 3: "Jewish Parents Requested that their Children should not have Jewish Teachers, Says Creelman."
202. Column by Wolofsky in Eagle, Oct. 3: "No Matter how You Put the Sick man, It Hurts."
203. La Patrie report, Oct. 3: "Les Juifs ne veulent pas de changements; qu'on leur enseigne leur langue et leur religion et ils seront satisfaits."
204. Gazette report, Oct. 3: "Less Trouble with Jewish Holidays; Col. Creelman's Figures Indicate Fewer Protestant Children are Incommoded; Financiers' Viewpoint; Howard Murray for Joint Stock Companies Objects to Intensive Hebraic Instruction."
205. Le Devoir report, Oct. 3: "Le problème Juif, des représentants Juifs continuent à faire connaître leurs opinions; l'un veut une réforme, l'autre le statu quo, et un troisième des écoles séparées."
206. Cartoons of each of the commissioners, in Star, Oct. 3, by Le Messurier.
207. Report in Le Canada, Oct. 3: "Tous les Juifs de Montréal sont en faveur du statu quo; M. Peter Bercovitch, député de Saint Louis à la Législature, déclare qu'il n'y a pas 500 Juifs sur Tout l'Isle de Montréal qui ne soient pas satisfaits du système scolaire actuel."
208. Cartoons of each of the commissioners in La Presse, Oct. 1. by J.M.M.

209. Photograph of the commissioners in La Presse, Oct. 6.
210. Column by Rabinowitch in Eagle, Oct. 6: "The Challenge to Mr. Peter Bercovitch."
211. Gazette editorial, Oct. 7: "The School Question."
212. Editorial in Star, Oct. 8: "The School Problem."
213. Letter from Garber to Star in response to Bercovitch: "Jewish Workers and School Question."
214. Chronicle report, Oct. 3: "The School Commission Commences its Work."
215. Column by Wolofsky in Eagle, Oct. 9: "The Present Stand of our Protestant Friends."
216. Gazette reports of Oct. 10: "Want Protestants to Rule Schools; Petition Circulated which Asks Government to 'Restore Protestant Rights;' Offset Act of 1916; Document Drawn up by Anglican Diocese of Quebec Cites Appointment of Jewish Teachers," and "Urge Protestants to Hold Schools; Bishop Farthing and Mr. Justice Howard Address School Board; Uphold Christianity; Speakers See Non-Christian Element as Menace to Civilization Based on Christian Principles."
217. Star report, Oct. 10: "Favor Exclusion of non-Christians from Protestant Schools; Bishop Farthing and Mr. Justice Howard Support the Protestant Board; Preserve Christian Influence; Status Quo Will Arouse Antagonism."
218. Editorial in Herald, Oct. 9: "Montreal's School Problem."
219. Report of lecture by Judge Scott of Perth before Westmount Women's Club; "Separate Schools are Not Favoured; Dominion System Preferable to One which Exists; Separation is Bar to Unity."
220. Herald report, Oct. 10: "Must Maintain the Christian School Ideals."
221. Editorial by Rabbi Barnett R. Bricker of Toronto in Canadian Jewish Review, Oct. 10: "Montreal School Problem."
222. Chronicle editorial, Oct. 10: "Liberal Minded Protestants and the Protestant Board."
223. Star reports, Oct. 13: "School Control Should be Kept by Protestants; Fear Jews will Get Majority at Rate of Growth; Certain Rights; Non-Christians Should Abide by System if Admitted."

224. Star report, Oct. 13: "Bishop and Judge Taken to Task on School Attitude: Rabbi (Joseph Corcos) Describes it as 'Antisemitic and Un-Christian'; 'Sad Commentary'; Jews Were 'Rulers when Judge's Ancestors were Savages.'"
225. Editorial in La Patrie, Oct. 14: "Une question épineuse;" reprinted in Gazette, Oct. 16.
226. Gazette report, Oct. 14: "Bar Jews on Board, Protestant School Commissioners Say; Remove Fear of Hebrew Control and 'Problem' Dies, Commission told; Hearings to End To-day; Protestants will not be Satisfied until their Rights are Assured in Law, Speakers State."
226. Herald report, Oct. 14: "Third Panel Inevitable, Thinks Judge."
227. La Patrie report, Oct. 14: "Une question de religion divise Juifs et Protestants."
228. Column by Wolofsky in Eagle, Oct. 15: "That's Right, Judge Howard and Bishop Farthing."
229. Report in Eagle, Oct. 15: "Jews from Central Europe are Low Element, Judge Howard Says in Address before School Committee; Special Government Commission again Hears Protestant Views; Judge Howard Does Not Want Protestant Children to Mix with Jewish; Bishop Farthing Demands Jews not be Admitted to Control of Schools."
230. Article by B.G. Sack in Eagle, Oct. 17: "On the Christian Character."
231. Editorial in Chronicle, Oct. 17: "Christian Ethics and the School Question."
232. Photo of commission in session in La Patrie, Oct. 18.
233. Gazette report, Oct. 21: "Want Protestant Schools Christian; North End (Protestant) Residents Endorse Attitude of Commissioners on Question; Jewish Representation; No Tampering with Provisions of Confederation Act, Advises Principal E.I. Rexford."
234. Letter to Gazette, Oct. 22 from Gordon on "Jewish School Taxes."
-- Response by Rexford, Oct. 23.
235. Review of Rexford. Our Education Problem; The Jewish Population and the Protestant Schools. (Montreal, Renouf,) in Standard, Oct. 23, entitled, "Educational Matters in Montreal." Another review in Star, Oct. 25: "Principal Rexford on the Educational Problem of To-day."

247. Press report: "Reviews Jewish School Tangle; Principal Smyth Declares it is Question for Legislature to Settle; Lions Club Dinner; Every Demand of Two Elements Cannot be Satisfied."

248. Press report: "David Pleads for Broad Education; Provincial Secretary Spoke to B'Nai Brith Last Night."

249. Report in Gazette, Oct. 12 of conference at Montefiore Club: "Separate Panel Opposed by Jews."

250. Column by Wolofsky in Eagle, Nov. 4: "Not So Many Secrets."

251. Letter in Gazette, Nov. 4, from W.E. Griffith: "The Schools of Quebec."

252. Editorial in Eagle, Nov. 5: "The World-wide Jewish Educational Problem."

253. Editorial in Eagle, Nov. 6: "Cheering and Surprising Statistics."

254. Editorial in Chronicle, Nov. 7: "Jewish Members of Commission Disagree."

255. Article in Eagle, Nov. 9 by Caiserman: "Propose to Betray Jewish Interests in the School Question."

256. Gazette report, Nov. 14: "Anglican Clergy View Schools; Support Protestant Board in Attitude Taken on Jewish Educational Question; Hold Special Meeting; City and Suburban Ministers Emphasize Views as to Safeguards of Religion in Schools."

257. Column by Wolofsky in Eagle, Nov. 9: "Alderman Schubert, You May Speak Out."

258. Column by Rabinowitch in Eagle, Nov. 16: "The Meaning of the Word 'Protestant.'"

259. Humorous column by "Yankel Schmid" in Eagle, Nov. 16: "Salt and Pepper."

260. Letter from S. W. Cohen to Hirsch regarding an incident at a recent meeting.

--Reply from Hirsch in New York: wishes he could obliterate what had happened, Nov. 17.

261. Invitation from Jewish Community Council to a conference, Nov. 18, "to learn what the Jewish Commissioners are prepared to request from the government."

-- Advertisement convening this conference.

-- Notice in Eagle: "To-day's Meeting of Community Council."

236. Letter to Gazette, Oct. 30 from William W. Robertson, "The Public Schools."
-- Another, Oct. 29, from A.L. Smith, "The School Question."
237. Star report, Oct. 17: "Jewish School Question Reviewed; A.K. Cameron of Council of Instruction Discusses Issue (at Shaar Hashomayim); History to Date; Jewish Mothers Enjoy Important Story of Perplexing Dispute."
238. Telegram from Hirsch to Schubert inviting him to executive session, Sept. 18.
239. Letter from Caiserman to S.W. Cohen inviting him to interest himself and to give financial support to the Jewish People's Schools, Oct. 10.
241. Letter from Rabbi Cohen to Jewish commissioners in support of separate schools for Jews, Oct. 27. (2 p.)
242. Statement on efforts of Lyon Cohen. (2 p.)
243. Supplementary memorandum (to the skeleton plan?) addressed to the Commissioners as a possible solution of the various problems, signed by Cohen and Hirsch, noting that separate schools are proposed by "reactionaries on both sides," a plan "Undesirable, unpatriotic, retrogressive and financially impossible." Oct. 29. (3 p.)
-- Draft of this memorandum without remarks quoted.
-- Copy of letter to Fitch and Garber acknowledging that certain expressions in memorandum were unjustified; promising to amend it, remove anything unethical or objectionable.
244. Invitation and list of delegates invited by Jewish commissioners to a conference on Oct. 16 at Montefiore Club, minutes of that conference and copy of statement made by Hirsch.
-- Also of conference of Nov. 13, including telegram of invitation.
-- Also letter to that meeting protesting against the language used by the Jewish commissioners in their memorandum to the Commission.
-- List of invitees, invitation letter and minutes of conferences of Nov. 20 and Dec. 3 and 10.
245. Star report, Oct. 10: "Argues Against Separate Panel; President of Theological Colleges Favors Jews on Board; Gives Arguments."
246. Press report: "Jewish Pupils May Exceed Protestant; Educational Dilemma Reviewed by Collegiate Head at Lions Club; New Panel Agitation; No Opposition from Protestant Board if Jews Want Separate Schools, Says Principal Smyth."

261. cont'd.
-- Invitation to Hirsch from Jewish Community Council to this special conference.
-- Note of regret that he will be unable to attend because of absence from the city.
262. Eagle report, Nov. 20, on conference.
-- Report on conference by W. Nadler in Chronicle, Nov. 21.
263. Text of resolution, as sent to premier, in Eagle, Dec. 1 and in Chronicle, Dec. 19.
264. Letter from the prime minister to Bercovitch, Nov. 29, enclosing copy of a letter he had received from the Jewish Community Council on Nov. 24 disavowing the report of the two Jewish commissioners and giving their support to the report of Ald. Schubert; this was the sense of the resolution of the conference of 42 Jewish organizations that had met on Nov. 18.
265. Eagle report, Nov. 20: "Jewish Children Insulted Daily by Teacher in Devonshire School."
266. Article in Toronto Kamf attacking Schubert, Wolofsky and Jewish People's School, signed A. Benel on "Jewish Questions of the Time."
-- Response in Eagle, Nov. 30 by J. Schubert: "It's Hard to be an Alderman."
267. Editorial in Eagle, Nov. 30: "We Thank and We Congratulate" (Fitch on being named K.C.), signed by Wolofsky.
-- Translation in Chronicle, Nov. 28: "The Provincial Government Makes an Indirect Pronouncement on the Jewish School Question."
268. Draft of additional questions submitted to Eugène Lafleur.
269. Drafts of questions to be submitted to counsel.
270. Livinson memorandum on the validity of 1903 act. Sept. 5.
271. Livinson list of citations of interest in school case in Quebec and Canadian law.
272. Draft of points for an act respecting non-Catholic education.
273. Notes on the Goldstein-Livinson discussion, Nov. 4.
274. Copy of 32 Vic. cap. XVI, with notes on subsequent legislation, Sept. 15.
275. Copy of opinion of Wallace Nesbitt re school question, Dec. 9. (8 p.)
-- retyped version. (15 p.)

276. Memorandum by Goldstein on the constitutionality of the act of 1903. Nov. 5. (6 p.)
-- retyped version. (8 p.)
277. Letter from Hirsch to Sir Lomer Gouin, Nov. 6, with suggested questions to be placed before Lafleur.
278. Letters from Lafleur to Goldstein re the opinion Lafleur was drafting, Nov. 11 and 18.
279. Opinion of Lafleur, Nov. 11. (6 p.)
-- another copy. (14 p.)
-- another copy. (11 p.)
280. Copy of opinion on additional question, Dec. 8. (2 p.)
-- another copy. (4 p.)
281. Exchange of letters Livinson-Bercovitch, Dec. 17-18, regarding Legislative proposals.
282. Memorandum from Hirsch: "What We Ask." Dec. 4.
283. Skeleton plan by S.W. Cohen, draft with corrections by M. Hirsch.
-- another copy. (4 p.)
-- Suggestions to Mr. Cohen. (3 p.)
284. Editorial in Eagle, Dec. 15: "We Pay Dearly."
285. Press report, Nov. 15: "Report on School Question Delayed; Government Grants Commission Extension Until Jan. 1."
286. Letter from Lafleur with replies to questions, Nov. 24.
287. Letter from Lafleur with replies to the six additional questions, Dec. 8.
288. Letter from Nesbitt to Weinfield suggesting that certain questions be posed, Dec. 12.
289. Column in Eagle by Rabinowitch, Dec. 28: "A Bit on the School Question for a Change."
290. Memorandum report from the Protestant Commissioners, submitted to the Commission of Nine, Dec. 22. (6 p.)
-- another copy. (10 p.)
291. Letters to Bercovitch and Weinfield requesting their approval of the draft of the skeleton plan, Dec. 24.
292. Report of the majority of the Jewish commissioners (6 p.), "with skeleton plan annexed" (4 p.) Dec. 29.

293. Memorandum from J. Schubert, Dec. 26. (5 p.) with covering letter to the prime minister. (2 p.)
-- Blueprint of organization of education, proposed by Schubert.
-- Explanation and reasons (unsigned). (4p.)
294. Financial accounting of Committee of Jewish representatives, Dec. 31.
295. Editorial in Eagle, Dec. 28: "Two Judges and the English-language Press."
296. Press report, Dec. 31: "School Report is Sent to Premier."
297. Star report, Dec. 31: "Report on School Question is Sent; Understand No Settlement of Jewish Tangle."
298. From minutes of the Poale Zion Organization of Montreal:
-- Sept. 7: Decision that caucus committee of all Labor Zionist groups meet on Sept. 13. Poale Zion will request a copy of the memorandum sent to the school commissioners by the labor committee.
-- Sept. 30: Meeting considered the undisciplined acts of Israel Medres and B. Lachowitzky which resulted in the stepping down of the chairman at the conference. Medres to be tried by party court. Parnas censured.
-- Oct. 5: Bercovitch to be challenged in the Eagle for the statement he made to the press.
-- Oct. 13: Decision to convene mass meeting on the school question on Oct. 26.
-- Nov. 9: Decision to participate in Jewish Community Council meeting on Nov. 18 only on the school question, not on Kashruth issues.
-- Nov. 15: L. Zuker and H. Reisler named delegates to labor conference on the school question, Nov. 16.
299. Undated memorandum to the government by the Workers' Conference for Jewish schools. (3 p.)
300. Caucus resolution of labor organizations of Sept. 13, confirming the stand adopted on Oct. 28, 1923: not to raise problem of curriculum and religion in the memorandum to the school commissioners.
301. Poale Zion report, Oct. 4, to the Central Committee of the Poale Zion in New York on the activities of the Montreal party in regard to the school question. The report deals with contacts with the Jewish Community Council and with the Jewish labor groups in the community as well as with the violation of internal discipline by Moishe Dickstein and Abraham Parnas. (7 p.)
302. Invitation to special meeting convened by the Labor Conference on the School Question (Dickstein, secretary), Nov. 16; Councillor J. Schubert will speak on the report of the Jewish commissioners.

303. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

March 13, 1924: Written report by J.J. Creelman and R.W. Dickie, the committee on legislation, that the bill was, on the 12th inst., upon motion of the Prime Minister, given the six months hoist. The prime minister on the same occasion announced that a special commission would be created at the present session to inquire into matters affecting Protestant and Jewish education with a view to introducing at the next session such remedial legislation as may be deemed advisable.

Apr. 10, 1924: The Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, clerical secretary to the Lord Bishop, wrote that on March 17 the clergy of Montreal adopted a resolution regretting the action of the provincial legislature in postponing consideration of the bill presented by the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners and reaffirming its support of the Board.

May 8, 1924: Letter from C. Laurendeau, K.C. of Apr. 22:

In his letter of Apr. 7 your president states that on account of the numerous Jewish holidays, specially in September and October in each year, when 80 teachers and over 12,000 pupils remain away from your schools, many whole schools and many individual classes in other schools are more or less completely disorganized, with a resulting loss to, and interference with, the education of other pupils. On that statement of facts your president asks me to answer the following question: Has the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal the right to pass regulations in regard to school districts governing the distribution of pupils in schools and in classes in such a manner as will minimize, insofar as may be reasonably possible, the effect of Jewish holidays upon Protestant pupils? In other words: Has the Board the right to set aside whole schools or whole classes within schools for the sole use of Protestants or for the sole use of Jews? The question does not involve the question of the constitutionality of the statute of 1903 nor the determination of the rights and privileges of non-Roman Catholic and non-Protestant British subjects in this province in regard to education. It is, in my judgement, a pure matter of administration. I am of the opinion that your Board has the right to adopt proper measures to remove the evil complained of, and for that purpose can pass and put into effect the regulations suggested in the question submitted.

June 12, 1924: Approved the annual report, required by section 4 of the act 13 Geo. V, cap. 44, showing the total enrolment of the Jewish and non-Roman Catholic and non-Protestant children to be 14,355 as of Apr. 30, 1924.

Sept. 11, 1924: Record in the minutes the order-in-council of July 30, 1924 for the constitution of a commission.

Oct. 9, 1924: The Rt. Rev. John Cragg Farthing, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, had expressed a desire to attend and address the Board, and Mr. Justice Howard had also intended to be present and to make a statement.

The Bishop spoke at length on the educational problems that are now being inquired into by the Sepcial Commission

appointed by the provincial government: he came to the meeting purposely to express his appreciation, and the appreciation of the whole body of the Anglican community in Montreal, of the stand the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal have taken in regard to the preservation of the character of the Protestant schools and the preservation of the Christian teaching that has been associated with them in the past.

Mr. Justice Howard said that he felt that the Protestants of the City of Montreal had been misrepresented before the special commission by those speakers who had claimed that the Protestants were entirely satisfied to maintain the status quo; in his opinion the large majority of Protestants were not satisfied that the Protestant schools should continue to contain a large minority, which was being added to at an alarming rate, of non-Christian children; the tendency of the presence of such a large minority being to lower the principles and ethical standards by which the Protestant faith is upheld. He knew that the larger element of solid Protestant citizens were strongly behind the Board in its insistence on the maintenance of the Protestant schools upon a purely Protestant plane.

The Quebec Diocesan Board of Religious Education asked the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in a letter of Sept. 16, 1924 to sign the petition to the prime minister and the cabinet: a) that clause 93 of the British North America Act provides for provincial legislatures to make laws in relation to education, but that nothing in any law shall prejudicially affect any right which any class of persons have by law at the time of union, and that all privileges conferred in Upper Canada on separate schools of Roman Catholics are extended to dissentient Protestants and Roman Catholics in Quebec, and an appeal shall lie to the government from any authority affecting any right or privilege of the minority in relation to education; b) that the Protestants in Quebec had in the past enjoyed the right of having their children taught the Christian faith in public schools by Christian teachers, a right granted to all when Canada was made over to England, and merely confirmed by the British North America Act; c) that in 1903 the legislature of Quebec enacted a law -- 3 Ed. VII, cap. 16 -- which has affected the rights and privileges of the Protestants in this province, the first clause of which enacts that persons professing the Jewish religion shall for school purposes be treated in the same manner as Protestant, and shall be subject to the same obligations and shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the latter, d) that in virtue of this act, Christian teachers may be, and are being, appointed as teachers for Christian children, thereby affecting the acquired rights of the Protestants to have Christian teaching by Christian teachers given to their children -- therefore your petitioners pray that such legislation be enacted as will restore to the Protestants of this province, for the future, the right of having their children taught, and their schools governed, by Christians and by Christians only, in all schools under the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. The Board referred the matter to the Committee on School Management.

