Prime Minister Lester Pearson's Liberal party, in office since the general elections of April 1963, lacked a majority and needed the support of either the New Democratic or Social Credit party to govern.

As a result, important legislation was frequently delayed by long drawn out debates. Much of the government's attention was devoted to questions of federal-provincial relations and to matters involving the forms of Canadian independence. In both cases, relations between the French Canadians of Quebec and the English-speaking majorities of the other provinces were involved. Discussions between federal and provincial governments over financial questions and over the method of amending Canada's constitution, the British North America Act, took place over a period of several months. Agreement was reached on the return to the provinces of an additional 4 per cent of the revenue from shared taxes and the establishment of a national pension system to which provincial adherence was voluntary; only Quebec opted out. On the constitutional question the government sought to find a formula for change which would eliminate the anomalous requirement of an act of the British parliament. The major obstacle had been the fear of some provinces, especially Quebec, that "repatriating" the constitution would deprive them of protection against unitary rule from Ottawa. The atmosphere for agreement was improved by the existence of Liberal governments in both Ottawa and Quebec, and in October a federal-provincial conference arrived at a formula by which amendment would be possible in some fields by the vote of seven of the ten provinces. In others—essentially those involving the division of power between federal and provincial governments and those affecting linguistic and religious matters—consent of all provinces was to be required. The agreement was widely criticized by many outside of Quebec as representing a complete capitulation to Quebec particularism. But since custom gave Quebec an effective veto over any change in the British North America Act, no new system could be adopted without that province's consent. At the end of the year, Parliament had the proposals under consideration, but no final action had been taken.

Although the financial and constitutional proposals were of basic significance, they engendered less political heat than matters affecting the symbols
of nationhood. In May the government proposed the adoption of "O Canada" as the national anthem and the replacement of the Canadian Ensign by a new Canadian flag bearing a maple leaf. The proposal for a new national anthem, retaining "God Save the Queen" for ceremonial purposes, aroused relatively little controversy, but the flag question was heatedly debated inside Parliament and in the press for several months. In September it was referred to a special parliamentary committee, which reported favorably by a 10 to 4 vote early in October. This, however, did not settle the question; it was only after another 33 days of debate that the House of Commons finally approved the new flag in December, by a vote of 163 to 78. A third government proposal, changing the country's name from "Dominion" to "Federal State," was rejected by Parliament in August.

The number of Jewish members of parliament rose to five, the largest number ever to serve at one time, when Max Saltsman, an active Jewish community leader in Galt, Ont., won a by-election in November. Three of the five were Liberals and two belonged to the New Democratic (Labor) party.

In May Sam Asbell became the first Jew ever elected to the Saskatchewan provincial legislature. In a by-election in September, Maitland Steinkopf was reelected as member of the Manitoba provincial legislature and was reappointed minister of public utilities in the Conservative government of that province.

In 1964 there were Jewish members in the provincial legislatures of five of the ten Canadian provinces: Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

**Jewish Population**

The percentage of native-born Jews in the Canadian Jewish community of 267,000 had shown a consistent increase since the beginning of the 20th century. It was 36.8 in 1911, 40.3 in 1921, 43.8 in 1931, 51.0 in 1941, 57.3 in 1951, and 58.8 in 1961.

Percentages varied from one province to another, ranging from 70.4 per cent in Nova Scotia down to 50.2 per cent in Newfoundland. In Quebec and Ontario, with the major Jewish communities of Montreal and Toronto, a smaller percentage of Jews were Canadian-born than in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Atlantic provinces, which had much smaller Jewish communities. After World War II most of the Jewish immigrants to Canada settled in Montreal and Toronto, where opportunities for employment were greater and Jewish community facilities for religious observance, education, and social welfare were more developed.

In 1961 Jews born in Poland formed 13.4 per cent of the total Jewish popu-

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1 Population and intermarriage statistics are from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, immigration statistics from the Canadian Government Immigration Department, and percentages and analyses from the research department of the Canadian Jewish Congress.
lation; 9.8 per cent were born in Russia, 2.9 per cent in Rumania, 2.8 per cent
in the United States, 2.7 per cent in Hungary, 2.6 per cent in Great Britain,
and 7.0 per cent in all other countries.

Immigration

The number of Jewish immigrants admitted to Canada increased from 1,840
in 1962 to 2,180 in 1963, but remained lower than in any year from 1956
through 1960.

