

1947.02

# Congress Bulletin

R. Welkovich,  
5688 Esplanade Ave.,  
Montreal C

**SPECIAL  
REPORT  
ISSUE**



# Prefatory

---

---

**W**HEN we met in the Plenary Session last, in 1945, the war was still on and the Jewish community carried its share of the burden of the nation's war effort; but we foresaw many of the tasks of the times of peace and we were preparing to deal with them. We were forewarned that the ending of the war would raise the curtain on a Europe which was the scene of vast massacre and suffering. The survivors whom we could not reach as long as they were in the clutches of the enemy would require assistance on a vast scale. The overseas relief program, we foresaw, would be immense, of a size unthinkable in earlier years, and even with the greatly expanded budgets of such overseas relief agencies as the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee it was clear that the basic job of maintaining the homeless and displaced survivors, of bringing them to new homes and of reestablishing them should be the obligation of the nations of the world. The great complications that were to enter into this most complex of problems were foreseen and it is to the credit of the Jewish community of Canada that Congress prepared early to act in all these matters. The place and the dignity of the dominion of Canada in the councils of nations could not fail to exert an all but decisive influence in all matters that affected our people.

As it became possible to extend direct aid to survivors of our people in Europe, the Jews of Canada stepped up their contributions for this cause and only a few months ago undertook a still greater annual quota of \$2,000,000.00. The generosity of the Jewish community of Canada in all causes for which we appealed deserves the highest praise. It is perhaps exemplified by the contribution made by our national president and his family as announced this April. Our assistance to our brethren was not confined to the considerable overseas transmissions, but included as well very valuable shipments of supplies often not available on

the open market, and personal service by relief workers who volunteered to go overseas to help administer the various phases of overseas work.

Another very important part of this sphere is the immigration aspect. Very many difficulties arose in this work and we have suffered many disappointments, but recent government actions form a sound basis for hope that a number of Jewish war victims may yet be admitted into the Dominion. There have been relaxations in the immigration laws of the country, teams from the immigration branch are overseas preparing to handle a greater flow of prospective settlers, and the bottleneck of transport is being broken. The actual flow of displaced persons who have relatives in Canada has begun and the government has reaffirmed its readiness to accept a thousand Jewish refugee orphans. Even more significantly, all sections of the Canadian people have repeatedly expressed themselves in favour of this movement and those who have come have been received warmly.

On the domestic scene, the Jewish community has been dealing with important problems of education. There is a growing awareness that the cultural fate of our community is entirely in our own hands; we can no longer depend to any considerable extent upon the influx of cultural services, programs and ideas from Jewish communities in Europe. Indeed, Canada has become a centre upon which the very survival of the Jewish idea depends. The community as a whole has been aware of this and has reflected it by the development of its educational institutions. Much energy is being devoted to the solution of the complex problems facing these institutions and great progress has been made. The Canadian Jewish Congress has encouraged this progress. It is, of course, difficult to project the unity which the Canadian Jewish Congress represents upon the cultural scene with its multitude of programs and standards; thus the hope of the Canadian Jewish Congress to establish a single institution of higher learning and of train-

ing has not yet come to fruition but active programs are being carried out by central institutions which act for groups of schools. The program of adult education which the Congress is carrying out has grown rapidly.

The Jewish community is also keenly interested in the problems arising out of its relations with its non-Jewish neighbours. Anti-semitism has not been a vigorous threat during recent years but it would be folly to ignore the vestiges and the seeds of this evil which persist. Furthermore, this very period, when the people of Canada are so keenly aware of the menace which racial prejudice bears to the nation's security and to its moral and political traditions, is obviously a time for the Jewish community to reaffirm and to deepen the principles which stand against hatred and division. The years since the war are also an important period of transition in political and constitutional thinking and the interests of the Jewish community are at stake in many of the issues under reconsideration. The Canadian Jewish Congress has been on the alert in all these cases.

If the Canadian Jewish Congress has a creditable record to present at the Seventh Plenary Session, it is doubtless due to the readiness of the entire Jewish community to unite in the pursuance of the many interests common to all. This unity may appear to be a simple matter of common sense, but when we look about us and see the ubiquity of division, on the Jewish scene as well as elsewhere, we may note that we owe thanks to those who have builded the Canadian Jewish Congress and to all who maintain it.

I find it a pleasure also to record my admiration of the wisdom and devotion which the leaders of the Jewish community are giving to the common cause. This finds expression not only in the success of each of the fund-raising and collecting projects which we have carried out and in the unity which we have maintained but also in the care which is given to all problems of community interest. Few of our committees but have had an admirable record of activities and all of them do their duties. I cannot recall a single item of our program which the community wished carried out failing for lack of active support.

In this tragic era for our people, when we have been bereaved by the loss of so many cherished communities, there is at least some satisfaction in noting that the Jewish community of Canada has grown up to face the great obligations which history has thrown upon it.

CONTENTS

Prefatory .....	page 2
Program of the Plenary Session ...	4
International Aspect .....	6
Immigration .....	8
Admission of Orphans .....	10
Finances .....	11
Expenditures for 1945-46 .....	13
Estimates for 1947 .....	13
Shipments Overseas .....	14
Contacts with Overseas Jews .....	16
World Jewish Congress .....	18
Overseas Staff .....	19
Location of Relatives .....	20
Public Relations .....	21
Antisemitism in Quebec .....	24
Action by the Law .....	26
Religion in Schools .....	27
Outremont School Problem .....	28
Casework .....	29
Youth .....	31
Contact with the Community .....	33
Education .....	34
War to Peace — The Veterans .....	36
Publications .....	40
Research .....	42
Archives and the Library .....	43
National Officers .....	44
Delegates .....	45
Obituary .....	48

**CONGRESS BULLETIN**

Issued monthly at 1121 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, to report on the activities of Canadian Jewry as organized in the Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Relief Agencies. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.



## PROGRAM

*Saturday, May 31st*

**8:30 P. M. — CARDY HALL**

Memorial Service: Rabbi Wilfred Shuchat, Cantor Nathan Mendelsohn.  
 Dominion Council Meeting and presentation of Report by Saul Hayes, National Executive Director.  
 Chairman: Samuel Bronfman.

*Sunday, June 1st*

**10:00 A. M. — CARDY HALL**

Nomination of Standing Committees of Plenary Session.  
 (Resolutions; Nominations; Credentials; Steering).

Report of Honorary Treasurer: F. I. Spielman (Montreal)

Session on Public Relations:

1. Paper by Dr. David Petegorsky, Executive Director, American Jewish Congress (New York).
2. Summary of Problems:  
     Rabbi A. L. Feinberg (Toronto),  
     Joseph H. Fine (Montreal).
3. Forum.

Chairman: Samuel Bronfman.

**Luncheon — NORMANDIE ROOF**

Philip Bernstein, Associate Director, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, (New York) on "Present Trends in Community Organizations", in conjunction with Canadian Committee of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Chairman: Ben Sadowski, M.B.E., (Toronto).

**3:00 P. M. — CARDY HALL**

Presidential address by Samuel Bronfman

Session on Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation.

1. J. D. C. Film: "Report on the Living".  
     Introduction by Dr. Nathan Reich, Research Director,  
     American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (New York)
2. Summary of fund-raising activities, Ben Sadowski, M.B.E.,  
     (Toronto)
3. Summary of Problems of Overseas Relief, Monroe Abbey, (Montreal).
4. Summary of Problems of Immigration, Saul Hayes (Montreal),
5. Forum.

Chairman: Michael Garber, K.C.

# Canadian Jewish Congress

# Seventh Plenary Session



## 3:00 P.M. — SALON D

Conference of Representatives of Youth Councils.

## 7:30 P.M. — NORMANDIE ROOF

Dinner Session - Guest Speaker: Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman, World Jewish Congress, (New York).

Chairman: A. H. Aronovitch, (Winnipeg).

## Monday, June 2nd

## 10:00 A.M. — CARDY HALL

- (a) 1. Paper on Education — E. E. Gelber, (Toronto).
- 2. Paper on Youth Work — Dr. Salo W. Baron, Columbia University, (New York).
- 3. Papers on Social and Economic Research by:  
Gurston Allen, (Toronto),  
Louis Rosenberg, (Montreal).

(b) Forum on

- 1. Education led by H. M. Caiserman (Montreal).
- 2. Youth, led by J. H. Blumenstein, (Montreal).
- 3. Social and Economic Research led by G. Allen, (Toronto).

Chairmen: Charles Walfish (Vancouver), and Wm. Chernin (Glace Bay).

## Luncheon — NORMANDIE ROOF

Chairman: M. Dickstein. (Montreal).

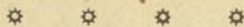
Speaker: Louis Lipsky, chairman, Executive Committee, American Jewish Conference, (New York).

## 3:00 P.M. — CARDY HALL

Report of Plenary Session Committees.  
Election of Dominion Council and Officers.  
Meeting of Dominion Council.  
Chairman: Samuel Bronfman.

## 5:00 to 6:00 P.M. — SALON B

Screening of Special Sound Films.



Arrangements Offices: Canadian Jewish Congress, 1121 St. Catherine St. W. Plateau 6891. Evenings — Talon 3701, and at Mount Royal Hotel.

Registration: Main Floor, outside Cardy Hall.

Information Desk and Convention Office: Ninth Floor.

Exhibits: Main Floor, in Cardy Hall.

Delegates are requested to consult Bulletin Boards for announcements.

# Canadian Jewish Congress

# The International Aspect Of Canadian Jewish Congress Work

The fate of the Jewish people, probably more than at any other time in our history, is dependent upon the decisions of the nations of the world. These decisions are being arrived at perhaps more openly than ever before and they involve vast issues for our people. There are questions of the survival of those who have remained after the Nazi massacre. Who shall care for them? How well are they to be provided for? Can they get back any of the properties of which they have been robbed? Will their persecutors be punished? What protection can be provided against a recurrence of the massacre? What new homes are available for their resettlement? What is to be the fate of the great effort for restoration in the Holy Land?

The answers to these questions are of obvious importance and it has remained for the Jewish people themselves to plead their cause. We have no single nation to champion or even to press our case consistently and militantly. It is clear that unless the Jews of the world speak and act in

their own interests, no one else will do so, and the chances of a just settlement will be infinitely lessened. This is no question of philanthropy or of intervention for the less fortunate of our brethren. There is no Jew anywhere in the world who is not affected by the outcome of these deliberations. We have here a simple case of normal, diplomatic activities looking to the defence of vital interests of the group.

All sections of the Jewish people realize the importance of this work although they may vary slightly in objectives and methods. Indeed, we have achieved on these vital issues a greater measure of world-wide Jewish unity than we have had in the past.

Canadian Jewry has played its full part in this work and the Canadian Jewish Congress has had occasion many times to speak out for our people.

Soon after our last Plenary Session, a strong delegation of the Canadian Jewish Congress proceeded to San

**SAMUEL BRONFMAN**  
*National President*



Francisco where the framework of the United Nations was being planned. It was most important that the interests of our people be not forgotten at this fateful gathering and we were in contact with our government and its delegation well before the opening of the conference. Indeed, we have to thank the facilities it placed at our disposal in reaching the conference and while we were there. Jointly with the Zionist Organization of Canada, we prepared a memorandum of our problems for the members of the Canadian delegation and for their staff. While in San Francisco our delegation saw the Prime Minister, the Canadian delegates and the experts from the Department of External Affairs who were there. Canada played an important part and it can be said conservatively that the presence of the Canadian Jewish Congress delegation which was headed by the National President contributed materially to the success of the Jewish efforts there. (See Congress Bulletin, May and July, 1945.)

Another important occasion at which the Canadian Jewish Congress played an important part was the Paris Peace Conference at which the Rumanian, Hungarian and Italian peace treaties were drafted. Your executive director attended this conference and we participated together with some ten other representative organizations in a submission of Jewish views and recommendations to the conferees. The name of the Canadian Jewish Congress appears as one of the signatories to this important document. Your executive director served as chairman of the committee which studied and drafted recommendations about the Jewish aspects of the treaty with Italy.

A number of the requests made by the Jewish organizations at Paris were met, particularly since several of them later came under the sponsorship of the British delegation. The treaty drafts which were finally written and signed contain reasonable guarantees for the security of the Jewish Community. (See Congress Bulletin, September, 1946.)

The Canadian Jewish Congress has been recognized by the United Nations as one of the voluntary agencies to whom special courtesies are extended. The Jewish organizations have had a serious responsibility to bear within UNRRA and the United Nations in such matters as insuring the Jewish status in regard to Palestine, the requirements of Jewish war victims within UNRRA and the International Refugee Organization which is now coming into being, and the security of the Jewish community insofar as they become the concern of the United Nations Social and Economic Council.

The Congress is carefully following up the complex activities and problems of UNRRA, the United Nations, its Social and Economic Council, the I.R.O., and other international conferences. Your executive director has met frequently with the Canadian delegations to these institutions. Our activities among the departments in Ottawa have been consistent and fruitful. We have discussed the questions affecting Jews which may have arisen at the Moscow Conference and submitted a memorandum on this subject to the Canadian delegation to this gathering.

These activities involve a great deal of research and investigation, perhaps more than it was possible for the Jewish community of Canada to sponsor. It was also important that world Jewry speak as much as possible with one voice and the co-ordination of views and activities between Jewish groups from various parts of the world was of paramount interest. The achievement of unity in this



SAUL HAYES

National  
Executive  
Director

field involved more than a mere desire to agree.

On the other hand, this search for co-operation involved great care to prevent the Jewish community from becoming a party to activities which have the support of only some Jews. We avoided partisan affiliation and sought to act only on the broadest basis of unity. This involved a constant balancing of groups and a constant study of issues and interests. The proof of our success lies in the fact that no one considers the Canadian Jewish community in any way associated with any single group in Jewish life.

The constant exchange of views and reports constituted an executive task of magnitude. This is the first time in Canadian Jewish history that it has been possible to carry out this type of activity. We are informed by leaders of world Jewry whose position in this work is more central, that from Canada there came not only participation but a valuable contribution.

## Appointments

Since the last Plenary Session of the Canadian Jewish Congress, the following appointments have been made to the staff of the Congress:-

Louis Rosenberg, F. R. Econ. S., National Research Director;

A. H. J. Zaitlin, B.A., B.C.L., Director of Labour Relations;

Sol Grand, Executive Director, Central Division,

H. Frank, Executive Director, Western Division;

A. Zimmerman, B.A., B.C.L., Public Relations Director for Western Canada.

## Highlights

Since the end of hostilities the Canadian Jewish Congress has sought the following measures for the admission of Jewish immigrants into Canada:

(a) **The Regularization of the Immigrant Status of Refugees in the Country.** A number of refugees were admitted into Canada during the years of war for the duration of hostilities. In their interest and for the public welfare we worked to secure for them a regular immigration status retroactive to the time they reached Canada or any other area under the British flag.

This petition was granted and hundreds of these refugees have become citizens, especially since many of them had lived for some time in Great Britain before coming to Canada.

(b) **Refugee Rabbis.** The Canadian Government had issued permits in 1941 for the admission of 80 rabbis from Poland who were stranded at the time in Japan. 27 of them came in November, 1941 and the balance were to come immediately. However, they were caught by Pearl Harbour and during the period of the war could not reach Canada. We sought the revalidation of their permits.

This revalidation was granted and the rabbis entered Canada under the guarantees of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

(c) **Relatives:** We petitioned the Government to admit the husband and wife; sons, daughters, brothers and sisters, single or married and, if married, their consorts and unmarried children; the father, mother, and orphan nephew or niece up to the age of 21 of any person legally resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for such relatives. This petition of the Canadian Jewish Congress has been granted.

Our requests also included right of admission for first cousins, nephews and nieces over 21, uncles and aunts of residents of Canada who are in a position to maintain them. We included a request for permission of entry for married people in these categories. These petitions have not been accepted.

(d) **Children.** We petitioned that the permit for the admission of 1000 orphan children from Europe which the Canadian Jewish Congress had received in 1942 be revalidated. This petition has been granted and an Order-in-Council has been issued making it possible for us to bring in children from all parts of Europe.

(e) We petitioned that certain occupations in which there are Jews such as tailoring, carpentry, building and household service should be given favourable treatment just as farming, mining and logging were preferred according to recent changes in the immigration laws.

The Government may accept this point of view and negotiations are now proceeding between the Government and the representatives jointly of the clothing industry and of the labour interest.

(f) The Canadian Jewish Congress petitioned for the admission of a group of adult Jewish displaced persons under the guarantee of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Mines and Resources have both pledged the Canadian government to assume responsibility in international agreements for the settlement of the displaced persons.

## Immigration

The Canadian Jewish Congress has always taken the view that one of the most effective methods of assisting Jewish civilian victims of the war who are overseas is to help them in coming to Canada. We have always felt that this should represent a solution to the problem of many of them and that it is a solution which is wholly constructive since it benefits the dominion of Canada, as well as the prospective immigrants and is a material contribution to one of the important problems of the peace settlement. Even during the war, when conditions of migration were at their most difficult, the Congress pursued its efforts to secure the entry of as many refugees as was reasonably possible into the country and to impress upon the authorities the need for formulating at an early date a generous policy for the period after the war. The studies and investigations as well as other preparatory projects which the Canadian Jewish Congress undertook during the years of war have proven helpful not only to our institution but to the thinking of the entire nation on the very complex problems involved. During the years of war, as we have reported to the last plenary session, we were able to secure the admission of a number of refugees from Japan, Spain, Portugal and Tangiers as well as from Great Britain. These refugees were admitted for the duration of the war and some inconvenience necessarily resulted from this unstable state of affairs. The Canadian Jewish Congress petitioned the authorities to regularize the immigrant status of these refugees at the earliest possible date. The excellent record of practically all these refugees and their invaluable contribution to Canada during the war, militarily and economically, doubtless militated in their favour and in a very generously worded Order-in-Council the government granted them regular immigrant status. Many of them have since become citizens of Canada, having met the requirements of duration, civic responsibilities and loyalty.

Through a tragic coincidence some fifty-seven rabbis and yeshivah students were forced to spend five years under very painful conditions of internment by the Japanese rather than enjoy the freedom of Canada. A group of eighty of these rabbis had made their way from their native Poland, which was overrun by the Germans, across Lithuania, Russia and Siberia to Japan. While they were there the Canadian Jewish Congress was instrumental in securing permission for the entire group to enter Canada. The first twenty-seven of them arrived in due course in November, 1941, but before the rest of them could get on board ship the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbour and trans-Pacific shipping ceased to operate. The rabbis were interned as enemy aliens and were shipped off to Shanghai where they lived under terrible conditions awaiting victory for the allied powers. To their credit be it said that even under these conditions they continued faithfully in the tradition of learning and not only maintained their Yeshivahs and their studies but managed under incredible difficulties to republish an entire library of several hundred volumes of Hebrew lore including the Talmud. When the war ended the Canadian Jewish Congress petitioned the government to recognize the validity of the 1941 permits and the government acceded to our request. As soon as shipping permitted, the rabbis entered Canada and were assisted by the Canadian Jewish Congress in the first period of adjustment in the country.

