



# Congress Bulletin

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Editorial:

## Looking Ahead

by Sydney M. Harris, Q.C.

President

Canadian Jewish Congress

No theme is more central to Jewish tradition and history than the concept of the unity of the Jewish people, which is so beautifully expressed in our New Year prayers and meditations, still fresh in our minds. In fact, it transcends peoplehood. It is universal. It encompasses the entire globe and all mankind.

We recall the deep anxiety and pain which we all suffered by the unprovoked Yom Kippur attack made on the State of Israel by its neighbours. While a victory was won in the military sense, the Jewish people have not yet recovered from the trauma of this monstrous assault, nor will such recovery come either soon or easily.

We dedicate ourselves anew to the unity and eternity of our people, and we repeat fervidly the oath taken by our forefathers: we shall never forget Jerusalem.

On behalf of the new leadership of Canadian Jewish Congress, I pledge that no effort will be spared to make our contribution to the survival of the Jewish people in Israel and all over the world as meaningful as possible.

In this spirit we will be guided in our work in Canada by the will for unity without uniformity, for co-operation without dominance, for loyalty to one's own interpretation of Judaism with an equal reverence for the loyalty of others to their interpretations. As Canadians we will do our utmost to preserve the unity of our country which offers equal opportunities to all, regardless of origin, race, religion, and which respects each of the two dominant cultures and linguistic communities.

The C.J.C., it is frequently said, is the spokesman for and representative of the Canadian Jewish community. That this is so on the local scene - municipal, provincial and federal, is generally accepted (with occasional lapses where an organization may seek to show its members that it is on its toes) and certainly in international bodies such as W.J.C. and C.O.J.O., Congress represents the Canadian presence. As well, to the general public through the various media, Congress or its officers or staff, are the usual sources of Canadian Jewish opinion expressions. But Congress is much more than this - and in my view the most

Continued on page 14

## Not Prepared To

### Accept War Criminals

The Canadian Jewish Congress conveyed to the Government of Canada that "we are not prepared to idly accept as citizens any persons who may be proved to have been guilty of war crimes against any Jews or other persons". Canadian Jewish Congress' efforts to prevent war criminals from finding refuge in Canada have been reviewed in connection with the case of David Geldiaschvilli, who is now a Canadian citizen and who has been sentenced to death when he recently returned on a visit to his native Georgia. In the Soviet Union.

## In This Issue:

Community Relations	16
Congress Administration	3
Demographic Data	14
Education	11
German Reparations	13
Prime Minister's Address	4, 5, 9
Quebec Brief	11
Religious Affairs	16
Resolutions	6, 7, 8, 9
Soviet Jewry	15
War Criminals	1, 13
Yiddish	10

## Assisting Israel

Now it is not only a matter of priorities but "business simply cannot be as usual" when Israel is threatened with crises of proportions hitherto unparalleled, was the consensus of the National Executive when it recently met in Montreal to conduct ordinary affairs of the organization. It was agreed that Congress will take the initiative to work out proposals how best to react in any given situation and the professionals of all Jewish organizations were charged with responsibility to prepare such recommendations.

The National Executive of Congress asked that the activities of the Canada Israel Committee, which is jointly sponsored by the Canadian Zionist Federation, Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith, be expanded and that the Committee establish a base in Ottawa in order to most effectively carry out its programs of improving understanding and friendship between Canada and Israel on all levels of community involvement, media and the like. Local demonstrations and protests against UN recognition of the PLO were endorsed. There was anxiety expressed about the position of the Canadian Government which abstained in the vote in the UN but hope was expressed that the Canadian Government would continue supporting Israel in its struggle for survival. Also stressed was the need to keep the Jewish community fully apprised of on-going activities.

The Canada-Israel Committee, on behalf of the Canadian Zionist Federation, Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai B'rith, requested a meeting with the Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, to discuss the grave concern of Canadian Jewry with regard to Canada's position at the U.N. on the issue of Palestine.

In submitting to the Prime Minister the request for a meeting by way of a telegram which was sent to the Prime Minister immediately following the vote to the UN November 22nd, the Canada-Israel Committee said that it "commends our Government for its forthright statement on the Middle East situation delivered at the UN on Wednesday November 20th, 1974, by the Hon. Allan MacEachen. We also believe that Canada's negative vote at the UN on the question of permanent observer status for the PLO was in the best interests of the UN and consistent with Canada's policy. However we are gravely disturbed and indeed shocked by our Government's abstention on the vote on the substantive resolution on Palestine. It is completely contradictory to Canada's position stated at the UN on November 20th, 1974, in that the resolution does not mention Israel, her right to exist or the need for her participation in the process dealing with the problem's resolution. This resolution, therefore, is a unilateral action to which Canada has clearly stated she is opposed.

## Guest Article: Bill 22 — Some Myths and Some Realities

by Saul Hayes, O.C., Q.C.

The official position of Congress on the Official Language Act (better known as Bill 22 though since July 31 it emerged from the chrysalis of a Bill to the imago of an Act) is contained in the written representations enunciating the Jewish community's viewpoint made to the appropriate Committee of the National Assembly.

These comments, therefore, are the opinions of the writer which may or may not be shared in whole or in part by the Committee charged with responsibility. The emotions and passions of unilingualists, Francophones and Anglophones have some-

what prevented a realistic and objective view of the situation which have not helped in appraising the legislation nor in predicting its effects.

Firstly, one must look at the overview of Quebec society. French Canada never really felt comfortable in an Anglophone North America. Its ethos was very different; its reliance on authority differed widely from the each-man-for-himself-and-the-devil-take-the-hindmost impulse of the rest of the continent; its slowness to change created an orderly society but its very orderliness, when supplanted by the ideals of the revolution of the 50's or

60's produced shock waves which continue to radiate.

### Congress Brief on Bill 22

Bill 22 which is now law in the Province of Quebec, establishes French as the official language of Quebec and introduces a number of measures to enforce French in schools, labour, business, government and several other areas. Continued on page 2

Secondly, one should recognize that if the minorities have rights (a proposition not quite ac-

cepted vis-a-vis les Canadiens in most of Canada outside of Quebec), so have a majority. If the doctrine of "majority rules", a cornerstone of classical democratic society, is good for nine tenths of Canada, it ought not to be considered pernicious for one tenth.

Thirdly, fear of cultural genocide is real in Quebec. Learned pollsters and sociologists may be able to prove that it is a myth to believe French culture and its handmaiden, language, are being eroded in Canada, but if Quebec leadership is convinced otherwise then the real politique is that there is a deep-seated fear of assimilation - an ap-

prehension not strange to the Jewish psyche throughout history. Fourthly, one of the dreams of French Canada was the comforting one that there would be la revanche, and the revanchistes saw it in the cradle. French Canadian fecundity would settle the score mused the clerics, politicians and philosophers. Far from this being the case, a vast emigration of French Canadians to the USA in the late decades of the 19th and early in the 20th century, as well as later to other parts of Canada remote from interest in the French language and customs, and the falling

Continued on page 2

# Bill 22 — Some Myths and Some Realities

Continued from page 1

birth rate at home has made the awakening from the dream a painful process. Moreover, it was disconcerting for the elitist group to realize that the full dinner pail was being preferred to the hopes for a truly large French enclave in North America. While historic references do not make parallels, it is of interest to recall that poverty and depression were more persuasive factors affecting the lives of hundreds of thousands of emigrants than were ideals of nationalism.

Fifthly, even if the French Canadians have circumstances and also themselves to blame for their economic disadvantages at home, the fact emerges they are unhappy. If honest, analysts do not blame the Anglos, but dishonest ones are seeking a scapegoat; the net result is this unhappiness. The story is complex and an admixture of many elements.

Against this background you have a Separatist Movement which should neither be minimized nor exaggerated. It is not true that if you scratch a French Canadian you find a separatist but it is true that a crisis of identity and a loss of faith in the future exist which can only be remedied by heroic measures. Hence the Gendron Commission which studied these matters usefully and in extenso. Hence Bill 22. Hence the active opposition to it by the *Partie Quebecois*. Hence the Language Act. However, there is also the possibility that intertwined is the powerful motivation of a struggle for political power and its retention.

The Jewish community is, apart from French Canadians, the most bilingual group (French and English) in the province. Since the gift of prophecy has been denied even to the seventh son of a seventh son for over 2,500 years, all is guesswork.

**a. The flow of Immigration** to Canada from Israel, the United States, United Kingdom and (perhaps in the future) the USSR (directly or from Israel). Quebec could get its share of the Anglophone group including those from Israel. It may not, because the instinct will propel such immigrants mainly to Ontario and British Columbia. The reasoning will be why pick Quebec Province where the language of instruction question could worsen and business be difficult to

pursue whereas life in the other provinces presents no such problem.

**b. The Business World.** It will, of course, be much more complicated for the small business man to get along with the new legislation. The possibility of bureaucratic decisions exists, based on considerations inherent in the sociological problem of Quebec rather than on equity and fair play.

**c. Professions.** Actually Bill 22 is not the first to deal with the concept of a knowledge of French. Prior to Bill 22 it was previously incorporated into the Code regulating the professions, which demands a working knowledge of French as a condition precedent to the certification. It also has a strong section forbidding discrimination on grounds of religion, national origin, race, etc. There was no great fuss then and no great outcry since. This Act regulates over 50 professions, including medical, legal, notarial, engineering, architecture.

**d. Public Bodies.** The dust must settle before we know just what the regulations will be and how they will affect our public bodies. I cannot agree with all aspects of the analysis on this by seven McGill professors in an important published study of Bill 22.

**e. The School System.** Here we are in a bind because it is an open question if the Jewish community really has any say.

The constitutional issue is simply put if difficult to answer. If Section 93 of the BNA Act protects only confessions according to its text without mention of language, how right are Forsey and Scott when they allege that the Protestant Schools of Quebec continue to hold the same rights that they held at Confederation in 1867 including the right of control of the language of education? But, if correct, it is a protection for Protestants, not Anglophones. I believe there is no inherent right in a parent choosing the language of instruction for his children. Thus the non-Protestant Anglophones will be subjects of decisions by a Language Board, or a bureaucracy but have no constitutional or other rights which even for Protestants may only be restricted to the right of their own schools but not the language to be employed therein. Only a Supreme Court decision can

## Congress Brief on Bill 22

Continued from page 1

The Canadian Jewish Congress, in its brief to the National Assembly of Quebec, while accepting the proposition that French should be the predominant language of communication in Quebec, opposed the coercive measures of the Bill and asked for a number of revisions. In particular, Congress asked for the retention of an earlier legislative measure (Bill 63), which gave parents freedom of choice of language of instruction for their children.

The Canadian Jewish Congress participates in a coalition of groups opposing the Bill. A Leadership Conference convened by the Eastern Region of Congress discussed the implications of the Bill for the Jewish community and subsequently the Executive of the Eastern Region adopted a resolution stating that "while Canadian Jewish Congress has always supported and continued to support the aspirations of the French Language Community, Canadian Jewish Congress, as representative of a community in large proportion English speaking, authorizes its representatives to join with the coalition in its opposition to the infringement of the historic rights of English speaking Quebecers as expressed in Bill 22".

rule on this. Digressively, turn to the Jewish Day Schools: the issue of French language instruction as a condition sine qua non of financial aid pre-dates Bill 22!

By way initially of a digression, the thought could cross one's mind that Premier Bourassa is playing the gallery by inviting legal action almost in the hope that parts of the Act will be struck down as being ultra vires a provincial government. He then becomes St. George manqué, being prevented from slaying the dragon. (This uncharitable view has precedent in at least two pieces of Aberhart's Social Credit legislation of approximately 30 years ago when, as a

result of the Supreme Court decisions, Bible Bill was able to say to his constituents, "Well, I tried my best, but the BNA Act defeated me".

It must be strongly urged that Bill 22 may be a deprivation of group rights in some spheres; it is a break with tradition and demolishes vested interests; it will create confusion and real difficulties; it will be the progenitor of many profound changes in the Anglophone world but the areas of unconstitutionality are admittedly small. Even maximum success in the Supreme Court of Canada would be of little concern to other than the Protestant School Boards, and those who insist that both the languages be used in publishing acts, parliamentary records and journals, as provided for in Section 133 of the British North America Act. Also the Supreme Court may find it illegal to deny the use of English in enterprises under federal jurisdiction.

Academics who find inelegance in the use of the term "official" when applied to language other than in federal statutes may have their successful day in court. Granted that all of these legal offences ultimately will be purged by the Quebec National Assembly in a new act, if, as and when the Supreme Court rules. The residual matters are in the vires of the Provincial Assembly and are the highly important real and vital ones to Quebec's residents and indeed to all of Canada. Let us not be overly excited by an illusory prospect that the Supreme Court of Canada can do much harm to the salient features contained in the Official Language Act. What is of cardinal importance is that for this generation at least of the Anglophone population - and perhaps for a considerable sector of Francophones - life would be very difficult under those sections of the Act which are constitutional.

Bill 22, for its implementation, relies on bureaucratic decisions by technocrats.

The dilemma presents itself that since no one is sure how rigorous and restrictive the regulations under Bill 22 will be, one either waits and then finds the predictions of doom and peril were right, in which case he is too late to act or he makes other plans and

finds all is not lost at all, in which case he dislocated his life needlessly.

The real issues are not Bill 22. One can understand French Canadian frustration. Is it, however, an opening salvo of a quixotic war to create a sovereignty inharmonious, as part of a Federation of Canada, within life in North American society? It is not proper for a non-French Canadian to proffer advice as to what is good for French Canada. But one is obliged to remark that the coping stone of the structure of Bill 22 is the premise that the language of the vast majority of the inhabitants of Quebec is on the way to obliteration and it is a trust imposed on the body politic to preserve it. The Gendron Commission did not think French was in danger of being supplanted by English. Moreover there is a danger in rigorous implementation of the regulations of the creation of a French Canadian Elitist group made up of those who want their children to obtain a very good English language education. Will these have to go to expensive private schools?

One can live with many sections of Bill 22 unless one is a rabid separatist with conquest engraved on his heart or an equally intransigent Anglophone whose litany is that of Prof. Higgins of "My Fair Lady", "Why can't everyone speak English like we do?" (Happily G.B.S. in "Pygmalion" is not responsible for this view of life.) After all, Bill 22 does not ask inhabitants of Quebec to have a working knowledge of esoteric languages like Swahili or Sanskrit. Bill 22 is not the script for "Gotterdammerung". But one cannot remove the fear that in reaching legitimate goals one can go too far and ruefully conclude in due course *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*.

There is a tentative conclusion. Events have to unfold. The regulations have to be studied. The real hope lies in the conviction in French Canada that in our North American society it is possible to retain one's heritage, preserve one's traditions, maintain one's mother tongue. For the present, for political and more objectively honest reasons it is obvious that many of French Canadian leadership laugh this proposition out of court.