From 1946 through 1963 there were 66,858 Jewish immigrants, almost 38
per cent of the total Jewish population of Canada in 1946. The number of
Jewish immigrants to Canada decreased in each five-year period after 1950,
and the trend seemed likely to continue in the period from 1961 to 1965.

The largest number of Jewish immigrants from the end of World War II
to 1951 came from Poland, and from 1951 to 1963 the largest number—
somewhat over a fourth of the total—from Israel. From 1946 to 1963, 18.0
per cent came from Poland, 16.1 per cent from Israel, 15.4 per cent from
the United States, 12.2 per cent from Great Britain, and 8.8 per cent from
French-speaking countries (2,675 from France, 1,016 from Belgium, and
2,199 from North Africa). There were only 58 Jewish immigrants from
North Africa before 1951, but 2,141 from 1951 to 1963.

In response to a request by the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC) and Jew-
ish Immigrant Aid Services (JIAS), the Canadian immigration department
sent a special mission to Morocco and Tunisia in the fall of 1963 to examine
Jewish applicants who wished to enter Canada under the regulations permit-
ting the immigration of persons with special skills and occupations. Most of
those approved by this mission arrived in Canada in 1964. A second mission
was sent to North Africa in 1964 to act on the applications of 270 families
(about 1,050 persons), most of them from Morocco, some from Tunisia. Un-
der the "close relatives plan" another 350 applications were submitted. At the
time of writing, about 30 of these immigrants were employed as French
teachers and specialists by the Protestant public-school board of Montreal.

The "Loan Cassas" established in 1959 by CJC in cooperation with the
Jewish Colonization Association (ICA) reported in January 1964 that of 69
loans to immigrants, 32 had already been repaid in full, and regular payments
were being received on the others. Of the $195,000 in housing loans granted
to immigrants in the Toronto area by the Toronto Hebrew Re-establishment
Services (subsidized and guaranteed by the United Jewish Relief Agencies
of CJC and JIAS), $158,000 had been repaid by 1964.

Interrmarriage

The annual number of marriages among Jews decreased 6.6 per cent from
1941 to 1963, and the marriage rate per 1,000 fell from 12.1 to 6.4. This was
the lowest rate since 1921. The marriage rate of the total Canadian popula-
tion decreased from 10.6 per cent in 1941 to 7.0 in 1961.

Interrmarriages increased steadily from 3.8 per cent in 1931 (AJYB, 1964
[Vol. 65], p. 165) to 18.5 per cent in 1963. The rate was lowest in the province
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Last Permanent Residence</th>
<th>1946-50</th>
<th>1951-55</th>
<th>1956-60</th>
<th>1961-63</th>
<th>Total 1946-63</th>
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<tr>
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<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>146</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>138</td>
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<td>Lithuania</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>129</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>872</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1,884</td>
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</table>

Total Jewish immigrants           | 23,260  | 20,054  | 17,481  | 6,063   | 66,858      |

(a) included in North Africa in 1946-50.
(b) " in Near East countries or N.E.S. in 1946-55.
(c) N.E.S.—not elsewhere stated.
of Quebec, where there was comparatively little social contact between the French-speaking Catholic majority, the English-speaking Protestants, and the Jews, and where civil marriage was not recognized. It was higher in Ontario and Manitoba, still higher in the small Jewish communities of the Atlantic provinces, and highest in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

CIVIC AND POLITICAL STATUS

The major concerns of the Jewish community were outlined in a brief submitted by a CJC delegation in October to the government. It voiced strong objection to the phrase "two founding races" in an official Order in Council instructing the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturism: "to recommend steps to develop Canadian Confederation on the basis of an equal partnership between the two founding races." The brief emphasized that "in recent years the word 'race' had acquired a sinister aspect and evoked many bitter memories, particularly among other ethnic groups," and suggested that the instructions be amended to read "to develop the new Canadian Confederation in full recognition of the two linguistic and cultural foundations of Canadian society, English and French."

The CJC brief also asked the government to persuade West Germany not to allow a statute of limitations on Nazi crimes, and to intervene with the Soviet government on behalf of Russian Jewry. The delegation also thanked the government for action taken at CJC's request to give more favorable income-tax treatment to indemnification from West Germany received by victims of Nazi persecution.