One of the most painful aspects of the immigration law as it existed at the time was the difficulty which Canadian residents found in having their nearest kin overseas

join them. On many occasions we took the matter up with the government and urged the relaxation of the law in regard to the admission of relatives, especially when the Canadian residents in question were in a position to maintain and to settle the immigrants. Several Orders-in-Council have been passed by the government to meet this situation and at the present time the following categories of relatives of residents of Canada may be admitted: husbands; wives; sons, daughters, brothers and sisters, together with their wives and unmarried children; fathers; mothers; orphan nephews or nieces below the age of sixteen. Under these regulations a number of Jews in Europe are admissible to Canada and the Canadian Jewish Congress, which in all these matters acts in cooperation with the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada and with several other bodies who take an interest and are in a position to be helpful, has taken innumerable steps to facilitate the entry of these and other candidates for immigration and citizenship in Canada.

The Canadian Jewish Congress is not completely satisfied with these concessions and has repeatedly asked the government to permit the admission of relatives of wider consanguinity including first cousins, uncles and aunts and nephews and nieces who are older than sixteen.

The Canadian Jewish Congress has also urged a change in the general immigration law to make admission of good, prospective immigrants easier. In particular we requested that working men whose services can be utilized in such industries as tailoring and building and in household service should be given favourable treatment such as the law already provides for prospective farmers and miners. We know that such representations have also been made to the government by some of the industries affected which suffer from a dearth of manpower.

The Canadian Jewish Congress has also suggested to the government that the Jewish community should once more be given the opportunity to sponsor the admission and the settlement of a group of adult Jewish war victims similar to like projects which were very successfully carried out after the last war. The Congress offered to make all necessary guarantees and place all the facilities of the entire Jewish community of Canada at the disposal of such a project to make certain that those admitted under such arrangements will be of the maximum benefit to the Dominion and will become integrated in the best manner into the life of the country.

One of the major projects of our immigration work is devoted to children. This story is told in full on page 10.

Obviously, our work in this field entailed a vast amount of detailed day-by-day work in contact with immigration officials, the Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources which deals with this work, the minister and the government. The Congress has been vigorous in its representations and at the same time has endeavoured to be systematic and conservative. We have at all times received courteous and fair treatment from all with whom we dealt. Our national president and other of our officers have had occasion to interview the minister and a delegation from the Canadian Jewish Congress has met with the prime minister and with leading members of his cabinet and has traversed the entire problem and many of the difficulties and problems involved. Contact with the Immigration Branch has been constant, almost daily. On two occasions within the past twelve months we have appeared before the Standing Senate Committee on Immigration and

Labour and have placed before them briefs which dealt generally with the problem and included specific recommendations and requests. On both occasions the reception of our testimony was most friendly and was carefully considered. The report of the Standing Committee to the Senate last year bears evidence that our brief was carefully studied by the members of the committee. The press of the country, too, reported our submissions very fully, prominently and sympathetically. I might interpolate at this point that public opinion in this country, insofar as it is reflected in the press and on the public platform, although it is divided to some extent on general policies, is unanimous in sanctioning the admission into Canada of Jewish victims of the war. (See Congress Bulletin, June, 1946.)

This is another phase of our work to which a good deal of attention has been given by our organization, both in analysing trends and in supplying information. We must never forget also that in this work we are not alone. Wide sections of the Canadian public not only approve of our representations, but are active in pursuance of these objectives. In particular, we might mention the Canadian National Committee on Refugees which is truly representative of the Canadian public and which is constantly at work on the general phases of the problem so well as on behalf of specific cases of refugees, especially those not of Jewish origin.

Relations with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees were also maintained. It will be recalled that the Intergovernmental Committee has taken on a new importance in the international field; it has arranged for the restoration of an identification system for refugees along the Nansen Passport system of the 1920's and played a part in the award of some \$25,000,000 of Jewish properties being granted to the Jewish Agency. Our relations with the Committee are on an excellent basis and are being constantly maintained. This is particularly true in regard to the specific preparatory and screening processes which these organizations are carrying out to speed up whatever migration is feasible. The Congress was also in contact with the International Labour Office and with its study committee which investigated the problems of migration. A brief which the Congress presented to this commission was very widely and favourably noted. (See Congress Bulletin, September, 1946.)

Although it is difficult to prophesy in this rapidly changing field, it would be unwise if the Jewish community did not plan ahead as much as possible. Insofar as we can foresee, several thousand Jews from Europe should be able to enter Canada within the coming months under existing regulations. In many cases the movement will be under private sponsorship, e.g., when they enter as relatives of Canadian residents. In others, the community as a whole will need to arrange for the movement, and bear certain perhaps not considerable expenditures. In all cases these movements are of deep community interest and there is an implied community responsibility. Organized Jewry must be prepared to facilitate this movement, to provide certain social services and to speed the integration of the newcomers into the Canadian scene.

The Canadian Jewish Congress will in all probability continue to request a further liberalization of the laws governing admissions. We are informed that lack of shipping and inspectional facilities are among the hampering factors. As these are removed with the passage of time our requests should meet with a more favourable response.

# Admission of Orphans



Within a few months the Canadian Jewish community hopes to have the opportunity of extending its hospitality and love to some of these children who have been orphaned in the horrors of war. The government has granted the Canadian Jewish Congress permission to bring 1000 Jewish orphans into this dominion. This is the fulfilment of a plan which dates back to 1942.

Perhaps the most tragic phase of the work of the Canadian Jewish Congress in all its history is that dealing with the 1,000 orphans whom the Congress sought to bring to Canada.

In 1942, when German pressure upon Vichy France became very great, thousands of Jews were rounded up and deported to their death in Poland. Many of their children remained behind and various Jewish communities in the western hemisphere, among them the Canadian Jewish Congress, made every effort to rescue these orphans and to bring them across the Atlantic. At that time the Canadian Jewish Congress petitioned the Federal Government in this matter and we were given permission to bring 500 of these orphans into the country with the understanding that after this project was completed another 500 would be admitted. The Canadian Jewish Congress immediately organized all the resources of the Jewish community to facilitate the arrival and the settlement of these orphans and their care and integration in this country. Your executive director negotiated with the necessary provincial departments and made arrangements to meet their respective regulations. The children were already gathered in France and ready to board ships which were already on their way from American ports to bring them to us.

However, at that time the Allied Forces launched the North African invasion. The Nazis rapidly overran Vichy France, the children were seized by the Germans and were never heard from since, and the rescue plan aborted.

In spite of our disappointment, the Canadian Jewish Congress never forgot its pledge to the children of Europe and at all times reaffirmed to the authorities its desire to carry out this project as soon as conditions permitted. The government on several occasions reiterated its readiness to facilitate this project and only a few weeks ago, in the course of an address before the House of Commons on immigration policy, the Prime Minister tabled an order-in-council again permitting the Canadian Jewish Congress to bring 1,000 children into Canada.

There are very many difficulties involved in the project in addition to those of settlement and integration. There are conflicting reports as to the number of Jewish orphan children in Europe now. The question of transport for these children is obviously more complicated than even for an equal number of adults. There are grave questions of policy involved. But the Canadian Jewish Congress is confident that it will overcome these difficulties and that the project which is so dear to the hearts of so many Canadians will be carried out successfully.

# FINANCES

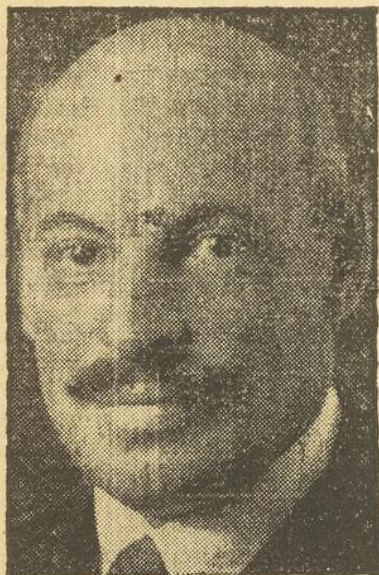
This is not an audited or detailed final report of our institution and all figures here are approximate. An examination of some facts of the financial operations of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Relief Agencies serves to shed a strong light on the picture of the workings of our community institutions. The total income of these two organizations from the last plenary session to April 30, 1947 ran to approximately \$3,000,000. Much the greater part of this, of course, representing the budget of the United Jewish Relief Agencies in Canada, was collected for this work and was allocated accordingly. We maintain separate sets of books for the Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Relief Agencies and the monies are kept carefully separate. The books and records of the Congress and of the UJRA are regularly audited by chartered accountants and are submitted to our officers. The UJRA books are also submitted to the federal government since it is operating under the War Charities Act. The 1945 records have already been approved and the 1946 records are now being audited.

The income of our institution is entirely from the contributions of the Jewish community of Canada. In the larger cities where welfare funds exist we are in all cases the major beneficiaries of these welfare funds and these monies are collected on our behalf during the annual appeals of these institutions. The same is true in Montreal where the Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Relief Agencies are affiliated with the Combined Jewish Appeal. This organization has during the past two years also conducted a War Victims Emergency Relief Campaign concurrent with its main drive for the UJRA. The total contributed by the Jews of Canada to our work through the major welfare funds is \$1,830,000. In addition to this the Jewish communities of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg collected through other means (such as the Mo'ess Chittin Fund, the

Kol Nidrei Appeal, the Pidyon Nefesh and other activities of the Central People's Relief Committee, the Yiskor Fund of the United Jewish Relief Conference of Toronto and the People's Relief Committee in Winnipeg) additional sums, which reached approximately \$375,000 during the past two years.

In the smaller communities of Canada, where centralized fund-raising has not been instituted, we conducted our own campaign jointly for the Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Relief Agencies. These campaigns have at all times met with the whole-hearted support of all sections of each community. It may be considered of equal importance that through the variety of means in reaching these quotas we cover periodically all sections of the Canadian Jewish community and at the same time have ensured that those who are in a position to do so contribute more generous sums to our program. The picture of our revenue reflects the representative character of our institution.

In accordance with the wishes of the community, by far the largest of our expenditures is for overseas relief. In this work we make the greatest use of the world-wide machinery of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the overwhelming portion of our transmissions are made in conjunction with the JDC thus ensuring equitable distribution of relief funds and avoiding duplication. I might say that the close relations which the UJRA has established with the JDC at its inception in 1939 have been followed by the Jewish communities of other countries such as South Africa, Great Britain, and various South American countries. Our representatives have had occasion to visit some of these countries and discuss our experiences with them. Since the Plenary Session we have sent \$1,718,500. directly to JDC representatives. A large part of these transmissions were made to Palestine and other countries within the sterling block. However, more recently the government has been cooperating with us by permitting



**F. I. SPIELMAN**  
NATIONAL TREASURER  
Canadian Jewish Congress



**L. PHILLIPS, O.B.E.**  
NATIONAL TREASURER  
United Jewish Relief Agencies

us to export Canadian dollars to the United States and to other countries outside this area. It is not to be taken that our relief program was limited to this area because we thus released equivalent sums from the JDC program for relief work in other areas. The Jews of Canada are therefore full-fledged partners in the world-wide relief program of the JDC, a relief program which after the International Red Cross is the most extensive private humanitarian project in history.

We have not confined ourselves to the JDC but have also contributed directly to the relief programs of such other organizations as the World Jewish Congress, the Federations of Polish Jews, the ORT, the OSE the federations of Rumanian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian Jews. We have spent some \$260,000 in this manner.

In addition to the transmission of funds we have purchased in Canada large quantities of clothing, food, small comforts, etc. for overseas shipment. These purchases, some of them from government surplus stock, were also made in close consultation with the JDC and served the double purpose of retaining dollars in Canada and taking advantage of the lowest market prices for the benefit of the world-wide Jewish relief program. Other supplies from Canada overseas were not purchased but were contributed to our organization by members of the Jewish community here. Such supplies includes Sifrei Torah, books, sewing machines, medicaments, clothing, food, etc. We spent \$362,000 in the purchase, collection and shipment of these supplies. The estimated value of donated supplies shipped during 1945 and 1946 is \$350,000.

Another valuable contribution which Canadian Jews made to the overseas relief program was in the form of staff. We have sent eight Canadians to work overseas in the administration of relief and have spent some \$30,000 on this work since January 1947. As an indication of the assistance we have rendered in this way I might cite the backgrounds of our workers. They include a rabbi, a child worker, a doctor, a social service worker, a nurse, an economist, and a government executive.

We have also spent \$85,000 in the reception and settlement of refugees whom we have brought to Canada. We have given guarantees to the government that all refugees

admitted to the country under our auspices will never become public charges and we have maintained the record of the Jewish community in this regard. Those who entered the country have become self-supporting in a remarkably short time and a special committee reviews all cases on our books regularly. Another activity to which we have given much attention during the past year has been educational work and formal representations looking for the admission of Jewish refugees to Canada and to the protection of the status of Jewish war victims overseas. It is difficult to separate out the exact cost of this work from the general administrative cost of the program since in terms of book-keeping they are represented largely by salaries and incidental expenses.

The bulk of the expenditures of the Canadian Jewish Congress as distinct from the United Jewish Relief Agencies was directed at the continuing educational and public relations program which is being conducted jointly with the Bnai Brith but for which the Canadian Jewish Congress pays. The fundamental principle guiding the work of this committee with some success has been the integration of the public relations work with the program of the community as a whole to the end of conveying to our non-Jewish neighbours the true picture of the Jewish community rather than by diverting attention to spectacular activities which have better public relations as their direct aim. One of the consequences of this has been a lower cost of operations. The Congress has carried on a program of public relations in case work, legislation, the film, labour, press, schools, radio, etc., at a much lower cost than has been envisaged by some of our planning committees. In 1945 and 1946 we have spent \$112,900.72 on this public relations program.

Not the least important of the activities of the Congress are the day-by-day activities which have resulted in making Canadian Jewry one of the best organized Jewish communities in any country and have given the Jews of Canada a service which is received with appreciation. This includes the education program, both child and adult, the archives, our representations before the authorities and the general public, the maintenance of our divisional offices, community planning and integration, research and publishing.

Large sums of money are being constantly transmitted overseas to meet the very urgent needs of Jewish war victims in various parts of Europe. In spite of the generosity of the community as a whole in responding to the appeals The Congress has frequently had to borrow funds in the banks to answer the pleas from Jews overseas.

MONTREAL, QUE. March 2 19 47 NO. D 570

**THE BANK OF MONTREAL**  
ST. PETER & ST. JAMES STREETS BRANCH  
208 ST. JAMES STREET WEST

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Bank Of Montreal \$ 100,500.00

One Hundred Thousand & Five Hundred ----- DOLLARS

Remittance to Am. Joint Distrib. Comm. N.Y.  
For purchase of Matzos & Passover foods  
(USA \$ 100,000.00)

UNDESIGNED *S. Antebem* *R. S. ...*  
UNITED JEWISH REFUGEE & WAR RELIEF AGENCIES

## Expenditures of the Canadian Jewish Congress Years 1945 - 1946

Public Relations and Press Service	\$ 112,971.97
Education, youth work, social and economic studies and archives	49,016.95
Publication of books	3,716.33
International meetings and conferences	3,746.86
World Jewish Congress allocations	35,159.19
Jewish Telegraphic Agency	7,003.06
Costs of fund-raising, community information service, and Congress administrative program.	63,610.61
Rehabilitation work for war veterans, comforts program for patients in military hospitals, hospitality program for men in the armed forces and work in cooperation with Canadian Legion	27,838.58
Wartime program of servicemen's centres and entertainment of troops	55,222.95
Wartime religious welfare program	6,257.43
Administration of war effort program and the maintenance of the war records	26,628.03
Overseas transmissions for relief	1,533,333.95
Purchase of supplies for overseas relief, cost of collections and of shipment	198,801.41
Overseas relief staff	23,253.13
Assistance to refugees in Canada	79,897.84
Administrative costs of refugee program in Canada and overseas relief	78,727.73
Special projects, including tracing of relatives, survey of conditions in Poland, work with UNRRA and in regard to immigration, visit of Jewish delegation from Poland, etc.	17,644.39
Costs of fund-raising for UJRA program	26,242.58
	\$2,349,072.99
To this may be added the estimated value of relief supplies donated by members of the community and shipped overseas.	310,000.00
	\$2,659,072.99
Which brings the total value of our program for 1945 and 1946 to	\$2,659,072.99

## Income

During the Period January 1, 1945 to December 31, 1946:

The following figures indicate the receipts of the National Treasury of the Canadian Jewish Congress, the War Efforts Committee, and the United Jewish Relief Agencies of Canada:

Eastern Division (including the proceeds from the Newfoundland and Ottawa campaigns)	\$1,001,857.08
Central Division	893,642.53
Western Division	497,921.33
Loan Repayments and miscellaneous income	40,861.92
	Total 2,434,282.86
Value of contributions in kind such as used clothing, medical supplies, comfort items, sewing machines, foodstuffs, etc., is estimated at	310,000.00
Total receipts in cash and donated supplies	2,744,282.86

## Estimated Requirements for the Canadian Jewish Congress and United Jewish Relief Agencies for 1947

The estimated requirements for 1947 for the Congress and the UJRA on the basis of experience and of the continuing evaluation of the program as passed by the National Budget Committee includes the following figures.

Overseas relief and rehabilitation, including transmissions, purchases of supplies, costs of collections of shipments, overseas staff, etc.	\$ 1,900,000
Assistance to refugees in Canada	30,000
Cost of fund-raising and administrative costs of UJRA	58,120
Public relations program and Press Service	96,800
Education and archives	15,250
Social and economic studies and youth program	27,650
World Jewish Congress program (not including its relief work) and the JTA	23,750
Work in connection with international conferences, approaches to government, etc.	4,000
Publication of war record	15,000
Costs of fund-raising, community planning, and administrative costs of Congress.	45,200
	Total \$2,215,770

These figures do not include any estimate in regard to the project of bringing the 1000 orphan children for whom the government has given us permits.

