

Domestic Affairs

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY showed little progress in 1976. Figures for the last quarter of the year, released in late November, indicated, for example, that business investment (apart from residential construction) fell at the equivalent of an annual rate of 22.8 per cent. Judith Maxwell, a senior economist of the C.D. Howe Research Institute, stated, "The momentum is simply not there. Canada has little hope [in 1977] of attaining a rate of economic growth close to its long-term average of 4½% to 5%."

The country was plagued by numerous strikes during the year, including a national day of protest by organized labor against the government's anti-inflation program.

The rise in the cost of living for the period between December 1975 and December 1976 was 5.8 per cent. This compared with the 9.5 per cent registered during 1975 and seemed to indicate that the anti-inflation program was having some success. The cost-of-living index, which has a 1971 base of 100, stood at 152.7 in December 1976. This meant goods and services costing \$10 in 1971 would have cost \$15.27 in December 1976.

The average unemployment rate for the entire year was 7.3 per cent. For each month, there was an average of 736,000 jobless.

The victory of the separatist Parti Québécois (PQ) in November 1976 surprised even the most ardent René Levesque supporters, and posed a threat to Canadian unity. The PQ won 41 per cent of the vote and 69 of 110 seats in the Quebec legislature, ousting the Liberal government which had ruled Quebec since 1970. Yet, polls showed that only 18 per cent of Quebec's population favored independence. Even the most dedicated backers of the PQ felt that complete independence, including a separate army, monetary system, and foreign policy, was an impossibility in the short term. Some PQ officials spoke of a "middle road" for Quebec: neither the status quo nor total independence.

A Gallup poll taken at the end of 1976 indicated a plunge in the popularity of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government. Instead of an expected gain in the poll as a result of the separatist victory in the Quebec elections on November 15, Trudeau's Liberal party suffered a jolting setback. The new survey showed 47

per cent of respondents favoring the Progressive Conservative party, 33 per cent the Liberals, 16 per cent supporting the mildly leftist New Democratic party, and 4 per cent for others. The outcome was the opposite of what had been expected in a time of unprecedented threat to national unity.

In 1976 the traditionally friendly relations between the United States and Canada suffered a setback. The victory of the Parti Québécois, which gave rise to fears of a splintered Canada, was a source of concern for strategists within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), who look to the Pentagon for direction. Levesque's stated aim to take over the asbestos industry in Quebec was also a source of Canadian-American irritation.

An issue which has created more tension between the two countries was the dispute over the Garrison diversion project in North Dakota, a \$550 million irrigation scheme which, Canada contended, would create flooding and pollution problems in Manitoba. Despite United States State Department claims to the contrary, the project, according to many experts, contravenes the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. Various departments of United States government have been debating whether the project should be terminated, and President Jimmy Carter, before his inauguration, had appointed a transitional team on environmental matters to consider the entire matter.

On January 1, 1977, Canada extended its fishing limits to 200 miles, and the United States was scheduled to do so two months later. Whereas land boundaries between the two countries were well-defined, there has never been a need to delineate coastal waters. It is expected that prolonged negotiation will be necessary before boundaries are established.

In 1976 a pipeline treaty between Canada and the United States, guaranteeing the free flow of oil through each other's territory, was initialed, but was not approved and signed because of doubts about the taxing powers of the provinces.

As a result of new legislation, which eliminated tax benefits for Canadian companies that had advertised in *Time*, the magazine discontinued its Canadian edition. Another area of dispute involved the airing of commercials on United States stations, which are picked up by Canadian cable TV firms.

Since March 1975, Judge Tom Berger has been conducting a one-man federal commission study to assess the possible social, environmental, and economic impact of a proposed pipeline, which would funnel gas from the Arctic to southern markets in the United States and Canada, on the Mackenzie River Valley. His report, expected in 1977, will serve as a guide to Ottawa decisions. In its scope and cost, the proposed pipeline dwarfs the construction, 91 years ago, of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At issue were two conflicting claims. On the one hand, the multi-national corporate structure wanted to insure security of energy supplies for hungry markets in southern Canada and the United States; on the other, native groups and their supporters wished to preserve traditional life-styles in the North.