After hearing the deputation of Henry Weinfield and Peter Bercovitch, the Board decided to admit children from the Hebrew Orphans Home, situated on the borders of the cities of Westmount and Montreal, to Berthelet School with exemption of payment of the usual fees for non-resident pupils, on condition that, should the Board for any reason be unable to collect the \$60 per capita cost for the education of such children from the neutral panel of the city school tax, the amount will be paid to the Board by the Federated Jewish Charities. The treasurer will refund the amount already received this session as school fees for pupils from the Hebrew Orphans Home.

It was decided to inform the Rev. W.G.S. Bunbury that since it is the practice of the Board in engaging Jewish teachers to assign them to classes of non-Protestant pupils in accordance with the provisions of the Board's minutes of June 12, 1913, the Board does not think it can properly become a signatory to the petition addressed to the government by the Diocesan Board of Religious Education.

Nov. 13, 1924: Approve suggestion by militia authorities under which Jewish cadets attending Garrison Spring Church Parade will be allowed to fall out during the church service period of the parade unless provision is made for them to attend church service in one of the synagogues.

Letter from H.B. Holliday, Oct. 22, that meeting of North End citizens on Oct. 20 supported efforts of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners to safeguard the interests of Protestant children in the city schools, while providing an education for the children of non-Protestant population.

J.A. Elder of Notre Dame St. West, on Oct. 10, as a citizen of Montreal, approved the action of the Board in their efforts to safeguard the rights of Protestants to control the administration of the Protestant schools.

Ven. Archdeacon Robinson wrote on Nov. 12 that meeting of the Bishop and the city and suburban clergy on Oct. 20 in the Synod Hall authorized the following findings on the Jewish education problem: general approval of the efforts of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners while providing an education equivalent in quality and efficiency for the children of the non-Protestant population who desire to attend our schools. Moreover, we are utterly opposed to any movement to break down the solemn compact embodied in the Confederation Act guaranteeing to the Protestant minority of this province the right to maintain a system of Protestant schools for the education of their children; grave doubts have been expressed by eminent jurists as to the legality of the act of 1903, its provisions being in conflict with the guarantees of the confederation act, and therefore steps should be taken to make it quite clear that the control of the Protestant schools under the school law and regulation of the province is vested in the Protestant School Board composed of members holding the Christian faith; we consider the problem of educating the rapidly increasing non-Roman Catholic, non-Protestant population of the city is an undue burden imposed upon the Protestant

minority; but, until such time as the whole community shall assume its responsibility in the matter, we believe that the interests of the Jewish population of the city and of the community at large will be best served by educational facilities furnished the children of the Jewish population in schools under the direction of the Protestant Board, provided that the excess cost of such education is shared by the whole population through the neutral panel, and that satisfactory arrangements are made in reference to religious instruction, Jewish teachers and Jewish holidays, so that the interests of our Protestant and non-Protestant children shall not suffer. Protestant children should receive, as far as possible, their education in classes under the control of Protestant teachers. The Protestant Board should strongly impress upon their teaching staff that the development of character is the great aim of education by moral and religious instruction and by indirect methods, both inside and outside the class room.

Dec. 11, 1924: Committee on arrangement of Jewish pupils in classes and schools: Creelman and Rev. J.E. Fee.

304. Another version of William Nadler. "The Jewish-Protestant School Problem of Montreal," a plea for the creation of a separate Jewish panel. Sept. 20. 20 p.

305. Elson I. Rexford. The Jewish Population and the Protestant Schools, Our Educational Problem, a paper read before the K.A. Club of Montreal. Montreal, Renouf, 1924. 50 p.

9. Le Devoir report, Jan. 8: "M. Perovitch et le problème scolaire."

10. Le Devoir editorial, Jan. 9: "Un problème complexe."

11. Canadian Jewish Chronicle report, Jan. 9: "Press Conference on the Jewish School Problem."

12. Le Devoir editorial, in same issue: "The School Commissioners' Findings."

13. Article by G.D. 2nd in Jewish Daily Eagle, Jan. 11: "A Bit of a Victory."

14. Editorial in Chronicle, Jan. 15 by H. Wolofsky: "A Final Attempt to Solve the School Question."

15. Henri Bourassa statements on separate schools for Jews in Le Devoir of Jan. 16 and 17.

16. Eagle report, Jan. 25: "Henri Bourassa, Former Leader of French Canadians, Supports Separate Schools."

17. Eagle report, Feb. 3: "School Question Referred to Court of Appeals."

1925

1. Report of the Special Commission on Education. Quebec, King's Printer, 1925. 45 p.
2. Acknowledgement by the prime minister to Michael Hirsch of the report of the commission. Jan. 3.
3. Gazette report, Jan. 3: "Three Reports on Montreal's School Issue; Differences Foreshadow Appeal to Privy Council."
4. Star report, Jan. 3: "Reports Differ on Solution of School Problem; Three Different Opinions Voiced on Protestant-Jewish Difficulty; Legal Points; Protestant Members' Report Holds Act of 1903 to be Ultra Vires."
5. La Presse report, Jan. 3: "Un problème épineux dont la solution encoure loin; la commission nommée pour étudier la question de l'instruction des enfants ni Catholiques ni Protestants à Montréal n'a pas réussi à s'entendre."
6. Gazette editorial, Jan. 5: "The Montreal Schools."
7. Column by Israel Rabinowitch in Eagle, Jan. 4: "The 'Round Table' and the School Question."
8. Star report, Jan. 6: "Bercovitch is Against Divided School Panel."
9. La Presse report, Jan. 8: "M. Bercovitch et le problème scolaire."
10. La Presse editorial, Jan. 9: "Un problème complexe."
11. Canadian Jewish Chronicle report, Jan. 9: "Three Conflicting Solutions of the Jewish School Problem."
-- editorial in same issue: "The School Commissioners' Findings."
12. Article by B.G. Sack in Jewish Daily Eagle, Jan. 11: "A Bit of a Victory."
13. Editorial in Chronicle, Jan. 16 by H. Wolofsky: "A Final Attempt to Solve the School Question."
14. Henri Bourassa statements on separate schools for Jews in Le Devoir of Jan. 16 and 17.
15. Eagle report, Jan. 25: "Henri Bourassa, Famed Leader of French Canadians, Supports Separate Schools."
16. Eagle report, Feb. 3: "School Question Referred to Court of Appeals."

17. Star report, Feb. 2: "School Question will go to Appeal Court when House Acts on Report."
18. Letter from S.W. Cohen to Hirsch in California about attempt of S.W. Jacobs and Lyon Cohen to form a united stand by the community. Feb. 3.
19. Star report, Feb. 4: "School Appeal will be Heard on Feb. 23."
20. Star editorial, Feb. 3: "The School Question."
21. Gazette editorial, Feb. 4: "The Montreal Schools."
22. La Croix, Feb. 7: Factual report on "Le problème scolaire des Juifs," on the questions to be submitted to the appeals court.
23. La Patrie report, Feb. 11: A propos de la Loi de 1903, le bureau centrale des écoles choisit Me. A. Perrault, C.R., comme son procureur devant la cour."
24. Telegram from S.W. Cohen to Peter Bercovitch naming him counsel. Feb. 19.
-- acknowledgment, making appointment with Louis St. Laurent.
25. Letter from S.W. Cohen to Hirsch stating that St. Laurent and Bercovitch had been named counsel before Court of Appeal. Feb. 20.
26. Letter from Nathan Gordon to Hirsch on the situation. March 12.
27. Canadian Press dispatch, Feb. 23: "Rights of Jews to Sit on Protestant School Commission; Question of Jewish Teachers also before Court of Appeals; What is Denomination? Word Means Either Protestant or Catholic, It is Decided; Jurisdiction of Province."
28. Canadian Press dispatch, Feb. 23: "Argue Rights of Jews in Schools; Quebec Tribunal Spends Morning Deciding Meaning of 'Denomination;' Montreal Counsel Objects to Statement Jews' Education Free."
29. Star report, Feb. 24: "Asserts Jew has Education Rights; Justice Greenshields Advances Contention in School Argument; Morally Bound; Holds if Protestants Train 14,000 non-Protestants it's enough (to justify representation on board)."
30. Gazette report, Feb. 25: "Case for Jews is Presented before Court of Appeals; Religious Differences Must Not Create Discrimination in Education; Decision on March 11; Jew as British Citizen has Right to All Privileges of Education."

32. Article by Joseph Begin in La Croix, Feb. 28: "Promiscuité dangereuse", on the importance of keeping Jewish children apart from Christian pupils.
-- also column on appeals court hearings: "Le problème scolaire des Juifs."
33. Gazette report, March 3: "School Bills in Assembly in Few Days."
34. In the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side.
In the matter of a reference by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of certain questions relative to the educational system in the Island of Montreal.
-- Case. Charles Lanctot, Solicitor for the Attorney-General of Quebec. 48 p.
-- Factum submitted in behalf of Messrs. Michael Hirsch and Samuel W. Cohen, Feb. 16, 1925. Louis S. St.-Laurent and Peter Bercovitch, attorneys for Messrs. Hirsch & Cohen. 19 p.
-- Supplementary Factum submitted on behalf of Messrs. Michael Hirsch and Samuel W. Cohen, Feb. 26, 1925.
-- Factum of Joseph Schubert, late member of the Special Commission on Education in the Island of Montreal, Feb. 14, 1925. Louis Fitch and Michael Garber, attorneys for Joseph Schubert. 3 p.
-- Factum of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, Feb. 1925. Charles Laurendeau and George A. Campbell, solicitors for the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal. 18 p.
35. Opinion of Judge Rivard. 23 p.
36. Opinion of Judge Tellier. 6 p.
-- another copy, 3 p.
37. Notes and answers of Judge S. Letourneau. 11 p.
-- another copy. 4 p.
38. On Answers by Justice Flynn. 4 p.
39. Notes of Judgment of Justice Greenshields. 6 p.
40. Gazette report, March 11: "School Question May Go To London; Possibility of Appeal to Privy Council."
41. Star report, March 11: "School Statute is Ultra Vires; Jews' Appeal is Refused; Court of Appeals Decides Protestant Commission Does not have to Appoint Hebrews on School Board; Judge Greenshields Explains B.N.A. Act."
42. Telegram from R. Hirsch to M. Hirsch, "Unanimous Judgment against us on all questions including separate schools." March 11.

43. Telegram from Hirsch to Gazette asking for legislation to correct this injustice. March 11.
44. Telegram from Hirsch to Bercovitch, "What is the legislature going to do." March 11.
45. Star editorial, March 12: "The School Decision."
46. Gazette editorial, March 12: "The School Decision."
47. Gazette report, March 12: "Appeal Court Says Quebec School Act of 1903 Ultra Vires; Goes Beyond Powers of Province as Granted under B N A Act; Denominational Rights; Must be Determined by pre-Confederation Legislation; Only Two Religions Considered Then."
48. Star report, March 12: "Schools' Statute Beyond Power of Quebec Province; Legislation Exceeds the Scope Granted under the B N A Act."
49. Gazette editorial, March 13, in response to telegram from Hirsch, "The School Problem."
50. Quotation from opinion of Judge Rivard, "Les Juifs ont-ils droit à les écoles séparées?" in La Croix, March 21.
-- Letter from Un Lecteur urging that Jews be educated in schools of their own at their own expense.
51. Gazette report, March 24: "Reference to Privy Council is Protested; Opposition Wants School Question Settled at Quebec; Far Reaching Danger; Warns Government of Trouble being Caused by Jewish Education."
52. Anti-Jewish column in La Croix, March 28, arising from appeal court decision and the intention to appeal to the Privy Council: "L'imbroglie scolaire des Juifs à la législature," signed by Joseph Bégin.
53. Copy of Bill 203, introduced by Taschereau, an act respecting the appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and to His Majesty in His Privy Council from the opinion of the Court of the King's Bench (Appeal side) on questions relating to education on the Island of Montreal.
54. Letter from S.W. Cohen to Bercovitch suggesting conference. Apr. 2.
55. Correspondence between S.W. Cohen, Henry Weinfield, Nathan Gordon and Nesbitt regarding his brief to appear before the Supreme Court.
56. Press report, Apr. 8: "13,000 Jewish Children in Montreal Schools; Out of 31,000 Children Registered, nearly Half are Hebrew."

57. Star report, May 19: "Protestant Share in Neutral Panel Records Decline; Despite Rapid Increase of Jewish Enrolment, Percentage Drops."
58. Gazette report, May 19: "Total School Tax of over \$7,000,000; Protestant Panel gets \$1,721,609; Catholic \$2,282,237; Neutral \$3,241,760; Proportion Analyzed; St. George's Strongest Protestant Ward, Yields \$34,658 from Jewish Proprietors; St. Louis \$55,862."
59. Statement by Hirsch in response to figures issued by Protestant Board. May 19.
-- Report in Gazette, May 20: "School Taxation and Jewish Pupils; Mr. Michael Hirsch Questions Justice of Protestant Board Figures."
60. Press report: "Jewish Children Denied Rights; Alderman Schubert Criticises Court of Appeals Judgment on Education; Up to Legislature; Jewish Children Have Now No Way to Secure Learning."
61. Press report, Nov. 2: "Montreal's School Issue is before Supreme Court; Question of Education of non-Protestants and non-Catholics to be Debated at Ottawa; Four Sides Will Present Arguments to Judges."
62. Star report, Nov. 4: "Jewish Appeal in School Case Opens; Ask Definition of Rights in Respect to Children's Education; Some Dissension; Catholic Commissioners Deny that Jews Have Attendance Right."
63. Canadian Press dispatch, Nov. 5: "Contest Quebec School Law on Behalf of Jews; Many Counsel Appear on Appeal before Supreme Court at Ottawa; Able Argument; Ask Court to Determine Jewish Standing in Educational Matters."
64. Nov. 8 report in Eagle: "Fitch and Garber Present Finest Arguments before Supreme Court on School Question; Chief Justice Compliments the Jews, and Fitch thanks him; Case Lasts Two and Half Days, Longest and Most Interesting in History of Court."
65. Leon Rubinstein, "Four Years of Montreal Zeire Zion," in Hitachduth, Dec. 1925, Pp. 12-19, records interest of this group in separate school question.
66. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:
Feb. 5, 1925: Special meeting to consider action to be taken in connection with the announcement by the government that Protestant-Jewish school problem will be submitted to the Court of King's Bench. Charles Laurendeau and George A. Campbell to be special counsel of the Board to prepare and argue the case.

Feb. 12, 1925: Communication from Charles Lanctot deputy attorney general at Quebec, Feb. 6, 1925, notifying the Board that the reference of the questions had been inscribed for hearing on Feb. 23.

March 12, 1925: Approve annual report showing enrolment of Jewish and non-Protestant and non-Roman Catholic pupils as of Apr. 30, 1925: 14,435.

June 24, 1925: Board willing to receive Protestant and Jewish pupils resident in Verdun in classes in which there may be place for them.

67. The Poale Zion issued a 4-page publication, Der Chaver, on Nov. 26. This issue carried an article by S. Belkin on "Schubert's Plan to Solve the School Question." As Belkin summarized it, Schubert had proposed a metropolitan commission composed of the school boards of Montreal, Verdun, Outremont and Westmount, to include a representative of a Jewish School board. This metropolitan commission would be responsible for budgetting, leaving the administration of the schools to the individual boards. Schools with 50% Jewish enrolment would be under the Jewish board. The curriculum to remain unchanged; but after 3:00 P.M. there could be religious instruction for Jews and for Protestant children.

Belkin argued that the Protestants would oppose the plan as administratively and fiscally impractical and because it would give Jews recognition within the school system, contrary to the Christians' viewpoint; it would therefore deprive them of control over some of their schools. Schubert had been mandated by labor to work for separate schools and not for compromise.

The issue of Der Chaver also reported Communist accusations that the Poale Zion had packed the labour conference which had been called for separate schools.

1926

1. Memorandum by Louis Rosenberg on the Proposed Introduction of religious instruction in the public schools of Regina. 8 p.
2. Supreme Court of Canada. In the matter of a reference by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec in Council to the Court of the King's Bench (Appeal side) of certain questions relative to the educational system in the Island of Montreal. Between Michael Hirsch and Samuel W. Cohen, both of the City of Montreal and members of a special commission on education in the Island of Montreal, Appelants; and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, and the Catholic Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, and Joseph Schubert of the City of Montreal, and the Honorable the Attorney General in and for the Province of Quebec, Respondents.
 - Appelant's factum. 32 p.
 - Factum of respondent, the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal. 30 p.
 - Record of proceedings. 246 p.
 - Statutes. 143 p.
3. Ottawa Citizen report: "Cannot Name Jews School Commissioners; Judgment of Supreme Court in Montreal Case Says Protestant Board Not Obligated to Appoint Jewish Teachers; Quebec Cannot Pass Enabling Legislation; Important Judgment Deals with Affairs of Non-Catholics and Non-Protestants."
4. Press report, Feb. 2: "Schools Judgment; Ald. Schubert's Opinion is Strengthened by Ruling."
5. Star report, Feb. 2: "School Decision to be Appealed Again; Not Entitled to Separate Schools or Representation; But Legislature Can Establish Separate Schools for Jews, Decides Supreme Court."
6. Press report: "School Judgment Reopens Question; Fitch Declares Separate Jewish Panel Only Solution; Others Silent."
7. Star report, Feb. 2: "Local Opinions on Jewish-Protestant School Judgement; Jews Still Divided in Opinion as to Ultimate Solution; Change Law? Say Jews Must Choose between Status Quo and Separate Schools," quoting Rabbi Herman Abramowitz, Michael Garber, Henry Weinfield, Dr. Dickie and Schubert.
8. H. Wolofsky article in Eagle, Feb. 3: "What is Next?"
9. Full text of decision of supreme court in Eagle, Feb. 3.
10. Gazette editorial, Feb. 4: "The Jewish Schools."

11. Report on judgment in Chronicle, Feb. 5.
12. Report in Jewish Daily Bulletin of New York, Feb. 16: "Supreme Court of Canada Adjudicates upon School Question."
13. Summary in Eagle, Feb. 17 on "What the Jewish Press Writes about our School Question."
14. I. Rabinowitch article in Eagle, March: "History of the School Question in Quebec;" also in Chronicle.
15. Press report, May 7: "Jews Are Granted Leave of Appeal; Privy Council Judicial Committee will Hear Montreal Case."
16. Star report, July 15: "Dufferin School will be Sold."
17. Eagle report, Sept. 5: "Local Organizations Raise Funds to Send Counsel to Defend Separate Schools before Privy Council."
18. Invitation to conference convened by Separate Schools Committee on Sept. 19.
19. From the minutes of the Poale Zion Organization:
Sept. 24: Jacob Zipper reported on school question. The Jewish Community Council will convene a general meeting on the issue, jointly with the Committee of the Seventeen Organizations and with radical groups. The Poale Zion need to be ready to assume leadership if needed. Leib Zuker indicates the dangers of cooperating with the Up Town group.
Oct. 2: Invitation from Community Council to a meeting. Wolofsky reported on the meeting of the Separate Schools Committee where the actions of the Community Council were discussed.
20. From the minutes of the Separate School Committee:
Sept. 5 conference on school question convened by the Jewish People's Schools, opened by Moishe Dickstein. Since the Jewish Community Council is inactive and time is short, the People's Schools decided to assume the initiative in rescuing this activity. H.M. Caiserman named chairman, J. Zipper secretary. Ten organizations represented, including the Workmen's Circle, St. Louis Labor Club as well as Peretz and People's schools and the labor Zionist movement. Caiserman reports on vain effort by Community Council to raise fund to pay for the Privy Council appeal. In response to his call, \$200 was raised at once toward the \$1,500 objective.
Committee meetings Sept. 12, Sept. 15, Sept. 26. Efforts to engage Community Council in the work; only 3 attended meeting of Council. Fitch was reported proceeding to London on his own initiative. S. Wiseman concerned at weakening on efforts and at rumours of compromise with the Jewish Education Committee.
Conference convened jointly with the Community Council; 25 organizations present. I. Lande opened conference. It is

proposed that Lyon Cohen be asked to arrange for a joint program with the Education Committee; otherwise to work directly for separate schools. Wolofsky and Schubert oppose a united front.