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## Prime Minister Trudeau Addresses CJC

“ . . . Within secure and recognized boundaries . . . free from threats and acts of force . . . ”

Text of the Prime Minister's to the Plenary Assembly

Mr. Chairman, I'm grateful to you for this invitation to talk about Canada's external dimension. And to do so before an audience which includes many men and women who have long taken a deep and responsible interest in Canada's role in the world.

It has been four years since my government issued a comprehensive foreign policy review — the first such statement prepared by a Canadian government since the early post-war years. We did so then because we felt that Canada's external relations had outstripped its foreign policy. In that review we identified six goals, or areas of concern if you will. None of them had a specific geographic boundary. None of them was exclusively external. None was considered to be of a higher priority than any other. We stated then, and I repeat now, that the pursuit of those objectives, and not the search for any specific role, governs the conduct of Canada's foreign policy.

Those goals, you will remember, are:

- peace and security
- a harmonious natural environment
- an enhanced quality of life
- social justice
- sovereignty and independence
- economic growth

From time to time, the pursuit of one or other of these objectives will be given precedence to another. In their totality, however, they represent, in conceptual form, Canada's national policy.

Responsibility for pursuing the external elements of that national policy has rested, since 1968, with a man familiar to all of you — Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp. Under his guidance, Canada's reputation as a principled, active participant in the international community has risen steadily. During the same period Mitchell Sharp's personal reputation as a dedicated human being and a skilled negotiator has placed him in the front ranks of the world's foreign ministers. (He will act as host to 14 of those foreign ministers this week in Ottawa during the NATO Ministerial meetings to be held there).

I'm proud of Canada's accomplishments as an actor on the world scene. We have not failed to remember that our influence is not unbounded, but neither have we avoided the responsibilities that are properly ours as a democratic, industrialized society.

We have sought to cooperate in every area open to us for the betterment of the human condition — in the containment and elimination of weapons of mass destruction; in the resolution of conflicts; in the control and elimination of terrorism wherever it may be found and whatever its motive; in the sharing of technology, education and financial resources; in the promotion of the freedom of movement of people and ideas; in

the creation of binding international legal regimes for the orderly conduct of international relations and the safeguarding of the environment.

At the same time we have sought tenaciously to protect Canada's interests wherever they might be affected — in the councils of international organizations; in the foreign offices of other countries; in market places around the world; on your own coasts and in our own waters.

We have been active in these two respects — one related to cooperation, one related to competition — because there is no defensible alternative. (Translation).

In Canada, we have employed space, resources, and the skills of peace-loving, highly educated people to create a society that is, increasingly, the envy of every

relations with other countries. Canada will assert herself actively, tenaciously where need be, in pursuit of our six goals.

There is not time in any single speech to canvass exhaustively current Canadian activities, or even to catalogue all areas of concern. What I should like to do, however, in a highly selective — but hopefully balanced — manner, is illustrate those policies and activities to which my government attaches the greatest of importance. Some of them fall within the broad, cooperative sector I mentioned. Others are part of the competitive sphere.

If I were to identify any single criterion by which I hope Canada's presence in the world would be judged, I hope it would be its humanism, its pursuit of social justice. I don't mean a weeping

Canadian foreign policy would be meaningless if it were not caring, for it would not reflect the character of Canadians. John Donne wrote “every man's death diminishes me”. That quotation, I suggest, must guide our foreign policy as it guides our domestic policy. The untimely death of any human being anywhere affects those of us who survive. The victim may be of any age. He or she may be a villager in My Lai, dwell in a Metis settlement in northern Saskatchewan, graze cattle in Niger, or be a visitor to Ma'alot. Our compassion must have no geographic focus. Nor must our efforts have any geographic limitations.

I have emphasized the importance of policy initiatives as distinct from instinctive reaction because the world of today provokes us incessantly. The traditional insulators of time and distance have been eroded by scientific and economic developments. Unless we remain firm both in our convictions and in our dedications to our goals we will be buffeted mercilessly and be of little help to ourselves or to anyone else.

One of those convictions must be the construction of a reliable international system. Slow as that task is, imperfect as the system now may be, we have no alternative but to contribute. And piece by piece, section by section, we are contributing. In the past two years no area of activity has attracted more of our energies and efforts than these:

Canadian proposals for a new structure for the law of the sea — a structure which first took form in our activities to protect the Canadian Arctic environment from pollution — the pursuit of a harmonious natural environment — have set the tone for fresh conceptual approaches to problems old and new. An equal effort has been devoted to the design and implementation of agreements to combat hijacking, air sabotage and international terrorism — the pursuit of peace and security. To our regret, the world record has been erratic. Too many countries have failed to exercise the requisite political will to stand up to this modern day piracy.

Notwithstanding, Canadian efforts — which have been unremitting, at the United Nations, in the Commonwealth, and of a bilateral nature — will continue.

Last August the heads of government of the 32 members of the Commonwealth of Nations gathered together in Ottawa to discuss those problems that affected them all. This was the largest and highest ranking conference ever held in Canada. The success of those proceedings are hailed still in each member country. Canada's support for its preservation created a mood now identified as the “Spirit of Ottawa”. Canada's reputation as a Commonwealth supporter has

(see next page)

## P.M. Salutes Saul Hayes

Mr. Trudeau commenced his remarks with this tribute to Saul Hayes, O.C., Q.C. —

“I am very happy to be associated here with your Congress tonight — a voice which has been long known as a strong and forceful one for Canadian Jewry. But I am particularly delighted and I was particularly anxious to accept your invitation because of the tribute that you are paying to, not only your colleague but an old friend, as Sol Kanee just said — Saul Hayes.

“He is a man I have long known — a man whose human touch I've always admired — a

man whom I can call a friend because we did work together in this Committee against Hate literature, that you remind me of. I got to know there, not only his formidable intellectual powers but his great sense of fairness and of humanity. I know that you will miss him as Executive Vice-President of the Jewish Congress, but I for one will continue to look forward to being associated with Saul in years to come in whatever exciting activities we may discover around Montreal or other parts of the country.”

other in the world. But we cannot disregard our responsibilities beyond our borders. I say “cannot” advisedly. To turn inward is not a feasible course for Canadians. Economics would not permit it: 24 cents out of every dollar spent in this country is derived from the export of either goods or services. Politics would not permit it: an overwhelming number of Canadians have strong ties to one or more foreign countries. Ethics would not permit it: the strength of Canada lies in our desire to share with one another, to care for one another, within and without our borders.

Canada is not an island unto itself, anymore than are Canadians. We are dependent on others as are they on us. Our acts cannot be designed to enhance ourselves to the detriment of others. Equally, however, we cannot permit others to exploit us whether by audacity or malice. I am confident that in the conduct of her foreign relations, Canada projects an image of integrity. We are not a super-power possessed by inexhaustible credit. What we do possess, however, is a credibility, I pledge to you, will not be squandered under a Liberal Government.

Neither will it be so husbanded as to make Canada impotent in its

association with every popular cause espoused by this or that organization or group of letter-writers. Certainly not an affiliation with every immediate issue identified by investigative journalists. I mean a dedication to the improvement of the basic human condition in every way that we are capable and which is likely, in the long run, to be of some effect. I reject posturing on international issues as much as I reject national aspirations to world leadership, or to special roles, or to wielding influence, or even to plucking tail feathers of nearby eagles.

Canadians seek for themselves and for others lives of decency and dignity. We have no special insight into problem solving, and we make no claim to superior value judgments. We offer to the world nothing more than a desire to live harmoniously with peoples of all countries and with the natural environment, plus a willingness to lend our efforts to the elimination of the common scourges of mankind. But this desire we hold sincerely. And this effort we offer conscientiously.

We have no white horse on which to ride to the rescue of those whom, in our assessment, need rescuing. But equally we have no wall and moat with which we separate ourselves from the world.

## Prime Minister Trudeau Address CJC

(from preceding page)

never been higher, but it did not come about by accident. Substantive preparations for that meeting were as intense and lengthy as any that Canada has engaged in.

Twice since the last election have significant segments of the international community called upon Canada to volunteer the services of her armed forces for peace-keeping activities. For the first half of 1973, Canadians continued and finally concluded the presence in Vietnam that had commenced almost 19 years earlier. More recently, as you well know, Canadian forces were moved to the Middle East where they formed an important element, first, of the United Nations Emergency Force and now as well of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. Our dedication to peacekeeping, our constant willingness to undertake these tasks, and the superb levels of competence and dedication of the personnel of the Canadian Armed Forces and Foreign Service have given Canada an enviable reputation as a staunch and unbiased supporter of a peaceful world.

At the General Assembly, and in the special bodies of the United Nations in Geneva, Vienna and elsewhere, Canada is engaging in the search for solutions to some vexing problems and for strengthening the world order in the process. These efforts are not always successful, but our resolve will not waver. Efforts to eliminate nuclear testing in all environments, and to contain and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons are especially important. Canada was one of the first signatories to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and one of the strongest supporters for the machinery of international safeguards and inspections which that treaty established. We have insisted on the application of these safeguards in all nuclear power projects in which we have been involved and in which we have had the legal authority to impose them. Unfortunately, in one instance, technology was shared prior to the establishment of an effective international safeguards system. We are fearful that any expansion of the nuclear explosives club represents a severe set-back for the efforts of mankind to control the spread of this wasteful, destructive, terrifying technology. It is a technology which has been within the grasp of Canada for 30 years but which successive Canadian governments have wisely decided not to develop. We have long held the view that the energy of the atom should be employed only for peaceful, non-explosive purposes — for generation of electric power, for medical research and therapy. We hold the view that there is no need for any country to develop an explosive competence. The obligation provided in the Non-Proliferation Treaty — and assumed by the United States — to provide nuclear explosions "off the shelf" and for a price exclusive

of research and development costs, where such explosions are proved desirable for developmental purposes, assures all countries of access to this service. None need divert resources from other needs anymore than they need re-invent dynamite.

We must not permit ourselves to be lulled into the fantasy that nuclear explosions are simply larger bangs, or that there is some distinction between a nuclear explosive device capable of peaceful uses and one for non-peaceful uses. Nuclear war, assuredly, would lead to such widespread immediate and secondary destruction as to threaten the continued existence of mankind. And it will make not the slightest difference whether that war started intentionally or by accident; whether nuclear warheads were exploded at ground level for offensive or defensive purposes.

This horrific power must be brought under international controls. It has been in outer space. It has been on the sea bed. It has been, for testing purposes in the views of a good number of countries, in the atmosphere. Canada supports strongly the efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States to make progress in their Strategic Arms Limitations Talks. Success there would permit Canada to eliminate nuclear warheads from its North American defence arsenal, just as we withdrew voluntarily from the nuclear role in NATO.

I hold the view that possession of arms alone will not solve any problems in any regions. Wars may be postponed through the possession of armaments, but never prevented. The underlying causes of war — the sense of grievance, of discriminatory treatment, of unfairness must be met head on just as we attempt to meet them head on domestically. Of all those grievances, the one which commands the most support world-wide is undoubtedly the disparity in living standards which separate the developed countries from the others. This disparity we must commit ourselves to overcoming as Canada is attempting to do through the Canadian International Development Agency and the International Development Research Centre.

Yet we know from available evidence that however advantageous is a community of nations cooperating to reduce tension, however desirable is a multitude of states expanding its purchasing power, however enriching is a world population able to turn from bare existence to culturally-creative activity, these ends cannot be achieved by present means. Greater effort, increased resources, must be pledged.

The evidence is overwhelming that we face a challenge of immense proportions. It is not a gloomy one of avoiding doomsday but a joyous one of introducing into the world a dynamic equilibrium between man and

nature, between man and man. It is a challenge which I believe will be particularly attractive to the youth of the world, with Canadian youth showing the way. A challenge which provides purpose and meaning to lives often satiated by excesses of material goods. This challenge seeks of us a stewardship of what we have; a redirection from the fascination and illusions of quantity towards the more lasting gift of quality.

This appeal to youth does not ask for the rejection of any fundamental beliefs. It asks, essentially, for responsibility. The scope of that responsibility must be so broad, however, and its application so universal, that I have dared to describe it as qualitatively distinct from classical concepts. This responsibility is a new value, a new ethic.

But what a fine underpinning for the foreign policy of any country! And how particularly appropriate for Canada, a nation rich in resources and people, a country bearing no grudges and no ambitions against any other.

A few moments ago, Mr. Chairman, I stated that Canada's external energies were devoted to cooperative ends wherever possible, but not to the disadvantage of Canada's competitive interests. Let me illustrate. For several months the Canadian Government has been preparing the way for a major new initiative with its trading partners in the European Economic Community. Discussions are now underway, stemming from an imaginative position paper prepared by Canada. Efforts to increase and make more mutually advantageous our relationship with Japan continue apace. Discussions were held to this end earlier this spring in Tokyo with Prime Minister Tanaka by my Special Assistant, Ivan Head. Mr. Tanaka has accepted my invitation to visit Canada at an early date to continue these talks with me.

Our relations with the Soviet Union continue to grow. It is not always an easy relationship involving as it does two governments with very different political philosophies, but the steady growth of contacts between the two governments is surely more constructive than the isolation of the cold war days. My visit to the U.S.S.R. in 1971 and Mr. Sharp's visit last autumn provided us with opportunities to raise at the highest level on a humanitarian basis the concern of the Canadian Government and many Canadians regarding the situation of minority groups in the U.S.S.R. and the inability of those wishing to do so to leave the Soviet Union. Some progress has been made and in setting out Canada's attitude towards the proposed European Security Conference we have attached the highest priority to provisions for the free flow of people and ideas between East and West. We do not want a European Security Conference which confirms the status quo.

Throughout, however, we

continue to regard our friendship with the United States as the most important of our bilateral relationships. Important as I believe it is to seek normalcy in Canada's relations with the Soviet Union or China, or to engage in closer relations with the countries of Europe or Japan, the one nation of greatest importance to us remains the United States. As a trading partner, as an ally, as a country sharing the same biosphere, as a good neighbour — we place the highest value on the maintenance of the friendliest and most informal ties. This does not mean that we will shirk our duty in protecting our interests against instances of American intrusion whether they be of an economic, cultural, environmental or any other sort. It does mean, however, that we offer our support and praise for American initiatives to make this world a safer and better place for all of us; initiatives of the sort which Henry Kissinger has so brilliantly discharged in recent weeks in the Middle East.