Among a number of government scandals during the year was the revelation that the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., a Crown corporation and the government's

marketing arm for the CANDU nuclear reactor, had paid out nearly \$18 million in fees to "agents" in connection with the sale of reactors to South Korea and Argentina. There were accusations that the payments may have been bribes to South Korean and Argentinian officials to persuade them to buy CANDU.

The Olympic Games took place in Montreal in June 1976, and despite widely expressed fears about security and concern for the unfinished facilities, the games went off as scheduled at the cost of \$1.4 billion.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The surprising victory of the Parti Québécois was received by Jewish leaders with relative calm. Unquestionably, however, there was uncertainty and even fear in the Montreal Jewish community. Leon Teitelbaum, chairman of the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC), Eastern Region, warned against panic and suggested that it was a time for unity and levelheadedness. Widely deplored was the statement by Charles Bronfman, board chairman of Seagram's Ltd., just prior to the election that he would move the Seagram holdings out of Quebec in the event of a PQ victory. Some Jewish observers cautioned that PQ popularity had only increased by 11 per cent and that most of this margin resulted from widespread anti-Bourassa feelings that were generally shared by the Jewish community. Saul Hayes, who had served as executive director of CJC for nearly 40 years, commented: "This is a democracy and the will of the people have been heard. We are only entering a testing period. If we overact we are hurting our own cause."

In a brief to the Ontario commission reviewing property tax reforms in the province, CJC, Central Region, indicated that the proposal to remove the tax-exempt status of charitable organizations in Ontario would strain the fragile financial base of most community agencies to the breaking point. The exemption now covers a wide range of institutions from synagogues, hospitals, and the "Y" to private day schools and all other nonprofit, community-based agencies with charitable registration numbers. Responding to widespread criticism of the proposed reforms, Premier William Davis asserted that charitable organizations, private schools, and nonprofit institutions will be protected from proposals calling for full property taxes. In a letter to the *Canadian Jewish News*, November 1976, Davis wrote: "I believe that it is simply unfair and inaccurate to suggest that our government would allow the tax status of any of these institutions to change in a fashion that would impede the tremendous contribution which they made to the fabric of Ontario's society."

"Mosaic," the only commercial Jewish television program in Toronto, went off the air. CITY TV management claimed that lack of community interest and a concomitant dearth of advertising revenue caused its demise. "Mosaic" had an estimated viewing audience of about 6,000 in its initial broadcasts. The show, which

lasted for about three years, featured music, interview, and news insight programs, with special emphasis on Israeli life and culture.

In December 1976 a major reorganization took place affecting Montreal's 20,000 Sephardi Jews. Two years in the planning and conceived at least three years before that, the *Communauté Sepharade du Québec*, as it will be called, will act as the coordinating body for the religious, social, cultural, and educational needs of the Francophone Sephardim.

In 1976 the Toronto Jewish community contributed close to \$50 million for local, national, and international causes. The United Israel Appeal (UIA) of Canada has been remitting to Israel the largest amount of funds in the world on a per capita basis, and, next to the United States, the largest amount regardless of population. UIA of Canada's income in 1975 was \$2.25 million larger than in 1974, and Canada was one of the few countries in the world to have recorded a larger pledge and cash flow position over the previous year.

The 1976 Toronto Israel Bonds campaign was expected to yield \$18 million—the largest sum collected by the community, except for 1973. The estimated final cash total for the country was \$30 million.

Demographic Data

The annual report of the social planning committee of CJC, Central Region noted that the Toronto community was getting older. Median age was 33.8 years, compared with 26.3 in the general community. Those over 65 represented 12 per cent of the Jewish population, compared to 9 per cent in the general community. By the mid-1980s, the over-65 age group was expected to be about 15 per cent of the total. Data indicated that, as a result of the low birthrate, the Jewish population in Canada might be reaching zero population growth. The proportion of children among Jews—21 per cent—was 30 per cent below the corresponding national mean.

On the question of Jewish identity, the report said that synagogue affiliation was only 45 per cent. Jewish family structures were found to be undergoing dramatic changes, with growing instability in Jewish family life. Separation or divorce affected one family in four. About 17 per cent of adults were single or single heads of families, a higher proportion than in the general community.