A Canadian television opinion poll in November showed that 69 per cent of respondents favored legislation making dissemination of hate literature a criminal offense, 26 per cent opposed it, and 5 per cent had no opinion. Many of those opposed thought that it would impose censorship, limiting freedom of speech and of the press.

Leonard W. Brockington, rector of Queen's University, and Charles Hendry, director of the school of social work at the University of Toronto, told a parliamentary committee that proposed legislation against "hate propaganda" represented unnecessary threats to freedom of speech, and that education was a better antidote to hate propaganda than legislation.

CJC obtained opinions from two prominent legal experts stating that the Canadian Criminal Code sections dealing with criminal libel, defamatory libel, and obscene and scurrilous statements were inadequate to control hate-mongers. The attorney general of Ontario declared that he could not under the existing law prosecute antisemitic and anti-Negro hate propaganda with any reasonable hope of success. CJC's campaign to amend the Canadian Criminal Code to make the dissemination of hate propaganda a criminal offense was supported by resolutions of the Canadian Legion (the war veterans' organization), Canadian Labor Congress, Manitoba Bar Association, Canadian Federation of University Women, Canadian Baptist Federation, and by numerous distinguished individuals and important Canadian newspapers.
In November Justice Minister Guy Favreau announced the appointment of a small informal committee of experts "to study effective means of combatting hate literature, and recommend as quickly as possible concrete steps the government might take." Among those appointed to this committee were two Jews, Dean Maxwell Cohen of McGill University law school as chairman, and Saul Hayes, CJC executive vice-president.

Quebec

In June CJC submitted a brief to the Quebec legislative committee on the constitution, requesting a provincial bill of rights as an integral feature of any change in provincial-federal relations. It also urged the Quebec provincial government to obtain amendments to those clauses in the British North America Act which excluded Jews from membership on tax-supported dissentient school boards in Quebec, although Jews were obligated to pay taxes to the Protestant school boards.

In January CJC had followed up its 1963 representations to the Royal Commission on Education in Quebec (AJYB, 1964 [Vol. 65], pp. 167-68), with a brief to the Quebec Royal Commission on Taxation. This brief requested that provincial government grants, given since 1963 on a per-capita basis for children attending approved Jewish day high schools, be extended to include residents of Montreal suburbs and to pupils in Montreal Jewish elementary day schools. In the same month Professor David N. Solomon was elected by acclamation as the first Jewish member of the Protestant board of school commissioners of Westmount, a suburb of Montreal, and in June 1964 Harold Schneider was elected to a second three-year term on the Protestant school board of Greater St. Martin.

In February the Quebec provincial legislature passed an act setting up a provincial ministry of education. One clause of the act extended the payment of tuition grants of $200 annually to parents of Jewish children in Montreal suburbs attending Jewish day high schools.

In September Professor Perry Meyer, a member of the national executive of CJC, was appointed by the Quebec provincial government to its Superior Council of Education, an advisory body set up by the new education act.

In November the Protestant school board of Greater Montreal gave CJC and YM and YWHA of Montreal representation on an advisory committee on school planning.

Employment Status

Under the Ontario Provincial Human Rights Code, applicants for employment could not be required to furnish information on their race, creed, color, or nationality. The Ontario Human Rights Commission interpreted this to mean that photographs of applicants for employment could not be required. (Some Ontario tourist resort operators indicated that they would defy this regulation, but an ADL survey of discrimination in hotels in February found that the number of discriminatory Canadian hotels had decreased from 28.7 per cent of all hotels in 1957 to 14 per cent in 1963.) In April the commission
announced that an agreement had been signed by the Association of Professional Placement Agencies and Consultants and its 15 member agencies pledging cooperation. In July the Quebec provincial legislature passed an act prohibiting discrimination in employment. In October the Canadian parliament ratified the International Labor Organization convention against discrimination in employment.

**ANTISEMITISM**

With the outbreak of World War II, and the enforcement of defense regulations, some of the leading antisemitic propagandists were arrested and interned, and their activities dwindled. Sporadic distribution of anti-Jewish literature was resumed in 1949. The incidence of antisemitic smearings increased in 1963 and reached a new peak in 1964.