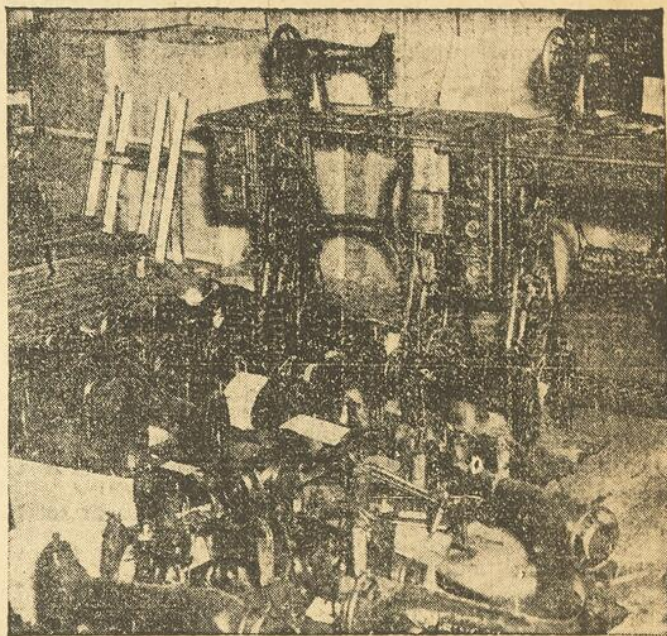
# RELIEF SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA

Even during the harshest period of the war the Canadian Jewish Congress and the United Jewish Refugees and War Relief Agencies sought to bring help directly from Canada to the Jews who were in the grip of war and of occupation. During those days it was necessary to risk the supplies since delivery could not always be assured. Nevertheless, considerable shipments were made.

As wartime conditions improved and as the continent of Europe slowly opened up to the free world, the Canadian Jewish Congress immediately rushed further supplies in spite of the shortage of materials here, difficulties of transport and endless technical complications involved in each shipment. Since our last Plenary Session the flow of shipments has continued and more are being planned.

Poland was the first Jewish community whom we were able to reach after our last Plenary Session and the need of supplies among the emerging Jewish community was so great that it was given a high priority on our shipments program. Thus in March, 1945, two months after our session, we rushed to that country 100 boxes of soap and 9 cases of shoes (the gift of the Ezra Ladies Society of Montreal) and 830 cases of clothing which we had purchased from the War Assets Corporation for \$36,000. We followed it in June with 300,000 tins of sardine paste packed to our order in New Brunswick and followed it up in August with 25,000 blouses and 160 cases of other clothing. In November we shipped 86 more cases of clothing and last May 200 sweaters. In June, 1946 we shipped 52 sewing machines which were collected in Canada by the Canadian Federation for Polish Jews. During the same month we also shipped 22 cases of books and the following month 17 cases of clothing went off followed in August by 7000 pair of new shoes. In the very important project of shipping canned kosher meat overseas, we have already sent 35,000 pounds to Jews in Poland. Further shipments of clothing and of shoes are being prepared for Poland at the present time. All shipments to Poland have been addressed to the Central Committee of Polish Jews. There have been no cases of shipments being lost en route since our Plenary Session. It was very gratifying for us to receive reports from our general secretary after his return from Poland that he had himself seen our supplies being used in that country. Each of the shipments made to Poland, as elsewhere, is being cleared with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, thus ensuring, as much as is humanly possible, equitable distribution, a selection of supplies which is most urgently needed in the country of destination and the certainty that these supplies are being purchased in the country where prices and shipping conditions are most favourable. Shipments of used clothing and of new shoes for Poland are now being arranged.

Another Jewish community which has benefitted early



Some of the sewing machines and other tools of the trade and industry shipped by Congress to help European Jews re-establish themselves.

from the shipments program of the Canadian Jewish Congress is France. In February, 1945, only several weeks after the adjournment of our Plenary Session in Toronto, we were able to send 1000 new ladies' woollen coats, which we purchased here for some \$9,000, to the JDC distribution centre in Paris. In May we sent over 3,000 new woollen blankets, which cost us \$10,000, and in July we rushed 25 crates of used clothing followed by an additional 25 crates in March, 1946, addressed to the Federation of Polish Jews in Paris. We also sent 10 sewing machines which we purchased here in May, 1946 and 28 cases of used clothing which were addressed to the JDC and to the Jewish child welfare organization there. In November, 1946 we followed it up with an additional shipment of 11 cases of clothing for the JDC and in January, 1947 we sent 250 woollen blankets to the Federation of Polish Jews in Paris. At the same time we also shipped 20 sewing machines which the Canadian Federation for Polish Jews had collected here. Of our meat shipping program, we sent 20,000 pounds to Jews in France. Five cases of medical supplies and comfort items were shipped to that country recently.

Belgium was early on our list of communities to be aided and by November, 1945 we had sent off 110 cases of used clothing to the refugee committee in Brussels which were acknowledged in the most grateful manner. Last May

we also sent 13 sewing machines to the Federation of Polish Jews in that country and 2 cases of books for the library of the L'Entr'Aide Juifs in Brussels. Four months later we shipped 4 more cases of books to Brussels followed soon after by 20 cases of clothing for the refugee committee. A shipment of shoes for Belgium is now being prepared.

The Canadian Jewish Congress was the first of the free Jewish communities to reach the Jewish survivors in Yugoslavia and the 50 cases of clothing which we sent to the Federation of Yugoslav Jewish Communities in Belgrade was distributed throughout the country. In May we sent an additional shipment of 1000 sweaters to the Federation and followed it in a month with \$10,000 worth of new blankets purchased here as well as 28 cases of clothing. In October, 1946, 5 cases of medical supplies and comfort items were shipped. Only recently we have sent 10,000 pounds of kosher meat to that country.

Although the Palestine Jewish community is fortunately not listed among the needy communities requiring relief, certain shipments were sent there for refugees who had just arrived or for trans-shipment elsewhere. Thus, we sent 14 cases of clothing to the Association of Lithuanian Refugees in Tel-Aviv in January, 1946 and 9 more cases in July. We also sent 20 cases of clothing to the Women's International Zionist Organization in Tel-Aviv in March, 1947.

Since last October we have sent to the JDC in Hungary 140 cases of Canadian-packed herrings, 120,000 articles of clothing and cases of books. We have also shipped 60,000 pounds of kosher meat to that country and will send further shipments there in the very near future. We are arranging a shipment of more than 5,000 pair of new shoes to that country.

Jews in Germany have received \$40,000 worth of new shoes which we sent to the JDC in Bremen in January and in March, 1947. We have also shipped 600 cases of dehydrated beans and 100 cases of clothing there in January and an additional 145 cases of clothing in May. 130,000 pounds of kosher meat have already gone to Germany and a further shipment is being prepared. We are also readying this shipment of 40 more cases of dehydrated beans, several hun-



Clothing and food supplies being rushed to Jewish refugees in France by the United Jewish Relief Agencies in Canada.

dred dozen of diapers, nighties, blankets, shirties and sweaters for infants and a case of dental supplies. We have also sent more than 6,000 pair of shoes to displaced persons in Austria as well as 55,000 pounds of meat. Further shipments of shoes and of meat to Austria are also in preparation.

Jews in Italy have received from us 10 sewing machines and a number of ladies' coats which we had purchased in Canada in May, 1946 as well as 28 more sewing machines which were collected here by the Canadian Federation for Polish Jews in August. We also sent 10,000 pounds of kosher meat to Italy.

Jews in Greece have received from us \$8,000 worth of woollen blankets, 128 cases of clothing and 14 crates of medical supplies and comfort items during 1946 while 10,000 pounds of kosher meat are being shipped soon.

Seven cases of medical supplies were sent to the JDC in Bulgaria this year and we are preparing a shipment of shoes for that community at the present time.

We are sending 10,000 pounds of kosher meat to Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

This report includes only the major transports. As will be seen, most of these supplies were purchased in Canada by the UJRA, although considerable quantities of used clothing and other supplies were collected from the community, as a whole. In all this work we enjoyed the close co-operation of all sections of the Canadian Jewish community. In particular, credit should be given to the National Council of Jewish Women and to the Hadassah Organization of Canada with whom we co-operated in the collection of medical supplies and comfort items. The Bnai Brith Women's Organization has also been very helpful in the preparation of layettes for shipment overseas.

# Fraternal Contacts With Jewries Overseas

The Canadian Jewish Congress has made it one of its important activities to strengthen the bonds between the Jews in Canada and Jews in other lands. After the great cataclysm which has decimated our people, Jews everywhere are dearer to each other and their bonds are more precious than ever before. In spite of the difficulties of transport and communications, the Canadian Jewish Congress has sought to be well-informed on the current and rapidly evolving problems and trends of world Israel and to keep Jewry well-informed about the Canadian community. The Jewish press of the world and Jewish institutions everywhere have been provided with materials about Canada and these have been highly welcome.

Our representatives, who are attached to the J.D.C. staff in Europe, have been a link and an interpreter to the displaced persons, and our shipments of supplies, identifiably Canadian, have spoken concretely of our interest. In addition, your executive director visited Europe, especially Paris and Stockholm and your general secretary has made an extended survey of postwar conditions among Jews in Poland. His findings were so important that he was invited by the American Joint Distribution Committee to tour the U.S.A. and ten republics in South America to speak and to reorganize the relief campaigns. Incidentally, we may report here that, in part due to his efforts, a united Jewish relief campaign which will have the support of every section of the Jewish Community is being instituted in Argentine for the first time. (See Congress Bulletin, March 1946.)



**MONROE ABBEY**  
Chairman, UJRA  
Eastern Division



H. M. Caiserman describing what he saw in Poland in a broadcast over the CBU network, arranged by the Canadian Jewish Congress.

The United Jewish Relief Agencies' chairman for Eastern Canada, Mr. Monroe Abbey, visited Jewish communities in Europe and Mr. B. Sheps, chairman for Western Canada, is at the present time in Europe on a similar mission.

These visits have been returned and Canadian Jewry had the opportunity of meeting with a delegation of eleven members of the Central Committee of Polish Jews headed by its revered chairman, Dr. Emil Sommerstein. They appeared at public meetings in Toronto and in Montreal and at gatherings of groups of Polish Jews. A member of the praesidium of the representative committee of Jewish displaced persons in the American zone of Germany, Dr. B. Pliskin, also visited Canada and addressed Congress meetings in Montreal and in Hamilton.

Contacts with Empire Jewry were maintained and Congress audiences had the opportunity of discussing current affairs with such representative men as Maurice Orbach, M.P., and Dr. N. Barou, both of London. Another welcome visitor to Canada was Gustav Saron of the Board of Deputies of South African Jews.

The Canadian Jewish Congress has used the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to broadcast messages to the Jews of Holland, Czechoslovakia and Germany. A special program of half-hour duration to Palestine was recorded by the Palestine Broadcasting Corporation and relayed long wave. This was the first time



**B. SHEPS**  
Chairman,  
UJRA Committee,  
Western Division

that Hebrew was spoken over the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. (See Congress Bulletin, issue of September, 1945 and October, 1945.)



A barrowful of turnips is part of the first harvest produced by members of the agricultural training centre in Northern Bavaria, where 87 Jewish youths, former partisan fighters or internees in concentration camps, are preparing for life in Palestine. In the hachsharah, the JDC provides farm implements, supplementary food and clothing, as well as medical care. The United Jewish Relief Agencies in Canada will contribute a large portion of its \$2,000,000 1947 budget to the JDC.

# World Jewish Congress

In summarizing the activities of the Canadian Jewish Congress it is fitting that we recall the achievements of the World Jewish Congress with which we are affiliated and which Canadian Jews helped to found. In the period under review the World Jewish Congress has been carrying on an extensive program in the very field that its founders foresaw. It has acted as a worthy spokesman for a large section of the World Jewish community, indeed the only voice for the Jews of many countries. Furthermore, it has cooperated with other groups in Jewish life in working out a program and a procedure for unity such as Jewry has not had for many years. It has worked jointly with some of these organizations. Submissions to the governments of the world and to the public opinion of mankind have been signed by all these groups. It has also reached agreements with other Jewish groups to avoid unnecessary duplication. As a result, the Jewish voice has been heard at the San Francisco Conference, at the Paris Peace Conference and at other international deliberations with a good measure of dignity and effectiveness. Representatives of the World Jewish Congress are in constant touch with diplomats of many nations in a continuing program which has had beneficent results for our people and has contributed no little to the equity of international settlements. The World Jewish Congress representations are received with respect by the powers and the United Nations have accorded consultative status to the World Jewish Congress.

In this connection it is not amiss to refer to the quality of the staff of this organization. It represents some of the best minds and some of the most devoted civil servants of Israel. As a result, for instance, the Research Institute which the World Jewish Congress operates jointly with the American Jewish Congress has become one of the most productive of Jewish scientific bodies. It is a testimony to its breadth of view and effectiveness that the United Nations recently borrowed the services of the director of this institute for its own work.

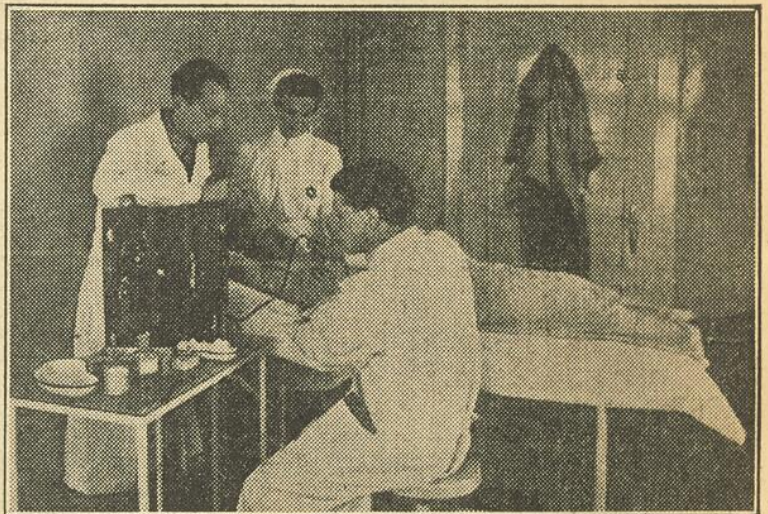
In addition to the general work of the World Jewish Congress in acting for the Jewish people before the tribunal of nations, the Congress has been particularly active in the field of restitution of properties seized from Jews, in re-establishing contact between families who have been torn asunder by the horrors of war, in defending the status of groups of Jewish refugees and survivors in various lands on the globe and in developing a specialized public relations program with special emphasis on elements that transcend local boundaries.

The World Jewish Congress was founded only a decade or so ago. During the intervening period a far greater load of responsibility was thrown upon it by history than even the most pessimistic had foreseen. It was not to be expected that this new institution should be perfect in discharging this obligation but it has accomplished a great deal and in the course of its work has won many friends and supporters.



**M. DICKSTEIN**

Member, National  
Executive Committee



Careful individual attention by staff physicians is an important part of the tubercular patient's program for recovery. Here, in the sanatorium recently opened in Merano, Italy, by the Joint Distribution Committee, a patient's respiration is being checked with a new electrical device. At this institution, 150 patients, mainly Jewish displaced persons from Germany, Austria and Italy, are assisted back to health, making it possible for them to work again and to emigrate to other countries by passing health tests. The JDC, major American agency for the relief of destitute Jews overseas, receives some of its funds from the \$2,000,000 being raised by the Jews in Canada through the United Jewish Relief Agencies.

# Overseas Staff

One of the important contributions which the Jewish community of Canada is making to the relief of Jewish War victims overseas is in the staff which has gone from Canada to help administer the program. The first of the Canadians to go to Europe has been Miss Lottie Levinson of Vancouver who went overseas on the staff of the Canadian Jewish Congress, attached to UNRRA. The Canadian Jewish Congress later transferred her to the field staff of the Joint Distribution Committee. She has spent nearly two years in Germany in this work.

Philip Stuchen, who left the Federal employ to join the Canadian Jewish Congress staff, also spent some eighteen months in the Landsberg area, Germany, doing important administrative work for Jewish displaced persons there.

Mrs. Elsa Margo, herself a refugee from Germany, has joined the Canadian Jewish Congress staff to return to Europe where she has been attached to the OSE staff and administers a children's home in France.

Rabbi Jacob Eisen of Edmonton, who served as air force chaplain during the war, joined the Canadian Jewish Congress staff upon his demobilization and is posted in northern Germany assisting in the migration program for displaced persons which the J.D.C. is carrying out.

David Goldberg of Toronto has been posted by the Canadian Jewish Congress to the Paris office of the J.D.C. where he is acting as economist.

Matthew Ram of Montreal, who has considerable experience in migration work and in social service, has been attached by the Canadian Jewish Congress to the Berlin office of the J.D.C. where his experience will certainly be very useful.

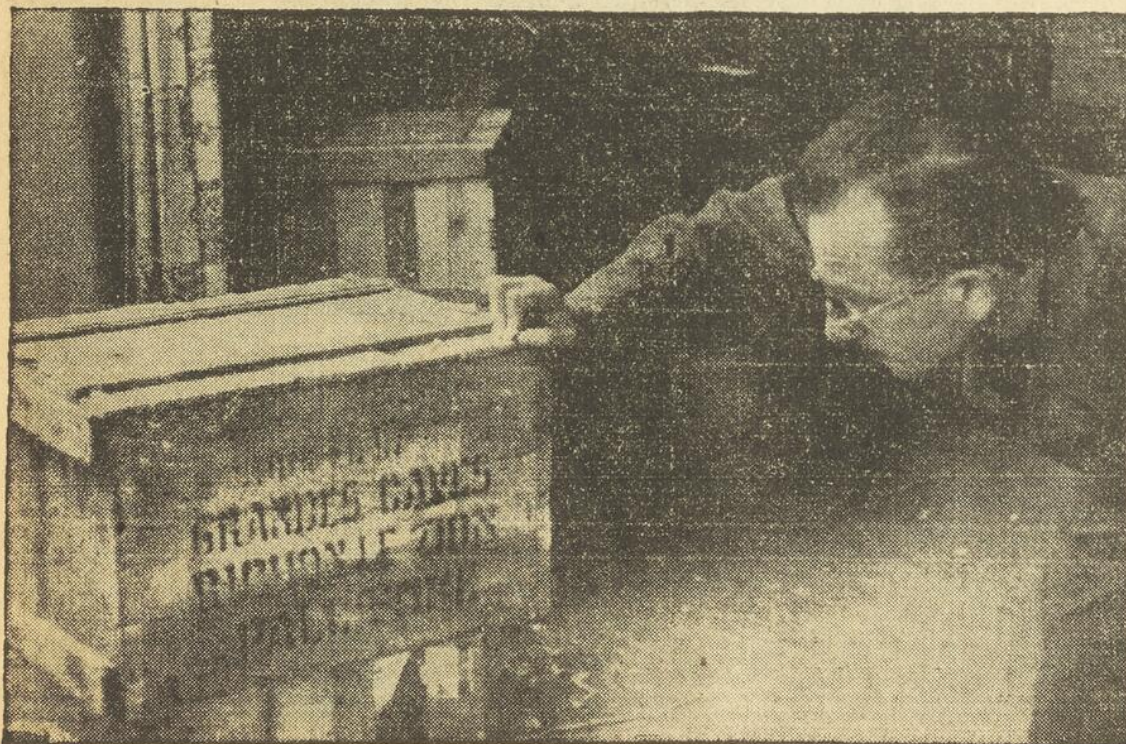
Dr. M. Milner of Vancouver was posted to the Medical staff of the J.D.C.