The annual report of CJC's social planning committee stated that one in four Jews married a gentile. A study of intermarriage in Montreal conducted by Dr. Jean-Claude Lasry, a researcher in the department of psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, and Evelyn Bloomfield-Shachter, a student, was released in October 1976. They examined the records of 1,667 marriages between the years 1962 and 1972 in which at least one partner was Jewish, gathered from two Orthodox synagogues and the Civil Office for Nonreligious Marriages, created in 1969. The authors found that, while Ashkenazi Jews had the highest rate of endogamy (marrying within the group) in Canada, North African Jewish settlers had an intermarriage rate of 50 per cent. They stated: "The Ashkenazic Jews in Montreal . . . even though

most of them are second and third generation citizens . . . [exhibit a] group cohesiveness that seems to have remained intact, even through successive generations." Ashkenazim who did not marry Ashkenazim partners were more likely to marry Christians than Jews. Jewish men showed a much higher intermarriage rate than Jewish women (about four to one). Lasry and Bloomfield-Shachter believed that, as in Jewish communities throughout North America, intermarriage would have increased anyway with the acculturation process.

According to the CJC report, Jews enjoyed a higher median income than the general population, with a large percentage falling into the middle- and upper-income brackets, and a significant number having incomes in excess of \$25,000. Said the report: "The evidence indicates that the percentage of those suffering from poverty, or the stresses and strains of marginal incomes is approximately 6 per cent, whereas in the general population, these figures tend to double." The report also noted a growing tendency for Jewish women to pursue education after high school and to continue working after marriage, and, in many cases, after motherhood.

Women constituted about one-third of the total number of Jews in the labor force. A Montreal study, *The Poor Among Us: Project Genesis*, by Professor James Torczyner of McGill University, revealed that there were 20,000 Jewish poor in that city, 60 per cent of them in the Côté des Neiges area. His discussion highlighted three weaknesses in the Jewish community agency structure: inaccessibility of services to which the poor were entitled, dearth of community organization, and a lack of citizen participation by consumers of these services. The project, funded by a federal government grant, hoped to rectify these problems by establishing a storefront in Côté des Neiges to reach out to needy residents.

Immigration

A total of 456 Jewish immigrant families, numbering 1,105 persons, arrived in Toronto in 1975, according to the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services (JIAS); another 98 families arrived in the first quarter of 1976. Charles Kent, president of the JIAS, Central Region reported that of the 1975 newcomers, 324 families arrived from the Soviet Union and the rest from Rumania, Hungary, Morocco, and a range of other countries, including South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay. Maurice Benzcar, a caseworker with Jewish Immigrant Aid Services and a longtime observer of the immigrant scene of Toronto, claimed that the Russian Jewish immigrants have been more successful than the Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, or Chileans in becoming integrated into the community.

Changes in immigration regulations, introduced in the House of Commons by the minister of manpower and immigration, included antidiscrimination provisions, which preclude barring immigrants on racial grounds. According to the minister, "An immediate level or quota to be sought would be about 140,000 immigrants a year—the average yearly inflow since the Second World War." Immigrants now admitted as sponsored dependents of Canadian residents would be relabeled "family

class," and this category would be broadened to permit parents of Canadian citizens to enter regardless of age. At present, only parents who were at least 60 years of age, or widowed, or unable to work were accepted. Also proposed was a category known as refugees. This covers persons allowed into the country on humanitarian grounds and codifies a 1970 cabinet rule that Canada define refugees as does the United Nations.

Jewish Education

The proposed integration of the Associated Hebrew Schools Junior High into the North York Public System—negotiations for which had been going on over a two-and-a-half-year period—were quashed when Minister of Education Thomas Wells ruled that religious studies must be optional within any school operating in the public system. The directors of the Associated Hebrew Schools of Toronto rejected this condition. The ministry of education appeared eager to provide support for some form of Jewish education in the public schools; but the method for doing so has not yet been discovered within the framework of the present law.