In January 1964 a large number of antisemitic pamphlets bearing the imprint of George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi party, together with back issues of *Common Sense*, were mailed from Montreal to Jewish students at McGill University and Loyola College. The addresses were presumably obtained from student directories.

In February many synagogues and Jewish organizations and persons in Toronto received pamphlets and printed circulars mailed in that city, demanding the “arrest of all Jews involved in Communist or Zionist plots, public trials, and executions, and the sterilization of all other Jews.” The envelopes bore the return address of Canadian Action, Post Office Box 431, Scarborough (a suburb of Toronto), Ont.; the sender was found to be a 19-year-old youth who had been involved in the race riots in Birmingham, Ala., in September 1963. In March a large number of antisemitic pamphlets were distributed through the mails in Victoria, B.C., from the same address in Scarborough, and in May similar material, including reprints from 1934 issues of Julius Streicher's *Stürmer*, was mailed by a Birmingham, Ala. organization, World Service, to many Jews in Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa.

In July the postmaster general of Canada banned the use of the mails by the National States Rights party of Birmingham, Ala., publishers of the antisemitic and anti-Negro paper *Thunderbolt*. In November the party appealed the ban. David Stanley, who had once pleaded guilty in Birmingham to assault with a weapon, and John Ross Taylor, a fascist and antisemitic propagandist who had been interned for 53 months during World War II under the Defense of Canada regulations, appeared before a board headed by Judge Dalton Wells of the Ontario court of appeals. The decision of the board was pending at the end of 1964.

In August a weekly publication in Ottawa published extracts from the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, and on the eve of Rosh Ha-shanah many Jews in Toronto, Hamilton, and other Ontario cities received New Year “greeting cards” bearing a swastika, the caricature of a Jew, and the inscription “with the best wishes from the Canadian Nazis.”

On October 25 the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, owned and oper-
ated by the government, broadcast over its national network a television inter-
view with Rockwell, prefacing the program with the statement that CBC's object was “to expose extremism in its monstrosity.” CJC President Michael Garber protested against the broadcast, declaring that CBC, by glamorizing a self-confessed follower of Hitler and preacher of genocide, had acted against the public interest. The so-called public exposure of the Nazi, he said, could not justify the attendant publicity afforded Rockwell. The broadcast, said Garber, was an obvious quest for sensationalism, which wholly disregarded ideas, the public interest, and human sensibilities. The broadcast was also condemned in parliament by John Diefenbaker, Conservative party leader, by several Liberal and New Democratic party MP's, and by the most important newspapers.

In December the Canadian Youth Corps, a right-wing Toronto organization which attacked Jews and Negroes and boasted of having “guts to stand up to the destroyers of our society,” issued a pamphlet for the recruitment of storm troopers, aged 14 to 21. Candidates were offered “training in propaganda, infiltration of subversive organizations, self-defense and survival techniques, demonstrations and breaking up of meetings, use of weapons and marksmanship, and preparation of basic explosives in demolitions.”

JEWISH COMMUNITY

In Montreal the annual joint campaign of the Combined Jewish Appeal and the United Israel Appeal for local, overseas, and Israel needs, raised $4,154,900 in 1964, an increase of $154,000 over 1963. Ten years earlier the campaign raised $2,355,564. The 1964 figure did not include the funds raised separately by the various Montreal Jewish schools to meet deficits in their annual budgets. About 70 per cent of the total raised came from two per cent of the contributors. The United Jewish Appeal in Toronto raised $2,645,000 in 1964, an increase of $40,000 over 1963.

Jewish Education

The Bureau of Jewish Education in Toronto celebrated its 15th anniversary in November. It reported that of approximately 10,000 pupils in Jewish schools, 2,650 attended day schools; about 1,500, ten-hour-a-week afternoon schools; 1,600, Sunday schools, and about 4,300, congregational afternoon schools. Eighteen schools in Metropolitan Toronto, with an enrolment of 4,000, were subsidized by the local Jewish Welfare Fund through the Bureau of Jewish Education. The bureau also administered a community senior day high school, established by the United Jewish Welfare Fund.

A survey by CJC’s Toronto education director of 35 Jewish schools in 28 smaller Ontario communities showed 1,432 children 7 to 13 years old attending Jewish afternoon schools. In Ottawa 566 children received a Jewish education: 330 in Jewish day schools, 193 in afternoon classes, and 43 in the Hebrew Academy (30 in kindergarten and 13 in grades 1 and 2).