Oct. 17, committee meeting. \$800 raised to date. Invitation to Zuker and others to meet with Education Committee on Oct. 31. Wolofsky, Lande and Caiserman report that Up Town committee had indicated a desire for joint action. Lyon Cohen followed this up with another consultation. Education Committee denied that they had ever opposed separate schools. They proposed a committee of seven, four of whom would be from Committee, to defend Jewish interests before Privy Council, to engage counsel, etc. Lyon Cohen suggested to Caiserman that it would be advisable that Jewish counsel should not oppose each other. Dickstein, Wiseman and Wolofsky oppose such cooperation out of lack of confidence in the other party. They are even now negotiating with the Protestants and they seek only to appear to represent all Montreal Jewry during these negotiations.

A conference was convened in November, but was postponed for bad weather.

Meeting Dec. 19. Decision to remit \$1,000 to Fitch re costs of London case.

21. Press report, Dec. 2: "Discuss Jewish School Problem; Supreme Court Judgment Before Protestant Instruction Committee."

22. Press report: "Privy Council to Pronounce on Jewish Problems; Supreme Court Judgment Affects City as Constituted in 1867; New Point Raised; Chief Jewish Section in Montreal Not Covered in Finding."

23. Maxwell Goldstein. "The Status of the Jew in the Schools of Canada," in Arthur Daniel Hart (ed.) The Jew in Canada. Toronto, Jewish Publications Ltd., 1926. Pp. 497-98.

24. Leon D. Cresthol. The Jewish School Problem in the Province of Quebec from its Origins to the Present Day, History and Facts. 21 p., and I. Rabinowitch. The History of the Jewish School Problem in Quebec, from its Origin to the Present. (Yiddish). 34 p. Montreal, Eagle, 1926.

25. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:

May 13, 1926: Obligatory Jewish holidays noted.

June 18, 1926: Enrolment of Jewish, non-Protestant and non-Roman Catholic pupils: 13,985.

July 14, 1926: Special meeting. Letter from Creelman, July 13, as Board's solicitor (no longer member of Board), in re M. Hirsch et al vs. Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal: I had an interview with Lafleur yesterday when he declined to accept a brief from your Board. Mr. Lafleur is a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. It is very likely that the Committee will ask permission to intervene in the case and he

represented at the hearings before the Privy Council when Mr. Lafleur will appear for the committee. Mr. Lafleur feels that there may be differences of opinion on questions of law and policy between the Montreal Board and the Protestant Committee, and for this reason he finds it impossible to act for both bodies. Mr. Lafleur's argument will, of course, be in support of his report which was to the effect that the Act of 1903 is unconstitutional, and his presence before the Privy Council will doubtless add weight to the views to be expressed by the counsel appearing for your Board.

Telegram from R.W. Dickie, chairman of the Board, vacationing at Goderich, Ont.: The Board empowered me to negotiate with Hon. Walter Mitchell. I entered into these negotiations in good faith and think they should not be broken off. These were not concluded before I left because Mr. Mitchell assured me that the appeal will not be heard this year. I think there is no need to appoint counsel until September. If it seems imperative to the Board, I advise Campbell or Geoffrion.

Decision: Board solicitor to be at once instructed to approach Mr. George Campbell, K.C., with a view to retaining his services in the appeal to be argued before the Privy Council and that it is understood that in the event of Mr. Campbell's acceptance, a junior counsel to be retained acceptable to Mr. Campbell.

Sept. 16, 1926: Two letters from Board's solicitor, J.J. Creelman, of Aug. 19 and Aug. 30, giving information relating to the Jewish School Appeal before the Privy Council in Nov. next.

Oct. 14, 1926: Report of Oct. 5 showing details of Protestant pupils living in the Baron Byng High School District who have been allowed to attend the High School of Montreal and the High School for Girls under the provision of Paragraph 29 of Article 15 of the regulations of the Board.

Nov. 11, 1926: Defer, pending a report upon the question by the officers of the Board, the letter of Oct. 28 from D. Kirsch, chairman of the executive of the Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal, asking that the Board make a per capita grant to the Mackay Institute for the Jewish inmates there on the lines of the Board's grant for the Protestant inmates.

Dec. 9, 1926: Annual grants to the Girls' Cottage Industrial School and to the Mackay Institute for Deaf Mutes and the Blind to include for the present session and for the future Jewish children as well as Protestant children.

26. From the Report of the Superintendent of the Council of Education:

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, Feb. 15: Following the decision of the Supreme Court, survey reports were given by Rev. E.I. Rexford and Eugène Lafleur. Resolution adopted to consider the advisability of appealing to the Privy Council from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in order to have a final pronouncement

with respect to the constitutionality of the Quebec statute of 1903, especially as to the eligibility of persons professing the Jewish religion to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education.

At the following meeting, report by the sub-committee that Lafleur had been retained by the government to protect the interests of the Protestant population of the province before the Privy Council.

The meeting of May 7 received a report that the appeal was to be carried to the Privy Council. A committee was named to ask the government to appoint counsel to protect the interests of the Protestant population of the province.

27. "Question des écoles à Montréal," in Action française, vol. 15, June 1926, Pp. 379-81, concerning articles by Abbe Antonio Huot in Action catholique, May 17, 18 and 19, 1926. Also reprinted as pamphlet, La question juive chez nous, (Quebec, Action sociale, 1926. 16 p.) and, in English translation by John O'Neil, The Jewish Question in Quebec (Quebec, Action sociale, 1926. 12 p.)

June 3: Letter from Finches Cross of the Central Committee the party could have and should have helped the candidacy of Fitch; pleased with the forthcoming appeal to the Privy Council. Yaker tells J. Barnes that the election statement had not been issued for lack of time.

June 17: B. Lacharité resignation from party because of differences in principles that emerged during the elections. Debate on acceptance of resignation.

June 20: Yaker also criticized party for not having issued the statement and for its silence at that time on the separate school issue; this was done to hinder Fitch as Conservative candidate. Yaker and Belkin were criticized.

Oct. 14: Chasles-Arnot, visiting member, suggested that J. Zipper, now in London for the Zionist Congress, contact the Poale Zion Party in England in regard to the school question, for the British Party in Britain has good relations with the Labor Party there, and they carry much weight in the Privy Council. Telegram to be sent to Zipper instructing him to see David Locker.

Oct. 21: Chasles had telegraphed Zipper, but the message did not reach him. However, Zipper had discussed the matter with Locker on his own.

5. From the Minutes of the Committee for Separate Schools:
 Meeting of Oct. 3 considered inviting Fitch to act as counsel before the Privy Council.
 Oct. 3: Fitch present, explaining why he cannot leave for London. Proposed that David Locker attend Privy Council sessions instead.
 At the end of Oct. it was decided at an informal meeting that it was not vital that any Montreal solicitor attend London hearings for he could not plead in any case.

1927

1. Protestant Board of School Commissioners. Annual Report, 1926-27. 52 p.

2. Montreal Protestant Central School Board. Financial Statements for Year Ended 30th. June, 1927. 11 p.

3. List of subscribers to School Fund, totalling \$4,290.

4. From minutes of Poale Zion Organization of Montreal:
May 6, 1927: Leon Rubinstein of Zeirei Zion urged Poale Zion Party to support Fitch as Conservative candidate because he represents the separate school position; if not official support for Fitch, at least the party ought to combat Bercovitch. Decision: to consult the Central Committee in New York by telegram.

May 14: Reply from Centreal Committee: carry on active agitation for separate schools; condemn candidacy of Bercovitch. Belkin read the proclamation in favour of separate schools and for a candidate who more or less represents labor interests. Bercovitch was labelled as an enemy of labor and as an assimilationist. The statement will be published.

June 3: Letter from Pinchas Cruso of the Central Committee: the party could have and should have helped the candidacy of Fitch; pleased with the forthcoming appeal to the Privy Council. Zuker tells A. Parnas that the elections statement had not been issued for lack of time.

June 17: B. Lachowitzky resignation from party because of differences in principles that emerged during the elections. Debate on acceptance of resignation.

June 28: Parnas also criticizes party for not having issued the statement and for its silence at that time on the separate school issue; this was done to hamper Fitch as Conservative candidate. Zuker and Belkin were criticised.

Oct. 14: Chassin-Aroni, visiting member, suggested that J. Zipper, now in London for the Zionist Congress, contact the Poale Zion Party in England in regard to the school question, for the British Party in Britain has good relations with the Labor Party there, and they carry much weight in the Privy Council. Telegram to be sent to Zipper instructing him to see Berl Locker.

Oct. 21: Cheifetz had telegraphed Zipper, but the message did not reach him. However, Zipper had discussed the matter with Locker on his own.

5. From the minutes of the Committee for Separate Schools:
Meeting of Oct. 2 considered inviting Fitch to act as counsel before the Privy Council.

Oct. 3: Fitch present, explaining why he cannot leave for London. Proposed that Garber attend Privy Council sessions instead.

At the end of Oct. it was decided at an informal meeting that it was not vital that any Montreal solicitor attend London hearings for he could not plead in any case.

6. Letter from Allan Bronfman to the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies regarding the children in the orphans home and their education in public school.
7. Typescript of argument before the Privy Council with Sir John Simon arguing most the Hirsch-Cohen case, assisted by Louis St. Laurent and Bercovitch, and with Horace Douglas representing Schubert.
 - First day, Nov. 29. 64 p.
 - Second day, Dec. 1. 119 p.
 - Third day, Dec. 2. 112 p.
 - Fourth day, Dec. 5. 66,36 p.
8. Press report, Nov. 29: "Great Interest is Being Taken in Jewish Appeal; 15 Counsel Appear in Case before Privy Council; Argument is Started; Sir John Simon Contends Jews are Protestants for School Purposes."
9. Gazette report, Nov. 29: "Session Depends on School Issue; Privy Council Hearings of Protestant-Jewish Matter; Separation Question; Problem as to Power of Legislature to Create Additional Panel is to be Settled Shortly."
10. Gazette report, Dec. 2: "Jews of Montreal Poor, Says Simon; Sir John Argues Israelites are Encompassed by term 'Dissentients.'"
11. Printed Record of Proceedings, issued for Privy Council, case no. 67, 1926. (5). 268 p., including order in council creating Commission of Nine, Proceedings before the Commission, statements by Jewish and Protestant spokesmen, legal opinions, reports of the commissioners (July 31 - Dec. 27, 1924); the judgment of the Court of King's Bench and the respective reasons for judgment (Feb. 4 - March 11, 1925); the proceedings in Supreme Court and the formal judgment (Feb. 2, 1926).
12. Typescript of ruling of Privy Council. 24 p.
13. Table of questions submitted and answers given by Court of King's Bench, the Supreme Court and by the Privy Council.
14. Statement by City Treasurer of school tax roll for 1927 and on the distribution of school taxes.
15. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal:
 - Jan. 13, 1927: Letter to Nathan Reich, supervisor of Montreal Young Judaea, that the Board is unable to grant his organization the use of the Assembly Hall of Commercial High School for March 13 or 20 for a concert of plays and tableaux, and to authorise the officers to grant him the use on a Saturday afternoon, provided he complied with regulations of the Board in regard to admission fees, etc.

March 24, 1927: Obligatory Jewish holidays for coming school year listed.

Letter, March 23, from Board solicitor J.J. Creelman: at the beginning of the present year the various counsel engaged in this Appeal agreed that the hearing should take place at the Trinity Sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which sittings will begin on the 14th. June next. Mr. St. Laurent, K.C., representing the appellants Hirsch et al., has written to me saying that it will be more convenient for Mr. Lanctot, the Deputy Attorney General, and himself to attend the fall sessions rather than the summer session. I have discussed the matter with Mr. Lafleur, K.C., counsel for the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and Mr. Campbell, K.C., Canadian counsel of your Board. Both of these gentlemen say that it will be more convenient for them to attend in England during the summer than in the late fall.

I appreciate the wish of the provincial government that the Appeal should not be heard until after the next provincial elections. It is generally understood that these elections will take place in May or June, and I cannot see that the Provincial Government will be embarrassed in any way by the Privy Council in July. If this appeal be then heard by the Privy Council, a judgment will normally be rendered in October, thus permitting sufficient time for preparation and introduction by the government or by private parties of school legislation at the next meeting of the legislature. It is well understood that legislation will have to follow the ultimate disposal by the courts of what is called "the Jewish School question." It may be assumed that any legislation on this subject passed by the legislature at its session early in 1928 would normally take effect as from 1st. July 1928.

If Mr. St. Laurent's request that the Appeal be heard only next November be consented to, the result would be that the judgment of the Privy Council could not be expected before Feb. 1928, and it would appear impossible that the subject could be dealt with by the legislature then in session. The result would be that legislation in this connection could not be introduced either by the government or by interested parties before the session of 1929, and the new law would not take effect before July 1, 1929.

It has been suggested in some quarters that the Appellants may eventually abandon the present Appeal. If this be so, it would appear reasonable that they be required to reach a decision in this respect earlier rather than later. Legislation would then be introduced at the next session based on the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada.

I am of the opinion that the best interests of the Board will be served if the counsel retained by the Board be instructed to proceed with the Appeal in July next and that the request for a delay until November be not concurred in.

Will you please instruct me at your earliest convenience, as it is important that the numerous counsel interested should be able to arrange their appointments accordingly.

It was resolved that: whereas on June 1, 1926 His Majesty, the King-in-Council approved of a report from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dated May 6, 1926 recommending that special leave be granted to Michael Hirsch and Samuel W. Cohen to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada delivered on Feb. 2, 1926; and whereas the Appeal has not so far been heard by the Privy Council, and it has been understood by this Board that the Counsel of the various parties to this Appeal had agreed and consented to the said Appeal being heard during the Summer Sittings of 1927; whereas the counsel for the Appellants have now requested that this Board agree to a hearing of the said Appeal being postponed until the Fall Sittings of the Privy Council; whereas this Board is desirous of obtaining the judgment of the Privy Council in time to permit legislation being introduced at the next session of the legislature which will normally be in Jan. 1928; whereas the Board has been advised by its solicitor that in all likelihood it will not be possible to introduce such legislation if the said Appeal be heard by the Privy Council only at the Fall Sittings next November -- that this Board instruct its solicitor to inform the counsel of the appellants that, seeing that the Board has not been informed of any pressing reason or special need for further delay, the Board regrets it cannot consent to the postponement asked for, and to ask the special counsel retained by this Board to proceed with the hearings of the said appeal during the Summer Sittings of the Privy Council next July.

May 12, 1927: Statements by treasurer covering the city school taxes for 1926 as follows: No. 5. Re establishment of a Jewish panel.

Sept. 15, 1927: The Board concurs in the suggestion of G.A. Campbell, K.C., of Sept. 7, that J.J. Creelman, K.C. accompany him to London if Mr. Creelman is able to so arrange, both to aid on behalf of the Board in connection with the Appeal on school law to the Privy Council, which appeal will come on for hearing in London about the 14th. of Nov., 1927. Decision to ascertain from Mr. Creelman if he is able and willing to accompany Mr. G.A. Campbell, K.C., to London, and if so to place these gentlemen in touch with one another so that all the proper arrangements can be made.

Oct. 13, 1927: Report of Oct. 5 showing the number of Protestant pupils living in the Baron Byng High School district who have been allowed to attend the High School of Montreal and the High School for Girls.

Nov. 10, 1927: Report showing percentage of Jews in Board's schools; report of Nov. 8 of details of enrollment percentages of Jews in the Board's schools as of the end of Sept., 1927.

Table of income of Protestant Board, 1923-27. 3 p., and Letter from treasurer of board re income from panel, Dec. 13.

1928

1. Gazette editorial, Jan. 7: "Protestant Educational Rights."
2. Transcript of Times Law Reports, vol. 44, 1927-28, P. 287, on Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 1928. Hirsch and another vs. Montreal Protestant School Commissioners and others. 8 p. Feb. 2.
3. Star report, Feb. 7: "Quebec Receives Text of Schools Judgment."
4. Minutes of Separate Schools Committee:
Feb. 7, 1928: Discussion of policy in the light of the Privy Council judgment. Decision to sound out Up Town Committee with a view of cooperation.
Feb. 12: Meeting with Fitch, Garber and Schubert. Fitch uncertain as to the need for cooperation with Up Town. They were never serious when they promised to favour separate schools failing representation. Schubert proposes waiting until the Protestant Board moves to abrogate Act of 1903.
March 11: Meeting in office of Eagle. Decision to convene a conference on Apr. 8.
Conference of Apr. 8: 13 organizations represented. Lyon Cohen supports separate schools, but since there is much opposition, he proposes that the community negotiate with the Protestant Board for the best terms possible. Wolofsky says that there is no area for discussion with the Protestants since the Jews do not seek any rights from them.
Dec. 11: Zuker had learned that Bercovitch was convening the representatives of a number of loan syndicates and some politicians several days ago. Zuker and Zipper were not admitted to the meeting. The present meeting of the Separate Schools Committee was convened on the advice of Rabbi Cohen.
Rabinowitch had learned that Bercovitch had sought to secure popular support for an agreement with the Protestant Board which would include a Jewish advisory committee to handle complaints and to use schools for Jewish religious instruction after class hours.
Fitch reported that the Protestants would not propose any legal measures, but that the government would move to abrogate the Act of 1903.
5. Protestant Board of School Commissioners. Annual Report, 1927-28. 54 p.
6. Montreal Protestant Central School Board. Financial Statements for year ended 20th. June 1928. 15 p.
7. Table of income of Protestant Board, 1923-27. 3 p., and Letter from treasurer of board re income from panel, Dec. 13.

8. Financial statements re school tax, 1926-28. 5 p.
9. Tables of religious classification of pupils, 1928.
10. Gazette report, Feb. 3: "Montreal Jews' Rights in 1903 Act Are Upheld; Privy Council Agrees with Supreme Court, with Variations; School Case Appeal; Vagueness of Report Leaves Situation Somewhat Obscure."
11. Canadian Jewish Chronicle editorial, Feb. 10: "How Shall We Execute the Judgment?"; also article by H. Wolofsky, "The School Case Closed; the School Case Begins."
12. Star report, Feb. 16: "School Question Judgment Shows Rights of Jews; Text of Recent Judgment of Privy Council is Presented."
13. Gazette report, Feb. 16: "Text of Judgment Clearly Defines Jews' School Rights; Full Report of Privy Council Finding Puts Situation in Clear Light; Obscurity Removed; Contention that 'Protestant' May Include Jew as non-Catholic Within Meaning of Law Ruled Untenable."
14. Star editorial, Feb. 16: "The Privy Council Judgment and Jewish School Rights."
15. I. Rabinowitch in Eagle, Feb. 17 on "The Full Text of the Privy Council Ruling."
16. Chronicle, Feb. 17: "The Full Text of the Judgment on Jewish School Rights" from the London Times Law Reports.
17. Gazette report, Feb. 24: "Claims Judgment Upholds Education Rights; Report on Decision of Privy Council on Jewish School Question; Contention Untenable; E. Lafleur Tells (Protestant Committee of Public Instruction) Protestant Community is Held to be Itself a Denomination."
18. From the Minutes of the Poale Zion Organization:
Feb. 17, 1928: Zuker reported that the Committee on Separate Schools had decided to write to Up Town Committee about a meeting to coordinate activities, subject to approval by Louis Fitch. Because of views of Fitch no such letter was sent, but Zuker believes that such a letter should be transmitted.
March 2: Resolution that a labor conference be called within two weeks on the school question.
March 16: Zuker reported that the school committee was acting on the suggestion for a labor conference, to be called during the Passover week. It is also setting up a League for Separate Schools.
March 30: Invitation to conference of Apr. 8.