In October 1976 the general-studies teachers at Bialik Hebrew day school in Toronto signed a contract with their board, which was a landmark document in Jewish education. For the first time, the principle of teacher tenure, codified grievance procedures, and certain fringe benefits—status issues long achieved in the public sector—were recognized. Similar settlements, just short of formal ratification, were reached at Etz Chaim schools, the United Synagogue day school, and the Community Hebrew Academy of Toronto. Only the Associated Hebrew Schools of Toronto, with some 150 general-studies teachers of a total 300 in the five institutions, failed to hammer out a contract. In November 1976 the teachers of the Associated Hebrew Schools lodged a complaint with the Ontario Labor Relations Board, charging their employers with unfair labor practices. Some 60 of the school's general-studies teachers voted, with 90 per cent supporting the strike alternative.

Since its origin in 1973, the University of Toronto's Jewish-studies program has seen enrollment nearly double from 300 to about 500 students. More than 50 undergraduate courses were offered. The Jewish-studies department consisted of 23 professors from eight different disciplines. Laila Klein, chairman of the Jewish Studies' Course Union pointed out, however, that the Jewish community of Toronto, with its many interests and commitments, apparently placed a low priority on Jewish studies. Funds for needed expansion, the introduction of new courses, and the establishment of chairs were scarce.

Allocations totaling \$5,760,000 were approved by the executive of the Toronto Jewish Congress for the Toronto Jewish school system and for local and national Jewish agencies and services, to cover the budget year July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977. These funds, raised through the annual United Jewish Appeal campaign, totaled, \$734,168 more than the year before, but were \$508,027 short of the sum requested by beneficiaries.

Community Relations

The July/August 1976 issue of *En Route*, published by Southam Murray for Air Canada, carried a travel story about Jordan with a map showing Palestine as the southern extension of Syria and omitting Israel and, indeed, any name for the area. The issue was subsequently withdrawn from circulation and removed from all Air Canada planes. The issue of September/October carried an apology by Air Canada and the publishers of *En Route* for the "erroneous and offensive map" in the preceding issue.

In August 1976 an ad appeared in the Maclean-Hunter business publication, *Construction Today/Middle East*, which had been placed by a British firm seeking "first class Muslim applicants" for a construction project near Mecca. In response to protests, the company agreed to comply with the requirements of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, which prohibits the publication of advertisements stating a specification or preference for employment.

The Canadian Jewish community was surprised at press reports that the Canadian High Commission in London was issuing religious validation certificates "at the request of persons who voluntarily make the decision to submit to the admission criteria of Arab countries." Critics charged the government was bowing to the Arab economic boycott of Israel and infringing on the civil liberties of Canadian citizens by providing this service. Yielding to a nationwide outcry, Ottawa declared in August that it was abandoning the short-lived practice. An external affairs department spokesman said, "It is evident that it was an unnecessary and inappropriate practice and has been stopped." He was unable to say, however, how many of these certificates had been issued in the last few months.

Yvon Charbonneau, head of the Quebec French Catholic teachers union, upon his return from a meeting of the International Association Against Racial Intolerance, in Tripoli, Libya, stated that it was incumbent on Quebec teachers to instill anti-Zionist sentiments in the minds of their pupils. Commenting on this statement, Archbishop of Montreal, Msgr. Paul Gregoire, declared in a letter to the Canadian Jewish Congress, Eastern Region, "You can rest assured that our Church will strongly oppose any overtures to foment division between citizens and to set up Catholics against Jews. Such an attitude is diametrically opposed to our beliefs and our pursuit for human fraternity."

The CJC national religious committee, in conjunction with the Canadian Catholic Conference and the Canadian Council of Churches, unanimously approved the establishment of an interreligious liaison committee. Its aim was to enhance communication between the three religious groups and to create a greater understanding of their respective religious perspectives. Among the main aims of the National Council of Religion was to convey to Christian groups the religious and social importance of the State of Israel within the totality of Jewish thought and life. For the last three years the three religious groups have met independently. This was the first attempt to convene a joint body in order to establish a universal, humanistic

religious perspective on several important global issues.

Three members of the antisemitic Western Guard were scheduled to appear in a Toronto court early in 1977 to have a date set for their trial. Provincial Judge S.G. Tinker committed Donald Andrews, Dawyd Zarytshansky, and Wayne Elliott for trial after hearing four days of testimony by policy and police witnesses. The three were charged with arson, conspiracy to hurl smoke bombs into Varsity Stadium, Toronto, when the Israeli Olympic soccer team played in July, and possession of explosives. Jewish community spokesmen believed that the Western Guard may have been responsible for a series of antisemitic daubings on synagogues in the summer of 1976.