The Peretz school in Winnipeg and the Jewish People’s school in Montreal
celebrated their 50th year of continuous operation and growth. In December the Jewish People's school announced a $250,000 campaign to add more classrooms, a nursery, a library and science rooms to its modern school building.

In the Montreal suburb of Chomedey, the United Talmud Torahs completed a new 16-classroom school building, with a library, lunchrooms, assembly hall, combined gymnasium and auditorium, and a wing for a preschool department, at a cost of $485,000. The school accommodated 1,200 pupils, half in the elementary all-day school and half in supplementary afternoon classes. The United Talmud Torahs had erected four new school buildings in Montreal and its suburbs during the previous seven years.

In October the United Jewish Teachers' Seminary, maintained in Montreal by CJC, announced an enrolment of 43 students for the academic year 1964-65. From 1960 to 1964 the seminary graduated 68 teachers with interim diplomas. In addition, it granted 45 permanent teacher's diplomas to graduates who later completed two years of successful teaching in recognized schools. In 1964 the seminary instituted a diploma course for graduates of Jewish day high schools who were attending McGill University, and a special teachers' training course for girl graduates of the Beth Jacob Hebrew high school. The diploma course had an enrolment of 14 students.

A course in "The Development of the Jewish Tradition" counting towards the Bachelor of Arts degree, was instituted by McGill University in 1964, under David Rome. Rome was chief librarian of the Montreal Jewish Public Library and a member of the arts council of the Quebec ministry of cultural affairs.

An Institute of Jewish Studies, offering diploma courses in Bible, Jewish religion and philosophy, contemporary Yiddish literature, Hellenistic Jewish culture, Jewish writers in the French language, and the psychology of prejudice, established by the YM and YWHA in Montreal in 1963, completed its first year of operation. In honor of their mother, Saidye Bronfman, the children of Samuel Bronfman announced in December 1964 that they would cover the cost of construction and equipment of a new YM and YWHA building to house the institute and make a grant of $100,000 to insure adequate programing and administrative service in the institute's formative years.

Religious Activity

The number of synagogues in new suburban areas throughout Canada continued to increase. In Montreal five Orthodox congregations in the old area of Jewish settlement amalgamated and built the new Tifereth Beth David Jerusalem synagogue in Côte St. Luc. The Shaar Shalom Conservative congregation in the new Chomedey suburb of Montreal built a new synagogue for 800 families. The Orthodox Beth Hillel congregation erected a new synagogue adjoining the suburb of Hampstead. An Orthodox congregation was formed in Dollard des Ormeaux; a Reconstructionist congregation was founded with regular Saturday services in rented premises, and an Orthodox Sephardi congregation was established in Montreal in December by French-
speaking Jewish immigrants. New synagogues were built by the Orthodox Shaarei Shomayim congregation for 1,000 people, and by the "Men of England" Orthodox congregation for 2,000 persons in the new residential suburbs of Toronto. In Vancouver the Orthodox Shaarei Zedek congregation completed a new building containing an auditorium and classrooms.

Delegates from nine Reform congregations met in Toronto in December at the second biennial conference of the Canadian Council of Reform Congregations. In 1954 there were only three Reform congregations in Canada; by 1962, when the first biennial conference was held, the number had increased to six.

Following a custom established in 1960, CJC sent a shipment of matzot and Passover supplies to the Adath Israel congregation in Cuba for the Jews of that country.

**Cultural Activity**

The Canadian Jewish Historical Society was reactivated by CJC, with Alton Goldbloom, professor emeritus at McGill University, as chairman. Its inaugural meeting in June heard papers by Professor Michel Brunet, director of the department of history at the University of Montreal, on the "French Canadian Interpretation of Canadian History" and by Louis Rosenberg, research director of CJC, on "Jews in Canada Prior to 1768."

The Jewish Public Library of Montreal, founded in 1914, had about 100,000 volumes in its main collection: 25,000 in Yiddish, 5,000 in Hebrew, and the rest in English and other languages. Besides the main library, it operated three branch libraries in the suburbs, and its annual book circulation was more than 60,000. Maintained by the Montreal Jewish community, it also received annual grants from the Quebec provincial government and the city of Montreal.