Apr. 13: A. Parnas reported on conference. Lyon Cohen had declared that neither the Up Town Committee nor the Down Town want separate schools; therefore negotiations with the Protestants are essential. A larger conference will be convened on May 13.

Apr. 20: Jacob Zipper poses question of the party stand at the forthcoming conference on schools.

May 10: I.M. Bobrove reported that labor groups have formulated a common stand for the conference. H.M. Caiserman as chairman is urged to implement the decisions regarding the conference of May 20.

Dec. 15: Zuker reported that he had been informed of a conference being convened by Peter Bercovitch. The Jewish Education Committee was negotiating with the Protestant Board for a Jewish advisory committee. Fitch is certain that the Protestants will not agree. Decision to wait for the Protestants to introduce amending legislation.

19. From the minutes of the Separate School Committee:

Feb. 17: Letter from Maxwell Goldstein proposing a conference with the Jewish School Committee where plans would be laid out for harmonious activity for the education of Jewish children.

March 5: Acknowledgment from L. Covien sky; further letter of Apr. 2, with assurance that the matter will be taken up at a meeting to be called to discuss the Privy Council decision.

Invitation to a meeting of the committee on March 3.

Invitation to a meeting with rabbis, Feb. 8.

Invitation to a conference convened by the Separate Schools Committee on Apr. 8 to discuss the Privy Council ruling.

20. Gazette report, July 7: "School deficit of \$130,000 Forecast; Legislature will be Asked to grant \$75 from Neutral Panel for Every Jewish Pupil."

-- another report: "Declares Jews Do Not Burden Board; School Deficit Cannot be Blamed on Minority, Asserts Michael Hirsch; Shows Contributions; Over \$425,725 Paid by Hebrew Property Owners into Protestant Panel in Year 1927-28."

21. Gazette report, July 14: "Defends Policy on Education Costs; Protestant School Board Replies to Michael Hirsch in Issue over Rates; Expenses are Higher; Commission Claims \$75 Allotment is Needed from Neutral Panel for Each Jewish Pupil."

22. Draft of memorandum arrived at in negotiation with Protestant Board, Oct. 28.

23. Correspondence re appointments, Sept. 29 - Dec. 8.

24. Minutes of consultation of Education Committee, Dec. 6.

25. Invitation to meeting of Separate Schools Committee, Dec. 11.

26. Chronicle report, Dec. 14: "Separate Schools Issue Re-opened; Negotiations with Protestant Board."

27. Gazette report, Dec. 28: "Quebec to Debate Many Measures of Prime Importance; Education of Jewish Children Likely to be Dealt with by Legislature."

28. School tax roll for 1928, prepared by City Hall treasurer's department, June 25, 1929.

29. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal:

Jan. 12, 1928: It will be necessary to apply to the Montreal Central Protestant School Board before the end of the current financial year for a supplementary appropriation to cover legal costs incurred by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal on account of the Jewish School Appeal which was recently heard by the Privy Council in London.

Feb. 16, 1928: Communication of Feb. 10 from J.J. Creelman, being a brief report upon the judgment rendered on Feb. 2, 1928 by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the matter of the schools reference.

June 12, 1928: Letter from Mr. Creelman, June 7, to the effect that the Board has the legal right to recover certain costs, amounting to approximately \$2,500, from the Appellants in the Jewish school reference, Privy Council Appeal. The treasurer is to inform Mr. Creelman that the commissioners, as custodians of public moneys, cannot see their way to waive their claim, but will give every consideration and time for a settlement.

Report as required by 13 Geo. V, cap. 44, sect. 4, of enrolment of Jews and non-Protestants as of Apr. 30, 1928: 13,683.

Sept. 19, 1928: Letter of June 21 from the Montreal Protestant Central School Board, reply to letter of June 14 in regard to the law charges in connection with the Jewish school reference, was submitted to meeting of Board of June 19. The Board approved of this expenditures, with the result that your budget 1927-28 will be increased by \$16,486.69 under the heading, "Law Charges."

Letter from Creelman of Aug. 2: I have received from Mr. St. Laurent this firm's cheque for \$2,493.72, representing our taxed costs in Privy Council of \$2,467.62 and tax costs in Supreme Court of Canada of 26.10. I endorse this cheque payable to the order of your Board.

Sept. 19, 1928: Dr. James Smyth reported that at a meeting of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board held during the past summer, discussions had taken place in regard to the Jewish school problem which was likely to be the subject of legislation during the coming winter, and that it had been decided to ask the members of the Central Board to discuss the matter with the local boards whom they represent. The secretary-treasurer has been instructed to send the members of the said central board a memorandum of the situation. This memorandum

was worded in part: "It has therefore been suggested, in order to accomplish this object, i.e., of presenting a united front and to expeditiously decide details which generally crop up during the passing of legislation, that the local boards should give the central board the necessary authority to represent them in the matter."

It was decided that, while recognizing that purely financial matters legitimately come under the jurisdiction of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board, the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal cannot delegate to any other person or body authority to represent it in connection with such an important matter as the education of non-Protestant, non-Catholic children in the city of Montreal. The Protestant Board of School Commissioners further reserves its right to formulate and conduct its policy in all matters involving the administration of Protestant education in the city of Montreal.

Resolved: the Board places on record its appreciation of the interest taken by the Protestant Central School Board in the problems concerning the education of Jewish children in Montreal, and will appreciate it if the Central Board will convey to the Montreal Board its observations relating to the financial aspect of the question to assist the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal in its work.

Oct. 10, 1928: Inform the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, in reply to their letter of Oct. 5, that a large night school has been carried on for several years in Mount Royal School building almost exclusively for the benefit of Hebrews who wish to learn to read, write and speak the English language. That the classes of the school are attended by adults of both sexes, and are instructed by a competent staff of teachers, men and women; that the classes are free, the text books are supplied by the Board, and that no applicants have been refused admission. For these reasons the Board does not think it advisable to grant the request for the use of a few classrooms in one of the schools in the neighbourhood of St. Lawrence and Mount Royal Ave.

The chairman reported that, on request of the provincial secretary, he had recently had an interview with the Hon. L.A. David at which Mr. Michael Hirsch was also present, when it was suggested that all the members of the Board meet representatives of the Jewish community in an informal and unofficial conference. The chairman was asked to arrange to meet on Oct. 18.

Dec. 12, 1928: A brief verbal report of progress relating to the informal and unofficial conferences the commissioners are holding with representatives of the Jewish community.

30. From the Report of the Superintendent of the Council of Education, 1927-28:

Minutes of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, Feb. 24: Report by Lafleur on the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In Sept. the Catholic Committee of the Council requested that no proposed school act be presented to the legislature before consultation with the Council of Education.

Reply from Orléans, Jan. 17, expressing dissatisfaction at ignoring Protestant proposals.

3. Gazette editorial, Jan. 15: "Protestant's Protest." "Editorial: Protestant's Protest."

4. Draft and corrected statement by Barabzahn, Jan. 27.

5. Press reports: "Status of Jewish Schools in Quebec; Protestant Board and Legislative Board Agreement; Demand to Premier; Meeting Between Separate Schools Panel in Montreal in City."

6. Gazette report, Jan. 15: "Do Separate Schools for Jews in City; Protestant-Hebrew Committee Sends Suggestions to Premier; Meeting Between Jewish Children Called Unfeasible; Action Now With Government."

7. Report, "Separation Between School Agreement; Legislator's Statement at Quebec Indicates No Work in Montreal."

7. Gazette report, Jan. 15: "Quebec Working Time; Trouble Found in Arranging Another Meeting in Montreal."

8. Gazette report, Jan. 16: "Jewish Advisory Body Suggested for School Board; Committee of Board Will Represent Hebrew Teachers and Pupils; News by Barabzahn; Proposal That Two Jews be added to Protestant Committee of Public Instruction may be Made."

9. Letter from Orléans to government and press regarding resolution of Jan. 14 adopted by Separate Schools Committee.

10. Press reports, Jan. 10: "Jewish School Board to be Reported; Separation Between Board of Education in Meeting with Protestant Board; Statement by Orléans; Meeting With Legislature to Act on Special Jewish Schools, Called This Solution."

11. Letter from H.H. Chaboyer, chairman of the Separate Schools Committee, Jan. 19, to Premier regarding legislative demands for separate schools.

12. Press minutes of the Separate Schools Committee, Jan. 16, 1929. Chairman, Orléans, reports he had been invited by Louis Cohen to a meeting with a committee from the Up Town Committee where he had been asked for subscription. He had

1929

1. Report of negotiations with the Protestant Board, Dec. 3, 1928 - Jan. 14, 1929. 4 p., with resolution of agreement.
2. Letter from Allan Bronfman and David Kirsch to Maxwell Goldstein, Jan. 16, relating to discussion with Dr. Smyth of the Protestant Board and Joseph Cohen at offices of the Hon. Athanase David, and attached memorandum of a tentative agreement dated Jan. 14.
Reply from Goldstein, Jan. 17, expressing dissatisfaction at ignoring Bercovitch proposals.
3. Gazette editorial, Jan. 15: "Montreal's Protestant Schools."
4. Draft and corrected statement by Bercovitch, Jan. 27.
5. Press report: "Status of Jewish Scholars is Fixed; Protestant Board and Committee Reach Agreement; Submit to Premier; Meeting Decides Separate Schools Panel is Inadvisable in City."
6. Gazette report, Jan. 15: "No Separate Schools for Jews in City; Protestant-Hebrew Committee Sends Suggestions to Premier; Isolating Jewish Children Called Inadvisable; Action Now With Government."
-- also report, "Bercovitch Doubts School Agreement; Legislator's Statement at Quebec Indicates No Pact in Montreal."
7. Gazette report, Jan. 16: "Quebec Marking Time; Trouble Found in Arranging Another Meeting in Montreal."
8. Gazette report, Jan. 16: "Jewish Advisory Body Suggested for School Board; Committee of Seven will Represent Hebrew Teachers and Pupils; Move by Bercovitch; Proposal that Two Jews be Added to Protestant Committee of Public Instruction may be Made."
9. Letter from Caiserman to government and press enclosing resolution of Jan. 16 adopted by Separate Schools Committee.
10. Press report, Jan. 18: "Jewish School Pact is Reported; Separatists Contest Mandate of Spokesmen in Meeting with Protestant Board; Statement is Issued; Direct Plea to Legislature to Aim at Special Jewish Schools, Called Sole Solution."
11. Letter from H.M. Caiserman, chairman of the Separate Schools Committee, Jan. 19, to Premier Taschereau reiterating demands for separate schools. 3 p.
12. From minutes of the Separate Schools Committee:
Jan. 16, 1929: Caiserman, chairman, reports he had been invited by Lyon Cohen to a meeting with a committee from the Up Town Committee where he had been asked for cooperation. He had

said that such cooperation can only be for separate schools. They informed him that they will negotiate with the Protestant Board. Since that date the press had announced that the Up Town Committee had reached an agreement with the Protestants. Bercovitch and Joseph Cohen had announced that they opposed this agreement.

Decision to inform the government and the Protestant Board that the Up Town Committee had no authority to negotiate in regard to the education of Jewish children, and to issue a press statement to this effect. A mass meeting will be convened on Jan. 27.

Jan. 30: Caiserman reported that he had been interviewed by the Star reporter. According to figures secured from the Protestant Board, there are no fiscal hindrances to separate schools.

The mass meeting resolved that separate schools are the only possible resolution of the issue. No agreement with the Protestant Board can incorporate the rights of the Jewish community as affirmed by the Privy Council.

Prime Minister[\] Taschereau has acknowledged the resolution of Jan. 16. Decision to convene conference of representatives of organizations on Feb. 17.

Belkin proposed a delegation to the Catholic board to inform them that separate Jewish schools will not affect them adversely. Also meet with Bourassa and La Patrie.

Caiserman inquiry from Schubert for details about the distribution of school taxes among the panels.

13. Canadian Jewish Chronicle report, Jan. 18: "Protestant Board and Committee of Jews Reach Private Understanding on Status of Jewish School Children."

14. Gazette report, Jan. 25: "Jewish School Problem Rests Till Next Year; Legislature will then Provide Panel if no Agreement Reached; Friction to be Avoided; Creation of New Commission Regarded as only Solution if Impasse Arises."

15. Bercovitch statement in Gazette, Jan. 29: "Will Find Solution, Bercovitch Thinks; Makes Statement Regarding Protestant-Jewish School Situation in Montreal."

-- Typescript of statement, dated Jan. 27.

-- Another copy, signed with Bercovitch corrections.

16. Letter in Star from Carrie M. Derick, clarifying position taken at meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

17. Publication in Eagle, Jan. 31 of "An Interesting Exchange of Letters which Reveals Inner Secrets of the Up Town Committee and its Negotiations with the Protestant School Board." The letters were released to the Eagle by Samuel W. Cohen (who has changed his name to Livingston) on Jan. 28.

In a letter to Hirsch in Los Angeles on Dec. 28, 1928 Cohen accused him of convening the Jewish Educational Committee for Jan. 16 without inviting him and of negotiating with the Committee for Separate Schools without informing him; Hirsch had conducted far-reaching negotiations with the Protestant Board and had not consulted Cohen, in spite of the close relationship that had existed between them hitherto. Though neither of them had any formal status in the case, they had served together on the Commission of Nine, and the legal proceedings had been conducted in their names jointly. In the negotiations with the school board Hirsch had compromised at the expense of the rights of Jewish children which had been recognized by the Privy Council.

Hirsch replied from Los Angeles on Jan. 7, 1929: his formal ties with the school question had ended with the Privy Council ruling and for months afterwards no one had discussed the issue with him. Rev. Dr. Smyth, chairman of the Protestant Board, on several occasions initiated personal discussions with him which had bound no other person. As these discussions came to the point of concrete proposals, Hirsch informed Maxwell Goldstein and Peter Bercovitch of them; they approved further discussions, which in due course justified consultation with the subscribers to the cost of the Privy Council appeal (not the Jewish Educational Committee which had ceased to exist). Bercovitch and Lyon Cohen agreed to meet with the East End at the Carmen Sylva, and they also approved the discussions to date. Later another group met and rejected the proposals. Before Hirsch left he convened another meeting at which he turned the matter over to a committee which would concern itself with the question and would consult with our representatives in Quebec. Here Bercovitch said he felt that we had not gone far enough and that he would seek further concessions from the legislature. During Hirsch' time in Montreal two meetings had taken place in the office of the Hon. David with the Protestants, but no particular progress had been made there. In his informal and unofficial discussion he had not compromised Jewish rights but had secured all to which we are entitled; if anyone can do better, Hirsch will be the first to bless him. Every citizen, including Mr. Livingston, is free and duty bound to act vigorously for the community and to attain his maximum.

On Jan. 16 Livingston, again accused Hirsch of undue compromise, recalling that Bercovitch had occasion to reject the actions of Hirsch' committee. Hirsch had been discourteous to Cohen and in bad faith to a collaborator.

On Jan. 21 Hirsch replied that Bercovitch had approved the discussions with the Protestant Board, but had felt that, in addition, he could secure Jewish representation on the Council of Public Instruction. As a layman, Hirsch had believed that this would not be legal.

The exchange closed with an ungracious acknowledgement of Jan. 28.

18. Chronicle report, Feb. 1: "Impasse Reached in Quebec School Question; Mass Meeting Adopts Resolution in Favour of Jewish School Panel."

19. From minutes of Poale Zion Organization:

Jan. 12, 1929: Decision to convene public meeting on separate schools within three weeks.

Feb. 8: Zuker reported on meeting of Separate Schools Committee and their decision to send a delegation to the premier to protest against his dealing with unauthorized Jewish persons. Council of rabbis also issued a declaration in favour of separate schools. Parnas, Zuker and Bobrove named delegates to the conference.

Feb. 15: Zuker reported that at the last meeting it was also decided to invite the mutual loan societies.

Feb. 22: Zuker reported on the conference. 45 organizations were represented. Some came to interfere, but they were brought into the committee.

Apr. 6: Belkin reported that Separate Schools Committee was planning a \$5,000 fund for intensive work and to organize a league in support of its program.

Undated minutes (May 3): The Poale Zion is asked to support the decision of the conference convened by the Separate Schools Committee.

20. From the files of the Committee on Separate Schools and its minutes:

Feb. 13, 1929: Louis Fitch is delegated to arrange for interview with Catholic authorities, but he feels that their view is that only Christian schools are appropriate in Canada. Israel Rabinowitch reported that a meeting of rabbis approved separate schools.

Invitation to conference of Feb. 17 at Annex Hall. (mimeo)

Conference of Feb. 17. Forty five organizations were represented.

Credentials to conference of Feb. 17 from Jewish People's Schools, Workmen's Circle Branches 204 and 615 and ladies auxiliary, from North End Wilkomirer Hebrew Sick Benefit Association, Congregation Shomrim Laboker, Independent Hebrew Sick Benefit Association, Hebrew Teachers' Circle, Young Poale Zion, Left Poale Zion, Soft Drink Drivers of Montreal, Jewish Peretz School and its ladies auxiliary, Congregation Beth Hamidrosch Hagodol, Hebrew Loan Syndicate, the Poale Zion Organization, the Labor Zionist Party Hitachduth Zeire Zion, Pioneer Loan Syndicate, Jewish National Workers Alliance Yehoash Branch no. 8 and the National Loan and Discount Association.

Telegram from Rabbi Hirsch Cohen: "Separate Schools must and shall be your demand," addressed to conference.

Mimeographed letter to organizations asking them to approve the resolution of the conference of Feb. 17 (Yiddish and English).

Text of resolution, Yiddish.

Acknowledgment from Prime Minister to Caiserman of his letter of March 13, dated March 16.

Letter, Apr. 14, asking for support of resolution since "The decision of the Privy Council gives us the right to have our own schools, as do the Catholics and the Protestants... Without separate schools we do not have rights equal to those other

residents of this country. Only those blinded by assimilation fail to understand this and will sacrifice our rights just to have our children remain in schools which are in the hands of Protestant ministers."

Signed supporting resolutions from the Jewish People's Library and People's University, the Poale Zion, St. Louis Labor Club, Central Commercial Loan Syndicate, Hitachduth Zeire Zion, Jewish People's School.

Supporting statement from Club of Polish Jews, Feb. 2, 1930, in English and Yiddish.

Form of approval by organizations of resolution "rejecting any agreement with the Protestant Board which does not incorporate to the full extent the rights which we have been granted under the decision of the Privy Council, including separate schools, adopted and formulated by the conference of Sept. 17.

Letter from Y.M.H.A., May 7, that the education question does not lie within its charter.

Letter to Fitch, Nov. 5, asking him to secure from the government the costs incurred by the committee in the appeal to the Privy Council.

Fitch reply, Nov. 6, that the government has already refused this.