New human-rights legislation was introduced in the House of Commons by the federal minister of justice. Under the proposed legislation, the government would establish a five- to nine-member Human Rights Commission with power to investigate complaints of discrimination. The proposed legislation would ban discrimination on grounds of race, color, national or ethnic origin, religion, age, sex, marital status, or physical handicap. The antidiscrimination measures would apply to the activities of all federal departments and agencies and to any business or industry under federal jurisdiction, such as chartered banks, airlines, and railways. Hate messages, recorded and transmitted over federally-regulated telephone systems like Bell Canada, would be outlawed. The bill would further empower the Human Rights Commission to issue a cease and desist order against any person or group engaging in a hate campaign by telephone; failure to comply would be in contempt of court.

The Human Rights Commission would have wide-ranging powers to investigate and initiate complaints of discrimination, as well as to try to "conciliate" such disputes. If the commission failed in the latter effort, it would be empowered to set up tribunals to adjudicate such cases and issue enforceable orders. Here, too, failure to comply could be in contempt of court. One provision allowed for group complaints, permitting an individual or association to start action on behalf of a category of complainants. For example, a union or association could move on behalf of one or more of its members, so that an individual would not have to file a complaint in isolation.

Soviet Jewry

Many community organizations continued to agitate on behalf of Soviet Jews, among them the Group of 35, the Committee for Soviet Jewry in Montreal and Toronto, the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, and the Canadian Committee of Lawyers and Jurists for Soviet Jewry. Protests took the form of rallies, silent vigils, benefit concerts, dramatic presentations, newspaper advertisements, etc. As in previous years, a special Rosh Ha-shanah program, arranged by Rabbi Allan M. Langner, chairman of the CJC national religious department, was beamed to Soviet Russia.

The Canadian Committee of Lawyers and Jurists for Soviet Jewry presented its annual human-rights award to Secretary of State John Roberts in recognition of his "leadership, dedication and efforts in the humanitarian cause of championing the rights of Soviet Jewry under law." Until his recent appointment to the cabinet, he was chairman of the all-party Parliamentary Committee for Soviet Jewry.

In July representatives of Concerned Doctors for Mikhail Shtern and the Canadian Committee of Lawyers and Jurists for Soviet Jewry met in Ottawa with Minister of Health and Welfare Marc Lalonde to ask help for Dr. Shtern, a Jewish prisoner of conscience in the Soviet Union.

Zionism and Israel

The 1976 Montreal Olympics were preceded by a meeting of tribute to the memory of the 11 Israeli athletes who had been slain at the 1972 Olympics in Munich. All requests to have the tribute as part of the opening ceremonies at the games had been refused by the organizing committee. A capacity crowd attended the services at Montreal's Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, which seats over 1,700 persons. An additional 3,000 persons or so viewed the service on closed-circuit television. Among those present were Prime Minister Trudeau, numerous dignitaries, the entire Israeli team, representatives of several national teams, and members of the immediate families of the slain athletes.

Canadian Pacific Airlines suspended its service to and from Israel because of severe financial losses during five years of operation. As a result of the suspension, El Al applied for approval to schedule additional flights to and from Canada, and to use 747s (jumbo jets) on this service. Under an existing agreement, El Al was limited to no more than three flights a week from Canada.

After 55 years of independent activity, the Labor Zionist Movement of Canada merged with the Ahdut Ha-avodah-Po'alei Zion party. The integration, six years in the planning, made Canada the last country in the world to consolidate its Labor Zionist associations. The new alliance brought the total membership of all Labor Zionist groups in Canada to between 5,000 and 6,000. The combined youth movements had 750 members.

Zionist leaders and a spokesman at the Israel embassy in Ottawa expressed concern at the rising number of Israelis emigrating to Canada. According to statistics released by the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration, 1,668 Israelis immigrated in 1975, compared with 1,082 in 1974—a jump of more than 50 per cent at a time when immigration in general was on the decrease. It was estimated that some 25,000 Israelis resided in Canada, most of them in Toronto and Montreal. According to Yitzhak Sagee, head of the Israel Aliyah Centre in Toronto, 284 Canadians emigrated to Israel in 1975—163 through the Montreal office, 102 via the Toronto office, and 19 by way of the Vancouver office.