The Canadian Jewish Chronicle, the oldest Anglo-Jewish weekly in Canada, was sold in January by its publisher Max Wolofsky to a group consisting of Max Melamet, former executive vice-president of the Zionist Organization of Canada; Bernard Bernstein; Stanley R. Shenkman, and David Novek. It continued publication uninterruptedly with Melamet as editor.

Among the books by Canadian Jewish authors published in 1964 were Terror in the Name of God, the story of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors, by Simma Holt; Storm the Gates of Jericho, an autobiography by Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg; More Loves Than One and America Is Different by Stuart Rosenberg; Old Markets, New World, by Adele Wiseman, drawings by Joe Rosenthal, and a collection of poems entitled Advice Not Judgment, by David Weiss.

CJC presented the H. M. Caiserman Award for 1964 to Benjamin G. Sack for his outstanding contribution to Canadian Jewish history and awarded grants to Israel Medres for his book Tzvishn Tzvey Velt Milkhomes ("Between Two World Wars"); to Joseph Kage for his book Chapter One; Sketches of Canadian Life Under the French Regime, and to Henry Biberfeld for his book David, King of Israel.
Arnold Belkin, a Canadian painter living in Mexico, had a painting accepted for the Fourth Guggenheim International Award Exhibition and was commissioned to paint a mural by the Mexican government.

The Beth Tzedec congregation of Toronto purchased Cecil Roth's collection of Jewish art and antiquities for its museum.

In September the city of Saskatoon opened its new Mendel Art Center and Civic Conservatory, named in honor of Fred Mendel, a former German Jewish refugee who lived in Saskatoon. Mendel had contributed a third of the cost of the project, and the Saskatchewan provincial government and the city of Saskatoon contributed the rest.

Social Services

The Montreal Jewish General Hospital celebrated its 30th anniversary in October. It had expanded from 185 beds in 1934 to 400 in 1964; in December it began construction of new buildings as part of a $7-million program to increase bed capacity to more than 650 and enlarge its nurses' training school, research facilities, and outpatient department. The Mount Sinai Sanatorium in Ste. Agathe, a constituent agency of the Montreal Federation of Jewish Community Services, opened a new diagnostic and treatment wing as a memorial to its late president, Dr. Louis S. Eidinger. The new Maimonides Hospital and Home for the Aged in Côte St. Luc, built at a cost of $4,562,000, was opened in November with facilities for 248 residents and 75 day-care patients. It included a hospital wing, a synagogue, and equipment for occupational therapy.

The $5-million expansion of the Jewish Home for the Aged and Baycrest Hospital in the suburbs of Toronto was completed. The new building was to be solely a residence for the aged, while the older building, on an adjoining site, was converted into a hospital for the aged and chronically ill. The capacity of the home was increased from 200 to 355, and hospital accommodations from 87 to 180 beds.

In October construction began of Hillel Lodge in Ottawa, a $500,000 home for 25 elderly persons. In Chomedey, a suburb of Montreal, a new 110-bed Jewish convalescent hospital to cost $1,350,000 was being erected.

Zionism and Relations with Israel

The Zionist Organization of Canada (ZOC) reported in February that there were 1,500 Canadian Jews in Israel. Of 242 Canadian Jews who settled in Israel in 1963, 45 per cent were born in Canada.

State of Israel bonds to the value of $5,105,650 were sold in 1964.

In July the Montreal Jewish Music Council, together with Les Jeunesses Musicales de Canada and Amitiés Culturelles Canada-Francais-Israel, arranged for a choral ensemble to visit Israel and take part in the Zimriyah World Assembly of Choirs in July. The French Canadian group, Les Chanteurs de Québec-Chorale Folklorique, comprised 66 vocalists chosen by Les Jeunesses Musicales de Canada from French-speaking folklore groups and
included a number of Jews, English-speaking Canadians, Canadian Indians, and Eskimos. The choral group received a special grant from the Quebec ministry of cultural affairs for the project. It was conducted by Professor Fernand Gratton of the University of Montreal and directed by Wilfred Pelletier, representing the Quebec provincial government.

At the 15th annual meeting of shareholders of Canpal Canadian-Israel Trading Company held in July, it was reported that since its formation Canpal had granted $13,247,396 in loans and credits to Israeli enterprises and had been active in stimulating trade with Israel.