Miss Sybil Livinson of Hamilton is now proceeding to Europe where she will serve with the public health and nursing staff of the J.D.C.

These Canadian workers do more than carry out their duties. Their presence among Jewish displaced persons and other victims of the war is reassurance to the D.P.'s that their Jewish kin in Canada are not forgetting them and that the overseas relief problem means more to us here than merely a cause to be subvented by financial contributions.



Rabbi J. Eisen of the Overseas Staff of the Canadian Jewish Congress laying a wreath at the memorial at Bergen-Belsen, erected by the Jewish displaced persons on the anniversary of its liberation.



A Congress Overseas Staff Worker examining a case of Palestine wine purchased with UJRA funds for European Jews for Passover.

## Location of Relatives

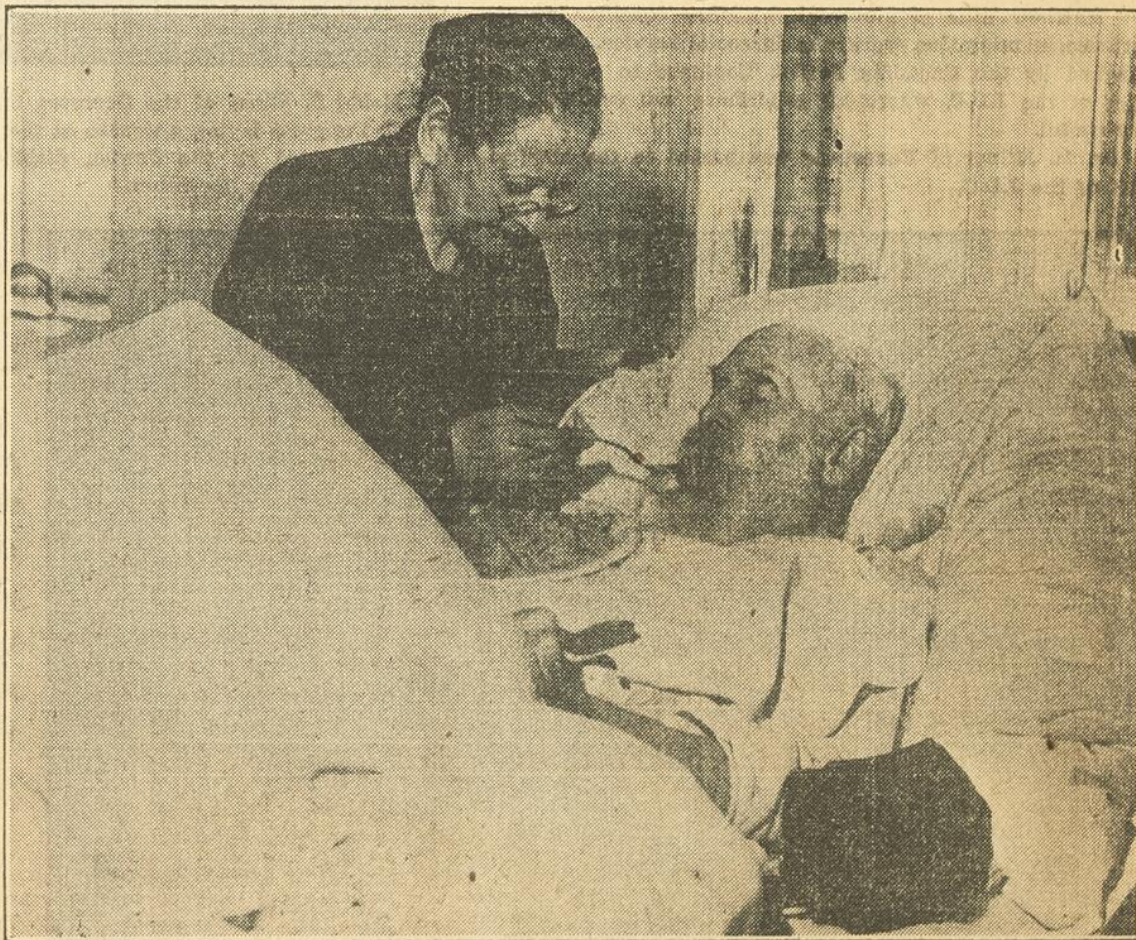
The war, with its vast shuffle of peoples, willed to the survivors the painful problem of restoring contact between members of families who had been separated. Difficulties in communication, loss of addresses and the vast massacre left thousands uncertain as to whether their kin had survived and unable to communicate with those who had. The Jewish organizations of Canada and elsewhere did an extraordinarily complex job in indexing and locating the survivors, and in restoring contacts in Canada. The Canadian Jewish Congress spent a great deal of effort and time in this work. Other organizations which were also active were the National Council of Jewish Women and the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society. A satisfactory arrangement for mutual co-operation was worked out in the establishment of a central location service. All in all, thousands of Canadians were enabled to contact their families again and in many cases to extend aid to them.

### FRIDAY NIGHT AT A JDC HOME FOR THE AGED

Her face mirroring the devotion and faith by which she lives, this guest at the JDC's Home for the Aged lights the Friday night candles in the traditional service.



In spite of his advanced years and helpless condition, this elderly Jew enjoys his meal, in the company of his devoted wife, in a JDC home for the aged. This couple is one of many destitute Jews in Europe who depend upon the aid of the JDC, which receives whole-hearted co-operation from the Jews of Canada through the UJRA.



# Public Relations

A great deal of thought has been given for some years by the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Joint Public Relations Committee, which it sponsors together with the B'nai B'rith, to the formulation and the execution of a basic public relations program which would meet the special needs of the Canadian scene. Early in 1946 the national committee, at a session in Toronto, adopted a memorandum from the national executive director which lays down certain principles and plans of procedure which are so basic that they may well be quoted here: —

Canadian Jewry must lose no time in giving attention to a program of a long-range nature designed to counteract anti-Semitic action, to forestall the possible resurgence of organized anti-Semitism, or at least to immunize important segments of the population against it. Such a program should come to grips with the significance of post-war developments in Canadian life and the effective methods of grappling with the vice of anti-semitism.

The program ought to concentrate on certain major objectives instead of diffusing its energies with the inconclusiveness bound to result.

Major objectives may be set down as work in labour, church, educational fields, in inter-group work, in the area of governmental action for specific remedies of ills; and the mobilization of governmental and quasi-governmental agencies dedicated to good citizenship and education for citizenship.

The major task is to instill democratic concepts, identifying our interest with the growth and development of a worthwhile Canadianism, repelling insularity and isolationism.

Case work should be considered a necessary functional operation but not allowed to develop into the major function of the committee.

The greater number of Canadian Jews are concentrated in localities where 75% of labour is unionized. It is reasonable, then, in any program designed to reach the mass of the people to recognize the important part played by the unions in reaching large masses of Canadians. This can be done in three ways:

- (1) Impress the management, and through the management the entire structure, with the importance of keeping unions free from prejudice-mongers who use anti-semitism as a force to undermine democracy and who thus ultimately jeopardize the very existence of labour unions and labour organization.
- (2) Interest educational directors in the importance of a program to combat anti-semitism.
- (3) Maintain close contacts with union leaders with the ultimate aim of obtaining militant action on their part against anti-democratic manifestations, pro-fascist organizations and anti-semitic movements, having protests made to civic, provincial and federal authorities where such are deemed

necessary; of utilizing the presence of labour leaders at mass rallies, meetings and the like.

The church can be a valuable ally of the Joint Public Relations Committee in its work. Most leading clergymen are anxious for the church to enroll in the cause of advancing democratic action and repelling fascist doctrine. It is admittedly difficult to reach the millions in church membership so that the program must be designed to mobilize the support of the top church leaders, lay and clerical. With their support synods, assemblies and conferences can be counted on to set the moral tone which is necessary.

Young people's assemblies of various communions can be counted on for support — passively for certain, but actively as well — in stressing the dangers of anti-semitism and its concomitant of authoritarianism.

Valuable work in certain fields can be performed by a conference of Christians and Jews. But without vigorous and properly directed activity a conference is a waste of money and harmful. This should not deter us from recognizing the values which could accrue from a strong and militant conference.

Naturally, any program of education of this type must necessarily include the standard educational institutions of our society. The schools, the parents' associations, the governmental departments of education, the professional associations of teachers and various youth groups are natural outlets for a program of civics which will unite Canada and which will destroy the bacteria of group-hatred. In the continuous evolution of the nation, text books, such modern and necessary principles of inter-cultural education, the basic teaching of biology and ethnology and the principles incor-



J. H. FINE

Co-Chairman National Joint  
Public Relations Committee

porated in such books as the "Races of Mankind" and "Probing Our Prejudices" have a natural place. It is important that teachers be informed of their obligations to the survival of democracy and the value of the cultural variant theme in education.

Legislation presents certain well-known danger signals but in the main ought to be striven for. The Ontario legislation has served important functions. In and of itself legislation is a powerful educational weapon. Once a statute is passed and is not allowed to fall into desuetude it matters not how feeble its terms happen to be; it is still a force which can be utilized time and time again to instil the message of group relationship in the public mind; a fortiori, if its terms are meaningful the usefulness of the legislation is apparent. The very campaign for legislation is a potent educational force. It might take years to obtain satisfaction but during the years the public receives a constant education.

In pursuance with this decision, the Canadian Jewish Congress has acted vigorously. The program of action in the field of labour is considered so important that a director to conduct this work has been engaged, and a very thorough program of activities has been planned. In order to ensure that this program will be broad in scope and will take advantage of all experience and investigations made in this field, a full study of educational and public relations activities of labour in the United States has been made. The Canadian Jewish Congress is in contact with labour feder-



**S. HART GREEN, K.C.**  
Chairman,  
Public Relations Committee,  
Western Division

ations across the country and expects to be in a position to put this program into effect within a very short time.

A complex series of developments has led to the practical cessation of the activities of the National Conference



M. D. 4 authorities aided in national clothing collection by providing trucks and men to collect old clothes for civilian war victims overseas.

of Christians and Jews which had been doing valuable work from its headquarters in Toronto.

Careful investigations have been made looking to the revitalization of this body and to its expansion to include all the major denominations in Canadian life.

The special requirements of our program in Western Canada have led to the establishment of a special office for this work there and the appointment of a regional director.

We have been devoting a great deal of time to our work in the educational sphere and have become recognized as a participating agency in the promotion of Canadian ideals and in the advancement of up-to-date educational practices. Our representatives have attended conference of educators and have made available to the conferees the latest materials on the subjects that concern us. In particular, we have made extensive use of radio to bring our views and the views of our friends before the general public.

Governments have been taking an increasing interest in the problems of equality and the consequences of inequality. This is true federally, provincially and municipally, and the interest and good-will evinced by all of them are consistent even though final decisions made are not always uniform, being subject to changing opinion and local conditions and history.

The Canadian Jewish Congress is encouraging this interest and is making information and views available to the authorities. Indeed, the national executive director of the Congress has met with a member of the federal cabinet to discuss with him the implications of the enacted rights inherent in Canadian citizenship. This is a very long-

## Aims of Congress

The aim of the Congress is to organize Canadian Jewry on a dominion - wide basis:

- (a) To safeguard the civil, political, economic and religious rights of the Jews and to combat anti-Semitism.
- (b) To study problems relating to the cultural, economic and social life of the Jews and to seek a solution to such problems.
- (c) To assist the Jewish Agency in its program of work for Palestine.
- (d) To co-operate with world Jewry as may be deemed advisable.

(— from the Constitution.)

range program but each of the single and sometimes small steps taken in this work leave their mark on the basic and constitutional thinking of this country.

We have also been conducting an extensive program by means of films. We have made available many sets of documentary films which portray ideas conducive to good citizenship and to civic unity. These films have been placed in special movie libraries where they are widely circulated. Incomplete statistics available to us indicate that hundreds of thousands of Canadians have seen these films.



So eager are the patients to make up for the years of slave labour, that study classes in academic subjects as well as trades and professions are eagerly pursued even in the JDC's new tuberculosis sanatorium in Merano, Italy. This institution features the most modern therapeutic methods, and is one of ten medical establishments in Italy receiving JDC assistance. The United Jewish Relief Agencies in Canada, through its \$2,000,000 campaign is cooperating with the JDC in maintaining such hospitals.

# The State of Antisemitism in French Canada

In past years the Jewish community had had occasion to be concerned with the extent of anti-Jewish feeling among French Canadians. The reasons for such concern are a matter of historic record and the causes are also implicit in the sociology and the history of our country. French Canada is so overwhelmingly important in many considerations of our problems that no picture of the Canadian Jewish community and its activities is complete without an appraisal of the attitude which French Canada holds towards it.

Since the last Plenary Session, in January 1945, there have been a series of developments whose import cannot be exaggerated. This is not to say that racial or religious prejudice has disappeared from this part of Canada any more than from any other part. Nor is it implied that there has

been a volte face or a change of policy or of doctrine among this section of the Canadian people. Rather might it be said that the friends whom we have always had among them have become more active in the presentation of their views. It might also be that the Jewish community of Canada has learned with the passage of time and with experience the means of presenting its case more effectively before French Canada and of winning its support.

The change has been very great although its symptoms are intangible. A few facts, however, may be stated as significant of the goodwill which is being shown to Jews by the rank and file of French Canadians and by their leaders:

Practically every French Canadian newspaper has condemned antisemitism vigorously and consistently and has urged its leaders to shun it. The French Canadian press has given very fair and even receptive treatment to the releases which have been sent to it by the Canadian Jewish Congress.

One of the recognized organs of the Catholic Church which serves the English language element has on many occasions condemned antisemitism and its practitioners and, in particular, has warned against the disseminators of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion.

The Archbishop of Montreal has publicly called for the admission of a reasonable number of displaced persons into Canada.

An official handbook on Jews issued by a church institution and written by a priest is very friendly in tone and contains information about Jews which was sought from the Canadian Jewish Congress.

When *Le Goglu*, the vicious anti-Jewish weekly, reappeared after the war, it was strongly condemned by right-thinking French Canadian Catholics. According to the documents which its publisher himself printed, the Roman Catholic committee which deals with Jewish affairs under the sponsorship of the Archbishop of Montreal officially urged him to remove the anti-Jewish bias from its columns. When he refused, the committee reiterated its position even more strongly. Soon *Le Goglu* ceased publication. If this cessation is



A high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec is shown addressing a meeting of the B'nai B'rith lodge in Montreal.

due to this pressure it represents one of the few cases where public opinion in Canada was able to stop the publication of an undesirable periodical without the instrumentality of governmental agencies.

A statement by the same Archbishop's committee dealing with their conversionist activities among Jews stated that it was important for Catholics to treat Jews fairly and to forswear anti-Semitism and race prejudice.

When a Montreal Jew was accorded the Apostolic Benediction by the Pope, the French Canadian press gave it the most extensive coverage and welcomed it as symbolic.

A leading Dominican priest, visiting this country from France, paid a formal visit to the Canadian Jewish Congress to offer his respects. He was received in the warmest and most respectful manner by the leading officials of the Congress.

One of the most important Catholic youth organizations in this country is sponsoring an active campaign among this section of the population to acquaint them with the facts about Jews in the most objective and friendly manner. As part of this campaign, a representative of the Canadian Jewish Congress, together with a Jesuit priest, visited one of the important convents in Montreal and the French Canadian Youth Centre, to lecture about the Jews of Canada.

All the seminaries in Quebec where priests are being trained for ordination have arranged for lectures about Jews.

Most of the important centers for the distribution of literature have removed from their shelves any materials that they may have had which was unfriendly to the Jews.

Representatives of the Canadian Jewish Congress have on many occasions met with priests and other leaders of French Canada and have discussed with them in the frankest and most constructive manner problems of common interest. One such gathering, sponsored by the superior of a most influential house, was attended by a number of editors who wield very great influence.

The church press of this country from coast to coast has repeatedly gone out of its way to speak well of Jews, to present their case and to highlight their contribution to Canada. Thus, for the first time, a leader of the Jewish community was invited to state the Jewish case on Palestine in a publication which had been distinctly unsympathetic. This statement by a Zionist officer was given wide prominence and the reply by a local Arab was published as a letter to the editor with a note disclaiming agreement. Other articles of great import appeared in Canada from the pen of Jacques Maritain in an important cultural magazine. Similar features appeared in publications of the Clerks of St. Viateur, the Dominicans and the Jesuits.

It is not too much to say that the pro-Jewish statements which have appeared in the press of this country have no parallel in the entire literature of Catholicism in two thousand years.

There has been a constant call for material about Jews from French students, scholars and writers which the Canadian Jewish Congress has sought to meet. Many of the publications of the Canadian Jewish Congress are being utilized in other countries where Jews are a minority among Catholics.



During the war years cadet groups sponsored by Bnai Brith lodges and other Jewish organizations rendered service to their country. A Toronto air cadet group is shown here receiving its ensign.

# Action By The Law

In our report to the last Plenary Session of the Congress the following statement appeared:

"We have always taken the stand that the responsibility for combatting anti-Semitism in this dominion is the proper concern of . . . the federal and provincial government . . . and all the other institutions which pretend to serve the people of Canada."

Since that date, we have continued our efforts on this basis and on occasion have taken cases to court to have the law decide on the validity of our viewpoint.