21. Star report, March 27: "Strenuous Day in Quebec Assembly."

22. Gazette report, March 27: "David's School Bill Agreed to by Assembly; Two Mills of Neutral Panel for Education of Jews; For one Year Only; Hoped that by that Time Problem will be Studied and Solution Reached."

23. Chronicle report, March 29: "Assembly Agrees to David's School Bill; Two Mills of Neutral Panel to be Used for Education of Jewish Children."

24. Article by Nathan Reich on "Montreal: The Quebec School Question," in Menorah Journal, vol. 16, no. 6, Letters from Abroad feature, Pp. 539-45.

25. Article by Belkin, "The Separate Schools Movement," in People's School Book, issued on their fifteenth anniversary, 1929, Pp. 54-55.

26. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal:

Jan. 9, 1929: Special meeting. Dr. J. Smyth, chairman, gave a brief verbal report of the informal and unofficial conferences being held by the Commissioners with representatives of the Jewish community, and stated that arrangements had been made for a further meeting, which he had reason to believe would be the final one of the series, on Jan. 11 in the Montreal office of the provincial secretary.

Resolved: Whereas this Board understands that the Provincial Government intends to bring in legislation during the present session of the legislature dealing with Protestant and Jewish education; whereas such legislation is certain to affect this Board's interests; whereas this Board's solicitor is also the legal advisor of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board; whereas this Montreal Protestant Central School Board is also interested in the proposed legislation; whereas this Board feels that it is not possible for the same solicitor to satisfactorily look after the interests of two different parties who might conceivably hold different opinions on some details relating to such an important matter -- the Board resolves that Dr. Smyth and Ald. J.A. Mathewson be a committee to engage the services of a special counsel for the purpose of representing this Board and protecting its interests in all matters relating to the proposed new legislation concerning the education of Protestant and Jewish children.

Montefiore Hebrew Orphans Home (L.B. Daniels, president) has issued a souvenir journal, Dec. 20, 1928, with "A Word of Thanks" to the Protestant School Board for a very sympathetic attitude to the fatherless. The Board voted its appreciation.

Jan. 16, 1929: Letter from Mr. Creelman, Jan. 15: it appears to be certain that the Provincial Government at its present session will introduce legislation providing for the education of non-Protestant, non-Roman Catholic pupils within the province. The Montreal Board will be primarily interested in the legislation as it affects the City of Montreal. The Central Board will have to consider the interests of all the local boards. It is always possible that there may be a difference of opinion as between the Central Board and the Montreal Board, and it might easily be very difficult for the same counsel to represent both boards. Under the circumstances I think that the Montreal Board should appoint special counsel to represent it in this connection, and I shall be glad to cooperate with whoever the Board may name to the fullest extent compatible with my instructions from the Central Board.

The commissioners are aware that at the series of conferences that had recently been held between this Board and representatives of the Jewish community under the presidency of the Hon. L.A. David, provincial secretary, certain conclusions had been arrived at and had been embodied in the following memorandum which had been adopted by the interested parties:

1. That there shall be a Jewish committee on education appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, composed of five members, to make representations to any School Board or educational authority where the interests of the Jewish people are involved; a. the members of such a committee shall be appointed for a period of three years; b. when a meeting between the committee and a school board or an educational authority is desired, the date and time of such meeting shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the chairmen.

2. Regarding the proposal that Jews should be given representation on the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the province, the Protestant commissioners feel that as they have nothing to do with appointments to the Protestant Committee for the province, they are not free to make any representations in regard to its membership. As they have been informed, however, during the course of these negotiations that a bill may be introduced by a member of the Quebec legislature to provide for such representation, the Protestant commissioners have felt it necessary to place on record their conviction that: a. such a proposal will meet with the united opposition of all the churches, b. it is very doubtful whether such a measure would be constitutional, c. the Montreal Protestant Board would therefore consider such a proposal unacceptable.

3. In reference to the suggestion that the Board should agree to make available two or three of its schools, in which there are 80% or more of Jewish pupils, for the religious instruction of the Jewish children after school hours, the Board feels that, as this is a matter of administrative routine, it could not be included in any legislation which would bind future Boards to continue the use of the schools for the purpose specified. At the same time the present members expressed themselves as prepared to give the most favorable consideration to such an application if made by the proposed Jewish committee on education.

4. The full cost of Jewish education to be defrayed out of Jewish taxes, supplemented by a first charge on the neutral panel for any balance needed, the same principle to apply in the case of non-Protestant non-Catholic pupils attending the Protestant schools.

The board formally approved the memorandum of agreement.

Feb. 14, 1929: Verbal report on recent developments regarding the agreement with certain members of the Jewish community. The Board expressed its great appreciation of the able manner in which the chairman has conducted all the negotiations between this board and the representatives of the Jewish community. Three letters were read.

1. From Mr. David Kirsch, convenor of the committee, of Feb. 5, 1929, to Dr. Smyth: Confirming my conversation with you over the phone yesterday following instructions of a meeting of the group we represent held last week, I have to advise you that in view of the press articles which appeared in criticism of the agreement concluded between this group and your Board, and considering further the new phase informally discussed with yourself and Ald. Mathewson, having regard to the creation of a Jewish Committee of the Council of Public Instruction as a separate section thereof, which seemed to point to a possible solution more agreeable to all parties - our meeting, taking into consideration these circumstances, was of the opinion that action on the agreement as submitted to the government be withheld, and that the Hon. Mr. David and your Board be advised

to that effect. I regret not having been able to see you sooner on account of your illness, and I now desire to confirm my verbal indication of this decision to your Board and to say that if it considered desirable, and you are agreeable, to send such intimation to the Hon. Mr. David from your Board and our Committee jointly, we shall be pleased to, and would like such advice to forward immediately. Should you, however, feel that you prefer not to join in such intimation, will you please advise me at the earliest possible moment, as we desire to carry out the instructions given by our meeting without delay. Permit me to express the pleasure of our committee at the cordial relationship which has marked our discussions with you and the members of your Board.

2. Letter from Dr. Smyth to Kirsch: I have your letter of Feb. 5, and note that in view of the press article criticizing the agreement reached, and for the other reasons set out in your letter, you are instructed to give notice, and in substance request, that the agreement between your committee and the Protestant School Board settling the Jewish school question be not sanctioned by legislation. You informed Mr. Mathewson and myself that there was a lack of unity among your people. My understanding of our conversation was that you proposed to try to come definitely together and, if you could find a formula entirely satisfactory to the different sections of the Jewish community, you would submit it to us for consideration.

I feel bound to say that in view of the apparent uncertainty of the status of the various people who have spoken to us purporting to represent the Jewish community, it is impossible for us to deal further with the situation. If the agreement already reached with us is unsatisfactory, and such appears to be the case from your letter and from our various conversations, our Board, I am sure, would have no objection to your withdrawing from it. You are, of course, at liberty so to advise the Hon. Mr. David.

Rest assured of my earnest good wishes, and may I express the hope that, if at any future time negotiations are entered into by a committee officially representing the Jewish community and whose status cannot be questioned, the same kindly spirit of friendliness which you have manifested will characterize the discussions.

3. Letter to David: It is with a feeling of disappointment that I enclose for your information copy of a letter received from Mr. David Kirsch dated Feb. 5 and my reply thereto. You will, of course, share my regret that the settlement of the school question which was arrived at has not proved acceptable to certain sections of the Jewish community.

Apr. 15, 1929: Grant to the Peretz Schools the use of Commercial High School for closing exercises on June 3.

June 5, 1929: Report on non-Protestant enrolment: 13,454.

Inform Mr. S. Wiseman, principal-superintendent of the Jewish People's School, that, inasmuch as the issue raised in his letter of May 27 is closely related to the question with which the government of the province will deal at the next session, the Board deems it inadvisable to take such action as he suggests at this time.

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1. R. Rumilly. Histoire de la Province de Quebec. vol. 32, Pp. 20-21, 62-63, 79-85, 126-31.
2. Gazette report, Jan. 6: "Jewish Schools or All Rights, Says Bercovitch; Refusal of Rights by Privy Council was Inferiority; Plea for Unity; Coming Session Most Important in History of Jews in Province, Says Jewish Member for St. Louis."
3. Canadian Jewish Review article by Rabbi Harry J. Stern, Jan. 10: "Congratulations, Mr. Peter Bercovitch."
4. Gazette editorial, Jan. 7: "Protestant Educational Rights."
-- Letter from Bercovitch, dated Quebec, Jan. 9 in reply to editorial.
-- Editorial, Jan. 9, "Mr. Bercovitch Explains."
5. Letter to Star, Jan. 8, from E.I. Rexford, "Jews and Protestant Schools," reply to Bercovitch address reported in Star, Jan. 6.
6. Chronicle report, Jan. 10: "Non-Protestants Refused Representation."
-- also editorial, "The Real Issues in the School Question."
-- editorial reprinted in Eagle, Jan. 13.
7. Draft of memorandum from the Jewish Separate Schools Committee, drawn up by S. Belkin, heavily edited by Lyon Cohen "even though he was not in favour of separate schools," as Belkin notes on an attached slip. 8 p.
-- Typescript of revised memorandum, dated Jan. 13, signed by H.M. Caiserman as chairman of the Jewish Separate Schools Committee. 4 p.
-- acknowledgement to Caiserman from Prime Minister, Jan. 16.
-- acknowledgment from Provincial treasurer McMaster. Jan. 16.
8. Letter from Lyon Cohen to prime minister, Jan. 16, suggesting "some measure of self-goverment" under the Protestant system.
9. La Patrie editorial, reprinted in Gazette, Jan. 17.
10. Star report, Jan. 21: "Legislation for Schools for Jews; Amendments Before Quebec House Provide for Representation."
11. Release to press on Jan. 21 about Separate School delegation to cabinet, Jan. 22.
12. Star editorial, Jan. 22: "A Jewish School Panel."

13. Star report, Jan. 22: "Montreal Jewish Delegation Seeks Separate Schools; Premier Taschereau Points out Difficulties Facing Government; Question of Finance; Due Consideration of Submissions is Promised by Prime Minister."
14. Abel Vineberg report in Gazette of Jan. 22: "Jewish School System Asked for Montreal; Taschereau and McMaster Seen by Committee; Opinion Much Divided; Lack of Unanimity Regarding Third Panel Pointed out by Premier."
15. Vineberg report in Gazette, Jan. 23: "Creation of Jewish Panel Sought in Bill; Measure for Separate Schools in Quebec Introduced by Bercovitch; Change Education Act; Committee of Five Members as well as Distinct Set of Examiners, Demand."
16. Quebec report from Israel Rabinowitch in Eagle, Jan. 23: "Disunity among Jews Makes it Difficult for Government to Reach a Decision; Some Jews Inform him that a Separate Panel will create a Jewish Reservation."
17. Eagle editorial, Jan. 24: "A Jewish Reservation."
-- Column by Rabinowitch in Eagle, Jan. 24, "In Regard to Segregation."
-- Letter to editor, Eagle, from Joseph Cohen, M.L.A.: "Do Not Accuse."
18. Minutes of Poale Zion Organization, Jan. 24, 1930:
Report on delegation to the prime minister given by I.M. Bobrove and Zelig Wolofsky. Wolofsky proposes that, since separate schools are assured, discussions should be initiated with the orthodox groups in regard to curriculum.
19. Report in Canadian Jewish Review, Jan. 31: "Jewish School System Asked for Montreal."
20. Eagle of Feb. 2 carried full text of Jewish school bill.
21. Press report, Feb. 4: "Additional Year in High Schools to be Considered; Howard Murray Stresses Need for Further Training to Protestant Committee (of Council of Public Instruction); Non-Protestants not favoured on Board."
22. Bercovitch letter to Caiserman, Feb. 6, with draft of bill, asking for opinion and suggestions.
23. Eagle editorial, in English, Feb. 9: "The School Bill -- May or Shall."
24. Survey of Jewish Education in Montreal, Canada, Feb. 15-28, 1930, by Louis Hurwich of Boston. 282 p.

25. Vineberg report in Gazette, Feb. 21: "Taschereau to Sponsor Jewish School System; Bercovitch Bill to be Taken over as Government Measure; Changes to be Made; No Details of Objective Given; Depends on Understanding being Reached."
26. Star report, March 2: "Premier Modifies Plans to Settle School Problems; Will Not Provide Jewish Representation on Council of Education; Separate Board; Decision of Property and Finances Presents Many Difficulties."
27. Vineberg report, March 12 in Gazette: "Bill Provides for Establishment of Schools for Jews; Would Also Create Hebrew Committee of Education Council; Introduced by David; Commission, When Named, to Have Co-Religionists' Taxes and Share Neutral Panel Fund."
28. Gazette editorial, March 14: "The Jewish School Question."
29. Gazette report, March 19: "Jewish Schools in Quebec Protested; Archbishop Gauthier Strong in Denunciation of Bill; Objects to Premier; Catholic Leader Addresses Thousands of Pilgrims at Mountain Shrine."
30. Gazette report, March 19: "Mgr. Gauthier Scores Jewish School Bill; Sees Serious Menace to Catholic-Protestant Agreement; Neutral Tax Issue; Head of Diocese Predicts that Religious Teaching May Disappear."
31. La Patrie editorial, "The Jewish School Question," reprinted in Gazette, March 19.
32. Star report, March 20: "Premier Defends Proposed Jewish School Measure; Taschereau Replies to Cardinal Rouleau and Archbishop Gauthier; Quebec Unaffected; Says New Measures Apply to Island of Montreal Only."
33. Herald report, March 21: "Protest Against New School Bill Repudiated."
34. Canadian Press dispatch, March 21: "Bishops Asked to Confer on Projected Law; Taschereau Answers Cardinal on Jewish School Question; Applies only to Montreal; Premier feels Misapprehension Felt by Catholic Clergy Can be Dissipated."
35. Abel Vineberg report in Gazette, March 22: "Jewish School Measure will be Redrafted; Understanding Reached in Cardinal's Palace; Only Island Dealt with; Montreal Commission to be Independent of Both Catholics and Protestants."
36. La Patrie report, March 21: "Accord sur les écoles juives," with letter from Taschereau to Mgr. Gauthier, Archbishop of Montreal, of March 19.

37. La Patrie editorial reprinted in Gazette of March 22.
38. Gazette report, March 24: "Protestant Board will not Thwart Jews' Withdrawal; But Commissioners will Deplore such Step; Says Dr. James Smyth; Review of Situation; Chairman Asserts Jewish People Admit Fair Treatment of Children -- Urges Permanent Settlement."
39. Gazette report, March 24: "Rabbi Replies to Mgr. Geo. Gauthier; Rev. Julius Berger Takes Exception to Use of Word 'Privileges.'"
40. Gazette editorial, March 25: "Protestant Stand in Regard to a Separate Jewish Panel."
41. Vineberg report in Gazette, March 26: "Protestants Study Jewish School Bill; Delegation from School Board Given Copies of Measure."
42. Star report, March 26: "Year's Time Limit Urged for Jews to Reach Pact; Delegates from Protestant Boards Wait on Quebec Government; Building Delayed; Question of New Construction Depends on Settlement Reached."
43. Telegram from David Kirsch, chairman of the Jewish Education Committee, to Josph Cohen and Bercovitch, inviting them to a meeting of the committee, sent March 26. Also invitation to meeting, March 27, at Mount Royal Hotel; list of invitees; also telegram of acceptance from Bercovitch.
44. Star report, March 27: "Jews Given Limit for School Pact; Must Arrange for Separate Board by Apr. 1, 1931."
45. Undated press report: "Quebec Education System Criticized; Province Compared with Holland for Multiplicity of School Authorities; Three Phases Reviewed; Jewish Problem, Curriculum and Methods, also Financial Question Discussed."
46. From minutes of Poale Zion Organization, March 28, 1930: Bobrove reports on dangers in current bill which seems intended against separate schools. The Jewish representatives who oppose it will betray the Jewish children for many years to come. Zuker also reports on the school situation.
47. Column by I. Rabinowitch in Eagle, March 28: "And What Now?"
48. Vineberg report in Gazette, Apr. 2: "Jewish School Bill Advances in Assembly; Measure Given Second Reading by Vote of 52 to 5; Amendment Moved by Dorion Defeated; Government Thanked

49. La Presse report, Apr. 1: Statement from Guy Vanier, president general: "La societe St. Jean Baptiste et l'ecole juive; elle demande de differer la solution definitive de l'important projet de loi; une etude approfondie."
50. Star report, Apr. 2: "Jewish School Bill Causes Hot Debate; Premier Taschereau Suggests that Saskatchewan Might Copy Quebec's Method of Dealing with Minorities; Privy Council Ruling is Ignored."
51. Vineberg report in Gazette, Apr. 4: "Jewish School Bill is Passed in Legislature; Cardinal Rouleau in Signed Article Discusses Amendment; Principle Approved; Measure, with one Minor Change, is Carried Unanimously."
52. Column by H. Wolofsky in Eagle: "The Bill for Separate Schools."
53. Column by Rabinowitch in Eagle, Apr. 4: "The Power of the Word!"
54. Report in Chronicle, Apr. 4: "Jewish School Bill Passes Second Reading."
55. Le Soleil editorial: "Jewish School Question Settled."
56. From minutes of Poale Zion, Apr. 4:
Cheifetz reported that the bill as passed has altered the situation. The objective now is to ensure that the commissioners shall not betray the cause. Recommendation that the Committee for Separate Schools should organize a League for this purpose and should draw in more interested persons.
57. Le Devoir report, Apr. 4: "La loi sur les écoles juives de Montréal; texte définitif."
58. Letter from Caiserman to Taschereau, Apr. 17, commending his statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Caiserman suggested names of persons recommended for the Jewish School Commission, with biographical notes: Shloimeh Wiseman, M. Garber, Israel Rabinowitch; list acknowledged Apr. 19.
- Also sent to A. McMaster, provincial treasurer; acknowledged Apr. 22.
59. Le Goglu editorial, March 30: "Les écoles juives."
60. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Apr. 18, first page. "Les traitres s'Amusent durant la Paque juive."
61. Front page cartoon in Le Chameau, Apr. 18: "Satanasse le Juif."
62. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Apr. 18: "Un transfuge que la race ne regrette pas," on Athanase David.

63. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Apr. 25: "Parents heureux qui admirent leur petit dernier." (Jewish rejoicing over their schools.)
64. Adrien Arcand in Le Goglu, Apr. 25: "M. Houde et les écoles juives; le maire de Montréal dénonce notre campagne contre la loi des écoles juives grâce à laquelle les intérêts canadiens-français ont été trahis."
65. Star report, Apr. 24: "Cabinet Appoints Jews' School Body; Six Westmount Men and One Montrealer on Board for Metropolis."
66. Undated press report: "Nomination of Board Approved; Members of Jewish School Commission Confirmed by Lieutenant-Governor; Seven Appointees; Jurisdiction Extends over Island of Montreal; Duties of Personnel Set out."
67. Chronicle editorial, Apr. 25: "Reactions of the New School Law."
68. Gazette report, May 1: "Against Jewish Schools; Canon Rexford Voices Condemnation of Proposal for Quebec Province; Serious Set Back Seen; Opinion Expressed during Synod Address in Support of Report of Emmanuel Mission."
69. Adrien Arcand in Le Goglu, May 2: "Les évêques sont-ils satisfaits? Les déclarations qu'ils ont faites avant, pendant et après la passation du bill des écoles juives; y a-t-on fait écho?"
70. Cartoon in Le Goglu, May 2: "Prochaine invasion des juifs" (from Hebron, Palestine).
71. Cartoon in Le Goglu, May 9: "Ceux pour qui le succès est rapide et facile," (a Jew borne on the shoulders of the people).
72. Arcand in Le Goglu, May 9: "Les évêques ont-ils défendu la race?"
73. Chronicle report, May 2: "Historical paragraphs in Our Struggle for Equality in Educational Rights." Photos of Jewish Commissioners on cover.
74. Press report: "Separate Schools Value is Reviewed; Joseph Cohen, M.L.A., Sees Disadvantages in System; Urges Confidence; History of School Movement is Outlined at B'Nai Brith Meeting."
75. Gazette report, May 15: "Jewish Schools as Last Resort Only; Jos. Cohen, M.L.A., Says Agreement with Protestant Body is Aim; Lauds Premier's Stand; Support Candidates of Own Race, is Plea at Shaar Hashomayim Meeting."
76. Editorial in Le Goglu, May 30: "Le peuple attend un sauveur."