During the year trouble developed in Supersol Ltd., a Canadian company operating supermarkets in Israel. In June it became known that there was a shortage in the company's accounts, estimated at over a million dollars. Israeli authorities undertook an investigation, but in July a fire destroyed the company's records. At the end of that month Israel arrested the managing director, a former Detroiter named Alan Finberg, on charges of forgery, embezzlement, and arson. In October Charles Bronfman, Canadian chairman of the board of directors, announced the dismissal of the company's president, Bertram Loeb, for refusing to cooperate with the investigation or go to Israel to testify.

In August ZOC announced arrangements with the General Mortgage bank in Tel-Aviv for mortgage loans to Canadian Jews settling in Israel of up to $4,800, repayable over 15 years, with no payments on principal required for the first three years.

In October the six-story Canada building of the chemistry faculty of Technion was completed in Haifa at a cost of $1 million, with funds raised by the Canadian Technion Society.

The Knesseth Israel Chevra Mishnayoth congregation of Winnipeg, whose members had moved to new suburban areas and whose 49-year-old synagogue was demolished to make room for a municipal housing development, contributed the proceeds of the sale of the old synagogue site for a synagogue to serve new immigrants in the Negev. The congregation also gave the Negev synagogue, which assumed the same name, four of its Torah scrolls.

**Personalia**

McGill University announced in December the appointments of Samuel Bronfman and Bernard M. Alexander as members of its board of governors, the first Jews on that body. Sir George Williams University in Montreal named Allan Bronfman to its board of governors. Sydney Hermant, a former senate member of the University of Toronto, became a member of its board of governors. Max Wyman was named vice-president of the University of Alberta.

The Canadian government appointed Mrs. Saul Hayes, past president of the National Council of Jewish Women of Canada, as a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations. Max Wershof of the government's department of external affairs was also a member of the delegation.

Air Commodore Maurice Lipton was promoted to the rank of air vice-
marshall of the Royal Canadian Air Force and assigned to the North American air defense command in August.

The Canadian Labor Congress appointed Carl Goldenberg as permanent arbitrator of jurisdictional disputes between its affiliates. The nonoperating railway workers unions appointed David Lewis as their representative on the conciliation board set up by the government to settle a dispute with the railroad companies. The government appointed Judge Nathan T. Nemetz as an arbitrator between the Fisheries and United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union and the fish-canning and -processing companies.

Kenneth D. Sobell, an active member of the Toronto Jewish community, was appointed by the Ontario provincial government as chairman of the Housing Corporation.

George Simon, mayor of Alexandria, Ont., from 1914 to 1929 and from 1933 until his death, died in February at 77. In March Israel Rabinovitch, editor-in-chief of the Montreal Jewish Daily Eagle for 40 years and a well-known musicologist, died at 69; Dr. Maxwell Rady, well-known Winnipeg physician and active communal worker, died at 70, and John Adaskin, internationally known musician and executive secretary of the Canadian Music Center, died at 55. Egmont Frankel, steel and construction executive, who was the first president of the central region of CJC in 1934, died in Toronto in May at 71. Louis Benjamin, lawyer, journalist, and author in Yiddish, English, and French, died in Montreal in June at 74. Robert Soren, Zionist leader and business executive, died in Toronto in July at 67. Israel Medres, author and member of the editorial staff of the Jewish Daily Eagle for 40 years, died in Montreal in August at the age of 70. In September Jack Steinberg, executive director of the Histadrut campaign in Winnipeg, past president of the Winnipeg Council of CJC, and founder and past president of the Canadian Unity Council and of the Winnipeg Jewish Community Choir and Orchestra, died at 68; Ben Sheps, a founder of the CJC, member of its board of governors, and active in many phases of Jewish community life in Winnipeg, died at 84, and Abe W. Miller, lawyer, former alderman of the city of Edmonton, and member of the Alberta provincial legislature from 1955 to 1959, died at 67.

Isaac Cohen, pioneer member of the Jewish community in Kingston, Ont., former member of the Kingston board of education and city council, and active in Jewish community affairs for many years, also died in September at 91. David Korman, several times mayor of the town of Englehart in Northern Ontario, died in November at 84, as did Menahem Kraicer, director of the Ontario region of JIAS of Canada for 10 years and director of the UHS office in Israel since 1951, in Tel-Aviv at 62.

LOUIS ROSENBERG