In two very important cases which have deeply impressed the Canadian judiciary our viewpoints have been upheld by very far-reaching judgments. In Toronto, an educational association purchased a property for the purpose of raffling it off in a fund-raising project. However, in searching the title they found that it contained a clause that forbade transfer of the land to "Jews or other objectionable nationalities". The association went to court for permission to excise this clause. The Canadian Jewish Congress appeared and petitioned the court for the right to speak for the Jewish community in this case. This petition was granted and hearings were held. The basis of our argument was largely on the grounds of general interest. The claims based upon the Ontario anti-discrimination act were not upheld by the judge and had been dismissed in an earlier test case as not applying to property covenants. However, Justice MacKay recognized the validity of the argument that such restrictive clauses make for ghettos and other situations undesirable in this dominion. In a very important judgment the court ruled that Canada's participation in the United Nations and its signature of the San Francisco Charter made it obligatory upon

public institutions, including the courts, to abjure anti-Jewish practices. This judgment was one of the first anywhere to base itself, at least in part, upon the San Francisco Charter. A copy was sent to the general secretariat of the United Nations and the press of the world recognized it as a historic document. (See Congress Bulletin issues of October, 1945 and February, 1946).

Later, a similar case was brought before the courts and the judge ruled in the same manner.

The Canadian Jewish Congress was successful in stimulating the Police Board of Toronto to legislate that licenses of public places are subject to cancellation if license holders discriminate against members of the public and do not permit Negroes or Jews, etc., to enter.

We followed with great interest the movement for the codification of the rights of Canadian citizenship both on the federal basis as evidenced by the Naturalization Act and by various statements in the Commons and by the projects for Provincial legislation. In Saskatchewan, the legislature has actually passed a bill making discrimination on a racial or religious basis criminal in many fields.



M. GARBER, K.C.  
President  
Eastern Division



B. SADOWSKI, M.B.E.  
President  
Central Division



A. H. ARONOVITCH  
President  
Western Division

# Religious Instruction In The Public Schools Of Ontario

The movement for the introduction of religious instruction — and more particularly sectarian Protestant instruction — in the public school system of this country even outside the province of Quebec, where it is provided for by law, has given the Jewish community of Canada a great deal of concern. The community is anxious not to expose its children to the missionary propaganda of other faiths under the highly held auspices of the school system; arrangements to enable Jewish religious instruction to be given within the school system under provisions often suggested would make for a great deal of complex work, especially in areas where the percentage of the Jewish population is very thin; the principle of separating pupils of public schools by religion and sect makes for undesirable segregation with all the psychological consequences thereof which pedagogues gravely fear; and the very movement runs contrary to the basic principle of separation of church and state which is so fundamental to the entire political, constitutional and social philosophy of western freedom.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the movement is very strong and under the guidance of irreproachable leaders. Nevertheless, the Jewish community has decided to champion its position vigorously and to take its stand in public on the question.

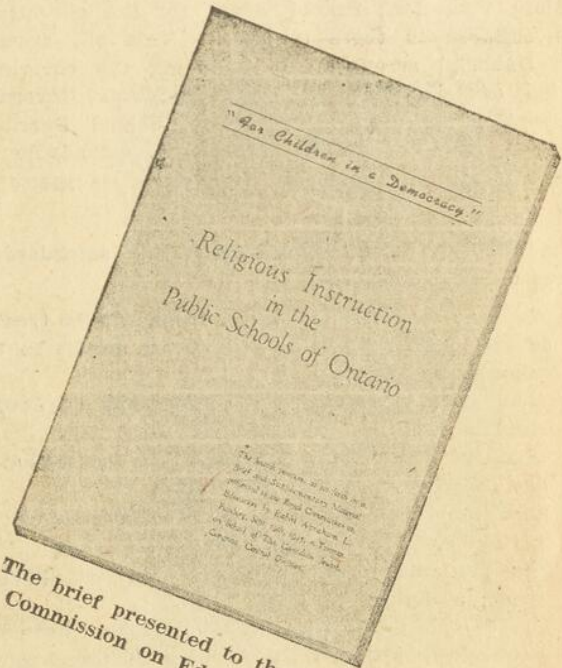
The problem arose most seriously in the province of Ontario where the government itself sponsored and passed legislation to implement it. The Jewish community joined with others of like mind in opposition to the introduction of religious instruction in the public school system. After it was nevertheless passed, the Canadian Jewish Congress urged members of the community to avail themselves of the privilege provided for by law to have their children absent themselves from the classes during the periods of religious instruction.

The movement in opposition to the innovation was so widespread that a Royal Commission on Education was authorized to hear testimony. Rabbi A. L. Feinberg, the chairman of the Joint Public Relations Committee in Ontario, appeared before this Royal Commission to present a brief which has since become recognized all over the continent as a complete and well-prepared statement of the case against religion in the schools. It received comment and commendation from newspapers, educators and public bodies all over Canada and the United States. (See Congress Bulletin, October, 1945.)

(Religious Instruction in the Public Schools of Ontario, the Jewish Position as Set Forth in a Brief, and Supplementary Material Presented to the Royal Commission on Education. Toronto, Canadian Jewish Congress 1945, pamphlet. Copies are available.)



**RABBI A. L. FEINBERG**  
Co-Chairman National Joint  
Public Relations Committee



The brief presented to the Royal  
Commission on Education.

# The Outremont School Question

The position of Jews in the school system of Quebec is an anomalous one and is likely to remain such for some time. Fortunately, however, regular arrangements are made to settle the question for a period of some years. Thus, for instance, in 1930, following considerable agitation and litigation which went up as high as the Privy Council in London, contracts were signed by the Jewish community which established the position of Jewish pupils in the Protestant school system of Greater Montreal. These agreements were to run for a fifteen-year period, to 1945, subject to renewal for an additional fifteen years unless either party to the contract gave two years notice of intention not to renew. In the city of Montreal the contract was renewed in 1945 for another fifteen years and no problem arose. Satisfaction was expressed in all circles on this smoothly-working arrangement.

However, in the municipality of Outremont, in which a considerable number of Jewish families reside, everything did not go off as smoothly. Alleging dissatisfaction with the fiscal state of its affairs, the Protestant Board of School Trustees of Outremont served formal notice to the Jewish community as far back as 1943 and let their contract lapse in 1945. The Provincial Government stepped in and prevailed upon the school board to renew the agreement for another year while the government was concluding a long-range study of the entire school administration in the Province. The following year the agreement was again extended for another twelve months' period to permit the regulation of the question. It was not until the spring of 1947 that any sort of more permanent settlement was made. In April 1947 the legislature unanimously passed a measure authorising the Provincial Secretary to negotiate an agreement between the Provincial Government and the Outremont Protestant School Board for the education of Jewish children in these schools. This bill stipulated certain financial arrangements including the covering of the deficit of the school board by the Provincial Government and the Montreal Central Protestant School Board and set a five-year term for the agreement, extendable after this time indefinitely unless either side gave a year's prior notice.

The 1930 agreement contained certain safeguards for the Jewish community, such as:

- (A) the assurance that Jewish children will be treated in the same manner as non-Jewish pupils in the schools;
- (B) that there shall be no segregation of Jewish children;
- (C) that they shall not be forced to take instruction in any religion other than their own;
- (D) that they shall be excused from attendance on certain specified Jewish religious festivals;
- (E) that Jewish teachers shall be eligible for appointment; and that
- (F) the Jewish School Commissioners shall have the powers to supervise the keeping of these conditions.

The 1930 agreement was in the form of a contract between the Protestant Board of School Commissioners and

the Jewish School Commission; this contract was ratified by an act of the Legislature and incorporated into it. As may have been expected, the entire school question in Outremont was given a great deal of attention by the Jewish public which felt that it was being placed in a secondary position in that the education of its children was being brought under a question mark. The very possibility, however remote, that their children may not be welcomed in the schools which they had always attended was a painful one to the entire Jewish community. It was recognized that there were psychological as well as sociological repercussions to be feared from a lack of security in the matter of the continuity of education of these children. Furthermore, it can be said that the Protestant School Board did not evince that measure of courtesy and good-will towards the Jewish community and to the Jewish School Commissioners which might have been expected; this attitude was clearly in contrast with the much friendlier and positive stand taken by the Provincial administration.

On behalf of the Jewish community the case was handled jointly by the Jewish School Commissioners of whom three fortunately still survive and the Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Bnai B'rith; members of the Jewish community of Outremont were co-opted to the committee at several public meetings called to deal with this question.

One of the encouraging aspects of the entire question was the measure of interest and understanding which a number of non-Jewish citizens evinced even outside the Provincial Government. The synod of the Montreal Diocese of the Church of England in Canada heard a report from its council on social service in which it was declared that anti-semitism played a part in the Protestant School Board policies on this question. The synod found it necessary to appoint a committee to meet with the Jewish committee on this question.

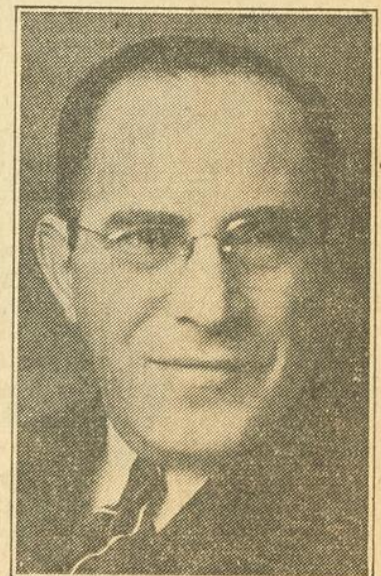
A leading Canadian educator who was invited to serve on the Protestant Board of School Trustees of Outremont declined in protest against its policies towards the Jewish community. Each of the public meetings of Jewish citizens convened to deal with this question was attended by a considerable number of non-Jews.

(See Congress Bulletin Issues of July 1945, May 1946 and May 5, 1947.)

**Wm. CHERNIN**

Chairman

Maritimes Section



# Problems In Antisemitism

A leading Canadian newspaper recently published a series of articles about Adrian Arcand which were intended — and an editorial appearing concurrently so stated — to expose his current fascist activities. However, the form in which they were written and published served to expound his views and to give them wide publicity rather than to expose him.

While the series was being published, the Canadian Jewish Congress took up the matter with the editors and protested vigorously. The objections of the Congress and its rebuttal of the vicious views of the unreconstructed fascist were published very prominently in this newspaper which in all other respects has always been very friendly and fair to the Jewish community. (See Congress Bulletin, April 4, 1947.)

\* \* \*

Another instance of a damaging press report occurred in another national daily which published a false Ottawa report from its correspondent to the effect that the government was being flooded with letters from the public objecting to the immigration of Jews. We took up the matter with the managing editor of the newspaper and with the government ministers concerned, which at other times had been quick to deny false reports of this sort.

\* \* \*

The leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature went out of his way, during a debate on vice conditions in Montreal, to state that Jews and other ethnic minorities rather than natives of the province were responsible for these conditions. He claimed to base his remarks on a confidential report prepared by a Catholic organization.

The Canadian Jewish Congress was able to check on the veracity of this statement and found that the report led to no such conclusions. It protested publicly against the statement made in the legislature and called for its revocation. The member concerned replied stating that he had not intended his remarks to be interpreted as they were by the Congress and the press. (See Congress Bulletin, March 1947.)

\* \* \*

In the course of the espionage trials, one of the accused men testified that a R.C.M.P. officer had told him, during the examination, that it was his duty to help the police rid Canada of Jews.

The Canadian Jewish Congress communicated with the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. and brought the matter before him. He stated that he had investigated the case and had satisfied himself that the charge against the R.C.M.P. officer was unfounded. He released the officer from his pledge of silence and permitted him to make a public denial. At the same time, the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. made public through the Canadian Jewish Congress a statement of principle condemning race hatred and discrimination and forbidding the injection of this vice in the administration of the force. (See Congress Bulletin, October 1946.)

\* \* \*

A chain department store published an anti-semitic jingle

in the humour corner of its house organ for the staff. The incident came to the attention of the Jewish community and aroused a great deal of indignation. The Congress brought the matter to the attention of the firm which stated that this had been done by a minor employee of the organization. The firm apologized to the Jewish community and suspended publication of the house organ in order to make certain that such incidents will not recur.

\* \* \*

A section of the Jewish cemetery outside Montreal was the scene of several acts by vandals who broke several tombstones and damaged others. This case aroused the Jewish community and the police acted vigorously. Eventually the culprits, a number of teen-age youngsters, were caught but as an act of grace the cemetery authorities refused to prosecute to the full and the case was dropped.

\* \* \*

Perhaps the most sensational of the cases of anti-semitism with which the Canadian Jewish Congress has had to deal is that of the Quebec synagogue where, as will be recalled, the civic authorities had determined not to permit the Jewish community to build a new synagogue to replace the very old one which is located in an undesirable part of the city.

The negotiations in the case, looking for an agreement among the parties, lasted for years without any satisfactory results. The national office of the Canadian Jewish Congress encouraged the community to act on its rights and to proceed with the construction of the house of worship in spite of the efforts of the city which included passing zoning by-laws, expropriating the sites chosen, refusing



**EDWARD E. GELBER**  
Honourary National  
Vice-President

building permits and later refusing to supply water which was necessary for the construction of the building.

Even though the actions of the Jewish community in pursuing this vigorous course were not unchallenged and the case came to the courts, the Jewish community proceeded with its plans and erected the building or, at least, an essential part of it. As is well-known, anti-semites in the city dared actually to set fire to the building in the black of the night on the eve of its consecration. Fortunately the damage to the building was not too great. However, this act of sacrilegious arson aroused the nation from coast to coast and placed every decent Canadian of every creed and class behind the Jewish community in its fight for the freedom of worship. The synagogue still stands even though the case is still before the courts. On this occasion it is fitting to acknowledge the contribution to the case which was made by the late Henry Weinfeld, K. C., of Montreal who took charge of the legal aspect and devoted considerable time and talent to it.

\* \* \*

In Toronto, a commercially operated ice-rink repeatedly discriminated against members of the public and refused admission to Canadians because of their black colour or

their Jewish creed. The case became an unbearable affront to Canadian democracy and the Canadian Jewish Congress determined to act in the matter. Other civic groups joined to picket the rink and to protest against its management. The national co-chairman of the Joint Public Relations Committee who resides in Toronto led a delegation to the city hall. The delegation included representatives of veterans groups, labour unions, all denominations of Christian churches and other groups, and placed the case before the authorities. As a result, the Toronto Board of Police Commissioners adopted a ruling which made the validity of licenses of public places contingent upon fair treatment of the public and forbade racial and religious discrimination in admission and in service.

\* \* \*

Another case which aroused a great deal of interest in Toronto was that of a Jewish war veteran who lost his job in a hardware store because, according to his employer, the customers objected to being served by a Jew. This incident, too, received world-wide publicity (as far afield as France and India) and the Canadian Legion went officially on record as condemning such prejudices. (See Congress Bulletin May 1946).



Scene in the Adath Jeshurun-Hedrath Kodesh Synagogue in Montreal at the presentation of Sifrei Torah for synagogues in Europe.

# YOUTH

In accordance with the decisions of the Plenary Sessions of the Congress, youth divisions have been organized on an autonomous basis in the larger Canadian Jewish centres. Such youth groups exist in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and are quite representative of all sections of the community. The larger Jewish organizations as well as those with smaller memberships are all represented. They have their own officers. The Canadian Jewish Congress acts in an advisory capacity and makes their work possible by supplying the necessary funds.

Jewish youth of Canada was represented at the world-wide gathering of youth in London by Abe Simkin of Winnipeg. Upon his return, Mr. Simkin reported on the deliberations and the decisions of that gathering before youth groups in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

In Toronto the Youth Council has carried through a

series of valuable projects among which has been the publication of a well-edited mimeographed periodical "Council Notes". The Toronto organization has also distinguished itself by its valuable co-operation with various activities of the senior community — notably the educational projects of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the collections for overseas relief purposes of the United Jewish Relief Agencies.

In Montreal, the Youth Council is publishing a monthly magazine entitled "Focus", several issues of which have appeared. A valuable leadership seminar has also been sponsored by the Montreal Jewish Youth Council.

In all three centres the Youth Councils have stimulated a great deal of interest among younger citizens in Jewish affairs and particularly in Zionism, anti-semitism and overseas relief problems.



More than 120 delegates from 58 Ontario cities and towns attended the conference convened by the Jewish Youth Council in Toronto. The Council resolved to affiliate with the Congress and to undertake a program of education, fund raising and coordination of youth activities. A provisional executive has been set up.

# Contact With The Community

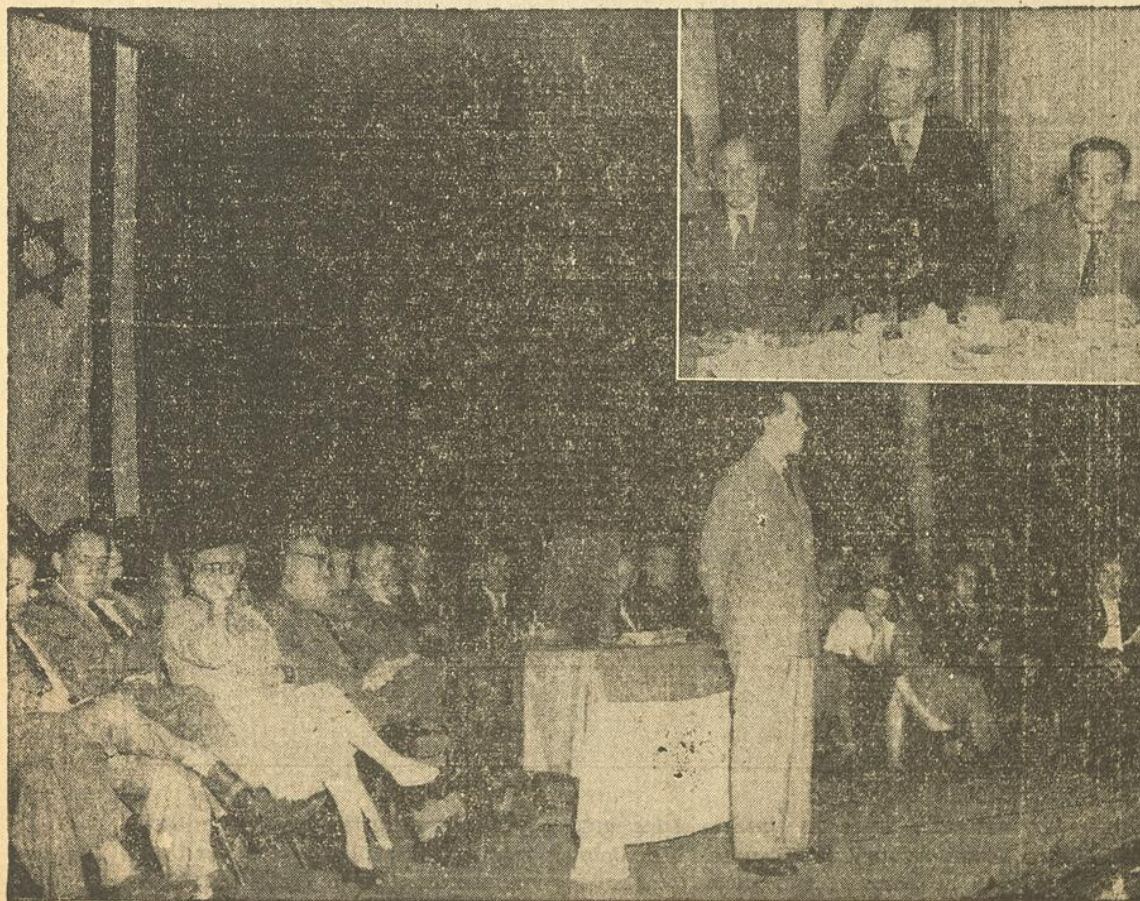
Several years ago we noted that active support in terms of funds for relief and other activities came from a relatively limited stratum of the population and the nature of our work was too often confined to committees. It was only when our work benefitted large numbers of people directly, as in our overseas comforts shipments work and our Next-of-Kin League work, that the breadth of our program appeared externally. At that time we set ourselves a definite assignment of altering our approach to take advantage of the mass base of our organization. It is now possible to report on this.