77. Cartoon in Le Chameau, May 30: "Sathanasse en visite dans une école juive."

78. Arcand in Le Goglu, June 6: "Comment procède le sémitisme? Le Juif, dans son recherche de la puissance matérielle et de l'influence politique, fait toujours ses demandes au nom de sa religion."

79. Cartoon in Le Goglu, June 13: "Un crime affreux qui sera bientôt châtié."

80. Arcand in Le Goglu, June 13: "Le sémitisme persecuté et persecuteur; comment le Juif, que passe son temps a se plaindre de la plus brutal persécution, que ce soit hypocritement ou ouvertement; histoire ancienne et contemporaine; en Russie soviétique; massacre des chrétiens."

81. Arcand in Le Goglu, June 20: "Le régime des commissions; comment le gouvernement s'empare du controle de ce qui ne relève pas de lui; un état chrétien qui dirige officiellement l'éducation anti-Chrétienne; régime qu'il faut abolir."

82. Arcand article in Le Goglu, June 27: "M. Bourassa et les minorités."

83. Arcand article in Le Goglu, July 18: "Le domaine du privilège; ce que voulait dire la mise en garde de S.E. le Cardinal Rouleau; nos lois constitutionnelles foulées aux pieds; le bill David contredit la constitution."

84. Arcand article in Le Goglu, July 25: "Ingérence et contrôle politique; comment le gouvernement provincial s'assure le contrôle de la force electorale juive en régissant directement les écoles des Youpins."

85. Article in Le Miroir, July 27, reprinted in Le Goglu, Aug. 8: "Si notre peuple avait l'occasion de dire ce qu'il pense de la loi des écoles juives, je crois que sa réponse ne sera pas douteuse," déclare Mgr. Gauthier; les non-chrétiens qui viennent ici seraient-ils dispensés d'accepter la constitution du pays?"

In Le Miroir also an attack on La Presse which approves Jewish schools: "La vieille chienne essaie de mordre."

86. Article in Le Goglu, Aug. 15: "Soyez prêts, les Goglu. Vous serez bientôt appelés a livrer votre plus violent et plus implacable combat; la question juive."

87. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Sept. 5: "Les sages d'Israël reconnaissants envers leur défenseur," Athanase David presented with masonic symbols.

88. Cartoon in Le Chameau, Sept. 12: "Nos hommes d'état et leur dignité" (Jacobs, Bercovitch and Joseph Cohen).
89. Editorial in Le Chameau, Sept. 12: "Les Juifs passent le chapeau."
90. Poem in Le Chameau, Sept. 19, to the tune of La Marseillaise: "Chant de guerre," and attack on Athanase David and his Jew law.
91. Cartoon in Le Chameau, "Les Juifs passent le chapeau," showing Michael Hirsch, Jacobs, Joseph Cohen and Bercovitch; Sept. 19.
92. Letter from S.W. Jacobs to Rev. M.S. Lazon in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 16, acknowledging congratulations on election. "The gutter newspapers, the existence of which is a matter of so much concern outside of the Province of Quebec, are published by a political element which seeks the overthrow of the present Liberal Government in our Province. The agitation arises out of the Jewish School Question. Premier Taschereau, it appears, did not see eye to eye with the Cardinal on this matter, and some public correspondence took place. Subsequently the matter was adjusted, and the Cardinal declared himself satisfied with the modifications made. However, the Premier's attitude has been made the subject of attacks by his political opponents, which attacks I fear will do him a lot of damage among the ignorant classes, particularly in the remote country districts. It is too bad to think that Jews should be projected into a political campaign by one of the political parties."
93. Gazette report, Sept. 24: "No Special Report Made on Situation; Jewish Commission Has Not Yet Conferred with Montreal School Boards."
94. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Oct. 10: "Des offrandes aux grands bienfaiteurs de la race juive."
95. Star report, Oct. 13; datelined Louiseville: "Houde Defines Stand on Jewish School Question."
96. Unidentified press report: "Houde's Words Return to Harass Speaker; United Synagogue Council Sponsors Resent Implications in Quebec Speech; The School Problem; Resolution Adopted Calls for Supervision of Education, Sale of Kosher Meat and Welfare Work."
97. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Oct. 17: "Deux acrobats (David et Taschereau) qui se désament devant le public," on a trapeze over abyss labelled "Les écoles juives."
98. Article by Arcand in Le Goglu, Oct. 17: "M. Houde et nos journaux; le Maire de Montréal dénonce pour la troisième fois nos journaux; refus de se prononcer sur le principe de la question juive; crainte pour les youpins."

99. Editorial in Le Goglu, Oct. 17: "Le rappel du bill David."
100. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Oct. 25: "(Pupil of Jewish School), l'enfant de prédilection des deux chefs rivaux," (Houde and Taschereau).
101. Article in Le Goglu, Oct. 25: "M. Houde a peur des Juifs."
-- Another article, "Sathanase (David) l'hypocrite; le petit traître, rabbin du bill David, se plaint qu'on parle du patriotisme; ses bases félonies."
102. Article in Le Goglu, Nov. 7: "Message Sathanase."
103. Unidentified press report: "Education Issue Nearing Solution; Agreement between Protestant and Jewish School Commissions Expected Soon."
104. Notarial agreement, Dec. 4, 1930 before Robert H. Barron, notary, providing for no segregation of Jewish pupils, excused for Jewish holy days and conscience clauses. 3 copies.
105. Draft agreement between the Jewish School Commission of Montreal and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, signed by Samuel H. Livingston.
106. Editorial in Le Goglu, Dec. 12: "Refoulons partout la justice; demandons l'abolition de la néfaste loi Jacobs et du colportage; ne nous contentons pas d'un demi victoire."
-- also cartoon, "Partira-t-il; partira-t-y pas," David breaking up La loi des écoles juives.
107. From the minutes of the Protestant Commission of School Commissioners:
Apr. 11, 1930: Letter from Dr. J. Smyth, as chairman of the Montreal Protestant School Board and of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board, to L.A. Taschereau, of March 31: I have had an opportunity over the week end of discussing with my colleagues of the Montreal Protestant School Board and the Montreal Central School Board the revised draft of Bill no. 39 re the education of Jewish children on the Island of Montreal.
We feel strongly that there are three respects in which amendments are imperative: 1. Section 10 should be deleted, otherwise endless difficulties may be raised which may quite conceivably lead to troublesome litigation. It seems to me that sections 3 and 4 provide all the powers necessary for the Jewish commission. 2. In section 13 it should be more explicitly stated that the Jewish School Commission is under the jurisdiction of the Council of Education. Protestants would be seriously diquieted if the proposed Jewish school system were made independent of the authority which has hitherto controlled education in this province. 3. In section 2, the words "affecting the whole population in general" should be deleted. We think that both Catholics and Protestants would object to Jewish participation in

discussions regarding Christian and Protestant education. It should be sufficient if provision is made that they may be consulted where Jewish educational interests are concerned.

A delegation from the Protestant Boards of Montreal has had a conference with Mr. Doré, and we find that our views on the points I have mentioned are in entire agreement.

I am happy to inform you that we have also reached agreement on the financial questions involved.

June 19, 1930: List of staff appointment: d) Hebrew women teachers, High and Intermediate diplomas, followed by 10 names.

Report on non-Roman Catholic, non-Protestant pupils as of Apr. 30, 1930: 13,055.

Sept. 12, 1930: Letter from Nathan Gordon requesting conference with the Board at an early date. Decision to convene a special meeting of the Board on Sept. 23 and to invite the members of the Jewish School Commission.

Oct. 8, 1930: Special meeting of the Board to which the members of the Jewish School Commission were welcomed by Ald. J. Arthur Mathewson in chair.

Mr. Livingston submitted a memorandum stating the conditions suggested by the Jewish School Commission as a basis for an agreement to be arrived at between the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal and the Jewish School Commission to govern the education of Jewish pupils which they desire should be continued in the schools under the control of this Board. 1. Jewish children shall have the right to attend the schools under the control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal. Within such schools they shall be treated in the same manner as Protestants, shall be subject to the same obligations and shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the latter. 2. Within the school municipality which is under the control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal the school taxes of Jews shall be paid to such Protestant Board. 3. There shall be no division or separation of Jewish children from Protestant or other children except only when this may become necessary for religious instruction. 4. Jewish children shall suffer no loss or reduction in marks because of absence during Jewish Holy Days and festivals. 5. Provision shall be made for the teaching of Jewish subjects as part of the curriculum of the Protestant Board in schools predominantly Jewish. In order to bring this about it is proposed: a) that such subjects shall be Hebrew, Old Testament and Jewish history, and shall be taught with the approval and under the guidance of the Jewish School Commission; b) if necessary, the daily period of ordinary instruction be lengthened so as to enable such Jewish subjects to be taught; c) that the persons to give instruction in these subjects shall be chosen by the Jewish School Commission; d) that the cost of such education shall be met by a monthly charge to be levied upon each Jewish child receiving such instruction. 6. No Jewish child shall be compelled to read or study any religious or devotional books or to take part in any religious exercises or devotions to which the father or, in his default, the mother or tutor or persons having the care or

maintenance of such pupils shall object. 7. Jews shall be eligible for appointment and advancement as teachers, instructors or principals as the case may be, in the same order of merit and upon the same terms and conditions as non-Jews. It is suggested that the recommendation of Jewish School Commission shall be sought by the Protestant Board in all such appointments. 8. Meetings between the Protestant Board and the Jewish School Commission shall be held upon the written request of the chairman of either Commission to the chairman of the other.

The Board resolved itself into a committee to examine, clause by clause, this memorandum and to have a full and frank discussion with the Jewish School Commission on all matters relating thereto, so that this Board would be able to make a definite decision in due course regarding the proposition thus set forth. The committee reported progress.

Oct. 28, 1930: Special meeting. The Board resolved itself into a committee to continue the negotiations with the Jewish School Commission who had been invited to attend for that purpose.

Nov. 14, 1930: Chairman Mathewson reported progress regarding negotiations with the Jewish School Commission. He read a letter of Nov. 11 from the Jewish School Commission and submitted copy of his reply of Nov. 14. The commissioners expressed agreement with the actions of the chairman and satisfaction with the information thus conveyed to them.

Nov. 25, 1930: The chairman reported progress regarding negotiations with the Jewish School Commission and submitted a draft of the proposed agreement to be made between this Board and the Jewish School Commission. The Board considered, one by one, each of the clauses of such draft agreement and made several minor recommendations. Resolved: the draft agreement is approved as containing a correct statement of the terms and conditions as understood and intended by this Board, and that an agreement substantially in the same form and terms as outlined and disclosed in said draft but with such amendments, variations, additions and/or simplifications as the chairman may deem it expedient to make or approve, and all other agreements necessary and supplementary thereto, be executed by the chairman.

Dec. 12, 1930: The chairman reported that the agreement made between this Board and the Jewish School Commission had been signed before R.H. Barron, N.P., by each of the members of the two commissions and the seal of this Board affixed thereto, and copies forwarded to the Quebec government as required by 20 Geo. V, chap. 61. Chairman Mathewson said he was pleased that a difficult and delicate problem had been solved, and he was confident that the terms of the agreement, which was made for a period of 15 years, would be honorably observed both in the spirit and the letter by all concerned. The agreement was recorded in the minutes.

Dec. 12, 1930: Decision to inform S.W. Livingston, chairman of the Jewish School Board, in reply to his letter of the 5th., that it is not found possible at present to grant his request looking to the transfer of pupils of the Hebrew Orphans Home to schools in Notre Dame de Grace or, as an alternative, to the opening

of classes in the home on Claremont Ave.

Letter from the Montreal Protestant Central School Board acknowledging receipt of copy of agreement and copy of the financial arrangement for distribution of the cost of educating the Jewish pupils attending your schools. The documents were referred to the Board's solicitor and a special meeting will be called to deal with the matter as soon as the solicitor's opinion is received.

108. Chrétien ou Juif? Les Juifs forment-ils une "minorité", et doivent-ils être traités comme tels dans la Province de Québec? Discours prononcé par Joseph Ménard et Adrien Arcand au Monument national le 3 novembre, 1930 au ralliement de l'Ordre patriotique des Goglus. Montreal, Ménard éditeur, 1930. 42 p.

109. From the Report of the Superintendent of Education:
A special meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council was convened by the chairman, the Hon. W.G. Mitchell, on May 21 because:

It having been rumored that a movement would be made to secure legislation at the next session of the Legislature by which non-Protestants should be appointed as members of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education, he had thought it best to call a meeting to consider what action, if any, should be taken in relation thereto.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Lafleur summarized the judgment of the Privy Council and answered such questions as were asked by the members, particularly in relation to representation upon the Protestant Committee. After discussion it was moved that

"Whereas the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education has recently been informed that the Government of the Province of Quebec is being urged to appoint non-Protestant members to the said Committee.

"Whereas the said Committee exercises most important powers and functions concerning the education of Protestants in the Province, and notably in connection with the books to be used and the fixing of the curriculum in Protestant schools.

"Whereas the Protestant minority in this Province has always enjoyed complete autonomy and control in respect of such education both under the constitution and subsequent provincial legislation--with the exception of the Quebec statute of 1903 which was declared unconstitutional insofar as it trenched upon such control.

"Whereas the division of the Council of Education into a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Committee was intended to secure to Roman Catholics and to Protestants alike the full and undisturbed control of their respective educational establishments.

"Whereas the proposed change in the constitution of one of these Committees, while leaving the other intact, would violate the spirit and purpose of the legislation which created these Committees, and would be an injustice to the Protestant minority.

"Be it resolved that this Committee expresses its strong disapproval of any attempt to deprive the Protestant minority of their exclusive control of Protestant education in this Province."

Carried on division, fifteen for and two against. Mr. A.K. Cameron and Miss C.M. Derick received permission to record their dissent.

Letter of inquiry, Sept. 4 from the Hon. C.F. Delage, Superintendent of Education, to Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal and on Sept. 6 to the Catholic Board of School Commissioners whether they had concluded any agreement with the Jewish School Commissioners. Reply from the Protestant Board, Sept. 8, that "up to the present time no negotiations have been entered into". The reply from the Catholic Board of Sept. 12 stated that the Jewish School Commissioners have not approached the corporation.

On Sept. 20 Mr. Delage reported to the Catholic Committee of the Council of Education that the Jewish School Commission of Montreal "has not yet come to an understanding in this respect with another board of commissioners." Children of the Jewish faith are being educated in the same manner.

On the motion of Archbishop Gauthier of Montreal, it was resolved that the Superintendent submit a new report to the Catholic Committee respecting the Jewish School Committee and the education of Jewish children.

Dec. 4. The Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal sent a copy of the contract it has entered into with the Jewish School Commission to the Superintendent of Education. This was acknowledged on Dec. 15.

On Dec. 13 the Superintendent sent a copy of this contract to the Hon. L.A. David, Provincial Secretary. The contract takes effect only when mutually satisfactory provisions are made by law for the distribution of the cost of the education of Jewish children. The Protestant Committee of the Council of Education will have a special meeting on Jan. 9 to study this question. The Catholic committee will meet early in the year.

1931

1. Editorial in Le Goglu, Jan. 23: "Pour avoir la paix," in reply to Taschereau thus quoted.
2. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Jan. 23: "Piteuse exhibition des boxeurs a l'entraînement," with les écoles juives as punching bag.
3. Cartoon in Le Goglu, Feb. 6: "L'affaire des écoles juives va bientôt avoir son dénouement," showing Houde and Taschereau falling down a cliff.
4. Canadian Press report from Quebec, March 26: "Agreement on Jewish School Bill Reached; Action to be Definitely Determined; Amendment to Bill; Protestant Deputation Interviews Premier Taschereau and Cabinet Ministers."
5. Star report, Apr. 1: "Jewish Education Measure Debated; Opposition Speakers Intimate Intention to Vote against School Bill on Ground of its being Ultra Vires of the House."
6. Loi concernant l'éducation de certains enfants dans Montréal et Outremont, sanctionnée le 4 avril.
7. Gazette report, Apr. 21: "Jews Must Decide about Commission, Declares Premier; Appointment of New Members Rests with Community, Says Taschereau; Dissatisfied Board; Sense of 'Feeling of Inferiority' Leads to en bloc Resignation of School Corporation."
8. Article by Adrien Arcand in Le Miroir of Nov. 8; in the absence of a vigilant opposition, it was the free press which spoke for the heart of the people that forced the correction of the David Bill.
9. Montreal Protestant Central School Board. Financial statements for year ended 30th. June, 1931; sketch of the Board's operations for the year. 12 p.
10. From the minutes of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners:
Jan. 16, 1931: Discussion of the financial clauses to supplement the agreement with the Jewish School Commission, which clauses have received the approval of Mr. Victor Doré, general-president of the Catholic School Commission. Decision: that, as provided by clause 10 of the agreement of Dec. 4, legislation be passed by the provincial government at its present session to make provision for the cost of educating the Jewish children in the following manner: 1. All school taxes paid by Jewish proprietors (which shall be at the same rate as those paid by Protestant proprietors) within the school municipality now and hereafter under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Board be paid into the

Protestant panel. 2. Jews shall be counted as Protestants for the purpose of calculating and distributing the proportions of the funds of the neutral panel accruing to the Protestant Board and the Catholic School Commission. 3. The cost of educating Jewish children in the Protestant schools is fixed at \$75 per annum for each child attending such schools. This fixed cost may be revised at the end of each period of five years. 4. The deficit, if any, resulting to the Protestant Board from the education of Jewish children, after deducting from such costs the amounts received by the Protestant Board from school taxes paid by Jewish proprietors, plus the amount accrued by the Protestant Board out of neutral panel through the fact that Jews are counted as Protestants in relation to the division of the funds of the neutral panel, shall be borne by the Protestant Board and by the Catholic School Commission in proportion to the numbers of the population represented by them respectively, as established by the dominion decennial census, the Jews not being counted as Protestants for the purpose of this computation.

Jan. 16, 1931: Letter from S.W. Cohen, president of the Jewish School Commission, advising the Board of the intention of the Jewish School Commission to organize and introduce courses of instruction in Hebrew, Jewish history and the Jewish religion to be given to Jewish children after regular school hours, and asking for an assurance from the Board that the requisite school accommodation for such purposes will be made available.

Reply to Mr. Livingston letter of Dec. 2: In reply to your letter in which you request that the Protestant School Board grant the use of certain class rooms in Mount Royal and Fairmount Schools, after school hours, for the purpose of providing accommodation for classes of Jewish children in Hebrew, Jewish history and Jewish religion, I am pleased to confirm to you what I have previously stated, namely, that your project of providing facilities for imparting religious instruction to Jewish children is a matter with which the Protestant Board is sympathetic, and you may rely upon the good will of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in connection with the necessary steps to be taken to inaugurate your system and its operation.