Secretary Kissinger's efforts were entirely consistent with one of Canada's basic policies toward that area. I refer to Canada's belief in the fundamental right of the State of Israel to exist in peace "within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force". That has been Canada's consistent policy, expressed at the time of the passage of Resolution 242, expressed again last October when Mitchell Sharp called for an emergency debate in the House of Commons as a result of a tragic event of that time, expressed again by me at this time. There has been no change in the Canadian government's policies regarding the Middle East conflict as a result of the Arab oil boycott or for any other reason. We believe that there must be respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Israel and every other state in the Middle East. To that end we welcomed the interventions of Secretary Kissinger and compliment him upon his extraordinary achievements. To that end we condemn the terrorist activities of Arab guerrilla groups who, acting against the stated policies of Arab governments, seek to disrupt the negotiations leading to a permanent settlement. We witnessed a further example of this senseless activity a few days ago.

Relations between the Governments of Canada and Israel are excellent; indeed I doubt if they have ever been better. Encouraged and promoted by both governments, I have every expectation that they will continue to do so.

At the same time Canada enjoys good relations with the Arab Governments. We have never followed an anti-Arab policy and I do not think it is in the interests of Canadians, including Canadian Jews, or in the interests of Israel, for us to adopt such a policy. Recent letters from Mrs. Meir and

## Resolutions Adopted at 17th Plenary Assembly Canadian Jewish Congress

41 resolutions were adopted at the Plenary Session setting out the guidelines for Congress activity for the next three years. Following is a full text of resolutions which dealt with:

Education  
Archives  
Yiddish  
Youth

Soviet Jewry  
Holocaust  
Israel  
Syria

Smaller Communities  
Cultural Pluralism  
Approval of Reports  
Resolutions Implementation

United Church Observer  
Leadership Rule for Women  
Preservation of Jewish Cemeteries

Appreciation of Services  
Beate Klarsfeld

### EDUCATION

National Committee  
and  
Department of  
Jewish Education

WHEREAS this Plenary Assembly recognizes the fact and voices its concern that Resolution Number 17 from the 16th Plenary Assembly was not implemented, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED:

1. This Plenary Assembly instruct the incoming Executive to establish a National Education Committee to deal with the advancement of Jewish education in Canada, with the goal of obtaining maximal Jewish education at all levels, including primary, secondary, university and adult education.

2. The National Education Committee should be formed by representatives from the various regions across the country and include separate sub-committees dealing with:

- Formal Education
- Education for Youth
- Adult Education

3. Encouragement should be given to establish, with the participation of other interested national Jewish organizations, a Canadian Council for Jewish Education, composed of professional Jewish educators, whose representative should also be on the National Education Committee.

4. The major objective of the National Education Committee be the coordination and initiation of joint educational activities with all major national and local organizations that have a stake in Jewish education.

5. The National Education Committee should not infringe upon the activities, functions and autonomy of the various Boards of Education and schools that presently exist across Canada.

6. This Plenary Assembly instruct the Executive to establish a National Education Department, to hire a National Educational Director, and to provide appropriate staff to implement the work of the National Education Department, and to obtain and supply the necessary funds.

7. The areas of responsibility of the National Education Department be:

- Curriculum Development and Education Research
- Instructional Material and Teachers' Aid (Central Education Resource Centre)
- Teacher Training, Recruitment and In-Service Education
- Centre for Educational Information and Publication
- Consultations and Evaluations
- Staff and Pupils Service

### Financing of Jewish Education

WHEREAS the National Education Conference held in Toronto in December, 1972, pursuant to a resolution of the 16th Plenary Assembly, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved that this Conference recommend that the sponsors of this Conference urgently request the United Israel Appeal, Inc. to confer with them with a view of finding a solution to the great need of additional sources of funds for the existing Jewish education system in Canada."

RESOLVED:

That the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress hereby directs the National Executive to examine the aforesaid resolution for the purpose of taking action thereon.

### National Foundation On Jewish Education

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED THAT a National Foundation on Jewish Education be established to consider in depth a broadbased scholarship program to attract young people to the field of Jewish education, to plan teacher training programs in concert with the Institute for Jewish Life, and to support University-centered programs in Jewish teacher training and existing programs.

### Role of Students and Parents In Jewish Education

WHEREAS it is desirable that parents should have a place in the decision-making process in education and,

WHEREAS many parents have expressed their concern about a lack of community forums for open discussions of educational problems, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. All education committees of Congress, in cooperation with the relevant Boards of Education and schools, sponsor open community forums on education at least twice a year, to which parents, students and educators will be invited to voice concern about Jewish education on the local scene, and to prepare solutions or action programs, and

2. Parents be involved actively in planning and preparing these open community forums.

### Teacher Training and Relationship to Universities

WHEREAS Canadian Jewish Congress welcomes the growing interest and concern for im-

provement of teacher education and professionalization,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The National Education Committee, if established, upgrade the quality of Jewish Teacher Seminaries already in existence and also seek affiliation with local universities with the purpose of co-granting both a Teacher's diploma from the Jewish Teacher Seminary along with the completion of a university degree program.

2. For those teachers already in the educational system, the relevant employers be encouraged to provide monetary rewards or salary increments as an inducement for the acquisition of an academic degree.

### Curriculum

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

Canadian Jewish Congress encourage and assist in the development and implementation in the curriculum of Jewish day and supplementary schools across Canada of an educational program and sufficient information to the Canadian Jewish community generally for the express purpose of interpreting the role of Canadian Jews in the history and life of Canada, with particular emphasis on the history and activities of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

### Jewish Educators

WHEREAS we are seriously interested in Jewish education and the quality of Jewish education, and

WHEREAS many potentially qualified and committed educators are discouraged from using their talents because of low salaries;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Jewish Congress should strongly encourage all Jewish Boards of Education to align salaries of Jewish educators to at least levels comparable to educators in teaching fields.

### Central Placement Service

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Jewish Congress, in cooperation with other national educational bodies, use its best efforts to establish a national central placement service to channel requests for teachers and to recruit staff for Jewish schools, in order to develop a dynamic program to enlist teachers for Jewish communities in this country.

### Teachers' Unions

BE IT RESOLVED THAT a National Educational Policy of Canadian Jewish Congress nurture

and encourage the formation of Teachers' Unions that will help elevate the status of the Jewish Teacher both as to working conditions and remuneration.

### Adult Education and Cultural Programming

WHEREAS Canadian Jewish Congress has accepted the full responsibility of coordinating a variety of adult education activities, but there still remain serious gaps in all the Regions in the field of adult education, among which are:

- Regional Resource Centre on the local and regional levels
- Institutes of Leadership Training through workshops, seminars, study and discussion groups
- Sponsoring of Jewish Art and Literature
- Up-to-Date Speakers' Bureau
- Sponsorship or co-sponsorship of radio and television programs dedicated to Jewish content,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT local education and cultural committees in consultation with the new Education Department, if established, address themselves to meeting such gaps.

### Jewish Studies

RESOLVED THAT Canadian Jewish Congress continue to encourage and support, as far as is possible and feasible, the various departments of Jewish studies now in existence, and those yet to be established, in our Canadian universities.

### ARCHIVES

WHEREAS there exist Jewish Historical Societies in various Regions.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Canadian Jewish Congress make itself responsible for the national coordination of all Jewish Archives activities in Canada and be a link between all Jewish Historical Societies across the country, and that such societies in each Region are regarded as the Regional coordinating bodies.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT these existing organizations serve as the basis of a National Jewish Historical Society which should be established to assist and stimulate the efforts of all functioning groups and projects in this field. The National Society shall also encourage membership and participation from the academic world as well as the community-at-large in cooperation with the established regional groups.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT immediate steps be taken to implement this resolution through the National and Regional

(continued on page 7)

# Resolutions Adopted at the 17th Plenary Assembly

(from preceding page)

Standing Committee on History, Archives and Research, or through committees specifically established for this purpose if such is deemed preferable.

## Museums and Exhibits

WHEREAS the Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada has established itself as a pacesetter in the development of a museum exhibit program as demonstrated by:

a) The 1972-73 Journey Into Our Heritage exhibit which drew 40,000 people at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature

b) The presentation to the Winnipeg Jewish Community of the William J. Shroder Award for 1973, in recognition of the achievements of the Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada, particularly in the exhibit field, and

c) The new and renewed support granted to the Jewish Historical Society by the National Consultative Committee on Museums Policy, the Manitoba Department of Cultural Affairs, and by the Winnipeg Foundation in addition to the increased support through membership, etc., from the community-at-large;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress recognize the exhibit program of the Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada as the foundation for the Jewish Museum of Western Canada with headquarters in Winnipeg, in association with the National Jewish Museum at the Bronfman House, Montreal.

## YIDDISH

### Strengthening of Yiddish Language

WHEREAS Congress recognizes the importance of the preservation, development and strengthening of the Yiddish language;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly calls upon Canadian Jewish Congress to continue to give appropriate encouragement to the various measures necessary in increasing and promoting the knowledge and use of the Yiddish language among the Jewish people in Canada in accordance with the following proposals:

a) To continue to encourage the Public High Schools, in areas where there are substantial numbers of Jewish students, to introduce courses in Yiddish

b) To utilize every effort for receiving subsidies for the advancement of Yiddish culture from the Federal and Provincial Governments, taking into consideration the Canadian Government's decision to support the cultural activities of the ethnic groups in Canada

c) To help the Yiddish-language Press financially, Congress paid advertisements should also appear in Yiddish language newspapers.

d) To make more use of Yiddish on Congress stationery and letterheads, and to include articles and news in Yiddish in Congress

circulars and periodicals such as the Congress Bulletin, I.O.I. and others.

e) To facilitate and coordinate the preparation and publication of current and relevant textbooks in Yiddish to serve the Jewish educational institutions in Canada

f) To encourage Canadian Jewish educational institutions to include the Yiddish language and literature in the program of their curriculum

g) To encourage Yiddish drama groups, choirs and other cultural projects.

## National Committee On Yiddish

WHEREAS Yiddish is a powerful component of Jewish creative identification deeply rooted in a near millenium of the cultural evolution of our people and ruthlessly wounded by the Holocaust;

AND WHEREAS most of Canada's Jewish heritage is so vividly expressed through the thriving Yiddish literature in Canada;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress once again assert full support for the National Committee on Yiddish, established following the first National Conference on Yiddish and calls upon the National Executive to change the status of the Committee to that of a Standing Committee and provide an adequate budget therefor.

## Training Teachers For Yiddish

WHEREAS the number of well-trained Yiddish teachers is rapidly declining;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress support the training of Yiddish teachers in all Jewish schools and institutions of teacher training.

## Yiddish in the Universities

WHEREAS it is with great appreciation that the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress takes notice of the intensive Jewish studies programmes introduced recently by the Department of Education in Quebec, in their junior colleges (CEGEP), and in some universities, including, for the first time, at the University of Toronto;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress calls upon its regional divisions to actively pursue the promotion of Yiddish instruction at the junior and community colleges and universities of their respective areas.

## Yiddish Press in Canada

WHEREAS the Yiddish press is threatened by complete extinction;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th

Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress support the efforts to preserve existing publications in Yiddish.

## Yiddish in Programs

WHEREAS the omission of Yiddish from most of the ongoing cultural activities in Canada weakens the struggle for survival as a distinct people;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress calls upon the entire Jewish community to include Yiddish components in public meetings, programming, publications, communications, festivals and ceremonies.

## Yiddish in the Synagogues

WHEREAS synagogues have, with some exceptions omitted Yiddish in their ongoing activities;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress calls upon its National Religious Affairs Committee to consider ways and means of correcting this omission in the synagogues throughout the country.

## Committee on Yiddish Culture in Israel

WHEREAS the growing appreciation of Yiddish in Israel, vividly expressed by the formation of a Committee on Yiddish there, under the Honorary Chairmanship of the Immediate Past President Zalman Shazar, supported by a number of outstanding leaders of the country and especially by Golda Meir, is of major importance to the entire world-wide Jewish community;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress send warm greetings and expressions of encouragement to the Israeli Committee on Yiddish and pledges full cooperation through the National Committee on Yiddish of Canadian Jewish Congress.

## Melech Ravitch

WHEREAS the great Yiddish poet Melech Ravitch, who has lived in our midst for over 38 years, has just passed his 80th birthday;

AND WHEREAS he has enriched and continues to enrich our cultural life by his creative writing;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress extend warm greetings and best wishes to him on his 80th birthday.

May he continue to inspire Jewish life throughout the world for many years to come.

## YOUTH

WHEREAS the teenage youth community is a viable and important segment of the Canadian Jewish community, and

WHEREAS the youth community has been recognized at this 17th Plenary Assembly through the invitation of representation by every youth organization,

RESOLVED THAT this Assembly recommends that the By-laws of Canadian Jewish Congress be amended to allow the accreditation of Delegates and Alternates of some reasonable age, under the age of 18, with the same rights as all other Delegates and Alternates, including the right to vote.

## SOVIET JEWRY

WHEREAS at this time, when the movement of Jews has been severely restricted by official acts of Soviet authorities;

AND WHEREAS indifference in the past has led to generations of Jews in different parts of the world suffering discrimination, oppression and genocide;

AND WHEREAS today, Jews in the Soviet Union face a cruel choice: to suffer economic and social pressure if they apply to emigrate, or to forfeit their individual rights to retain their religious and cultural identity;

AND WHEREAS the courage of those Soviet Jews who have spoken up, and who have paved the way for others, is a shining example to the world. For some, the price paid for breaking silence was a long term in a labor camp, under inhuman conditions. For others it is constant harassment.

NOW THEREFORE Canadian Jewish Congress in the name of humanity and justice:

1. Re-affirms its commitment to continue to seek fundamental rights for Soviet Jews.

2. Pledges to the Jews of the Soviet Union its continued solidarity and its promise to remain vigilant.

3. Calls upon the Government of the USSR to —

a) Release the Jewish Prisoners of Conscience who languish in Soviet labor camps, prisons and mental institutions and whose only real crime is their wish to emigrate to Israel

b) Allow those Soviet Jews, who have been waiting, to emigrate immediately

c) Permit all Soviet Jews who wish to do so to leave for Israel, or any country of their choice; to rejoin family and live as Jews

d) Remove vague and arbitrary emigration procedures

e) Make available to Soviet Jews the institutions, synagogues, schools, text books and materials necessary to teach the beliefs, languages, history, practices, culture and aspirations of the Jewish people.

4. Calls upon the Canadian Government and the United Nations to bring these resolutions to the attention of the Soviet Government.

5. Protests the current wave of propaganda inside the Soviet Union which disguises anti-semitism by calling it anti-Zionism.

(Continued on page 8)

# Resolutions Adopted at the 17th Plenary Assembly

(from preceding page)

## HOLOCAUST

### Memorial Programs

RESOLVED THAT Canadian Jewish Congress make every effort to produce Holocaust Memorial programs in every Jewish community in such a way that every Jewish child receives proper knowledge of the Holocaust, through a continuing program in each and every Jewish school, throughout the entire year.