In the matter of raising funds for our work we have established new forms of organization which have proven quite successful. For instance, in Montreal we have organized a Central People's Relief Committee which has been very successful both in terms of fund-raising and bringing our message to the largest numbers of Jews. A similar set-up was established in Toronto under the name of the Societies Division of the Congress. These organizations have been very helpful in setting up the Mo'ess Chittin and Pidyon Nefesh projects and in expanding the scope of the Kol Nidrei appeals. This program has been carried out in western Canada as well for some years.

An indication of the extent of this work may be seen in the following facts: Some 600 workers have been mobilized each year for the Pidyon Nefesh for a Sunday morning canvass which reached directly into 10,000 homes of Montreal Jews; 200 organizations have contributed to our Mo'ess

Chittin appeal in Montreal. In this city the mass appeals for funds, which are supplementary to the main income which we derive through the Combined Jewish Appeal, have raised \$110,000 annually since the last Plenary Session. To some extent this is paralleled in other Canadian centres.

In this connection it is a pleasure to record the excellent record of cooperation and close relations with the several organizations and communities which are the web and woof of the community. With the lodges of the Bnai Brith our relations are very close, particularly in the Joint Public Relations Committee. This partnership functions so very smoothly and effectively that it would be difficult for a visitor to its meetings to distinguish between the Congress representatives and those of the Bnai Brith. We have also had frequent occasions to work closely with the National Council of Jewish Women, the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada, the Canadian Committee of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the National Council of Y.M.H.A.'s and Y.W.H.A.'s and the Zionist organizations. In the same way we have enjoyed the useful cooperation and goodwill of labor unions, synagogues, the "Ferbands", trade organizations, social groups and the various institutions of Canadian Jewry to excellent advantage for all. In addition to the benefits which derived from each project in which we cooperated there has been the additional gratification of knowing that unity is a very fruitful element in our community life and that Congress' central position in this verified scheme of things is a very real fact.



Hundreds of Montrealers came out to hear the message sent by Polish Jewry. Michael Mirsky, editor of "Dag Naje Leben," Yiddish weekly in Poland, is addressing the audience. S. Greenfield, of the praesidium of the Canadian Federation of Polish Jewry, who together with the Canadian Jewish Congress sponsored the visit, is second from the right. Insert: Polish ambassador at a luncheon function. Similar meetings took place in Toronto.



**D. LOU HARRIS**  
Chairman  
Rehabilitation Committee  
Central Division



**IRVING J. OELBAUM**  
Vice-President Central Division



**M. A. GRAY, M.L.A.**  
Chairman  
Rehabilitation Committee  
Western Division

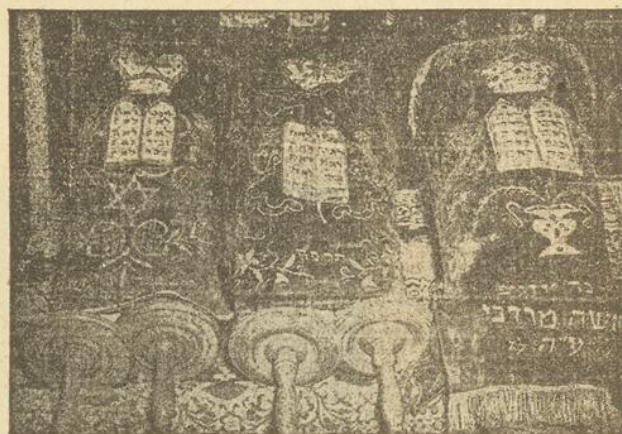
With the advent of peace the nature of our relief work has altered to include shipments of supplies. Due to shortages in the country we have found it necessary to appeal on several occasions to the Jewish community for contributions. It was thus that we collected over 100 Sifrei Torah for overseas. On two occasions we have had to seek used clothing in large quantities for shipment overseas. The restrictions of our permits were such that our work had to be done without the benefit of general publicity. Nevertheless, we were able to achieve our full quota by means of direct contact with the Jewish community. Similarly our appeal for books for overseas met with gratifying support from all sections of the community.

This is said here not only to report on the valuable relief supplies we are able to obtain in this manner but as an indication of our means of contact with very large numbers of Jews and of their generous and understanding support of our work. This type of activity will probably be stimulated even further as our various appeals for supplies for overseas which we propose for the near future will get under way.

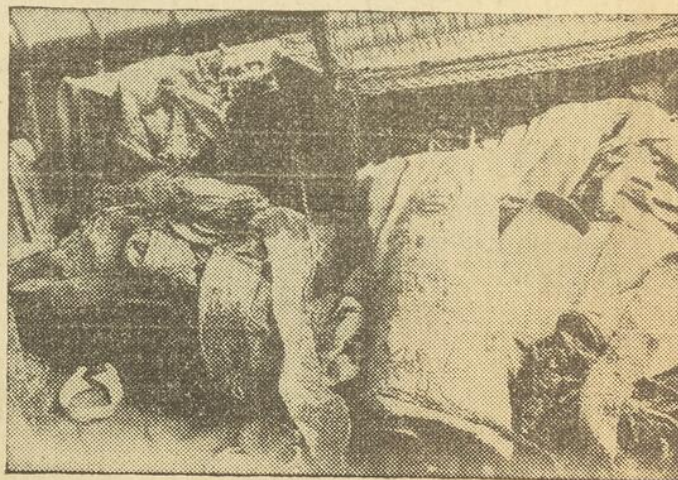
This mass interest has been utilized not only for the collection of funds and supplies but also for educational purposes. We were able to reach by word of mouth scores of thousands of Jews in the community. Our speakers have gone to the meetings of Jewish organizations and have spoken to them on our work and on more general Jewish problems. We have organized our own meetings of the communities for educational purposes, for fund-raising, and to mark events of general interest. Thus, we have sponsored tours of Jewish representatives (e.g., the Polish delegation who have experienced conditions in Europe); we have organized meetings of citizens when problems of special concern to them arose. Our observances of the anniversaries of the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto have attracted thousands as did our Book Week program.

Among the instruments for the consolidation of the Jewish community in this manner has been our direct mail project. We have built up on addressograph plates the best mailing list of Jews in the dominion, and we have sent out hundreds of thousands of pieces of mail, some of it of a very general character, always bearing in mind the need of keeping the entire Jewish community of Canada closely in-

formed and interested in the problems of the Jewish people as a whole, and of our organization in particular.



Sacred Scrolls of the Torah went from Canadian synagogues to the restored houses of worship in Europe — sent by the United Jewish Relief Agencies and the Congress, to replace the thousands of scrolls desecrated by the Nazis, (below).





The Canadian Jewish Congress is providing materials on Canadian Jewish affairs and on current developments for Jewish schools. In addition, it has on occasion acted as liaison with Jewish educational bodies outside the dominion. Thus, when a central Jewish education institution in France sought to obtain copies of text books and juvenile reading material available in Canada, the Congress was able to compile the lists and to bring it into contact with Canadian publishers and educators. On another occasion the Congress has purchased a quantity of Hebrew text books published in this country and has shipped them to Jewish schools in Europe, in this manner achieving a double purpose of extending assistance to the Jewish community in Europe which had been a victim of the war, and encouraging publication of text books in this country.

A great deal of work in the field of adult education has been done by the Canadian Jewish Congress. Perhaps the most notable of these activities was the sponsorship by the Congress of an extraordinary exhibition of Jewish historic antiquities and works of art in conjunction with the Royal Ontario Museum. For this purpose very valuable collections were put on display from New York and Detroit as well as from the outstanding collection of the Royal Ontario Museum itself. The catalogue that was issued for this purpose is a very important document in the literature of Jewish archaeology. The public recognized the excellence of the exhibit and the Royal Ontario Museum had the largest attendance in its history during this period. (See Congress Bulletin, February 1946.)

Jewish Book Week observances in Canada were carried out under the auspices of the Canadian Jewish Congress which enlisted the co-operation of all sections of the community in this project. In Montreal, for instance, the Jewish Public Library and the Y.M.H.A. were especially co-operative in this work. The observance opened with a very well-attended public meeting in the hall of the Y.M.H.A. An exhibition of books of wide Jewish interest was held for an entire week and over a thousand signed the attendance register. Classes from schools were brought by

their teachers and principals and had the exhibits explained to them. Each evening lectures on specialized aspects of Jewish literature were delivered. Arrangements were made at the exhibition for the sale of current Jewish books. Similar arrangements were made in Toronto where the Holy Blossom Temple co-operated with the Canadian Jewish Congress in an excellent program which brought Jewish books to the attention of wide sections of the community.

Through advertisements in the press, exhibitions, a travelling bookcase and by other arrangements, the Canadian Jewish Congress has made an effort to place Jewish books in the homes of members of the Jewish community. The project has met with some success.

The lecture program, of the Canadian Jewish Congress has been an important part of its adult education program. It has long been recognized that the campaigns for funds with the institution of well-informed speakers who can explain authoritatively the needs and problems of the Jewish community in the world scene have done a great deal to promote interest and loyalty in the Jewish community. However, the Canadian Jewish Congress has gone further and has arranged for series of meetings at which well-informed communal workers and scholars addressed large Jewish audiences. Among such functions, since the last Plenary Session, have been the following:

Ghetto Memorial Observances  
Jewish Book Week

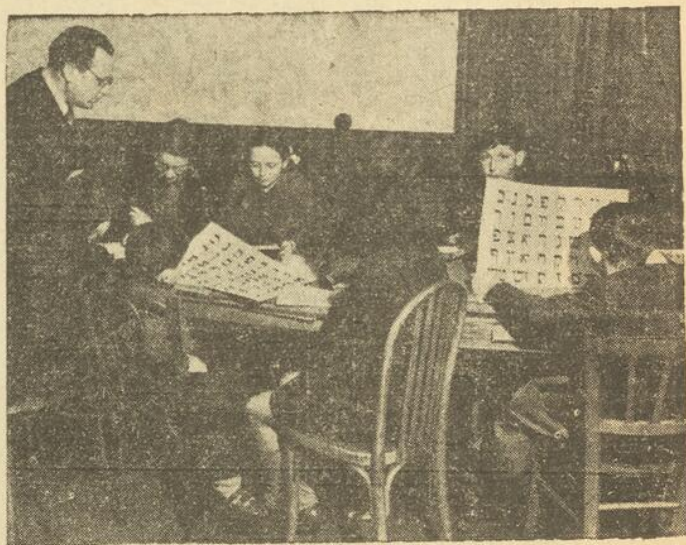
Addresses by Mrs. Eleanor Abrams, Dr. N. Barou, Dr. Gabriel Davidson, M. Dickstein, Leo Lania, Maurice Orbach, M.P., Dr. David Petegorsky, Louis Rosenberg, Philip Stuchen and the executive director of the Congress.

Members of the staff of the Congress have spoken at many public meetings as part of the same educational program.

In order to encourage members of the community to avail themselves of educational facilities existing in the community of Montreal, the Canadian Jewish Congress has compiled and published a directory of adult educational programs and has distributed it very widely.



Jewish refugees on the roads of Europe, looking for a new home, and hoping to be among the fortunate immigrants to be admitted into Canada.



Jewish orphans living in a home at La Verenne, outside Paris, study language of forefathers. They are among the 65,000 being cared for in Europe by the JDC, assisted by the UJRA.

# From War To Peace

The last Plenary Session of the Canadian Jewish Congress, the sixth, took place in Toronto in January 1945 while the war was already drawing to a close. Nevertheless, the Jewish community of Canada, like all citizens of the dominion, was not relaxing its efforts for victory. The Congress auxiliary service program, in conjunction with the Jewish chaplains, the maintenance of the service men's centres across the country, the comforts box program for the soldiers overseas — all these and the other wartime activities of the Congress were carried on, not only until V Day, but into the days of peace until the need for them fortunately no longer existed.

When the Nazis surrendered on the continent of Europe, the Canadian Jewish Congress made public its assurance to the government of its readiness to continue its war effort in the military and auxiliary fields until the day

of final and complete victory.

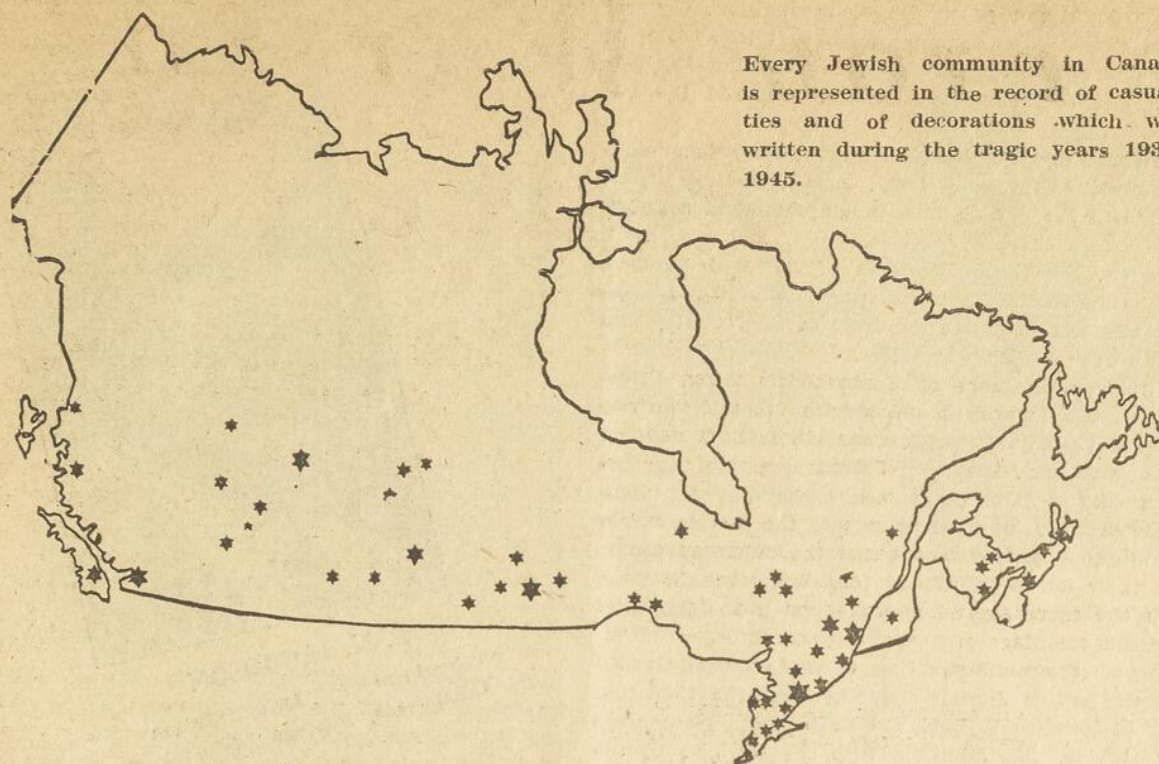
However, as soon as it was feasible the War Efforts Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress was disbanded and its program liquidated. It became possible to total the immense effort of the Jewish community during the past six horrible years of war for victory. It is a great story and history will have to assess it at its true perspective.

Some of the outline figures are available:-

16883 Canadian Jews are known to have served in the Canadian Armed Forces. Of these, 10,071 were in the Canadian Army, 151 in the C.W.A.C., 13 Nursing Sisters; 5,889 were in the R.C.A.F. and R.C.A.F.V.R., of these 97 were in the W.D. of the R.C.A.F. 596 were in the Royal Canadian Navy, and 18 of these were in the W.R.C.N.S. An additional 1,631 Canadian Jews were members of other allied forces.



Scene in waiting room of the Canadian Jewish Congress' Veterans' Advisory Bureau on Park Avenue, Montreal.



Every Jewish community in Canada is represented in the record of casualties and of decorations which was written during the tragic years 1939-1945.

These figures represent not only service but sacrifice. 397 of these were killed, died or were presumed dead while in the service, 208 were wounded and 32 were prisoners of war.

Glory, the other side of the horrible coin of war, was also reflected upon the Jewish community. 196 Canadian Jews were decorated for their service in the war by the Canadian, British, American, Netherlands and Czechoslovak governments.

One was admitted to the Distinguished Service Order and won the Distinguished Flying Cross.

One won the Distinguished Service Order.

A summary of other awards follows: - Officer of the Order of the British Empire and Mention in Despatches 2, Officer of the Order of the British Empire and Order of the White Lion, 3rd Class (Czechoslovakia) 1, Officer of the Order of the British Empire 3, Member of the Order of the British Empire, Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar 1, Member of the Order of the British Empire and Order of Orange Nassau with Swords (Netherlands) 1, Member of the Order of the British Empire and Mention in Despatches 4, Member of the Order of the British Empire 17, Military Cross and

Mention in Despatches 1, Military Cross 6, Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar 2, Distinguished Flying Cross and Mention in Despatches 2, Distinguished Flying Cross and Croix de Guerre (France) 1, Distinguished Flying Cross 3, Air Force Cross and Mention in Despatches 1, Air Force Cross 3, Distinguished Conduct Medal and Military Medal 1, Distinguished Conduct Medal 1, Military Medal 5, Distinguished Flying Medal 4, Air Force Medal 1, British Empire Medal and Mention in Despatches 2, British Empire Medal 11, Twice Mentioned in Despatches 2, Mention in Despatches and Order of Orange Nassau with Swords (Netherlands) 1, Mention in Despatches 70.