Whether the hours suggested by you are practicable or not is a matter which I must refer to our superintendent. The principle must not be lost sight of that the schools are primarily intended for day teaching, and their use during extra hours must not be allowed to interfere with their regular use. The Protestant Board will require to know what subjects are taught, and must be satisfied with the general operation of your system, and reserves its right to cancel the arrangement for cause.

The Protestant Board will not ask for payment of any rent or other remuneration, but of course your Board will have to bear the actual expense entailed for light, heat or cleaning. The Protestant Board considers the granting of the use of the schools after school hours for commendable objects is purely a matter of administration. I have not had an opportunity of submitting this letter to my Board, but I have received expressions

of opinion from the individual members, and I think you can rely upon it that this letter correctly sets out our sentiments. I shall submit it to the next meeting of the Board for ratification.

Resolution of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board of Jan. 13, 1931 granting approval of the proposed arrangement for the distribution of the cost of education of the Jewish children, and consent to the enactment by the legislature at its present session of such legislation as may be necessary to give legal effect to this proposed arrangement.

Feb. 13, 1931: Discussion on the questions raised in the report of the superintendent of schools, dated Jan. 26, 1931, concerning the High School of Montreal and the Baron Byng High School districts.

March 2, 1931: Report of the superintendent dated Jan. 26, 1931 considered. On motion of Dr. Campbell, decided: that resident pupils attending a high school class in which the principal finds it necessary to suspend regular class work on obligatory religious holidays shall continue to enjoy the privilege of being transferred to another high school in which such conditions do not obtain, if application be made for such transfer to the superintendent.

March 13, 1931: Chairman J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C., submitted copy of bill 223 now before the provincial legislature: An Act to Amend Act 13 Geo. V, Cap. 44. Mr. Mathewson stated that he had spent much time with the Board's solicitor examining the terms of the new bill, and he gave the Board information regarding the alterations that it is desirable, in the interests of the Board, should be made in such bill. Mr. Mathewson further stated that he had arranged to discuss some of the points with Mr. Victor Doré, general-president of the Catholic School Commission of Montreal, with a view to agreeing on a joint communication to the prime minister to secure necessary changes in the bill.

March 18, 1931: Accept the verbal report by the chairman relating to the legislation being enacted at the present session of the provincial legislature affecting the Board's interests.

Apr. 17, 1931: Approve report relating to staff appointments. c) Jewesses -- 9.

May 8, 1931: Board sends to the Montreal Hebrew Orphans Home its regrets that the crowded condition in the schools in Notre Dame de Grace makes it impossible to grant their request of Apr. 27, 1931 that pupils in this home in Westmount be accommodated in a school in Notre Dame de Grace rather than in Berthelet School as at present.

June 12, 1931: Appointments. 3) Jewish applicants -- 3. Approve report on Jewish and non-Protestant and non-Roman Catholic pupils, as of Apr. 30, 1931: 13,035.

Dec. 10, 1931: Letter from J.J. Creelman, solicitor to the Board, of Dec. 7: his opinion regarding the status in the schools of the Board of pupils who reside in the Hebrew Orphans Home which is situated in Westmount. Committee including Dean Arthur Carlisle and Ald. W.S. Weldon to meet with S.W. Livingston and Mr. Abbey to discuss the request that the children residing in the Hebrew Orphans Home and now attending Berthelet School be permitted to attend instead a school in Notre Dame de Grace. Chairman

Dr. Malcolm A. Campbell had recently had an interview with Messrs. Abbey and Livingston. While he was in a large measure sympathetic with the reasons advanced for a change in the particular school for the orphans to attend, he was not sure that the Board should continue the responsibility for the education of these children, because such appears to be the duty of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Westmount.

11. From the minutes of the Poale Zion Organization, Friday evening, Apr. 10, 1931: Cheifetz reported on the conference of the school commission arranged for Sunday. A pre-conference will take place on Sunday (sic) evening to consult on the stand to be taken at the conference.

Lazarus proposes that the Poale Zion be represented at the conference. S. Belkin opposes such representation after the shameful conduct of the school commission. He is in favour of the party being there for the purpose of receiving information only and then publicly to insult the commission. M. Dickstein notes the utter failure of the school commission and proposes, as does Belkin, that the pre-conference name two or three representatives to make a formal statement and then leave the conference. The Belkin motion is defeated. Wiseman moves that the party should be well represented at the conference and that the delegation should criticise the commission strongly. This motion is accepted. Delegates to the pre-conference: Belkin, L. Zuker, I.M. Bobrove; delegates to the Sunday afternoon conference: Dickstein, Lazarus, Bobrove.

Apr. 17, 1931: Belkin reported on the pre-conference of Saturday evening.

The Poale Zion, the Young Poale Zion, A.D. Gordon Branch and the Zeirei Zion were represented. The three proposals made by the Poale Zion were discussed: a) to be represented at the conference and to participate in all the discussions; b) to be represented, to participate in the discussions, and then to leave the session in protest, and c) to attend the conference, to read the statement of protest, and then to leave demonstratively. It was decided: to be represented at the conference, to participate in the discussion, and to leave the session at the point of voting.

Dickstein reported on the conference of the school commission: Mr. Livingston, chairman of the commission, reported on the current situation. All their powers having been revoked, the commission could only resign. One of the commissioners, Mr. Cohen, proposed that the committee should not resign. Dickstein struck the tone of the conference and was followed by all who took part in the discussion. All Poale Zion delegates spoke and were seconded by some other delegates. The meeting had been influenced to express confidence in the commissioners, and in the members of the legislature. But the attacks of the Poale Zion members disrupted this intention. The conference decided that the commissioners should resign after the Poale Zion demanded a vote on this motion. The commissions had opposed such a vote. The result was that the commissioners did resign. The declaration which had been prepared was not read at the conference because the situation had altered.

The meeting endorsed the actions of its delegates.

Apr. 4, 1931: Complaint by Z. Wolofsky against the language used by B. Lachowitzky during the discussion on the school question. A discussion on the school question followed. Lachowitzky apologized to Wolofsky.

12. Statutes of Quebec, 21 Geo. V, cap. 63, 1930-31, An Act respecting the education of certain children in Montreal and Outremont, assented to Apr. 4, 1931.

13. Statutes of Quebec, 21 Geo. V, cap. 64, 1930-31, An Act to amend 13 Geo. V, cap. 44, assented to Apr. 4, 1931.

14. From the Report of the Superintendent of Education:
The Protestant Committee of the Council of Education approved the contract.

On Jan. 14 the Superintendent again asked the Board of Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal whether any negotiations have been entered with the Jewish School Commission. Reply, Jan. 17, that "the Jewish Commission has never taken any steps to conclude an agreement with our commission."

On Jan. 21 the Hon. A. David sent the Bill, An Act respecting the education of certain children in Montreal and Outremont, to the Hon. Delage, Superintendent of Education.

On Jan. 22 the Superintendent inquired from the Protestant Board of School Trustees of Outremont. On Jan. 24 the trustees reported that arrangements have been reached and signed, a copy of which is now in the hands of the Montreal Protestant Central School Board for consideration and approval.

On Jan. 28 Mr. Delage inquired from the Board of Catholic School Commissioners of St. Viateur d'Outremont and from the Commissioners of Ste. Madeleine d'Outremont whether they have entered into arrangements with the Jewish School Commission. Both commissions replied that no such arrangement exists.

Feb. 1. Report from Mr. Delage to the Catholic Committee, with copies of all correspondence, in response to resolution of Sept. 24, 1930. Upon motion of Cardinal Rouleau and Archbishop Gauthier, the Catholic committee approved the bill, which, as the motion put it, left the Jewish school commission in existence only for the purpose of carrying out this special arrangement. Judge Paul G. Martineau concurred with the bill, but not with the motives expressed in the motion.

1915

1. Letter, May 4, to I. Kauffman, Canadian Jewish Alliance, from H.M. Levine, secretary of the Baron de Hirsch Institute: with all sympathy for your aims, they cannot associate themselves with you as an institution. Members may assist you individually and contribute to your fund.
2. Aug. 1. Invitation to a conference of the Alliance in Prince Arthur Hall, accompanying a declaration of principles.
3. A printed statement, in Yiddish, summer 1915, from the organizing committee of the Alliance, undated, begins: "Dear Organization, Your delegates have certainly reported to you fully on the last conference of the Alliance. Our resolution on the expulsion has taken up all our time. There remain important problems... We propose that each organization contribute one cent per member each month. We would propose that the Canadian convention take place before the American," signed, Brainin and Kaufman.
4. Another Yiddish statement, printed on two sides, early in Aug., appeals for the relief fund through the penny boxes. "The black box for the relief of our people must hang at the most honoured place in our homes. As we eat or drink, as we speak or read, at work and at our rest, even in the dreams of our sleep the black box of the People's Relief must give no rest to our conscience... The sorrow of our people hovers over us and sanctifies with its black wings the day by day breath of our homes. Our hearts shall not turn from it for a moment... Contributors will be given certificates with the wording, 'He has a portion and a heritage in Israel.' Boxes will be distributed in two weeks, on Aug. 22." The appeal is also signed by Brainin and Kaufman.
5. Printed Yiddish appeal and invitation from the Canadian Jewish Committee to Aid the War Victims for a conference on Aug. 29, 1915 at the Baron de Hirsch Institute, where the officers of the committee are also located. The invitation is signed by a score of leading citizens: Mortimer Davis, Mark Workman, Moses Vineberg, Lyon Cohen, S.W. Jacobs, D.S. Friedman, A.M. Vineberg, Isaac Freedman, H.M. Levine, Dr. H. Abramowitz, Rabbi H. Cohen, Sol Kellert, H. Bloomfield, Isaac Lightstone, H. Wolofsky, A. Harris and M. Lavout. Among the signatories: S. Schneur, one of the founders of the Poale Zion in Montreal. S.D. Cohen was secretary pro tem. The copy in the Congress archives was addressed to the Canadian Jewish Alliance.
6. Letter from S.W. Jacobs to Sir Herbert Samuel in London, Sept. 13: "Rosh Hashanah greetings... Have no fears of the final result... Although the news from the East has been none too encouraging... Mr. Wilson's government can be reckoned upon to act justly... There is bound to be criticism... Interview given by Sir Herbert Holt... A member of our

government said that Sir Herbert ought to be interned.

"The impression you created in the West was most favorable. As a coreligionist I was pleased to learn the deep interest you shewed in the various Jewish communities along the line of your travels. The time is not far distant, we trust, when we may be again able to welcome you to our shores.

"Jewish conditions in Eastern Europe, particularly in Poland, where 'military necessity' compelled the removal of thousands of our people, forms pitiful reading. Every Jew in America is horror-struck at what has happened. A campaign for funds for the relief of the destitute has been organized here, but the task is so great as to be almost discouraging.

"German Jews in the States are making the most of present conditions in Poland and Russia, and have worked up a strong feeling against the Russian authorities for what they call this newest and greatest outrage on our people. It is hoped that when the treaty of peace comes to be signed, Jewish rights will not be disregarded, and that some good may be the outcome of the war, if Jews are given equal rights to those of other human beings, rights denied them for over two thousand years.

"Our people throughout the world naturally look to you to see that we are safeguarded for the future, and I know that their trust is not misplaced. The civilising influences of Great Britain and France ought to have some effect on the Russian and other Governments which have hitherto denied us."

7. Three Yiddish poems by H.M. Caiserman-Wittal in Der Veg, edited by Brainin: "A Poem Dedicated to Canadian Jews," "Justice for My People," and "My People of 'Neuland.'"

8. McGill academic record of Judah Kaufman:

Third year: Hebrew texts, history of creation of Mishnah, Arabic, Aramaic, Phoenician, Social institutions. Fourth year: Hebrew texts, history of Greek and Roman periods, Social institutions. "Very high marks, took first class honours in Semitics."

Oct. 13, 1915: application as graduate student proceeding to degree of Master of Arts. Had done graduate work at Paris, 1907-9 in philosophy, Hebrew history and literature, under Lalande, Picavet, Durkheim, Levy-Bruhl, Slouschz, Levy and others. B.A., McGill, 1915.

Report on thesis application on The Fundamental Strata of the Mishnah; not acceptable. Major in semitic studies, minor in English and education.

9. Leaflet, "The Strike at the Canadian Eagle," Circular no. 3, signed by J. Yampolsky, I. Stein and A.M. Mandelbaum. The Yiddish leaflet lists the strikers' demands: a) salaries due (3 to 6 weeks), b) an apology from the manager for libellous statements, c) adherence to contracts in force until Feb. 28, 1915. Caiserman had negotiated arbitration, but the management had failed to continue these proceedings. Scabs named: M. Shmuelson ("Issaci") and Abraham Roback ("Itan").

1916

1. Printed invitation, Yiddish, to the 18th. conference of the Jewish Alliance on Sunday afternoon, Apr. 23 (1916) at 37 Prince Arthur St. On the agenda: elections for a Congress committee.
2. Letter from David Pinsky to H. Reisler, June 16, regarding package of books shipped to Montreal.
3. Printed invitation, Yiddish, to a conference of the Montreal organizations affiliated with the Canadian Jewish Alliance, June 18, at Prince Arthur Hall, signed by Brainin, L. Zuker and Kaufman. "The hour of action has struck. The movement for a Congress now passes from words to acts. Preparations are being made throughout world Jewry for national-political action. In Canada, too, we must end the period of paralysis, of criminal indifference." First on the agenda: Kaufman report on the discussions with Pinhas Rutenberg on the peace negotiations.
4. Invitation to a meeting of the newly formed Central Jewish Relief Committee of Canada on Oct. 29 at the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue on St. Urbain St., near Mount Royal.
5. Minute of a conference at Prince Arthur Hall, called by Alliance on Nov. 26. Reports by S. Belkin, L. Zuker and I. Kivenko. "We have done much, raised new problems, animated as we are by the sole desire that must animate each of us -- the rescue of our people. But it is all too little; our collections are too petty; none of us has done a tenth of what is called for."
6. Leaflet addressed "To the Hebrew Public" by the Hebrew Centre, Montreal, announcing publication within a fortnight of a Hebrew weekly, Haderoh, edited by Brainin, which will be a unique platform for creative Jewish writing. (Printed at Union Printing Co., 510A Main St.)
7. Cancelled cheque, signed by Reuben Brainin, Der Veg Publishing Co. Ltd., Apr. 13, 1916, to Post Office for \$6.88.
8. File on H.M. Caiserman candidacy for civic council: Copy of Yiddish campaign leaflet stating program; 3-page political program of municipal reform proposed by Poedale Zion;
Letter from S. Boncheck of Central Committee of the party in New York regretting inability to assist in campaign;
Letter March 28 to Ehrenreich of Central Committee again asking for financial support, explaining that Brainin's Der Veg will not support Caiserman, not wishing to split the Jewish vote. After increasing their advertizing spending with Der Veg, the Blumenthal group prevailed upon the newspaper to write against Caiserman, if only mildly;
Statement of returns from Poll 14 showing no votes for Caiserman, signed by deputy returning officer/

1917

1. Yiddish leaflet announcing a mass meeting convened by the Canadian Jewish Alliance at Monument National, June 17, to help the Jews driven from Palestine and to awaken interest in relief work. Speakers: Baruch Zukerman and Prof. Isaac I. Hurwich.

2. Article in Dos Folk by H.M. Caiserman-Wittal: "Does Zionist Federation Have a Right to Exist?"

3. Article by H.M. Caiserman-Wittal in Jewish Weekly: "A Conference for a Jewish Congress in Canada."

4. Report in Dos Folk, Aug. 3, 1917 (noted by Belkin) of Brainin's interviews with Prime Minister Borden ("We appreciate Jewish immigration") and Sir Wilfred Laurier ("The gates of Canada are open to Jewish immigration.")

5. Memorandum from Poale Zion Federation Organization Committee of Montreal to the Labor Party of Canada, Jan. 31, calling for expression of support for Zionist ideas. 3 p.

6. Notes to the de-istota community:

Report in Minneapolis Yiddish Vert, Feb. 6 by Saskatoon resident B. Zukerman that six months ago he had organized group of Young Zionists, 11 members, nearly all college students.

Another report, same name, that since issuance of Balfour declaration the socialist wing of Zionism has accepted the Zionist youth of the community in its organization.

Report in Yiddisher Arbeiter, N.Y., June 11: The Poale Zion have 26 members; although most live out of town, they attend meetings regularly. The Young Zionists have 45 college members.

Report in Yiddische Volk, Nov. 24: N. Myrkin delivered two lectures in Saskatoon, with many visitors from near-by communities. Poale Zion had presented Sholem Alieich's play, "The Doctor."

Report on Canadian in Keleles of May 13, 1919.

Report in Keleles of June 20, 1919 by H. Belchenko:

Community consists of some 750 souls, with strong Zionist sympathies. They welcome such speakers as Myrkin and Peretz Birnbaum. They contribute for relief, for I.S.P., for Palestine Workers' Fund. Poale Zion influence was evident in the Congress campaign. "We strike the tone for the community. Our delegate was elected with a large majority."

1918

1. Leaflet dated Jan. 21, addressed to all labor groups and to all who are friendly to labor, calling them to a demonstration to express joy at the fulfillment of the national and social ideal, at the Monument National Theatre on Feb. 10, with B. Zukerman and N. Sirkin as speakers.

2. Notice of Concert in Monument National, May 26, with Cantor Yosele Rosenblatt and the popular orator Zvi Hirsch Masliansky, for Central Relief Committee.

3. Yiddish letter from Baruch Zukerman in New York to S. Belkin, Apr. 25:

"...How do you feel after the conference? I can imagine your satisfaction and your happiness. We are experiencing nearly the same here. If our success here is proportionately not as great as yours... this is only because the harshness of machine-forces are very powerful here. But do not worry. We in New York will not remain alone. Some hundred thousand workers from New York will be represented at the Congress. It is a privilege to live at a time like this, and I am certain that there is a great, great future for us in America."

4. Memorandum from Poale Zion Palestine Organization Committee of Montreal to the Labor Party of Canada, Jan. 31, calling for expression of support for Zionist ideal. 3 p.

5. Notes on the Saskatoon community:

Report in Winnipeg Yiddishe Vort, Feb. 8 by Saskatoon resident B. Zukerman that six months ago he had organized group of Young Maccabeans, 11 members, nearly all college students.

Another report, same issue, that since issuance of Balfour declaration the socialist wing of Zionism has accepted the Zionist youth of the community in its organization.

Report in Yiddisher Kemfer, N.Y., June 31: The Poale Zion have 26 members; although most live out of town, they attend meetings regularly. The Young Maccabeans have 45 college members.

Report in Yiddishe Vort, Nov. 22: N. Syrkin delivered two lectures in Saskatoon, with many visitors from near-by communities. Poale Zion had presented Sholem Aleichem play, "The Doctor."

Report on Saskatoon in Kemfer of May 16, 1919.

Report in Kemfer of June 20, 1919 by H. Selchenko: Community consists of some 350 souls, with strong Zionist sympathies. They welcome such speakers as Syrkin and Peretz Hirshbein. They contribute for relief, for J.N.F., for Palestine Workers' Fund. Poale Zion influence was evident in the Congress campaign. "We strike the tone for the community. Our delegate was elected with a large majority."

6. From David Eisen. Diary of a Medical Student. (Toronto, Canadian Jewish Congress, 1974):

1918

Jan. 6: There was a concert at the Strand Theatre for the benefit of the Jewish War Sufferers Conference. A notable Jewish dramatist, Peretz Hirshbein, was to speak. My pupil, Mr. Rosenberg, told me something about him: he had made an attempt, some years ago, to elevate Yiddish drama. Although he received the support of leading Jewish intellectuals, his efforts have, as yet, been fruitless.