### Remembrance of the Holocaust

WHEREAS, the Knesset of the State of Israel and Jewish Communities throughout the world have proclaimed the 27th Day of Nissan, as a Day of Remembrance of the martyrdom of six million of our people who perished in the European Holocaust — Yom Hashoah — and as a Day of Tribute to Jewish heroism;

AND WHEREAS, it is our obligation to perpetuate and keep alive the memory of our Martyrs and pay tribute to our Heroes;

AND WHEREAS, we remember the people, communities, synagogues and public, cultural, educational, religious and benevolent institutions which were destroyed in an attempt to erase the name, the faith and culture of the Jewish People;

AND WHEREAS, we pay tribute to the heroism of the besieged fighters of the Ghettos and of the concentration camps who rose and kindled the flame of revolt in honour of their people, to the Partisans and the underground fighters and to the heroism of Jewish servicemen;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Jewish Congress as the representative of Canadian Jewry, reaffirms the 27th Day of Nissan in each year as a Day of Remembrance and Observance, to be commemorated in our homes, synagogues, schools and other appropriate places of assembly in memory of the heroic deeds of our people in the European catastrophe, calls upon rabbis and community leaders to make this day a Day of Observance for the entire community and commends the preparation by Canadian Jewish Congress of an Hagaddah of the Holocaust to be read on the eve of Yom Hashoah, calls upon the Canadian Jewish community not to have parties, simchas or banquets on Yom Hashoah.

### National Committee

RESOLVED THAT an annual meeting of the National Holocaust Memorial Committee be held, in various areas of the country, with the participation of other interested groups and individuals.

## ISRAEL

This 17th Plenary Assembly of the Canadian Jewish Congress extends its cordial greetings to the Government and people of Israel;

Expresses its unshakeable solidarity with the State of Israel in its search for a just and lasting peace;

Records its support of the Government of Israel and extends its respects, with the fervent hope for success in all their deliberations;

Joins with the people of Israel in its grief over the massacres at Kiryat Shmona, Ma'alot and Shamir and prays that an end may soon come to these acts of terror, and

Calls upon the Canadian Government and people of good will everywhere to ensure that Israel be guaranteed, through direct negotiations between the conflicting parties, a peace treaty with agreed, secure and recognized borders so that the Yom Kippur War will have been the final war between Israel and its neighbours.

## JEW IN SYRIA

The 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress reiterates its continuing support of the Jews of Syria. Living in this ancient land for centuries past and taking a useful part in the day-to-day cultural and economic life of Syria, the Jews of that country have been subjected to religious persecution, harassment and restrictions. Canadian Jewry will not rest until its brothers and sisters leave Syria for a new homeland in Israel or wherever they may choose to settle.

THIS PLENARY ASSEMBLY calls upon the Syrian Arab Republic immediately to:

- Restore full rights of citizenship in every sense, to the Jewish Community
- Repeal its heinous anti-Jewish laws
- Release those Jews held in prison on fabricated charges, and
- Allow Canadian and other lawyers from the free world to attend, as observers, the trials of those unfortunate Jews accused of murdering four of their own community.

## SMALLER COMMUNITIES

### Programming

WHEREAS life patterns of the Jewish people in small Canadian communities have demonstrated the need of closer liaison and service by the Canadian Jewish Congress;

AND WHEREAS such communities desire programs of Jewish content;

AND WHEREAS there is a lack of service and program to many Jewish communities;

AND WHEREAS the maintenance of Jewish identity and sense of belonging to the total Canadian Jewish Community of our fellow Jews in the smaller non-metropolitan areas must be of concern to responsible leadership;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

- The National Executive of Canadian Jewish Congress direct its attention to the situation of Jewish populations in small non-metropolitan areas and that, where the need is apparent or requested, it establish liaison and initiate programs to reverse the

growing loss of identity and sense of isolation prevalent in many of these smaller communities.

2. Due to distance and travel requirements, the National Executive consider establishing, as expeditiously as possible, offices located appropriately to meet the demands and needs of isolated Jewish communities.

### Teachers for Smaller Communities

WHEREAS there is a deficiency in qualified Hebrew teachers and spiritual leaders to fill positions in the smaller communities in Canada,

AND WHEREAS this deficiency is a direct cause of a lessening in numbers of members of local communities,

AND WHEREAS the Canadian Jewish Congress is a body qualified to act in the placement of teaching graduates;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Jewish Congress arrange with the cooperation of all Yeshivoth and teacher seminaries in Canada, that their graduates be encouraged to serve a two year post graduate service in one of the smaller communities in Canada — the posting to be arranged by Congress having regard for the needs of said communities.

## CULTURAL PLURALISM

WHEREAS Canada's unique cultural evolution is justifiably identified by the concept of an ethnic-religious mosaic opposed to the "melting pot" philosophy;

AND WHEREAS the recently established cabinet position of Secretary of State for Multi-Cultural Affairs through its country-wide organizations and effective financial support for relevant ethnic programs and the interest of Provincial Governments mark an important step forward towards the raising of Canada's cultural level;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress declares its full support for the principles of Cultural Pluralism, urges the Federal and Provincial Governments to improve and widen the scope of these programs and pledges continuing participation of Canadian Jewish Congress in the development of the policy of Cultural Pluralism in Canada.

## APPROVAL OF REPORTS AND DECISIONS

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

- This 17th Plenary Assembly accepts the reports of the National Executive Committee, the National President and the Officers of the Canadian Jewish Congress;
- The acts of the National Executive Committee, the National Council, the National President and the Officers of the Canadian Jewish Congress, since the date of the preceding Plenary Assembly, be and the same are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed by this Plenary Session.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the requirement of the 16th Plenary Assembly that regular progress reports be made to the members of Congress on the status of implementation of resolutions, no such reports have been given,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the National Executive forthwith appoint a committee of National Officers charged with monitoring the status of all resolutions which call for action by Congress and that the President report on such status at least quarterly in the Congress Bulletin.

## UNITED CHURCH OBSERVER

RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Jewish Congress, as the voice of Canadian Jewry at this 17th Plenary Assembly, recommends to the National Joint Community Relations Committee that it concern itself with materials in the United Church Observer defaming the Jewish people, noting with sorrow that known racists and bigots are given a platform to voice their hatred and venom.

## LEADERSHIP ROLE FOR WOMEN

WHEREAS Canadian Jewish Congress, functioning through standing committees, nationally, regionally and locally, has not utilized women's capabilities to the fullest;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress urge that women be more fully involved in all aspects of Canadian Jewish Congress including top leadership roles, nationally, regionally and locally.

## PRESERVATION OF JEWISH CEMETERIES

WHEREAS there are Jewish cemeteries which were established by communities no longer in existence, located in various parts of Canada;

AND WHEREAS these cemeteries are not being properly maintained;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Jewish Congress, through its regions and local affiliates, take the necessary steps to preserve these sacred and historic sites, in cooperation with the descendants of those buried therein.

## THANKS TO OFFICERS

WHEREAS the years which have passed since the last Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress have been filled with danger for our people throughout the world, yet the program and directives of Congress have received the continuing and assiduous attention of its Officers;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly extends its deep thanks and profound appreciation for the devotion and dedication of the retiring National and Regional Officers of Congress.

(Continued on page 9)

## CJC 17th Plenary Assembly Resolution

Continued from page 8

### APPRECIATION TO ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

The 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress expresses its gratitude to the Plenary Arrangements Committee for its untiring efforts in organizing and executing the Convention. It takes this opportunity of commending the Co-Chairmen of the Committee, Mr. Joseph L. Kronick and Mrs. Gerda Frieberg as well as its Coordinator, Mrs. Ruth Resnick; of extending to Mr. David Satok,

Chairman of Central Region, our Host Region, special thanks; as well as its commendation to Chairmen of all the other Regions, and its thanks to all members of Congress staff.

### BEATE KLARSFELD

RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Jewish Congress protests, in the strongest possible terms, the arrest and incarceration by the Federal Republic of West Germany, of the noted humanitarian and Nazi-fighter, Beate Klarsfeld,

noting that while she was kept in prison, and released on bail only after international intervention, infamous war criminals are walking free in the Federal Republic of West Germany.

### HARRY L. WOLFSON

The 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress notes with regret the absence of Harry L. Wolfson from its deliberations due to ill health, misses his wise counsel and advice which he has so freely given for so long and prays for a refuah shelema so that he may speedily rejoin friends with health restored.

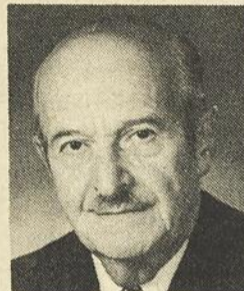
(Harry Wolfson passed away in Toronto on November 6th 1974. The Jewish community of Canada has lost an inspiring leader and will remember his outstanding contributions for many years to come).



Sol Kanee, LL.D.



Saul Hayes, O.C., Q.C.



Sigmund Unterberg

### APPRECIATION OF OUTSTANDING SERVICES

#### SOL KANEE, LL.D.

WHEREAS Sol Kanee has served as President of the Canadian Jewish Congress for the past three years;

AND WHEREAS Dr. Kanee has distinguished the office of President by his unstinting and tireless attention and devotion;

AND WHEREAS Dr. Kanee has given to the office the wisdom of his years of service to the Jewish and general community;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress records its deepest gratitude for Dr. Kanee's service and anticipates many more years of continuing vigorous activity to the community at large.

(Sol Kanee, as the Immediate Past President, is now Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Jewish Congress.)

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

WHEREAS Saul Hayes has served the Canadian Jewish Congress as its Executive Director and Executive Vice-President for over a quarter of a century, and has earned the title of Canadian Jewry's leading professional statesman and has been a challenging leader and loyal advocate of Jewish ideals and concepts both to the Jewish Community and to Canada;

BE IT RESOLVED that the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress expresses its utmost admiration and appreciation to Saul Hayes for his years of devoted service and creative efforts and wishes for him and his wife Beatrice many years of happiness and productive activity both for themselves as well as for the community at large.

(Saul Hayes is continuing to give the Canadian Jewish Community

the benefit of his counsel and experience in a consultative capacity. He was recently given an honorary degree of doctor of laws by his Alma Mater, the McGill University of Montreal, and he has also been reappointed by the Hon. John Munro, Minister of Labour and also Minister of State Responsible for Multiculturalism, as Quebec Regional Chairman of the National Advisory Council on Multiculturalism, for a term of three years and as such will be a member of the Executive Committee of Eight, which is responsible for the management of the Advisory Council. A special tribute to Saul Hayes was paid at the banquet of the Plenary Assembly.)

#### SIGMUND UNTERBERG

WHEREAS Canadian Jewish Congress has had the extraordinary good fortune of gathering unto itself devoted and steadfast servants;

AND WHEREAS Sigmund Unterberg has epitomized in every degree these virtues as National Executive Treasurer of Canadian Jewish Congress;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the 17th Plenary Assembly of Canadian Jewish Congress commends Sigmund Unterberg for his years of dedication and perseverance and wishes for him and his wife rewarding and long years of retirement.

(Sigmund Unterberg is continuing with the Canadian Jewish Congress in a consultative capacity. "He has been of enormous value to Congress and, if his work was more anonymous because of its very nature, it was none the less essential and carried on with devotion, zeal and a high degree of intelligence". This was stated by Saul Hayes in his keynote address at the Plenary Assembly. A special tribute to Sigmund Unterberg was paid at the closing luncheon.)

## Prime Minister Addresses CJC Plenary Session

Continued from page 5

Mr. Eban to Mitchell Sharp quite clearly suggest that Israel neither expected nor wanted Canada to adopt such a position.

These are difficult and troubling times for Israelis and for the friends of Israel. In recent weeks we have witnessed the passing from the political scene of that remarkable woman, Mrs. Golda Meir, a political leader recognized throughout the world for her wisdom and courage.

Being something of an expert on

minority government, I fully appreciate the task facing the new Prime Minister of Israel. However, the recent disengagement agreement, negotiated, with the aid of Dr. Kissinger, between the Government of Syria and the new Government of Israel, suggest a strong government in Israel and hope for further progress towards peace in the Middle East. Let us hope that the new Prime Minister of Israel will witness a just and lasting peace in the Middle East early in his term of office.

Mr. Chairman, few Canadians are more sensitive to the interdependency of all men than are those of your associates here this evening. You in the Jewish community have nurtured your own heritage while respecting that of others. You have sought opportunity and achieved success in Canada but have never forsaken your brethren in less fortunate circumstances elsewhere. You understand and practise the tolerance which is the basic

ingredient of our society.

I salute you and appeal through you to all Canadians to accept the ethic of sharing, the ethic of responsibility, the ethic of accountability. That ethic, steadfastly honoured and resolutely discharged, can contribute immensely to the benefit of all mankind, while at the same time bringing to us the joy and the satisfaction of assisting our fellows. Surely there can be not greater calling for Canadians.

# קולטור פלוראליזם בנרל און ביי אידן בפרט

קודם כל איז ישראל באטראכט געווארן ווי א טויטע שפראך. פאר'עקשנ'טע יידיש ליב-האבער האבן מיט עקשנות פארטיידיקט די אמאליקע פאזיציע יידיש. אבער געמוזט בלית ברירה אפטרעטן אונטער דער טראג-שער לאסט פון דער טרויעריקער ווירקלעכ-קייט, ביז וואָנען דער מבול פון אַסימילאציע האָט באַזונדערס אין אמעריקע פאַרטיפט די דראַמע פון אידישער אידענטיפיקאַציע. העב-רעאיש האָט מחוץ ישראל בשום אופן ניט געקענט פאַרנעמען דאָס אַרט פון יידיש און אַ אומדערוואַרטעטע אויפֿלעבונג פון אינטערעס פאַר יידיש האָט אַרומגעכאַפט אַ וואַקסנדיקן טייל פון דער זוכנדיקער איד-שער יוגנט אין אמעריקע.

יאָר נאָך יאָר, וואַקסן כסדר די צאָל יידיש-קורסן אויף פאַרשיידענע אוניווערסיטעטן. ניטאָ גענוג לערער נאַכצוקומען דעם פאַר-לאַנג. צי מיינט דאָס אַז די מערכה פון יידיש איז צוריק אויפגעשטאַנען תחית-המתים? נאָר אַוטאָפּיסטן קענען אַזוי טראַכ-טען. דאָס מיינט נאָר, אַז די קוואַלן פון יידיש זיינען ביז גאָר קרעפטיקע און קע-נען צוטראַגן זייער וואַגיקן חלק צו דער מאַדערנע באַדינגונגען. אַנטוויקלענדיקער קולטור פלוראַלער פאַרם פון אידישן פּאָלקס לעבן אין ישראל, ווי אויך אין די הויפט תפוצות. ניט יידיש קעגן העברעאיש, אָבער אויך ניט העברעאיש קעגן יידיש און אפילו ניט קעגן אַנדערע שפראַך קולטורן אין וועלכע אידן שאַפן איצט ווי אידן קענען מיר דערוואַרטן אַ ממשות'דיקע שטאַרקונג פון אידישער עקזיסטענץ ווי אַ נאַציאָנאַלע פּאָלקס געמיינשאַפט.