Foreign Awards: Legion of Merit (United States) 2; Bronze Star Medal (United States) 1, Croix de Guerre avec Etoile Bronze (France) 1, Knight Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau with Swords (Netherlands) 1, Bronze Lion (Netherlands) 1, Bronze Cross (Netherlands) 1.

In addition to these men honoured for services in the field, a number of Jewish civilians were also granted awards. Among them a representative of the Canadian Jewish Congress, two of the national treasurers of the United Jewish Relief Agencies, and a former executive director of the central division of the Congress.



The Director of the Veterans' Advisory Bureau of the Canadian Jewish Congress is here seen interviewing a Jewish veteran of the last war. Non-Jewish veterans are also frequent visitors to this Bureau.

This record did not pass without recognition. General A. E. Potts, Officer Commanding Military District No. 2, wrote to the Canadian Jewish Congress to record the services which our recruiting bureau had rendered the nation's effort.

In the field, General E.L.M. Burns, Officer Commanding the Canadian Forces in Italy, issued a Rosh Hashonah message to the Jewish men in his command acknowledging the extent of their services.

In Canada, the three Ministers of National Defence, for the first time in the history of our community, addressed New Year's statements to the Jews of this country and paid tribute to the Jewish war effort.

The Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, wrote an introduction to the war record which the Canadian Jewish Congress is now publishing. In this document, the Prime Minister states that the contribution of the Jews of Canada bears eloquent testimony to the manner in which they met the double threat which the war presented. He said that the Canadian people share with their fellow-citizens of the Jewish race a sense of pride in the sacrifice and courage which the pages of our war record contain.

The Jewish community of Canada was especially gratified when the senior Jewish chaplain with the Canadian Forces, Rabbi Gershon S. Levi, the first rabbi to enter the chaplaincy service, was admitted into the Order of the British Empire.



**P. N. JACOBSON**  
Chairman Rehabilitation  
Committee, Eastern Division.

### CONGRESS SEDER FOR VETERANS



The Canadian Jewish Congress made arrangements for traditional Sedorim to be conducted for Jewish veterans of the last war who were too far from home to be able to attend their own seder. Here a representative from a Jewish woman's group affiliated with Congress is seen presenting a Veteran with an appropriate Passover gift.

The affection which the Jewish community in general and the Jewish men in particular bear for the rabbis who entered the forces was demonstrated at an unusual dinner sponsored by the Canadian Jewish Congress at which the Jewish men who had been decorated in the services honoured their chaplains. The work of the chaplains and the Jewish service men in the emergency relief program for the Jewish survivors of the German occupation was highlighted at that dinner in the address of Rabbi A. Lev, chaplain with the American Forces, who spoke of this little-known phase of the war.

The full story of Jewish participation in the military effort of the dominion is now being compiled and published by the Canadian Jewish Congress. The first volume of this record to which, as we have said, the Prime Minister has written the introduction, is now coming off the press. It is devoted to the Jewish men who have been decorated. The second volume, which will deal with the casualties, is nearing completion. We believe that these volumes, together with the third which will contain the narrative stories of Canadian Jews in the war, will be the most complete record ever written of the war effort of any nationwide Jewish community.

In addition to this record, the War Archives of the Canadian Jewish Congress are constantly being used in the public relations and historical program of the Congress and of other bodies. Thus, the Jewish community of Great Britain has been supplied with this information for their needs and a memorial pamphlet to honour one of the outstanding Jewish heroes of the war was made possible. In the same program we have also issued a series of booklets in cartoon style dealing with Jewish war heroes from Canada and other countries.

With the conclusion of the war, the Jewish community together with their fellow-citizens faced their obligations to the men who served. The transition of the thousands of men from military life overseas to normal life at home was a vast process and the fact that it has been carried out so successfully and smoothly is a tribute to the vigour and soundness of our community and to the spirit of public service of all who contributed to this process.

Among these organizations the Canadian Jewish Congress was prominent. Long before the actual end of hostilities, plans had been laid for an intense program in this field. In conjunction with the Jewish branches of the Canadian Legion, rehabilitation committees were set up by the Congress in the major Canadian centres. Various community institutions such as the Y.M.H.A.'s, the social institutions, synagogues, professional groups, fraternal organizations and others were not only represented on the rehabilitation committees but participated fully in this work. Executive staff were engaged for this work in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and separate offices were set up. Thousands of Jewish men came for help to these bureaus in matters of jobs, advice, training documentation, housing, social problems and psychological consultation. In almost all cases the rehabilitation bureaus of the Congress were able to meet the requirements.

In carrying out this program, the principle was followed of making use as much as possible of existing community facilities, and the whole-hearted co-operation of the entire community assured the success of this program. Thus, for example, in Montreal the Vocation Guidance Service from the beginning assumed the responsibility for the aptitude appraisal and job placement of the veterans and relieved the bureau of a great deal of detailed and specialized work.



MAJOR SOL KANEE

Vice-President

Western Division

The rehabilitation bureaus of the Congress proved so effective that in many cases non-Jewish veterans called upon them for service, and at all times were received warmly.

The Canadian Jewish Congress encouraged Jewish veterans to join the Canadian Legion and, where it was felt helpful, to establish Jewish branches of this valuable organization. Such branches now exist in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Hamilton, and Windsor.

These branches were immediately recognized by the Congress and the representatives were welcomed to its various committees, notably those on rehabilitation, public relations, etc. Jewish veterans have proved very effective in combatting the vestiges of Naziism in this country.

Nor has the Canadian Jewish Congress forgotten the men in the military hospitals. Congress committees have been visiting the men there regularly and have been recognized by the hospital authorities for their helpful contribution to the well-being of these men. On special occasions, such as the Passover Sederim, members of the community visit the hospitals to conduct services and perform the traditional ceremonials.



These greetings to the opening of the Canadian Jewish Congress Centre in Montreal epitomized the goodwill between the men who wore the uniform of the United Nations.



# PUBLICATIONS

As part of its educational and public relations programs, the Canadian Jewish Congress is constantly issuing materials of various types of an informative character. Students of Jewish affairs in Canada and in other countries have on many occasions congratulated the Canadian Jewish Congress for its information service and there is not any doubt that those who receive and peruse the materials are very well-informed indeed. A number of statements have become recognized as important documents in their subjects, and libraries all over the world are constantly requesting us for them. Library publications everywhere list them and they appear in bibliographies. Among such routine publications and reports we may list:

The Executive Director's report on the Jewish representations at the Paris Peace Conference.

The Executive Director's brief on Immigration submitted to the Standing Senate Committee on Immigration and Labour.

The Handbook and Religious Calendar for Jewish servicemen and women;

The Yiddish Calendar which contained a great deal of information about the activities of the Canadian Jewish Congress;

Jews After the War, a condensed outline of the position and the problem of Jews in various countries of Europe and of Palestine, illustrated;

Our comics on Jewish War Heroes, especially from Canada;

"Victory for Democracy", a documentation pamphlet in connection with the case of the discriminatory clause in a property deed before Justice Keiler MacKay of the Supreme Court of Ontario;

Religious Instruction in the Public Schools of Ontario, the Canadian Jewish Congress brief before the Royal Commission.

In addition, we have issued series of reports of a semi-private character to community leaders; releases for publication in the Jewish and general press; series of press analyses on Canadian opinion on immigration and of excerpts from the English language press of Canada on subjects of interest to us.

The Canadian Jewish Congress has also made available a series of reprints of various important articles of Jewish interest from the French language press of Canada, among them an article on the Protocols of the Elders of Zion from "Le Recueil"; an article on Abraham Gradis from "Les Carnets Viatoriens" and an article by Jacques Maritain about Jews from "La Nouvelle Relève."

Of greater permanence are the publications of the Research Bureau of the Canadian Jewish Congress. In addition to a lengthy series of articles released to the press and of reports made for executive purposes, the Bureau has published two pamphlets in its "Canadian Jewish Population Studies". The first deals with the Jewish community of Winnipeg and the second is a statistical summary of the Jewish population of Canada which brings the volume "Canada's Jews" up to date to 1943.

However, the most extensive publication of the Canadian Jewish Congress has been the first volume of the History of the Jews of Canada in the English translation, by B. G. Sack. This is the first history of the community to appear in volume form and fills a long-felt need. Its reception by Jew and non-Jew has been excellent. It is to be found in nearly all libraries and leading officials and institutions in this country have been supplied with copies. The sales of the book have exceeded expectations and reviewers have given it very favourable and very prominent treatment. Just about every periodical that deals with books has discussed it and full pages of newspapers and magazines have been devoted to it. An article in an important Catholic church magazine dealing with this book has run to eight pages of reflection upon Jewish history in such tone as to make it one of the unreservedly friendly Catholic statements ever made about Jews. Arising from the publication of this book there has been a great interest in Canadian Jewish history, especially among French Canadians. For instance, the history of Abraham Gradis has been placed before the readers of three national magazines and a dozen newspapers as a direct result.

The Canadian Jewish Congress encouraged Mr. Sack to proceed with his studies for volume 2, which will bring the history of the Jewish community up to date. It is also encouraging him to publish his history in Yiddish.

**SPECIAL  
CANADIAN  
EDITION**



# Jewish WAR Heroes



Published by CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS *Number Three*

In addition, the Canadian Jewish Congress has subsidized the publication of valuable works by Canadian writers without itself assuming the full burden of publication or the responsibility for the contents. The outstanding work which the Canadian Jewish Congress is encouraging in this manner is the Yiddish translation of the Mishneh which is being published by Dr. S. Petrushka. This work, in six volumes, has been translated by Dr. Petrushka who has also supplied a very important commentary on it. Although only four of the six volumes have appeared to date, they have already been recognized as among the outstanding works in the Yiddish language and have won the La Med Fund prize.

The Congress is also assisting in the publication of the English translation of the study on "Music Among Jews" by Israel Rabinovitch of Montreal; a volume of literary essays in Hebrew by I. Rabinovitch of Toronto and a volume of short stories by J. M. Gottlieb of Montreal.



A shipment of books sent by the Canadian Jewish Congress through the JDC to Jews in DP camps.

# RESEARCH

One of the important instruments of action and investigation for the Canadian Jewish community is the Research Bureau of the Canadian Jewish Congress which has been established on a national basis in Montreal under the direction of a recognized and trained statistician.

Important non-Jewish groups in the dominion are preparing research programs patterned after that of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

The research program of the Canadian Jewish Congress operates on two levels. Studies of the statistical and factual character are being conducted by the bureau along the lines of a program laid out some years ago. Investigations are being conducted of the number of Jews in Canada, their distribution geographically, their ages, birth and death rates, their occupation, the condition of their health, their marital status, etc. The volume "Canada's Jews" which the Congress published some years ago has since become a classic of Jewish research. Continuous studies are under way to keep it up-to-date and to intensify each of the investigations which it includes.

At the same time the activities of the bureau reach into the practical field of Jewish community activities. The facts which it has been able to unearth and to systematize are being regularly applied by the community leaders who make the decisions and perform their functions in a systematic and scientific manner. The Conference of Jewish Relations in the United States recently sponsored a discussion on the sources of statistics about Jews. The American Jewish community is faced with grave problems in this field and the Canadian experience has proven to be of great value to them. Our research director was invited to read a paper on the use of classification by ethnic origin and religion in the Canadian census.

The Winnipeg Jewish Welfare Fund in its planning for the development and expansion of Jewish education in the community felt it necessary to have a detailed survey of the geographical distribution of Winnipeg Jewry as well as trends in the movement of the community. Information as to the basis on which Jewish parents choose schools for their children was also felt important for this work and the Welfare Fund authorized an educational authority from the eastern United States to survey the area. However, before such a survey could be conducted it was necessary for the Research Bureau of the Canadian Jewish Congress to make a statistical study of the community and this study has served as the foundation of community planning in Winnipeg. Incidentally, the Jewish community of Winnipeg has been most thoroughly studied by the Research Bureau of the Congress and the findings, published in booklet form constitute in many respects one of the most thorough investigations of any Jewish community ever made on this continent. Similar studies are being planned for the Jewish communities of Montreal, Toronto, Van-

couver, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor. ("The Jewish Community of Winnipeg, a statistical study," 1946, 96 pp.).

Just before the war the Canadian Jewish Congress published a volume of statistics on Canadian Jewry. The Research Bureau of the Congress has brought this volume up to date in a pamphlet which gives the statistical highlights of Canadian Jewry based on the 1941 census and later governmental sources. ("The Jewish Population of Canada, a statistical summary from 1851 to 1941," 1947, 32 pp.).

The Research Bureau of the Congress assisted Rabbi A. L. Feinberg, one of the co-chairmen of the Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith, when he prepared a brief on religious instruction in the public schools of Ontario. (See page 27).

A general survey has been made of the number of Jewish children of school age in smaller Western communities and of the Jewish educational facilities available to them. (See Congress Bulletin, March 1947.)

Available information on intermarriage on a historical and geographical basis has been studied and made public. The report aroused a great deal of discussion in the Jewish press of the entire world and in the general press of Canada. (See Congress Bulletin, March 1947.)

The figures on juvenile delinquency among Canadian Jews have been analyzed and made available to students and social workers.

Detailed factual and legal studies of the background of the problem of the education of Jewish children in Outremont has been made available to the committee dealing with the question.

At the invitation of the Yiddish Scientific Institute in New York, a study of up-to-date information in regard to Jewish farmers in Canada was completed and was delivered before the annual conference of the Institute. (See Congress Bulletin, March 1947.)

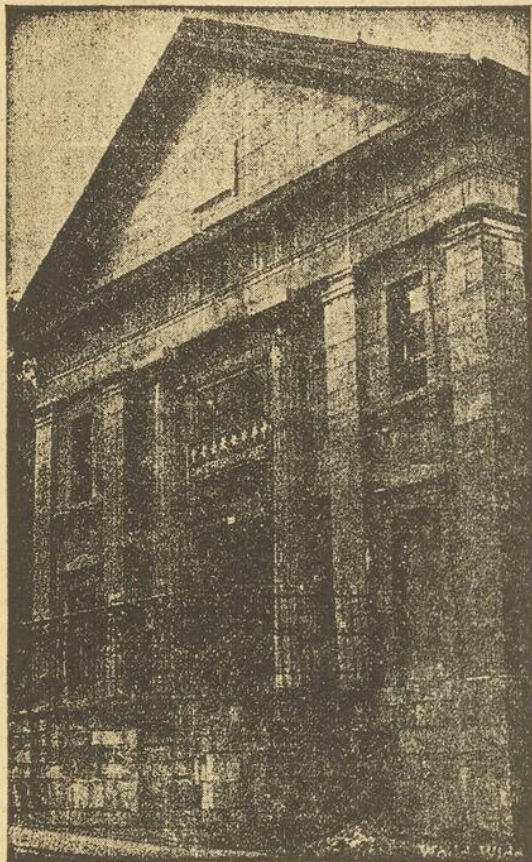
Continuous studies are being made of the extent to which anti-Semitic issues play a part in the political life of the country. Towards this end campaign materials and the voting record of various ethnic and social groups in the country have been given thorough study.

Statistics on enrollments in Jewish parochial schools have been compiled.

The comparative age grouping of the Jewish populations of Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg have been analyzed for a work project sponsored by the Congress.

Various scientific societies with whom our Bureau is associated have made available their papers to us. Some of these are of very direct value in the work of our committees. Such, for instance, was a sociological study recently made of the attitudes of medical men to racial and religious discrimination in their profession. (See Congress Bulletin, September 1946.)

# The Archives and the Library



This old building in Montreal's Chinatown was the second synagogue erected by the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation Sh'erith Israel, the oldest in British North America. The site of the first synagogue, near the City Hall, is marked with a plaque. The Canadian Jewish Congress fosters the study of Canadian Jewish history. The National Archives of the Congress constitute a valuable and unique collection — one of the continuous, long-range services which Congress renders Jewry.

The Library and the Archives constitute a very important if unspectacular phase of Canadian Jewish Congress work. It serves an everyday function by providing the factual documentation and the most advanced thinking on the many varied phases of Congress work. From this point of view, the Congress collection is doubtless the best of its type among the special libraries of Canada. However, it serves a more extended purpose by establishing the continuity in the records of Canadian Jewry. Its files include not only old documents that deal with the first Jews to settle in the country but as well the bound volumes of all Canadian Jewish periodicals in all languages, and the unregarded ephemeral material which reflects the day to day functioning of the Jewish community.

In recent years there has been a growing interest in Canadian Jewish history, spurred doubtless by the publications of our research department and by B. G. Sack's "History of the Jews in Canada". Consequent upon the publication of this work, a number of articles on Canadian Jewish history appeared in several French language publications including church periodicals and the archives report of the province of Quebec. The publications of the memoirs of H. Wolofsky, publisher of the Jewish Daily Eagle, the volume on the House of Joseph by H. C. Woodley of Quebec City, and the reminiscences of I. Medres which were serialized in the Eagle, as well as a series of articles in the Congress Bulletin on historical subjects mark this period.

Among the acquisitions of the library are a number of transcripts and photographs from various archives dealing with Canadian Jews.



**HENRY J. JOSEPH**

Pioneer of Quebec Jewry whose life is told in a recently published volume.

# Officers of the Canadian Jewish Congress

## NATIONAL OFFICERS:

President: Samuel Bronfman

Honourary vice-presidents:-

Dr. D. M. Baltzan, A. B. Bennett, S. Belkin, Allan Bronfman, A. E. Freeman, Harold Freeman, I. Freiman, H. A. Friedman, K.C., E. E. Gelber, S. Kronick, B. Robinson, K.C., H. Wolofsky, S. J. Zacks.

Vice-presidents:-

Michael Garber, K.C., B. Sadowski M.B.E., A. H. Aronovitch.

Treasurer:- F. I. Spielman.

Executive director:- Saul Hayes.

General secretary:- H. M. Caiserman.

Joint Public Relations Committee, Chairmen:-

Rabbi A. L. Feinberg and Joseph H. Fine.

United Jewish Relief Agencies in Canada, President:- Samuel Bronfman.

United Jewish Relief Agencies, Treasurers:- Lazarus Phillips, O.B.E., Ben Sadowski, M.B.E. and A. I. Slotin (deceased).

President, Maritimes Section:- Wm. Chernin.

President, British Columbia Section:- Charles Wal-fish.

National headquarters and office, eastern division:

1121 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

Office of Research Bureau and Youth Division:

4806 Park Avenue, Montreal.

## EASTERN DIVISION OFFICERS:

President:- Michael Garber, K.C.

Chairman, Joint Public Relations Committee: Joseph H. Fine.

Chairman, United Jewish Relief Agencies: Monroe Abbey.