I was tempted to go and hear him, but as I have an exam in practical biochemistry to-morrow, I decided to stay home and study.

Dec. 8: Lipsett and I went to the Shea's Hippodrome to a protest meeting against the massacre of Jews in Galicia. The other purpose of the meeting was to bring before the people the idea of a Jewish Congress in Canada.

1922

Feb. 18: This was the day of the Inter-Menorah debate for which we have been preparing for the past two weeks. We put on gowns and a blue and white ribbon across our chests.

Pretty soon Otto Kleinberg and Harry Batshaw came into the room, begowned and with McGill colours. After a preliminary musical program the debate began. The subject, which had been picked by our side, was "Resolved that the convocation of a Jewish Congress in Canada at the present time is both feasible and necessary;" the McGill team had chosen the negative side.

I was the opening speaker and did well -- so I am told. Harry Batshaw followed; then Jake Stuchen, who was effective, and then Kleinberg, who spoke rapidly but cleverly. I had five minutes for rebuttal and here I don't think I did so well.

The judges, Rabbi B.R. Brickner, Dr. S. Margoshes and Mr. B.M. Greene, were out for three quarters of an hour. When they came back they announced the verdict as a draw. Then they made the rather unusual suggestion that Otto and I argue out a point which, they said, had not been touched upon by either of us. Neither Otto nor I were prepared to accede to this. The judges then went into conference again and when they returned a few minutes later, rendered their second verdict, which was for the McGill debaters.

1919

1. Yiddish greetings to the delegates, from H.M. Caiserman.
2. Article by Caiserman: "Jews, Register!"
3. Statement on "What You Need to Know as You Send Money to Immigrants," by Caiserman, general secretary of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada.
4. Two articles in Canadian Jewish Chronicle by Caiserman, secretary of the Congress: "Zedakah and Philanthropy." Also in Eagle of Sept. 1, 5 and 12.
5. Article in Eagle by Caiserman: "Clothing, Shoes and Medicine for the Ukraine."
6. Report in Toronto Yiddish newspaper on successful pre-conference with representatives of Jewish centres across Canada; all details for the Canadian Jewish Congress prepared; all groups satisfied with agenda.
7. Page in Eagle, Feb. 16, on Congress preparations.
8. Yiddish press report: "Send Long Telegram to Your M.P. against Bad Immigration Law," detailing seven objections.
9. Yiddish press report: "Protest against Shutting Canadian Immigration Gates."
10. Delegate's admission card to Congress sessions.
11. Eagle report, Apr. 10: "Judge Mack Accepts Mandate of Canadian Jewish Congress." Local Congress executive wires Judge Mack asking him whether it is advisable to send special delegation to Peace Conference, or would he accept mandate to represent Canadian Jewry.
12. Eagle report: "Literacy Test Passes Second Reading." In spite of struggle by Jacobs, all Conservatives vote to close Canada's gates to immigrants. All Liberals voted against restrictions. Congress executive appeals to all Jews to send protest to their local M.P.'s. Seven points of objection listed.
13. Report in St. Catharines newspaper: "Bill was not at all designed against Jews."
14. Report in St. Catharines Standard: "Local Jews Object to Immigration Amendments; Statement is Dispatched to J.D. Chaplin, M.P., at Ottawa, Asking his Support."

15. Gazette report, Apr. 30: (Hon. Mr. Calder) "Introduces in House of Commons Bill to Amend Existing Immigration Act."
16. Toronto Star report, May 7: "Hebrews Presented Protest at Ottawa."
17. Welland People's Press report, in May: "Local Jews Find Serious Fault with Amendments and Send Protest to Maj. E. Fraser." (Seven-point statement signed by F.I. Adelman) Also in Welland Telegraph.
18. Canadian Jewish Chronicle reports of protest meetings in Toronto, May 11, against pogroms in Poland.
19. Undated report in Vienna Yiddish Yiddische Morgenpost, reprinted from New York Yiddische Tageblatt, about the influence of the 9-months old Canadian Jewish Congress in unifying relief work for the Ukrainian and Polish Jews in the United States. This was particularly evident, the report states, after the visit of Caiserman in New York to report on the work of the Congress in the immigration area in Canada.
20. Gazette report of meeting at Monument National: "Protest Massacre of Jews in Poland."
21. Poster in Yiddish announcing protest meeting convened by the Canadian Jewish Congress at Monument National.
22. Report in Eagle of protest meeting.
23. Report in Chronicle of meeting of May 18: "Protest Polish Pogroms."
24. Report in Chronicle, dated Oct. 6: "Canadian Jewish Congress Presents Memorandum to Canadian Parliament through S.W. Jacobs, K.C., M.P.;" same issue includes report on "Congress Activities."
25. Eagle report: "Congress Executive Calls for Ships for Jewish War Victims."
26. Eagle report: "Congress Executive Names Delegation to Ottawa;" same issue reports, "Mass Meeting of Ukrainian Alliance very Successful."
27. Eagle report: "Congress Delegation may Meet Government Officials Next Week."
28. Report in Eagle, May 7 (noted by Belkin): "Jewish Delegation to Hon. Calder; Lyon Cohen heads Delegation."

29. Report in Eagle, May 8 (noted by Belkin): The Hon. Calder: "The New Immigration Law will not Injure Jews." Writes to two branches of the Poale Zion replying to their objections to the amendments. "The literacy test will not be harmful because the minister can use his discretion."
30. New Year message from the Canadian Jewish Congress in Eagle.
31. Editorial in Eagle, Oct. 5: "Our Justified Demands."
32. Report in Eagle, Oct. 22 (noted by Belkin): "Acting Premier Sir George A. Foster yesterday informed the president of the Ukrainian Alliance, S. Belkin, 'I have received, as did several of my colleagues, your telegram of the 12th. and have turned it over to the Minister of Immigration for consideration and report. Your request will be taken up and considered by the government as rapidly as possible.' We hope that this report will encourage Ukrainian Jews in Canada in their effort to save their families and their relatives from the Ukraine."
33. Editorial in Eagle, Nov. 18: "The Protests against the Ukrainian Pogroms."
34. Eagle report, Nov. 19: "Delegation in Ottawa Today."
36. Eagle report: "Demonstration of Mourning and Protest Following Ukrainian Massacres."
37. Eagle reports: "Our Registration; Important Meeting of Congress Registration Committee; Congress Committee Sets Nov. 24 as Day of Mourning for Victims of Ukrainian Pogroms; Same as in U.S."
38. Yiddish poster about protest demonstration, Nov. 24, at the corner of Main and Cuthbert Sts.
39. Yiddish poster issued by Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America about mourning procession, Nov. 24.
40. Leaflet in English and French: "Protestation des intellectuels français contre les massacres des Juifs dans l'Europe orientale."
41. Eagle advertisements about protest demonstration, Nov. 24.
42. Star editorial, Nov. 25: "Protest and Reproach."
43. Press reports: "Jews Here Held Mourning Parade," and "Jews Hold a Protest Parade."

44. Herald report, Nov. 25: "30,000 Jews in Protest Parade through Streets Here."
 45. Le Canada report, Nov. 25: "Grande parade des Israélites."
 46. Photos of parade and report in La Presse, Nov. 25: "Manifestation des Juifs de la métropole."
 47. Report in Le Devoir, Nov. 25: "Les Juifs protestent; la population israélite a fait hier une grande manifestation contre les pogroms qu'elle dit avoir été accomplis en Ukraine et ailleurs."
 48. Eagle report: "Jewish Delegation well Received in Ottawa."
 49. Column in a French-language newspaper against Nat. E. Decary for permitting Jews' parade.
 50. Eagle report: "The Last Opportunity to Register; Will you help your Brethren Survive?"
 51. Five daily Yiddish "bulletins" from the Canadian Jewish Congress urging registration, of six issued.
 52. Memorandum from Montreal branch, Poale Zion, Apr. 17, to Socialist conference for May 1 celebration, suggesting an invitation be issued them to participate. 4 p.
- As we were not prepared to cope with the situation nor willing to assume all the expense involved, it was decided to consider the proposal made by Mr. Lyon Cohen that some form of cooperation be effected between the newly-organized Jewish Immigration and Society of Canada and the Jewish Colonization Assn.
- Mr. Cohen reported that he had received an invitation from the Officers of the J.C.S. of Canada in which they informed him of their willingness to assume all work involved in connection with the immigration matters, and requested the financial assistance of the J.C.S.
- It was therefore decided that for the remainder of the current year, the J.C.S. should receive a subsidy of \$300.00 per month.
- The understanding was that out of the Executive Committee of the Jewish I.C.S., an honor-committee of the Officers only be appointed, on which proper representation be given to the Canadian Committee of the J.C.S. This joint Committee was to administer the work of the J.C.S., to determine its policies and to supervise the disbursement of its funds. Further details of the proposed cooperation will be worked out at subsequent meetings to be held by the Officers of the respective Organizations.
5. Letter from H.R. Chiodera, Rotor #3, to P.B. Barnett, Congress secretary in Toronto, regarding a transmission of monies from Toronto in competition with the popular registration of Canadian Jews. Also about appointment of Mr. Dorkin to World Relief Conference and about the collection of clothing by the Ukrainian Alliance.

1920

1. The Bulletin du comité des délégations juives auprès de la Conférence de la paix, no. 11, Paris, Feb. 19, carried a report of the Canadian protests against the pogroms in southern Russia and of the resolution adopted at meetings in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg attended by 50,000 Jews.

2. Letterhead of the Jewish War Orphans Committee, headquarters at Ottawa; treasurer's office, Montreal.

-- Invitation to a conference of synagogues in Montreal with the Orphans Committee on Aug. 20 at Zionist headquarters, 226 Sherbrooke St. W.

3. Tabulated report on 49 of the children in Montreal: their original names, ages, guardians, prospects of continued sponsorship and budgetting.

4. From the minutes of the Canadian Committee of the Jewish Colonization Association, Aug. 16, 1920:

"The subject of immigration was very carefully considered in all its phases. It was reported that during the last three months more than three thousand Jewish immigrants have arrived at the port of Quebec. Of the immigrants who arrived in Montreal many required immediate assistance. Provision had to be made for their lodging and board and for facilitating their departure to the U.S. or elsewhere where they were to join their families.

"As we were not prepared to cope with the situation nor willing to assume all the expense involved, it was decided to consider favorably the proposal made by Mr. Lyon Cohen that some form of cooperation be affected between the newly-organized Jewish Immigration Aid Society of Canada and the Jewish Colonization Assn.

"Mr. Cohen reported that he had received an invitation from the Officers of the J.I.A.S. of Canada in which they informed him of their willingness to assume all work involved in connection with the immigration matters, and requested the financial assistance of the J.C.A.

"It was therefore decided that for the remainder of the current year, the J.I.A.S. be voted a subsidy of \$500.00 per month.

"The understanding was that out of the Executive Committee of the Jewish I.A.S., an inner Committee of the Officers only be appointed, on which proper representation be given to the Canadian Committee of the J.C.A. This joint Committee was to administer the work of the J.I.A.S., to determine its policies and to supervise the disbursement of its funds. Further details of the proposed cooperation will be worked out at subsequent meetings to be held by the Officers of the respective Organizations."

5. Letter from H.M. Caiserman, March 23, to A.B. Bennett, Congress secretary in Toronto, regarding a transmission of moneys from Toronto in connection with the popular registration of Canadian Jews. Also about appointment of Mr. Dworkin to World Relief Conference and about the collection of clothing by the Ukrainian Alliance.

From the S.W. Jacobs Papers in the Public Archives of Canada

(M G 27 III C 3)

1919

1. Letter to Minister of Justice, Jan. 29, about Princess Radziwill who was touring Canada delivering anti-Jewish lectures. (Pp. 256-57) A biographical note on Princess Catherine Radziwill, convicted forger, appears on P. 107 of L. Fry, antisemitic work, Waters Flowing Eastward, (second revised and enlarged edition, Paris, Editions R.I.S.S., 1933).

2. Letter, Feb. 28 from H.M. Caiserman, General secretary, Canadian Jewish Congress dominion executive, inviting Jacobs to be guest of honour at the convocation of the First Congress, March 16.

-- also copy of invitation sent to the Hon. M. Rowell, Feb. 28. (Pp. 267-68).

-- also telegram from Congress acknowledging letter of acceptance sent to H. Wolofsky, indicating Jacobs will greet session on Sunday, will lecture on immigration Tuesday (328).

-- also letter, March 24, notifying him of election as honorary member of the executive, also acknowledgement (352-53).

3. Letter from H. Wolofsky, Apr. 10. A special meeting of Congress is being called by Lyon Cohen that evening to deal with matter brought up by Jacobs. "I would also like to remind you about the Balfour Declaration which you were supposed to bring up in the House." (397).

-- Letter to Wolofsky, Apr. 11, about Immigration Bill. "Am keeping a watchful eye." Asks about outcome of U.S. bill regarding literacy test. (398).

-- Telegram from Caiserman, Apr. 11, asking for copies of immigration bill (399).

-- Letter to Caiserman about literacy test clause, Par. t, P. 4, "not quite as drastic as it could have been." (400).

4. Letter, Apr. 19, from H.A. Friedman, Edmonton, about Princess Radziwill and about questions raised by Jacobs in the House. (420).

-- Letter to Friedman, Apr. 30. The princess is in the U.S. (421).

5. Letter from Arthur Meighen, acting federal minister of justice, Apr. 22, regarding Juvenile Delinquents Act and Jewish children. (427-28).

-- Reply, Apr. 23 to Meighen about an amendment passed in 1912 on this question; Jacobs had drawn the amendment. (429).

6. Letter from A.B. Bennett, secretary of the Canadian Jewish Congress for Ontario, Apr. 29, confirming invitation to speak in Toronto on the situation in Poland and on the immigration into Canada.

-- Telegram of invitation sent Apr. 26 for appearance on May 11.

-- Telegram, May 1, that date impossible. (448-51).

-- Letter, May 2, to Bennett, date not convenient for "Saturday I have Jahr Zeit, and wish to be at home for the occasion." (475-76).

-- Telegram May 4; Rodolphe Lemieux invited.

-- Letter to Bennett, May 5, Jacobs will see Lemieux.

7. Letter from Association of Children's Aid Societies in Ontario, Ottawa, Apr. 29, re Ontario Children's Protection Act. If amendment is desired in regard to Jewish children, Jacobs or a Jewish organization should raise the question with the association. (452-4).

-- Letter to Bennett, May 9, suggesting he reach the association about amendment in the law recognizing the Jewish religion of children who may be delinquent. (499-500).

8. Telegram, May 5, from H. Lyons, "Rosthern, Sask. delegate" raising seven objections to proposed immigration law. (477-79).

-- Letter, May 6 from Z. Wolofsky, "Congressman St. Louis Division," raising same objections. (484-85).

-- reply, May 7: "Act will not be administered with harshness. In the circumstances I think that those who are in favour of a more open door policy have done the best that is possible."

9. Letter from M.W. Rowell, president of Privy Council, May 6, stating that it would not be fitting for the government to single out the Zionist issue from all the difficult questions before the Peace Conference for approval along lines followed by the Massachusetts legislature. (P. 486)

10. Letter to L. Fitch, May 9, informing him of the Rowell letter, stating that he will speak on Zionism and will have government support; asking for materials on the subject. (503-4)

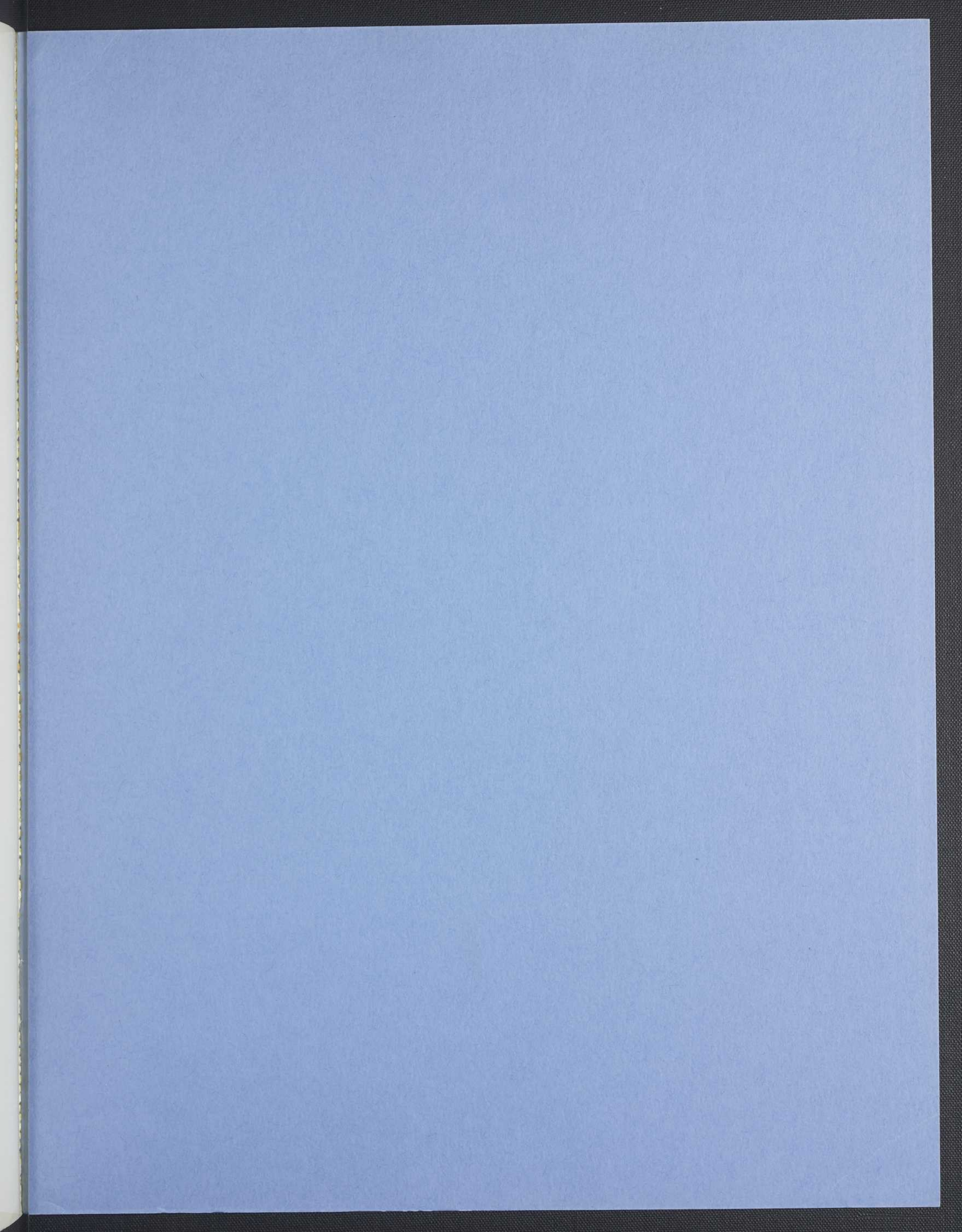
11. Letter from Rabbi Herbert J. Samuel of Winnipeg, May 14, regarding the immigration bill in Senate and in the Commons, and discussions on the subject at the Canadian Club. (516)

12. Letter to Rabbi Samuel, May 9, in reply to letter of May 5; Jacobs and Lyon Cohen had headed the delegation to the Hon. J.A. Calder who had told them that the act will not be administered harshly.

13. Letter from minister of immigration, May 12, in reply to letter of May 9 in regard to the telegram from Edmonton Jews about the immigration act: the literacy test has been amended to give the minister discretionary power; clauses aimed at revolutionaries will probably not affect Jews; does not discriminate against races; may be intended to keep enemy aliens out. (509-10).







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