קולטור פלוראַליזם בכלל און אין אידישן לעבן בפרט מוז ווערן אַ פונדאַמענטאַלער פּרינציפ פאַר אונדזערע קולטור אַספּיראַ-ציעס אומעטום וואו אידן לעבן. קולטור פלוראַליזם געפאַרט מיט קעגנזייטיקער קול-טור אַקאָמאָדאַציע אין די ראַמען פון פולער קולטור דעמאָקראַטיע, דאַרף ווערן איינע פון די סאַמע וויכטיקסטע שלאַג אויפגאַבן פון אידישן פּאָלק אין זיין מלוכה'שער און תפוצישער סטרוקטור.

## Yiddish Language

This article was written by Prof. Arthur Lerner, Chairman of the National Committee on Yiddish.

The Congress publication, "Information and Comment", carried in 1955 a study by Prof. Arthur Lerner on "The Evolution of Canadian Policy Towards Cultural Pluralism". At the request of the Director of the Multi-Cultural Program of the Department of the Secretary of State in Ottawa, a copy of the study was sent to him by the National Committee on Yiddish. The letter of acknowledgement pointed out that "considering that the paper was written in 1955 we are very much impressed with his analysis and his foresight. The cultural pluralism of which he spoke of in 1955 became officially Multiculturalism in 1972.

גרונט הנחה ווערן דאָס וואָס סאַציאַלע רופן אָן. מיט דעם טערמין אַקאָמאָדאַציע דאָס מיינט אַזאָ קולטור-פּראָצעס פון וועלכן די מאַקסימאַלע זאַרג פאַר דער אייגענער קולטור איז אין האַרמאָניע מיט דרד ארץ און קאַנסטרוקטיווער באַציאָנונג צו דער דאַמינירנדיקער לאַנד קולטור, און אַנצו-עפּע עטנישע קולטורן. ניט איינע דאַרף זיין אויפן חשבון פון דער אַנדערער, נאָר פאַר-קערט, ביידע מוזן זיך דערגאַנצן און מעג-לעך מאַכן דאָס פולע אויסלעבן זיך פון יחיד אין זיין אייגענער, ווי אויך אין דער אַפיציע-לער, אָדער אפילו אַפיציעלע (צוויי אין קאָ-נאַדע — די ענגלישע און פּראַנצויזישע) קולטורן.

יא, וועלן סקעפטיקער טענה'ן, ווי אַזוי זאָלן אידן זיך נוהג זיין. זיי שאַפן דאָך חוץ-אין די לאַנד-שפּראַכן, אין יידיש און העב-רעאיש, זייער אייגענע נאַציאָנאַלע קולטור אין דאָך ניט קיין מאַנאַליטישע, לכל הפחות איז זי אַ צוויי-שפּראַכיקע. דערפאַר איז פאַר אידן ניט גענוג צו אַקצעפּטירן קולטור פלוראַליזם בלויז כלפי-חוץ נאָר אויך כלפי-פנים. דער קולטור-קאַמף צווישן יידיש און העברעאיש איז אַ דורכאויס אַנאַכראַניסטישער. ניט נאָר מוזן מיר אויפהאַלטן אונדזערע צוויי נאַציאָנאַלע שפּראַכן און קולטור-ירוששה נאָר מוזן זיך באַציען מיט דרד ארץ צו אַלעס וואָס אידן שאַפן אין אַנדערע שפּראַכן אויף וויפיל די דאָזיקע קעאַסטיקייט האָט אַ שייכות מיט אידיש לעבן, זיין גייסטיקע אַנטוויקלונג. על כּו, פאַר אידן דאַרף קולטור-פלוראַליזם ווערן אַ צענטראַלער באַגריף פאַר אונדזער אינערלעכער נאַציאָנאַלער עקזיסטענץ.

ס'איז אָבער ניט גענוג צו דעקלאַרירן אַזאָ אַריינשאַציע. זי מוז אַנגעווענדעט ווערן אין לעבן. טאַלעראַנץ און דאָס דערשאַפן די ווערטן וואָס יעטוועדע שפּערישע פאַרם וואָס איז אַנדערש ווי אונדזער אייגענע איז אַן אומבאַדינגטער תנאי פאַר אַ קאַנסטרוקטיוון צוגאַנג צום מאַדערנעם אידישן לעבן.

די ריזיקע עמיגראַציע שטראַמען וואָס האָבן אונדז פאַרשפּרייט איבער אַלע קאָנ-טינענטן און אויסגעשטעלט אויף פאַרשייד-ענע קולטור איינפלוסן, די אַנטשטיאָונג פון מדינת ישראל, דער גרויסער חורבן און זיין ווירקונג אויף דער קולטור סטרוקטור פון אונדזער פּאָלק האָבן דיאָמאַטראַל גע-ביטן די קולטור קאַמפּאָזיציע פון אידישן פּאָלק.

ניטאָ מער דער ריזיקער קערנדיקער מורח אייראַפּיאַישער סעקטאָר, וואָס איז געווען די באַזע צו וועלכער ס'האַבן גראַוויטירט פיל קלענערע אידישע קולטור פאַרמאַציעס. ניט קיין וואונדער וואָס פאַר דעם חורבן האָבן יידישסטן אין קאַמף פאַר אַנערקענונג און פאַרפּעסטיקונג פון יידיש אַרויסגעוויזן אַ ביז גאָר קליינע מאַס פון פאַרשטענדע-ניש פון טאַלעראַנץ צו אַנדערע קולטור-ניר-אַנסן פון אידישן פּאָלק, העברעאיש איז דאָך פּאַלש באַטראַכט געוואָרן ווי אַ ליטורגישע שפּראַך. מיט פאַרביסנטיק איז אַנגעגאַנגען דער אַפּטמאַל פאַר-סמ'טער קולטור-קאַמף, שווער געווען צו ינער צייט צו האָבן פאַר-טיידיקט (ווי ס'האַט דאָס געטאָן אַ קליינע מינדערהייט) דעם פּרינציפ פון דער נאַציאָ-נאַלער צוויי-שפּראַכיקייט ביי אידן — יידיש און העברעאיש.

דער גורל האָט אין אַ גרויסער מאַס גע-לייזט דעם פּראָבלעם. יידיש איז אַפט און

אין אַ דאָקומענט פאַרעפנטלעכט אין 1973 דורד אַ פאַרשקאַמיסיע פון דעם אַמעריקאַנער אידישן קאמיטעט, די אַמא'ליקע פּעסטונג פון אַסימילאַציע אין אמערי-קע. שטעלן די מחברים פּעסט, אַז דער דא'זיקער צוגאַנג פון קולטור גלייכשאַלטונג האָט אינגאַנצן באַנקראַטירט. וואָרים ביי אידן קען מען ניט אַפּטיילן רעליגיע פון קול-טור. די לעצטע איז אויך אַן אומבאַדינגטער תנאי פאַר דעם המשך האומה. די פאַראיי-ניקטע שטאַטן צאָלן היינט אַ טייערן פּרייז פאַר זייער דאַגמע פון שמעל'טאַפּ וואָס האָט געציילט אומצוברענגען די באַזונדערע קולטור-ווערטן און זיי אויפצולייזן אין די ראַמען פון דער אַנגלאַזאַקסישער קולטור.

קאַנאַדע האָט אין דעם פּרט גאָר אַן אַנ-דער טראַדיציע. דער ערשטער פּראַנצויזישער פּעדעראַלער פרעמיער-מיניסטער, סער לאַ-רע האָט נאָך אין 1912 פאַרגליכן דאָס לאַנד צו אַ וויטראַזש אין אַ קאַטעדראַ. וואָס געט ער באַשטייט פון כל המינים קאלירן און טיילן, שטעלט ער מיט זיך דאָך פאַר אַ גאַנצקייט. זייער אַפט ווערט דאָס לאַנד טאַקע דערפאַר פאַצייכנט ווי אַ מאַזאַאיק. נאָך דער צווייטער וועלט מלחמה, ווען גרויסע מאַסן אימיגראַנטן זיינען אָהער גע-קומען האָבן אַ גאַנצע ריי פּירנדיקע מיניס-טאַרן אַפּעלירט צו די ניי-געקומענע, זיי זאָלן ניט פאַרגעסן זייערע אייגענע קולטור-וואַרצ-לעך, זייערע לשונות, מנהגים א.א.וו. נאָר אויף אַזאָ אופן, פלעגן זיי טענה'ען, וועלן ניי-קאַנאַדער קענען באַרייכערן די קולטור פון לאַנד. געט די דאָזיקע אַריינשאַציע פלעגט אַפט שטאַרק אונטערגעשטראַכן ווערן האָט זי אָבער נישט געהאַט קיין יורדישע פּאַזע.

מיט אַ יאָר דריי צוריק האָט די טרודאַ-רעגירונג פּראַקלאַמירט איר גרייטקייט. ניט נאָר צו געבן מאַראַלישע הילף נאָר טאַקע בפּועל ממש פינאַנציעל צו העלפן שטאַרק די כלערליי עטנישע קולטורן אין קאַנאַדע. מיט דער צייט איז איינגעשטעלט געוואָרן אַ ספּעציעלער מיניסטעריום פאַר „קולטור-פלוראַליזם“, וואָס פירט אַן אינטענסיווע טעטיקייט איבערן לאַנד. פאַרשיידענע עט-נישע אַרגאַניזאַציעס באַקומען שטיצע פאַר אַקצעפּטירטע פּראַיעקטן און דער עיקר, האָט זיך איצט שוין אַפיציעל אַנגענומען דער פּרינציפ ניט נאָר צו טאַלערירן, נאָר צו שטאַרקן די אינציאַטיוו פון די אַרגאַניזאַ-ציעס וואָס זאָרגן פאַר זייער קולטור-אידיען טיפיקאַציע. צווישן אַנדערע ווערן, פאַר-שטייט זיך, אויך אידישע אַרגאַניזאַציעס געשטיצט.

ווי וויכטיק ס'זאָל ניט זיין די פינאַנציע-לע הילף מוז אָבער די מאַראַלישע באַדיי-טונג פון דער דאָזיקער פּאָזיטיווער קולטור פּאָליטיק זיין אַ ברכה פאַר אַלע פאַראינטע-רעסירטע.

עס שטעלט זיך ביי פיל די פּראַגע, צי דראַקט ניט אַמאַל אַז אַ מלוכה וואָס בא'שטייט פון אַזאָ גרויסער צאָל עטנישע גע-מיינדעס זאָל פאַרוואַנדלט ווערן אין אַ בבל-טורעם, אָדער אין בעסטן פאַל אין אַפּגע-שאַסענע געטאַס? פאַרשטייט זיך, אַז די קעגנער פון קולטור פלוראַליזם סטראַשען טאַקע מיט אַזאָ קאַנסעקווענץ. אָבער אַ גוט-פאַרשטאַנענער באַגריף פון קולטור-פאַר-שיידנקייט איז פונקט דאָס פאַרקערטע פון איזאַלאַציע. אַנשטאַט אַסימילאַציע מוז די

קולטור פלוראַליזם, אַ באַגריף וואָס דער נישט לאַנג פאַרשטאַרבענער פּראַפ. האַראַס קאַלען (ניו יאָרק אוניווערסיטעט) האָט בשעתו אַריינגעפירט אין דער טערמין-לאַג גיע פון דער מאַדערנער קולטור-סאַציאַל-אָנ-דערס, אין לענדער וואָס פאַרשטייען פון העטעראַגענע (מער ווי איינע) עטנישע גרופּן. ווי די שווייץ, ישראל, בעלגיע, קאַנאַדע, א. א. וו.

גאָר ווייניק לענדער זיינען בנמצא, וואָס זיינען פולשטענדיק האַמאָגען, אָדער בעסער געזאַגט מאַנאַליטיש אין זייער קולטור און רעליגיעזער סטרוקטור. פונדעסטוועגן איז די קולטור סאַציאַלאַגיע שטאַרק הינטער-שטעליק אין אַנאַליזירן דעם מהות פון קול-טור פלוראַליזם. זייער אַפט איז די אידען טיפיקאַציע פון מלוכה און נאַציע שטאַרק פאַרסירט דורד עקסטרעמע נאַציאָנאַליסטן אין די באַטרעפנדיקע לענדער. זיי שטרעבן פשוט צו פאַרטיפן די אילוזיע פון אַט דער איינגערעדטער אידענטישקייט.

איבעריק צו באַווייזן, אַז אַזאָ צוגאַנג איז ביט נאָר סותר די לעלעמענטאַרע פּרינציפן פון דעמאָקראַטיע. נאָר מוז אויך דערפירן צו אַ פּיירווער ירידה פון דעם קולטור-ניוואַ פון דער געגעבענער געזעלשאַפט. פונקט ווי רעליגיעזע אומטאַלעראַנץ האָט תמיד פאַררעמט גייסטיק און אפילו מא'טעריעל אַ לאַנד, אַזוי מוז אויך דאָס דער-שטיקן די קולטור-ווערטן פון מינאָריטעטן אַפשוואַכן דעם גייסטיקן פּאַטענציאַל פון אַזאָ מלוכה.

פאַר אונדז אידן אין די פאַרשיידענע תפר-צות איז, פאַרשטייט זיך, קולטור דעמא'קראַטיע, וואָס שפּיגלט זיך אַפּ אין קעגנ-זייטיקער קולטור-טאַלעראַנץ און פאַרשטענ-דעניש פאַר אַנדערע גרופּן, קודם כל פון מינאָריטעטן, ממש אַ לעבנספּראַגע. די וויכטיקייט צו אַקצעפּטירן קולטור-פלוראַליזם איז באַזונדערס גוטיק מחמת דעם, וואָס צום באַדויערן איז פּאָליטישע דעמאָקראַטיע זייער אַפט כלומרשט אין סתירה צו דער פּילאָזאָפיע פון אויפהאַלטן די קולטור ירושות פון מינדערהייטן אין אַ פּרייען קאַנסטיטוציאָנעלן סיסטעם.

ליבעראַלן האָבן ברדר כלל געפירדיקט צו געבן מינאָריטעטן די פּריווילעגיע זיך אויף צולייזן און דער מערהייט. ביי אידן האָט די השכלה געמאַכט ממש אַ טוגענט פון אַט דער „פּריווילעגיע“ (חוץ פון רעליגיעזן גלויבן). אָבער אויך רעליגיעזע אַנגעהער-קייט האָט קנאַפע שאַנסן צו געדייען אַן אַ קולטור לבוש, אַז אַ שטייגער לעבן און טראַכטן א.א.וו.