Praesidium Central Peoples Relief Committee:-

S. Greenfeld, Samuel Harvey, Israel Medres, Louis H. Rohrllick, K.C., M. Silver, M. M. Grover, and S. D. Gross.

Chairman, Committee on Quebec Affairs:- S. D. Cohen.

Chairman, Rehabilitation Committee: Percy Jacobson.

## WESTERN DIVISION OFFICERS:-

President: A. H. Aronovitch.

Vice-president: Sol Kanee.

Treasurer and Chairman, finance committee: D. Levine.

Honourary secretary: Mrs. J. Steinberg.

Chairman, public relations committee: S. Hart-Green, K.C.

Chairman, United Jewish Relief Agencies Committee: B. Sheps.

Chairman, Rehabilitation committee: M. A. Gray, M.L.A.

Chairman, education committee: S. M. Selchen.

Western Division Office:

402 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg.

## Central Division Officers:

President: B. Sadowski, M. B. E.

Honourary vice-presidents: W. Agranove, E. L. Frankel, S. Godfrey, O. B. Roger and H. Rosenthal.

Vice-presidents: H. M. Cherniak, J. I. Oelbaum, S. Pol-lack, M. White and B. Wolf.

Treasurer: A. Gelber.

Chairman, budget committee: S. J. Granatstein.

Chairman, economic and social research: Gurston Allen.

Chairman on community inter-relations: Dr. Riva Gurstein.

Chairman, committee on law and social action: Professor Bora Laskin.

Chairman, joint public relations committee, Canadian Jewish Congress and Bnai Brith: Rabbi A. L. Feinberg.

Chairman, committee on summer resorts: H. F. Win-trob.

Chairman, film committee: M. Ralsman.

Chairman, council for religious affairs: M. Gasner.

Chairman, societies division: A. Green.

Joint chairmen, United Jewish Relief Agencies in Can-ada: J. S. Granatstein and S. Kronick.

Chairman, women's committee: Mrs. H. M. Samuel.

Chairman, youth council: Frank Weiner.

Central Division Office:

150 Beverley Street, Toronto.

## Divisional Conferences

A conference of the Central Division was held in Toron-to in October 1945.

A Conference of the Central Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress was held in Hamilton on January 12, 1947.

A conference of the maritime section of Canadian Jewish Congress was held in Halifax on July 1, 1946.

The first National Conference devoted to the problem of overseas relief was held in Toronto on March 29-30, 1947.

## Plenary Sessions

The Canadian Jewish Congress was first organized in 1919 and a Plenary Session was held in Montreal on May 31st to June 2nd.

The Congress was re-organized at the First Plenary Session in Toronto, January 1st, 1934.

The Third Plenary Session was held in Montreal in 1936.

The Fourth Plenary Session was held in Toronto in 1939.

The Fifth Plenary Session was held in Montreal in 1942.

The Sixth Plenary Session was held in Toronto on January 15 to 17, 1945.

The Seventh Plenary Session is being convened in Montreal from May 31st to June 2nd, 1947.

# DELEGATES

Montreal:

ABBEY, Monroe  
 ABBEY, Phillip  
 AIDELBAUM, Sam  
 ALBERT, A.  
 ALBERT, J. J.  
 AMSEL, Harry

BABB, I.  
 BAILEY, Max  
 BARKOFF, Eddie  
 BATSHAW, K.C., H.  
 BECKER, Lavy  
 BELKIN, S.  
 BEUTEL, Ben  
 BERNSTEIN, Dr. S. H.  
 BLUMENSTEIN, J. H.  
 BOBROVE, I. M.  
 BRAVERMAN, J.  
 BREITMAN, M.  
 BRONFMAN, Allan  
 BRONFMAN, Harry  
 BRONFMAN, O.B.E., Mrs. Samuel  
 BRONFMAN, Samuel

CAISERMAN, Mrs. S.  
 CAISERMAN, H. M.  
 CAPLAN, Meyer  
 CHAIT, S.  
 CHEIFETZ, L.  
 COHEN, A. I.  
 COHEN, Mrs. Joseph  
 COHEN, O.B.E., Horace R.  
 CRESTOHL, Mrs. Leon  
 CRESTOHL, K.C., Leon  
 CRESTOHL, Max  
 CROWN, S.

DIAMOND, B.  
 DICKSTEIN, M.  
 DLUSY, J.

EATON, A.  
 EILEY, I.  
 ENGEL, D.

FAINER, P.  
 FIELDMAN, Dr. J.  
 FINE, Joseph H.  
 FRANK, J. N.  
 FREED, Harry  
 FREEMAN, Harold

GARBER, K.C., Michael  
 GARFINKLE, Mrs. M.  
 GASCO, Harry  
 GINSBURG, R.  
 GITNICK, W.  
 GLAZER, L.  
 GOLDBERG, Morris

GOLDEN, Harvey  
 GOLDSTEIN, B.  
 GORDON, S. S.  
 GREENFELD, S.  
 GROSS, S. D.  
 GROVER, Mrs. M. M.  
 GROVER, M. M.  
 GUBERMAN, H.  
 GUTTMAN, Joseph  
 GUTTMAN, S.  
 GUTTMAN, Samuel

HARTT, K.C., M.P., M.  
 HARVEY, S.  
 HAYES, Saul  
 HERSHCOVITCH, Moses  
 HONIGMAN, M.  
 HOROVITZ, Rabbi A.

JACOBSON, Percy

KAPLAN, Mrs. F.  
 KIRSCH, David  
 KOFISKY, D.  
 KRONITZ, L.

LACHOVITSKY, B.  
 LANDE, Harold  
 LAPITSKY, Sam  
 LEFCOURT, Mrs. M.  
 LERNER, S.  
 LEVINE, Leon  
 LEVINE, S.  
 LEVY, Mrs. Phillip  
 LITNER, S. J.  
 LURIE, M.

MAGID, M.  
 MAGID, Solomon  
 MAZOVITCH, N.  
 MAYDECK, H.  
 MEDRES, I.  
 MENDELSON, M. I.  
 MILLER, Louis  
 MONTEFIORE, W. Sebag  
 MYERSON, M.

NISSENSOHN, A.  
 NOTKIN, Mrs. Louis

OSHRY, Rabbi L.

PALTIEL, Mrs. A. D.  
 PETERS, M. M.  
 PHILIPS, O.B.E., K.C., Lazarus

RABINOWITCH, I.  
 RAGINSKY, Mrs. A.  
 RATNER, Dr. M.  
 REICH, J.  
 RESNICK, Mrs. N.  
 RIDELL, Irving  
 RIVEN, Mrs. Wm.

ROBIN, J.  
 ROBINSON, K.C., B.  
 ROBINSON, Mrs. B.  
 ROHRLICK, K.C., L. H.  
 ROSENBERG, Abraham  
 ROSENFELD, Julius A.  
 ROSKES, E.  
 ROSKES, I.  
 ROTHMAN, Harry  
 RUDOLPH, M.  
 SACKSNER, Mrs. M. H.  
 SHAIKOVITCH, A.  
 SHAPIRO, K.C., J.  
 SHUCHAT, Elias  
 SHUCHAT, Rabbi Wilfred  
 SHULMAN, S. A.  
 SHUSTER, J.  
 SHWARTZ, Mrs. R.  
 SEGAL, Samuel S.  
 SEIGLER, Max  
 SILVER, S  
 SILVERBERG, Berl  
 SIMPSON, Nat.  
 SOURKES, Harry  
 SINGER, Mrs. H.  
 SIROTA, W.  
 SPERBER, K.C., Marcus  
 SPIELMAN, F. I.  
 STERN, Rabbi Harry  
 STERN, Mrs. M.  
 STERNTHAL, J.  
 STOLL, Mrs. N.  
 SURCHIN, Mrs. M.  
 SURCHIN, M.  
 TALPIS, Mrs. H. J.  
 TANNENBAUM, B.  
 TARAN, D.  
 TORCHIN, J.  
 UNGAR, Mrs. H.  
 WAINER, I. J.  
 WASSERMAN, Sam  
 WEBER, S. W.  
 WEISER, H. S.  
 WELICOVITCH, A.  
 WISEMAN, S.  
 WHITE, H.  
 WOLOFSKY, H.  
 ZIPPER, J.  
 ZIPKIN, N.  
 ZUKER, L.

**Glace Bay:**

BEGUN, M.  
 BORDEN, I.  
 CHERNIN, Wm.  
 HAMBURG, B.  
 GREEN, L.

**Saint John, N. B.**

ISAACS, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph,  
 KAPLANSKY, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.  
 CALP, Abraham,  
 STOLER, Miss Anna,

**Sydney, N.S.**

JACOBSON, Harry  
 ROSENBLOOM, Mr and Mrs. C.

**Moncton, N. B.**

BAIG, M.

**Sherbrooke, P. Q.**

SMITH, M.  
 VINEBERG, S. A.

**Quebec City.**

SMILEY, Miss Rachel,  
 LAZAROVITZ, Sidney,  
 MILLER, O.

**Toronto, Ont.**

ALLEN, Gurston,  
 ALLEN, Raymond,  
 BERGER, K.  
 BIDERMAN, M.  
 BORINS, Norman,  
 BRONSTEIN, Dr. Rose,  
 BURSTYN, M.  
 BADNER, C.  
 CATZMAN, F.  
 CHUD, S.  
 CLAVIR, A. M.  
 COHL, K.  
 COLEMAN, Mrs. S.  
 COWAN, Norman,  
 CROLL, Col. David,  
 DOLGOY, Max,  
 DONENFELD, J.  
 DUNKELMAN, L.  
 EISEN, M.  
 ENGLANDER, S.  
 ENKIN, O.B.E., M. E.  
 EZRIN, M.  
 FEDERMAN, Max,  
 FEINBERG, Rabbi A. L.  
 FINEBERG, I.  
 FINKELMAN, Prof. J.  
 FRIEDGUT, Major A. H.  
 FREEMAN, I.  
 FREEMAN, Dr. K.  
 FRANKEL, E. L.  
 FRECHTEL, L.  
 FRISCH, Irving,  
 FRUMHARTZ, P.  
 GASNER, M.  
 GELBER, E. E.  
 GELBER, Arthur E.  
 GELBER, Marvin,  
 GERSHMAN, J.  
 GARFINKLE, H.  
 GODFREY, Bert,  
 GODFREY, O.B.E., Sam  
 GOLDSTICK, M.  
 GOLDENBERG, M. G.  
 GORALICK, J.  
 GREEN, Alfred,  
 GREENBAUM, F.  
 GROSS, Max,  
 GURALNICK, H.  
 HAROLD, Ben,  
 HARRIS, D. Lou,  
 HARRIS, Sidney M.  
 HERLICK, C. M.  
 HIMEL, B. A.  
 HURWICH, Mrs. K.  
 HURWICH, Dr. S. D.  
 HYDE, Harry,  
 KACHUK, M.  
 KAMERLING, Rabbi A. M.  
 KAUFMAN, SAUL,  
 KELMAN, Rabbi A.  
 KIRZNER, A.  
 KOHL, M.

KRAICER, Mrs. S.  
 KRAKOVER, Mrs. I.  
 KRONICK, S.  
 JESSEL, Dr. L.  
 LASIN, Prof. Bora,  
 LANGBORD, M.  
 LAPEDES, Sam,  
 LEIBEL, Wm.  
 LENT, S.  
 LEVENSTON, G.  
 LEVINE, A.  
 LEVINE, J.  
 LEVY, M.  
 LIPSHITZ, S.  
 MAGERMAN, A.  
 MANSON, M.  
 MAX, Joe,  
 NADLER, L.  
 OELBAUM, Irving J.  
 OGDEN, S.  
 ORENSTEIN, Mel,  
 PEARLSTEIN, J. D.  
 PETERS, David,  
 PRICE, Rabbi A. A.  
 POSLUNS, S.  
 PULLAN, Eh,  
 PULLAN, Harry,  
 RABINOWICH, I.  
 RASKIN, Wm.  
 ROSENBERG, H. S.  
 RUBIN, J.  
 SADOWSKI, M.B.E., Ben.  
 SALSBERG, M.L.A., J. B.  
 SIMPSON, M. I.  
 SIMON, H.  
 SHAPIRO, E. I.  
 SHAPIRO, S. M.  
 SHERMAN, Mrs. John  
 SOREN, Irwin,  
 SOKOLOFF, J.  
 SOLL, S.  
 SOREN, R. H.  
 SPIVACK, Saul,  
 STERN, M.  
 STEINER, H.  
 STRASHUNER, I.  
 STEINHOUSE, Mrs. L.  
 STANOFF, S.  
 TRAUB, S.  
 WASHER, Rabbi Judah  
 WAYMAN, B.  
 WEINBERG, C.  
 WEDRO, Pearl  
 WEINER, J.  
 WEINSTOCK, A.  
 WEINSTEIN, I. B.  
 WORTSMAN, S.  
 ZACKS, S. J.  
 ZAIFMAN, J.  
 ZIMMERMAN, Wm.  
 ZUKER, Louis J.

**Kitchener, Ont.**

ACKER, D.  
 BROWN, Joe,  
 BUDD, M.  
 JOSEPH, B.  
 SUMMERS, Irving.

Oshawa, Ont.

EINHORN, Saul.

Brantford, Ont.

HENKLE, L.  
WHITE, M.

Hamilton, Ont.

MINDEN, Harold.  
PAIKIN, S. G.

Guelph, Ont.

ROSEN, Henry.

Niagara Falls, Ont.

BOGOMOLNY, H.  
GREENSPAN, J.  
ZELDIN, I.

London, Ont.

GRAFSTEIN, Max.  
KAPAROWSKI, S.  
KIRSHENBAUM, Rabbi D.  
MARGOLIS, Rabbi M. D.  
TULCHINSKY, B.

Cornwall, Ont.

HERTZ, H.  
KAY, Sol.  
MILLER, Julius.

Welland, Ont.

MITCHELL, S.

Brockville, Ont.

SMITH, J.

Kingston, Ont.

COHEN, S. J.

St. Catharines, Ont.

GRANEK, S. D.

St. Thomas, Ont.

JACKSON, H.

Chatham, Ont.

WEINBERG, A.

Belleville, Ont.

DIAMOND, Allen.

Sudbury, Ont.

LEVE, Jack.

Peterborough, Ont.

PULVER, F.

North Bay, Ont.

WISEMAN, Henry.

Halifax, N.S.

OLARE, EH  
GOODMAN, Sam  
GREEN, Nathan  
HEINISH, Mr. and Mrs. Noah  
JACOBSON, S. S.  
SILVERMAN, Julius

Windsor, Ontario

HALLE, Vern.  
SUMMER, Milton  
VEXLER, Harry  
RAMM, Norman  
NOSANCHUCK, Boris  
LEWIN, Max  
COHEN, Joseph  
LEVINE, Max  
LIEBLICH, Louis

Winnipeg:

ADELMAN, B.  
ARONOVITCH, A. H.  
BAKAL, M.  
BABALINSKY, Mrs. F.  
BORODITSKY, A. I.  
BORODITSKY, J.  
BUCHWALD, H.  
BURKE, B.  
CHERNIAK, S.  
COHEN, M.  
DONNER, F.  
FELDMAN, Miss G.  
FLEISHMAN, J.  
FREEMAN, A. E.  
GOLTZMAN, J.  
GOODMAN, Miss S.  
GRAY, M. A.  
HOLLENBERG, Mrs. S. M.  
LEPKIN, Mrs. B.  
LEVINE, S. B.  
MOSER, M.  
NATCH, Mrs. M.  
ORLICKOW, D.  
OSOVSKY, A.  
PARKBER, E.  
SELCHEN, S. M.  
SHAPIRO, Mrs. H.  
SHEPS, P.  
SHEPS, S.  
SILVERBERG, J.  
SIMKIN, A.  
SLATER, D.  
STEINBERG, Mrs. Y.  
STEINBERG, J.  
WITMAN, N.  
WEIDMAN, S. H.  
WOLINSKY, J.  
YANOVSKY, J.  
ZUKEN, J.

Edmonton:

FRIEDMAN, H. A.

Saskatoon:

BALTZAN, Dr. S.  
MILLER, F.  
STEIN, L.

Beausejour:

GRUBERT, G.

Vancouver, B. C.

WALFISH, Charles  
ZIMMERMAN, D.

Regina

BERCOVITCH, H.  
LEVENE, D. R.  
SAMUELS, A. D.

Medicine Hat, Alta.

LEWIS, Dr. Leo.  
RABER, Ben

Trail, B.C.

LEVEY, Leopold

Yorkton, Sask.

PORTNUFF, Mrs. H.

# OBITUARY



WM. KELLER



J. S. GRANATSTEIN



A. I. SLOTIN

On the occasion of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Canadian Jewish Congress we recall the memory of four of the leading workers of Congress who passed away since the last Plenary Session.

The late William Keller, pioneer of Western Canadian Jewry, and devoted worker in Jewish educational and cultural projects, was one of the founders of the Canadian Jewish Congress and was an Honorary Vice-President at the time of his death.

The late A. I. Slotin was a dear friend of the late Mr. Keller. He, too, was one of the builders of the Canadian Jewish Congress in Western Canada and served as one of the National Treasurers of the United Jewish Refugee

and War Relief Agencies and later of the United Jewish Relief Agencies. He was a very active worker in the Central People's Relief Committee of Winnipeg.

The late John S. Granatstein was, at the time of his death, co-chairman of the United Jewish Relief Agencies Central Division, and was one of the outstanding community workers of the city of Toronto, having served as Honorary Vice-President of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto.

As we go to press we learn with much regret of the death of the late Salem Miller of Winnipeg, who was Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Western Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

## THE CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS

The Canadian Jewish Congress was first formed in 1919 and was reorganized in 1934 at a national conference of Canadian Jewry held in Toronto. Since then it has become established as the universally recognized representative of Canadian Jewry in all matters of general concern to the community.

In the years before the outbreak of the war, Canadian Jewry in all matters of general concern combatting Nazi propaganda in the dominion and sponsored a boycott of German-manufactured goods.

With the emergence of the refugee problem in Europe the Canadian Jewish Congress organized the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies which is working in the closest cooperation with the American Jewish Joint

Distribution Committee as well as with such organizations as the World Jewish Congress, the ORT, the OSE, etc. In the years since the outbreak of the war the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies has disbursed some \$4,500,000 for its relief program, has helped to established thousands of refugees in the Dominion and has conducted an educational campaign which has been of service to the entire dominion.

During the war the Canadian Jewish Congress sponsored one of the most active patriotic programs of any private organization in the dominion and won a great place for itself in the life of the country. It continued to put its facilities at the disposal of the nation during the period of rehabilitation and demobilisation.