פונדעסטוועגן איז די אילוזיע געווען אַזוי גרויס, אַז סיי עכטע ליבעראַלן ניט-אידן און אידן האָבן שטאַרק פאַרטיידיקט און פּראַק-טיצירט אַסימילאַציע. אין די פאַראייניקטע שטאַטן האָט די קליוולענדער קאַנפּערענץ פון רעפּאַרטיסאַנאַגעס אין 1885 אַנגע-נומען די באַרימטע רעזאָלוציע:

„מיר באַטראַכטן זיך מער ניט פאַר קיין פּאָלק נאָר ווי אַ רעליגיעזע געמיינשאַפט. מיר זעען אין דזשודאַאיזם אַ פּראַגרעסיווע רעליגיע וואָס שטרעבט צו פולשטענדיקן רא' ציאָנאַליזם.“ אַט די קאַנסאַפּאַליטישע איינ-שטעלונג האָט זיך אויך שנעל פאַרשפּרייט צווישן מורח אייראַפּיאַישע אימיגראַנטן. באַזונדער אין דער סאַציאַליסטיש-אַריענטיר-טער אַרבעטער באַוועגונג.

## Home Study Courses In Jewish History, Tradition and Culture

Home Study Courses in Jewish History, Tradition and Culture will now be available in Canada as a result of arrangements made by the Canadian Jewish Congress with the American Jewish Committee for Canadian Jews to be associated with the program called "Academy for Jewish Studies Without Walls", which was initiated by the American Jewish Committee.

The American Jewish Committee announced that its program called "Academy for Jewish Studies Without Walls", which offers home study courses in Jewish history, tradition, and culture, has expanded its operations to include Canada, and may soon be operating in Britain

and several Western European countries. The Canadian Jewish Congress serves as co-sponsor of this program in Canada and is so identified in the press release of the American Jewish Committee which advises Canadians who may wish to enroll in one or more of the Academy's courses to obtain information from the Canadian Jewish Congress, Department of Education and Culture, Central Region.

The program was launched this year by the American Jewish Committee in cooperation with the University of Haifa, and has a current enrollment of more than 300 students from 30 states in the United States, the District of Columbia, and a few other countries. Registration began last May

and courses started officially on October 1st. However, students may register at any time, and have one year to complete each course. The University of Haifa grants scholastic credit for each completed course. Initial funding for the project was provided by the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights. The courses offered by this program will include Biblical, Talmudic and Medieval and Modern Jewish Thought, Hassidism, Jewry in Eastern Europe, History of American Jewry, Judaism and Christianity, and History of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

A short time ago, Mr. Yehuda Rosenman, who is director of the Academy for Jewish Studies Without Walls, was in Montreal and met with Alan Rose, National Executive Director of Congress, and Congress staff, to discuss the possibility of including Canadian Jews in this program. Following this meeting, the Educational and Cultural Committee of the Central Region and the National Officers gave their approval to Canadian Jewish Congress participation in this project.

### Multi-Cultural Grants

Recently, two grants have been made to the Canadian Jewish Congress, Central Region, by the Multiculturalism Program of the Federal Government, both for purposes of book publication. One grant is for a volume by Dr. David Eisen of Toronto, to be entitled "The Diary of a Medical Student". This is Dr. Eisen's diary as a medical undergraduate at the University of Toronto, 1916-1922. It contains considerable information on general campus life, Jewish student activity, local Jewish and Zionist history, etc. The book will be published by the author and Congress will assist in its distribution and sale. Another grant is for a volume by Morley Torgov of Toronto entitled "A Good Place To Come From". The book was published by Lester & Open, Toronto. It deals with "growing up in a small Jewish community in Ontario", in this case Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Torgov was a panelist at the Central Region's breakfast session on smaller communities at the recent Plenary Assembly.

Milton Harris, Chairman of the Central Region of Congress, conveyed an expression of gratitude to the Department of the Secretary of State for these two grants.

The cost of each course will be \$90. A student may enroll in a course at any time, and will have twelve months from the date of enrollment to complete the course. On completion of a course, a student will receive credit at the University of Haifa, and a certificate from the Academy. Although enrollment must be on an individual basis, the Academy will encourage and assist students in specific communities to get together for group study and discussion under the leadership of qualified instructors.

### Jewish Book Month Marked

A number of events in observance of Jewish Book Month were announced by the Jewish Book Committee of Toronto which is affiliated with the Canadian Jewish Congress. The events took place during the period October 27 - December 2. Sponsoring organizations include: B'nai B'rith, Men's and Women's Regional Councils; Board of Jewish Education, U.J.W.F.; Canadian Zionist Federation, Central Region - Keren Hatarbut Institute; Committee for Yiddish; Council of Brotherhoods, Toronto; Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations, Toronto; Jewish Public Library; National Council of Jewish Women, Culture Council; and Y.M. & Y.W.H.A. Mr. Meyer Feldman is chairman of the Jewish Book Committee of Toronto.

Activities in observance of Jewish Book Month in Montreal were coordinated by the Canadian Jewish Congress in association with the Jewish Public Library. The opening lecture was given by Dr. Judah J. Shapiro, November 9, on the topic "Solving the Dilemma of Jewish Culture in North America". The Montreal Committee arranged special programming devised for students of the Jewish Day and Afternoon Schools to take place at the Saidye Bronfman Centre on the theme "The Wise Men of Chelm" (on the occasion of the 100 anniversary of the founding of the Yiddish Theatre). The Montreal Committee also compiled a calendar of events sponsored by various organizations in observance of Jewish Book Month.

There also were book displays at various shopping centres. Mrs. Bernard Issenman is Chairman of the Jewish Book Month Planning Committee and Mr. Armand Moyal is Vice-Chairman.

### Ontario

## Government School Grants

The Ontario Education Minister has recently stated that the Ontario Provincial Government would provide tax support for private Jewish schools if they fall under the "jurisdiction and full control" of a public board of education. There was a subsequent report that the trustees of the Board of Education for the Borough of North York unanimously agreed to carry out a feasibility study immediately on the possibility of merging its general studies program with that of the Jewish schools in North York.

The Board of Jewish Education, in its brief to the Board of Trustees, maintained that it is seeking to "integrate" the general studies program with the public school system and that it "will continue to make available the facilities of the schools to all who wish to seek admission". It is anticipated that the North York Board of Education would assume all control over the teachers of general studies and their salaries and the cost of books and supplies for general studies. The Board of Jewish Education is not asking for support of libraries, psychological and various other supportive services. The entire Jewish studies program will be fully financed by the Jewish community and student tuition. A majority of students in Toronto Jewish Day Schools live in North York.

Rabbi Irwin Witty, Executive Director of the Board of Jewish Education, listed among problems to be ironed out, the continued separation of boys and girls at certain schools; teachers of general subjects in Jewish day schools to meet the provincial requirements for certification; non-Jewish children would have the right to attend any Jewish day school provided they meet the entrance requirements for the grade they wish to enter. The comment by Rabbi Witty concluded that the Board of Jewish Education realizes that new courses will probably be mandated in general studies and Jewish day schools will have to go along with such changes.

## Quebec Jewish Community Brief

A joint brief was submitted by the Allied Jewish Community Services of Montreal, Canadian Jewish Congress, Eastern Region, and Jewish Family Services - Social Service Center, to the Parliamentary Committee on Social Affairs of the National Assembly of Quebec on pending legislation to amend the Act respecting Health and Social Services, which is now known as Chapter 48 (formerly referred to as Bill 65). The submission stressed that the entire thrust of the Jewish community in relation to Chapter 48 and to the pending legislation to amend it (Bill 41) lies in its "concern for the appropriate and adequate delivery of services to the population. The manpower and funding provided by the volunteer is crucial to this service delivery system. We have continuously underlined ethnicity, culture and religion as important features in the effective service of clients, and the need for communal links that reflect these service components in the decision-making bodies of establishments".

The proposed amendments call for a reduction of communal participation on the board of directors of the Social Service Center and fail to accord recognition to those persons whose interest and activity have sustained the Social Service Center over the years.

The brief recommended that "a Social Service Center constituted under the Act must also be given representation from the non-profit corporation which gave rise to it and which may still be providing it with ancillary services, as in the case of the Social Service Center whose immovable

assets are the property of a non-profit corporation other than a corporation incorporated under this Act".

Among the amendments proposed in the pending legislation is a proviso that funds may be diverted away from benefitting the establishments and the purposes for which they were originally intended. The brief pointed out that "the potential of new monies as an additional source of income may be sharply reduced if the non-profit corporation, to which the establishment is linked, does not have any real contact with the establishment through management of the funds derived from charitable contributions. The net result will be less money for those aspects of the establishment's program which do not receive government support". A recommendation was put forward that "benevolent contributions may also be entrusted to a non-profit corporation constituted under the Canada Corporations Act" and that "any legacies bequeathed to a hospital or social service agency which has converted to a hospital centre or a social service centre, unless designated as funds bequeathed to such hospital centre or social service centre, shall be deemed to have been bequeathed to the corporate body that existed prior to the coming into force of Chapter 48".

The brief was signed by Charles R. Bronfman, President, Allied Jewish Community Services of Montreal; Leon Teitelbaum, Chairman, Canadian Congress, Eastern Region, and Louis Orenstein, Q.C., President, Jewish Family Services-Social Service Centre.

## Delegation Meets Secretary of State on Israel

A delegation of the Canada-Israel Committee, which is a joint undertaking of the Canadian Zionist Federation, Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai Brith, for the specific purpose of improving understanding and friendship between Canada and Israel, had a conference in Ottawa with the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, on matters affecting Israel, and, in particular on Canada's abstention on the U.N. vote to extend an invitation to the PLO to participate in the debate on the Palestinian issue.

The delegation submitted a brief which stated that "The Canada-Israel Committee is disturbed by our government's abstention and believes that such action is in accord neither with Canada's fundamental policy on the Middle East nor with our general foreign policy objectives".

The brief pointed out that "The PLO seeks to eliminate Israel's sovereignty and independence, has consistently attempted to thwart movements toward peace between Israel and her Arab neighbours and does not recognize the rights of Jews in Israel to self-determination" and that "It is the view of the Canada Israel Committee that Canadian policy should resist efforts to legitimize the PLO in the United Nations, its agencies and elsewhere for this position would be in accord with the general foreign policy objectives of our government, international morality, principles of justice, and international law".

The brief also dealt with Canada's abstention in the vote by the General Council of the ICAO in Montreal when it was recommended to the Executive Council that they grant observer status to liberation movements, including the PLO, pointing out: "It is again difficult to comprehend, why our government whose policies in the past have placed Canada in the forefront among those who seek to combat and deter aerial hijacking and international terrorism, would remain silent on a resolution which would admit the chief proponent

and perpetrator of these activities, the PLO, to the very body which has the responsibility to safeguard international civil aviation. Silence on this issue tends to reflect either approbation or indifference or both. The Canada-Israel Committee would hope that our government will instruct its representative to the forthcoming ICAO meeting to cast a contrary vote on the issue to invite the PLO to observer status in that body".

The brief concluded: **"Fundamental to any peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict is the need for the Arab states and the Palestinians to clearly demonstrate their recognition of Israel's right to exist as a sovereign and independent State. The Canada-Israel Committee would hope that Canada would use its good offices to encourage this recognition. Moreover, when our government makes reference to 'Palestinian rights' it should at the same time refer to Israel's fundamental right to live in peace and the need for the Arab states to recognize and accept this right. We would hope that our government would publicly state that it could not support the PLO, or any movement, as long as they continue to adhere to the principles of the National Covenant, which aim at the destruction of a friendly country. We also believe that our government should continue to condemn all organizations, including the PLO, which wage terror campaigns and seek to sabotage the movement toward peace".**

There was an exchange of views on the entire issue and the Minister indicated to the delegation that the submission would be given full consideration.

The group which called on the Minister comprised Messrs. Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., Milton Harris, Alan Rose, Steven Ain (Canadian Jewish Congress); Phil Givens, Q.C., M.L.A., Dr. Leon Kronitz (Canadian Zionist Federation); Boris Moroz, Herb Levy (B'nai Brith); Aaron Pollack; Mrs. Anne Gross, Myer Bick (Canada-Israel Committee).

## CJC Leaders Meet House of Commons Members

On October 16th, a meeting was held in Ottawa between Congress leadership and Jewish members of the House of Commons. There was an exchange of views on Canada's position at United Nations with regard to the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization by the United Nations; war criminals residing in Canada and potential changes to Immigration Act; Soviet Jewry and various other issues of importance to the Jewish community.

The following members of the House of Commons participated: The Hon. Barnett Danson, Minister of Urban Affairs; Herb Gray; Mrs. Simma Holt; Max Saltsman; D. Orlikow.

On behalf of the Canadian Jewish Congress present were: Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., D. Satok, D. Sadowski (Toronto); Dr. Leon Kronitz, Alan Rose, Aaron Pollack, Myer Bick, Steve Ain (Montreal); Hyman Soloway, Q.C., D. Loeb, Hy Hochberg (Ottawa).

### Tribute to a Great Jewish Leader and Dear Friend of Canadian Jewry, Former President of the State of Israel, Zalman Shazar.



In a telegram sent to the President of the State of Israel, Ephraim Katzir, by Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., President, and Alan Rose, National Executive Director, Canadian Jewish Congress paid tribute to the memory of the late Zalman Shazar, former President of the State of Israel, who passed away during the Sukkoth Holy Day in Israel.

## Tribute To Mitchell Sharp

Former Secretary of State for External Affairs was a great Friend of Israel and of the Jewish People — the Jewish Community is Grateful to him for it.

Canadian Jewish Congress conveyed the appreciation of the Jewish Community to the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Former Secretary of State for External Affairs and currently President of the Privy Council.

Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., President of the Canadian Jewish Congress, conveyed the appreciation of the Jewish community for the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, former Secretary of State for External Affairs, who is currently President of the Privy Council, in the following letter addressed to him:

*"I am writing to convey on behalf of Canadian Jewry our deep sense of gratitude for the sympathy and understanding you displayed when we met with you during your tenure of office.*

*"As Canadians we are proud that under your leadership our foreign policy has given new directions which have served Canada so well and enabled us to play a significant but realistic role in the comity of nations. We are particularly proud that Canada's traditional humanitarian concerns have, if anything,*

*been intensified during your period of office. We record with appreciation Canada's continued friendship to the State of Israel and your perceptive understanding of its many problems. We know that you share, as do all Canadians, our deep anguish at the fate of Soviet Jewry and the position of Jews in Syria. Nothing human has been alien to you.*

*"We know that Canada under your leadership has taken initiatives to assist in the approach to peace in the Middle East. Considerable credit must go to your having understood the nexus of this most complex problem.*

*"We have not forgotten the extraordinary epic of the salvation of the Jews in Iraq, which was in great part due to your labours. It was at once a disinterested act motivated solely by the intention to save the remnant of this once great Jewish community.*

*"We recall with emotion our many meetings, when you never failed to comprehend our concerns as Canadian Jews or the position of our brethren throughout the world.*

*"We pray that you will be spared for many years to continue a most distinguished career of public service which has earned you in your lifetime the well-deserved reputation of being a great Canadian".*

(The Hon. Mitchell Sharp contributed substantially to the release of Sylvia Zalmanson, which came to be regarded as a symbol of harassment of Jews in the Soviet Union.)

Prior to the last visit to Moscow of the Hon. Mitchell Sharp in his capacity as the then Secretary of State for External Affairs (in November 1973), a personal request was made to him by Saul Hayes, O.C., Q.C., the then Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Jewish Congress, to take up the Sylvia Zalmanson case with Soviet authorities apart from other cases and the general intervention to alleviate the plight of Soviet Jews. Mr. Sharp acted on this suggestion and expressed the concern of the Canadian Government regarding Sylvia Zalmanson to the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko with whom he met in Moscow.)

## Jewish Community Position Conveyed to ICAO

Alan Rose, National Executive Director of Canadian Jewish Congress, and Myer Bick, National Executive Director of the Canada Israel Committee, had a Conference with Charles Bedard, Permanent Representative of Canada to International Civil Aviation Organization, discussing at length Canada's abstention on the recent vote on the PLO status at ICAO. The Ambassador was briefed on the position of the Canada Israel Committee, which is representative of the total Jewish community of Canada. It was arranged that further meetings will be held with the Ambassador with regard thereto.

## Statement on War Criminals in Canada

The following public statement on war criminals residing in Canada and on the case of David Geldiaschvilli was issued by Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., President of the Canadian Jewish Congress:

"Over the years the Canadian Jewish Congress has brought to the attention of the Canadian Government the fact that persons suspected of major war crimes have been admitted to and are residing in Canada. It would appear that the Canadian immigration authorities, immediately following World War II, gave more consideration to the possible Communist affiliations of potential immigrants and citizens than to the question of their membership in a 'criminal organization' (such as S.S., Waffen SS., Fascist militias, etc.) as defined by the protocols and results of the Nuremberg Trials. It appears, therefore, that insufficient care was taken by our Canadian Immigration authorities to ascertain if prospective immigrants were suspected war criminals or had had Nazi affiliations. The position that was taken by the

government is that the prospective immigrants were not usually asked if they had been members of a 'criminal organization', and therefore such persons were not in breach of Canadian immigration regulations and the government was not able to refuse entry to Canada, nor in due course to refuse citizenship. Furthermore, no extradition treaty exists between Canada and the USSR or other socialist countries, and thus there is no possibility of extraditing war criminals suspected of murder to such countries. Nor is Canada a party to any treaty covering war criminals.

"The Canadian Jewish Congress does not claim to have a full list of war criminals; their whereabouts were only made known from time to time by authorities of the Soviet or other East European governments or by the Jewish Documentation Centre in Vienna, the World Jewish Congress, Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, etc. However, we have submitted a number of names of suspected persons to the

Department of Manpower and Immigration for investigation from the point of view of possible fraud or perjury or general undesirability.

"We have asked the Government to look into the question of initiating steps to deprive such persons of their Canadian citizenship if prima facie evidence exists that they have been responsible for major war crimes.

"We are particularly concerned with the David Geldiaschvilli (alias Goergi Tsinaridze) case. It would appear that in 1968 the Soviet Government made known to the Canadian Government that Geldiaschvilli was wanted for major war crimes. We are informed that in 1971, although the information was in the hands of the Canadian Government, this man was given Canadian citizenship. To date, the Jewish Documentation Centre in Vienna has not confirmed charges against this man. In the circumstances, we expect the Canadian government to reject his citizenship. "We intend to again make

representations to the appropriate government departments involved, because the Geldiaschvilli case highlights an intolerable state of affairs, namely, that mass murderers may be living among us, and have been awarded Canadian citizenship, which is at once an insult to our fellow citizens and to our conscience as Canadians. "We are not prepared to idly accept as fellow citizens any persons who may be proved in fact to have been guilty of war crimes against Jews or, for that matter, against any other persons. This is one crime that time cannot heal. There is no statute of limitations on murder in our law, nor will the Jewish conscience ever allow the infamy to be forgotten".

Simon Wiesenthal, the founder of the Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Centre, was in communication with the Canadian Jewish Congress with regard to his appeal to the Canadian Ambassador in Vienna, asking him to "take all necessary steps" against Imre Finta, a former Hungarian police officer now living in Toronto, who, he says

commanded the Jewish ghetto in Szeged in 1944 and cooperated with Eichmann in the deportation of Jews. In a letter to Canada's ambassador, Wiessenthal said the man was responsible for the deportation of thousands of Jews from the ghetto at Szeged in Hungary to the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland, Wiesenthal said he collected evidence from Jews in Hungary, Israel and Canada.

Alan Rose, National Executive Director of Congress, had discussions with the Intelligence and Security Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration re suspected war criminals living in Canada. He was also interviewed on a French television channel in Montreal by Mr. Jean-Lucien Caron on the matter of war criminals in Canada. Mr. Rose stated that the question of mass murderers living in Canada is a factor which the Canadian Government can no longer ignore, and that Canadian Jewish Congress was again making representations to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

### German Reparations

Following the announcement of the agreement of the German Democratic Republic to hold discussions on the possible compensation to Jewish victims of Nazism with the United States, the Canadian Jewish Congress has renewed its representations to the Department of External Affairs, which were initiated after the ratification of the treaty between the German Federal Republic (West Germany) and the German Democratic Republic on the 21st December, 1972. At that time, Canadian Jewish Congress submitted a detailed memorandum to the Department of External Affairs on "Indemnification Claims of Nazi Victims Against the German Democratic Republic". The memorandum dealt with

the moral, legal and material aspects of claims against the GDR, which fall into three categories:

- Individual claims for restitution of confiscated assets or assets disposed of under duress, including heirless property of exterminated families as well as for compensatory payment for non-traceable assets.*
- Individual claims for compensation for deprivation of liberty, damage to life, health, economic career, etc.*
- Global claims for payment of the expenditure incurred in resettling and rehabilitating victims of Nazism.*

This matter will be raised by Canadian Jewish Congress with the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the near future.

### Holocaust Committee

Aba Beer, Chairman of the National Holocaust Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress, was a guest at the meeting of the Ottawa Holocaust Committee held in October, to initiate plans for the Annual Observance of the Yom Hashoah and of the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. This year the

program will include ongoing education activities which will culminate on the day of observance and which will be so designed as to involve members of the community at every age level. The program committee is headed by Messrs. Hogn Levendel and Peter Perel.

### Assurances of Republic of Germany in regard to War Criminals

The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in reply to a letter sent to him by Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., President of Canadian Jewish Congress at the time of the trial of Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld (who had been charged by a court in Cologne, Germany, with an attempt to kidnap the Nazi criminal, Kurt Lischka, and had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment) assured that "Your anxiety over the apparent delay in the ratification of the Franco-German convention of February 2, 1971 concerning German Jurisdiction in the field of the prosecution of certain crimes is readily appreciated, and you may rest assured that the German Federal Government will

#### History Bank

The Canadian Jewish Congress has commenced compiling an oral tape bank on the survivors of the Nazi Holocaust. The project was launched with an interview of Mr. Lou Zablow, First President of the Association of Survivors of Nazi Oppression, by Alan Rose, National Executive Director of Congress. Aba Beer, President of the Association of Survivors of Nazi Oppression, participated. Survivors will be interviewed throughout Canada.

continue its efforts to speed the necessary parliamentary procedure with a view to bring about the ratification of that convention."

With regard to the case of Mrs. Klarsfeld, the Ambassador stated that "... she is the defendant in criminal proceedings which are conducted with all the built-in guarantees of an orderly administration of justice, and in conformity with the principles of a State based on the rule of law... The first-instance Court acknowledged Mrs. Klarsfeld's special motive and even gave her credit for it when releasing her from detention on two different occasions, and citing it expressly when sentence was pronounced... unfortunately, she committed an offence which is punishable not only in the Federal Republic of Germany but in almost every

country of the world... any attempt of the Federal Government at influencing the conduct of Mrs. Klarsfeld's criminal trial would be incompatible with our concept of judicial independence... therefore, any such attempts at influence cannot be considered."

(Mrs. Klarsfeld in a letter to Canadian Jewish Congress and to the Association of Survivors of Nazi Oppression had expressed thanks for support given to her cause when she was charged and tried. A very recent dispatch of the UPI from Rabat, Morocco, dated October 27 reported that she was in Rabat at the time of the Arab Summit Conference and was detained for distributing pro-Israeli leaflets criticizing the Palestinians and hailing Israel as a haven of refuge for Jews fleeing persecution.)

### Youth Mission

The Holocaust Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress, Central Region is promoting a Youth Mission to the Massuah Institute in Israel, located at Kibbutz Tel Itzhak, which provides a course of study on the Holocaust and Jewish Resistance in Europe during World War II. The tour will leave on December 22nd and will be of 11 days' duration. (Application forms, details of tour and costs are available from the National Office of Congress in Montreal and from the Central Region office in Toronto).

## Statistical Data On Jewish Population of Canada

In response to numerous inquiries being received by the office of the Canadian Jewish Congress for basic statistical information on the Jewish population of Canada, the following data are being furnished based on the 1971 census:

### Population Size

The Jewish ethnic group in the 1971 Census numbered 296,945 persons of whom 276,025 or 93.0% also reported Jewish as their religious denomination. The balance, 20,920 persons, or 7.0%, was accounted for by those who reported their ethnicity as Jewish and their religious denomination as either Anglican (1,705, 0.6%), United Church (2,075, 0.7%), Catholic (3,340, 1.1%), or 'no religion' (9,755, 3.3%); the remaining 4,045 Jews by ethnicity (1.4%) were

classified among other religious groups. The proportion stating 'no religion' was smaller among the Jewish ethnic group than among the total population of Canada: 3.3% versus 4.3%. According to the edit-procedures of the 1971 Census of Canada, a person who reported his religion as Jewish was classified ipso facto as belonging to the Jewish ethnic group.

Until 1941, figures on Jews by ethnicity was 173,344.

In 1961, the Canadian Jewish Congress commissioned special 1961 Census tabulations to provide for "Jews by religion" the same cross-classifications that are available for "Jews by ethnicity". Copies are kept at Statistics Canada, the Canadian Jewish Congress

in Montreal and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

### Mother Tongue

69.7% of Jews reported English as their mother tongue (206,950). Yiddish was the mother tongue of 16.6% (49,175). French was the mother tongue of 3.8% (11,215). The balance of the Jewish population (10.0%) reported as mother tongue numerous other languages, the main ones being (by rank order): Hungarian (2.5%), Polish (1.8%) and German (1.8%). The analysis in this section refers solely to data by ethnicity. Comparable data by religious denomination have not been published.

The census also provides data on Language of the Home. 83.9% of the Jewish population reported English as Language of the Home compared with 69.7% who

reported English as mother tongue. As to French and Yiddish, these were reported as language of the home by 10,000 and 25,100 Jews, respectively, and as mother tongue by 11,215 and 49,175 Jews, respectively.

23% of the Jewish population reported ability to speak both English and French. The percentage of those able to speak English and French for the total Canadian population was 13% and 32% for the French and between 3% and 14% for the other major ethnic groups. 2,725 Jews, or approximately 1% of the Jewish population reported in 1971 inability to speak either English or French. This compares with about 1½% for the total population.

### Geographic Distribution

The 1971 distribution of the Jewish population by

province shows the Jewish community in Ontario to have been the largest, 45.4% of Canada's Jews. Ranking second and third were Quebec (40.2%) and Manitoba (6.8%). Another 7.2% were residents of British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan; and 0.4% were residents of the remaining provinces and territories.

In 1971, 99.2% of Canada's Jews (273,800 persons) were classified as 'urban', and the breakdown by urban size group indicates further that 95.7% of Canada's Jews (264,200 persons) resided in urban areas of 100,000 inhabitants and over.

Canadian Jewish Congress is sponsoring a series of demographic studies, prepared by Dr. Joseph A. Norland (Yam), 4 of which have already been published.

## Looking Ahead

Continued from page 1

important task now facing us is the co-ordination and restructuring of the various agencies and organizations in the community and their functions are activities to the end that the needs of the community will best answered, regardless of which body or what "instance" does the answering.

Every member of the community, every one of us who shares in and realizes the aims and objectives of Congress will support - must support - the community-wide campaigns now underway wholeheartedly and unstintingly. Criticism has been levelled at Congress from time to time that since we "surrendered" active fund raising to welfare

funds and similar bodies our people have been more interested in spending money than in raising it. I do not agree with this view, for all members of the Canadian Jewish community compose the Congress body, and those who raise funds are as much members of Congress as those who plan our priorities, programmes and budgets.

But unless we do participate as planners, campaigners, speakers, canvassers or collectors, we will have no right, and indeed no ability, to carry on the affairs of the total community. We must earn the right to joyously share in Israel's triumphs, we must earn the

right to advocate extended Jewish education, we must earn the right to fight the "new" anti-Semitism - and we will earn those rights through our devoted service to the UIA, UJA, CJA, and ISF - each of us according to his or her own abilities, qualities and means.

I intend to see it that no one will ever again be able to honestly criticize Congress for failing to cooperate with the fund raising community. We will see to it that the new National Budgeting Conference comes into effective operation as soon as reasonably possible and practicable, so that the funds raised by all of us may be equitably and fairly allocated as

between Israel's undoubted and undeniable needs and our own Canadian community's equally undoubted and undeniable requirements.

These then are some of our tasks. I urge all members of Congress, and especially our executive members and officers, to consider and implement ways and means to bring them to satisfactory conclusions, and thus achieve unity of action in our community, with our objective being a newly revived and unified spirit of service and devotion to Israel's peace and prosperity and to the communal health of Canada's Jewish diaspora.

## Canada's Position on Palestinian Issue

Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs in an address on the Palestinian issue at the United Nations General Assembly on November 20th, 1974, said the following:

"We consider it essential to any lasting and comprehensive settlement that there be respect for the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and the political independence of Israel and of every other state in the Middle East. We remain opposed to any attempt to challenge the right of Israel or the right of any other state in the region

to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threat and acts of force.

"The important issue we are now examining, concerning the status of the Palestinians and their role in efforts to achieve a negotiated peace, has figured prominently in this tragic history. From the outset Canada has recognized that the Palestinians represent a major interested element in the Middle East situation. Security Council Resolution 242, firmly subscribed to by Canada since its adoption in

1967, called for a just settlement of the Palestine refugee problem. Canada has given and continues to give substantial financial support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. Recent developments, including this debate, testify to the growing acknowledgment that cognizance must be taken of the need for the Palestinian people to be represented and heard in negotiations involving their destiny. Canada is fully in accord with the view that any enduring peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute must take account of

the legitimate concerns of the Palestinians.

"From what has been said, it will be clear that the Canadian Government believes a settlement cannot be imposed in the Middle East by outside forces. The will to make peace and the modalities and structures of an eventual settlement must be evolved by the parties directly concerned. We shall evaluate objectively any particular course which may be followed in the pursuit of peace basing ourselves on certain fundamental principles but free of any

preconceived ideas as to the form and content of an eventual settlement. We shall continue to weigh events in direct relation to their likely impact on what has always been and remains for Canada the cardinal objective: the achievement of an agreed and lasting settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbours enabling all the states of the region to live in peace and security. Canada will continue wholeheartedly, through whatever means may be open to us, to support all efforts to this end."

## Sylva Zalmanson Addresses Meeting in Canada

Over 1,000 persons were present at public meetings held in Toronto and Montreal, at which Sylva Zalmanson related her experiences in Russia in connection with the Leningrad trials when she was sentenced to a long prison term. Milton Harris, Chairman of the Central Region, chaired the meeting in Toronto which was also addressed by David Satok, Chairman of the National Committee for Soviet Jewry. Mrs. Beverley Bronfman, Chairman of the Montreal Committee for Soviet Jewry, presided over the meeting in Montreal and the speakers included Alan Rose, National Executive Director of the Canadian Jewish Congress; Saul Tarnofsky, Chairman of the Combined Jewish Appeal in Montreal; Rabbi Sidney Shoham and David Sadowski, Director of the National Committee for Soviet Jewry. Sylva Zalmanson also addressed public meetings in Hamilton and Ottawa and addressed the National Executive of Congress. She spoke in Russian and her addresses were translated by Mrs. Genya Intrator of Toronto.

Zalmanson had a private meeting with the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, President of the Privy Council, who had intervened on her behalf on a number of occasions during his term of office as Secretary of State for External Affairs. Under the impact of her presentation, she was handed a \$500. contribution at the public meeting which she addressed, by one of those present which she turned over to the group of 35's to be used for activities on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

In Montreal and Ottawa special press conferences were held at which Sylva Zalmanson told her story and conveyed the need for continuous action to help the Soviet Jews. There was extensive press coverage in several newspapers.

At the public meeting which she addressed in Toronto at the Beth Tzedec Synagogue, greetings were extended to her by Rabbi J. Benjamin Friedberg, and a presentation of flowers was made to her by Sandy Shapero of the Toronto Students for Oppressed Jewry. Welcoming remarks were delivered by Dr. Fred Weinberg, President of Beth Tzedec Congregation.

(On submissions of the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Canadian Government had intervened with the Soviet authorities on several occasions for the release of Sylva Zalmanson. Similar efforts on her behalf were made by Jewish communities all over the world. She had been sentenced to 10 years strict regime during the first Leningrad trial.)

While the Ottawa, Sylva Zalmanson also addressed public meetings in Hamilton and Ottawa and addressed the National Executive of Congress. She spoke in Russian and her addresses were translated by Mrs. Genya Intrator of Toronto.

At the meeting of the National Officers of Congress, held in Toronto October 13, condolences were expressed to the family of Bernard Laufer, a long-time member of the National Executive of Congress and leader of the Bergen-Belsen Association. The Officers of Congress attended the funeral which took place on the day of the meeting.

## National Geographic Apology

Canadian Jewish Congress received a communication from the National Geographic Magazine in Washington with regard to a misleading article on Jews in Syria which appeared in its April issue. Canadian Jewish Congress complained about this article and asked for a correction. In its immediate reply, the National Geographic Magazine expressed regrets for the error

in reporting. A communication which Congress received subsequently was to the effect that a correction will be carried in the November issue of the magazine.

The November issue of the magazine contains a column by its Editor, Gilbert M. Grosvenor, stating that its April article on Damascus "failed to reflect the true situation" of Syrian Jews.

## National Soviet Jewry Committee

A meeting of the National Committee on Soviet Jewry was held in Toronto Mr. David Satok, a National Vice-President of Congress, who was designated as Chairman of the National Committee by the National Officers and the National Executive of the Canadian Jewish Congress, was confirmed in office by the Committee, which is a

joint one with the Canadian Zionist Federation and B'nai B'rith. Among issues discussed was a projection of year round activities; prospects for emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel, in light of the reported negotiations between the U.S. and Soviet Governments; absorption of Soviet Jews in Israel and a number of others.

## Agreement Signed

The agreement between Congress and B'nai B'rith governing the operating of the National and Regional Joint Community Relations Committees was reviewed and revised by both organizations. The new formula will allow for the continuance of the "close co-operation" that has existed between the two organizations since 1938 and "furtherance of their common goals in public relations and anti-defamation work.

The agreement states that the National Joint Community Relations Committee (the "committee") of the CJC and B'nai B'rith will be maintained "for the supervision, creation and implementation of those areas of public interest which are designed to eliminate defamation of Jews in Canada, to advance within these areas a proper understanding in Canada of the Jewish community's interests and purposes, and to preserve the democratic principles of freedom and equality for Jews in Canada."

All activities of the committee will be limited to issues which reflect upon the interests of Jews in Canada and any problems concerning the CJC or B'nai B'rith outside of Canada will not be within the jurisdiction of the committee.

These include responsibilities which have "traditionally been within the Congress' agenda such as... immigration and emigration, religious affairs, and German claims."

B'nai B'rith and Congress agree the committee shall make the final decision on any action or program to be followed, and neither party shall take any separate or independent action, unless both parties have previously agreed.

Regional committees in the Eastern, Central, and Western Regions with offices in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, will be established by the committee.

## Soviet Jewry Committee in Vancouver

Ralph Zbarsky was recently named chairman of the Vancouver Committee on Soviet Jewry, which is jointly sponsored by the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Canadian Zionist Federation.

## Toronto Conference on Soviet Jewry

The Steering Committee for Soviet Jewry of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Central Region, sponsored a conference on Soviet Jewry which was held in Toronto November 3rd, attended by about 30 organizations representing a cross-section of Ontario Jewry. The Conference was chaired by J.B. Salsberg, Chairman of the Steering Committee for Soviet Jewry, Central Region. The Conference opened with a panel discussion on the theme of "After Jackson... What?", chaired by David Sadowski, Director of the National Committee on Soviet Jewry, with discussants Genya Intrator, Immediate Past President of Women for Soviet Jewry, Marilee Weisman, and Bert Raphael,

who recently returned from visits to the Soviet Union and who related their experiences in making contact with the Jews of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. Following the panel, there were group sessions with resource persons available to give information and materials on telephone calls to Jewish activists, sending of parcels and money to aid families of dissidents in the USSR and broadening the scope of activities including demonstrations and programs of education. Participating were Carol Reiter, Chairman of Group of 35's, Phyllis Spring, Chairman of Women for Soviet Jewry, H. Wayne Tanenbaum, President of Canadian Friends of Soviet Jewry.

## Apology of London Life

The London Life Insurance Company sponsored a T.V. program on the CTV network called "Human Journey," which was supposed to be "a Show on Leadership". Full page ads, which appeared in the "Weekend Magazine" (which has a national circulation) and listings of T.V. programs were streamlined "All he really wanted to do was make his mother happy" with a huge picture of Adolf Hitler dominating the page.

Alan Rose, National Executive Director of

Congress, contacted the London Life Insurance Company, lodging a strong protest against this kind of publicity. In reply to this protest, the President of the London Life Insurance Company, sent a letter of apology stating in part: "It is a regrettable situation, and it is out of character for London Life to be insensitive to the public's feelings. I do hope you will accept our apologies, and we fully realize we must do everything possible to avoid a similar circumstance in the future".

## Concern for Ukrainian Leader

The Canadian Jewish Congress, had expressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs in Ottawa concern for the welfare of the Ukrainian leader, Valentyn Moroz, imprisoned in the Soviet Union for an offence which could in no way be considered criminal within our jurisdiction. The Canadian Jewish Congress asked for Canadian Government intervention on a humanitarian basis on behalf of Moroz and all prisoners of conscience in the U.S.S.R.

replied, assuring that "although there may be certain limitations on what it can do in such a case, the Canadian Government has taken up the matter with the Soviet authorities on several occasions within the last few months... The Canadian Government is aware of and can appreciate the special interest the Canadian Jewish Congress has shown in questions of human rights, such as that of Valentyn Moroz. Hopefully, that interest will help bring about changes for the better, not only for individuals in our society but for society as a whole".

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

## National Joint Community Relation Committee Officers

J.C. Horwitz, Q.C., and Joel Pinsky were reelected chairman and vice-

chairman, respectively. R.L. Ronson was elected treasurer of the Committee.

## CJC President Visits Jewish Communities

Sydney M. Harris, Q.C., President of Canadian Jewish Congress, visited the Sherbrooke Jewish community on the evening of October 19 and the Quebec Jewish community October 20. He was also the principal speaker at a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Jewish Community Council.

## National Director Visits West

Alan Rose, National Executive Director, visited the Jewish communities of Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton where he met with community leadership. In Edmonton he also addressed a leadership meeting of the Pioneer Women on the current international Jewish situation and the UN vote on the PLO.

In Winnipeg, Mr. Rose met with the officers of the Jewish Historical Society. He also addressed a joint meeting of Canada Israel Committee and Policy Committee of the Combined Jewish Appeal hosted by Guy Kroft. Later, he met with Congress officers and addressed the regular noon monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Jewish Community Council.

Mr. Rose was also addressed the Pioneer Women's Leadership Training Seminar in Edmonton.

## Meeting With Catholic Missions

A meeting of representatives of the Catholic Bishop's Conference and the Canadian Jewish Congress recently took place in Ottawa. The Bishops' Conference was represented by: Bishop Antoine Hecault, Bishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba; Rev. Everett MacNeil, General Secretary, Canadian Catholic Conference; Father

Stephane Valiquette, Montreal Committee for Jewish-Catholic Relations. CJC was represented by J.C. Horwitz, O.C., Rabbi Allan Langner, David Rome, Alan Rose and Ben Kayfetz.

There was an exchange of views on matters of general concern and, in particular, on the Catholic position on Israel and Jerusalem.

## International Jewish Committee on Inter-Religious Consultations

Rabbi Allan Langner, Chairman of the National Religious Affairs Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress, attended meetings in New York, of Jewish groups which participate in the International Jewish Committee on Inter-Religious Consultations. Participating in the Committee are World Jewish Congress, Synagogue Council of America, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Israel Interfaith Committee. Rabbi Joseph Lookstein, who serves as chairman of this Committee, presided over the meeting held in

New York. The meeting concerned itself with the forthcoming Conference with the World Council of Churches which is to be held in London, England, in January and with the newly established Vatican Commission for Relations with the Jews which will be held in Rome in May.

A statement issued on behalf of the International Jewish Committee on Inter-Religious Consultations noted that the new Vatican Commission grew out of a series of annual consultations with representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and that these consultations "have

been marked increasingly by a spirit of friendship and candor, by a desire for mutual helpfulness in areas of common concern." The Vatican announcement of the establishment of the Commission stressed that the Commission is a "distinct organism but attached to the Secretariat for the Promotion of Christian Unity with the object of promoting and fostering relations of a religious nature between Jews and Catholics. The Commission must endeavor to develop its activities for an effective and just realization of the orientation given in the Vatican document of 1965".

Synagogue leadership in Montreal, at a meeting held at Congress headquarters under the chairmanship of Moe Seidman, President of the Synagogue Council, expressed concurrence with the proposal advanced by the Civil Code Revision Office of Quebec for a single computerized register of vital statistics for the Province of Quebec to replace the present system

under which such registers are kept by churches and synagogues.

The proposed changes do not affect in any way the rights of rabbis to perform marriages and apply to methods of registration only. The draft proposal stipulates that every person who officiates at a marriage transmits a declaration of

such marriage to the Registrar of Civil Status within eight days, which thus requires the officiant, rather than the parties involved, to send the declaration of marriage to the Registrar. This procedure differs from that for births where the person who performs the delivery sends the Registrar only the attestation while the parents send the declaration.

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## World Jewish Congress Statement on Arafat Appeal

We are reproducing the text of the statement, which was issued by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, in an answer to an appeal to the Jewish people which was included in the address made by the leader of the PLO, Yasir Arafat, at the United Nations:

"Mr. Yasir Arafat, in his address to the General Assembly of the United Nations last Wednesday, appealed to the Jewish people to dissociate itself from its identification with and support of Zionism and the State of Israel. On behalf of the World Jewish Congress, representing the Jewish communities of over sixty countries of the world, I want to make it unmistakably clear that this appeal will not have the slightest effect and is just as

unrealistic and immoral as is Arafat's hope to liquidate the State of Israel and replace it by a so-called democratic state embracing the whole of Palestine.

"This deplorable extreme attitude of Mr. Arafat destroys for the many who realize the importance of the Palestine question their hope that the PLO would accept a more reasonable and moderate program which would no longer include the liquidation of Israel as a state. Mr. Arafat has shown the PLO's complete lack of understanding for the essence and vital necessity of the State of Israel not only for its citizens but for the survival of the Jewish people as a whole.

"This people which, in a unique history of suffering and courage, survived 2,000 years of dispersion

and persecution and which made lasting contributions to human civilization during those centuries, was from its beginning deeply connected with the Land of Israel and would not have survived without the hope of every generation some day to recreate its homeland in the country of its origin where it produced the Bible and many of the basic ideals of mankind. To deny them their own state would mean that alone the Jewish people is deprived of the right of national self-determination at a time when almost all small nations have been granted their independence and a seat in the United Nations. The annihilation of six million Jews in the Nazi period has demonstrated the tragic consequences of the homelessness of the Jewish people and its need for a country

of its own which, had it existed before the Hitler holocaust, would have saved millions of Jews.

"While many understand the right of the Palestinian people to a country of their own, it is obvious that such a demand can be implemented morally and practically only if the Palestinian people will, at the same time, recognize the legitimacy and the existence of the State of Israel with which it should strive to maintain friendly and neighborly relations not only of mutual recognition but of cooperation. As long as the PLO refuses this recognition, it is obvious that Israel cannot recognize it nor negotiate with it, and the Jewish people — Zionists and non-Zionists alike — will fully support Israel and stand by it in this policy."

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