The UN Conference on Human Settlements, known as the Habitat Conference, opened in Vancouver, B.C., on May 31, 1976 (AJYB, 1977 [Vol. 77], pp. 121–22).

The Canada-Israel Committee (CIC) condemned the Palestine Liberation Organization for its destructive introduction of political issues. "The PLO and its Arab bloc supporters are seeking to pervert [Habitat's] objectives by manipulating the conference for their own immoral purposes," said CIC cochairman Norman May. The Vancouver Jewish community arranged an exhibit near the conference center, depicting the achievements of Israel in human settlement matters. A rally in support of the United Nations and its "true principles," Habitat and its "real goals," and the State of Israel was held on June 9 in Vancouver. Some 1,500 persons attended.

Arab Boycott

External Affairs Minister Donald Jamieson announced a two-fold program to blunt the impact of the Arab boycott of Israel on the Canadian economy. The new policy would deny government aid to companies complying with the boycott. Jamieson said the withdrawal of federal-support programs, such as financing, market information, and assistance from trade commissions, would impose very serious hardships on complying firms. The government would also publicize the names of companies that bow to boycott requests. Jamieson said the measures would apply to deals in which a Canadian firm would be required to do any of the following: engage in discrimination based on the race, national or ethnic origin, or the religion of any Canadian or any other individual; refuse to purchase from, or sell to, any other Canadian firm; refuse to sell Canadian goods to any country; refrain from purchasing goods from any country. Herb Gray, a former minister in the Trudeau cabinet, deplored the lack of federal legislation. He asserted that the government's approach would create unnecessary tension between the business community and the public-at-large, and that no official guidelines have as yet been formally given the business community about how firms should conduct themselves when asked to comply with the boycott. Early in January 1977 it was reported that guidelines designed to implement the government policy would shortly be forthcoming.

Publications

A Rabbi's Reflections on the Contemporary Scene (Ktav), by Rabbi Maurice Cohen of Shaare Zion Congregation in Montreal, is a collection of 99 brief essays, most of which originally appeared in the congregational bulletin. In *As It Happened* (McLelland & Stewart), Barbara Frum offered a selection of interviews from her well-known radio program. *Corner Store* (Queenston House), by Bess Kaplan, attempts to record events in Winnipeg a generation ago through the eyes of a young girl. *Jewish Life in Canada* (Hurtig Publishers), a joint effort by artist William Kurelek and historian Abraham Arnold, presents a many-sided, colorful story of Jewish life in Canada, from the earliest days to our own time. Naim Kattan's novel *Farewell Babylon* (McLelland & Stewart) is concerned with Jewish life in Baghdad, Iraq, the author's place of birth and childhood. Shloime Wiseman of Montreal

published in Israel his Hebrew translation from the Greek of *The Dialogues of Epictetus*. Books of poetry included *Epigrams* (DC Books), by Louis Dedek, veteran poet and educator, and Irving Layton's *For My Brother Jesus* (McLelland & Stewart). Layton's poems excoriate Christianity for its antisemitic tendencies and for robbing Jews of the essential Jesus by transmuting him into a life-denying theological figure.

Mordechai Richler's first book for children, *Jacob Two-Two Meets the Hooded Fang*, was the winner of the first annual Ruth Schwartz Children's Book Award.

Personalia

Named to the Order of Canada as a Companion was David Lewis, former national leader of the New Democratic party. Named as officers were Professor Maxwell Cohen, prominent in the field of law, and poet Irving Layton. Made members of the Order were Sam Sniderman, head of Sam the Record Man chain; Meyer Goldstein, probation and parole officer with the Ontario ministry of corrections in Kirkland Lake, and I.C. Pollack, prominent merchant of Ste. Foy, Quebec.

Norman Vickar, who was appointed minister of industry and commerce of Saskatchewan, was the first Jewish cabinet minister in the history of the province. Sydney Harris, national president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, was appointed a judge in the criminal division of the provincial court. Rosalie Silberman Abella, at 29, became the youngest female appointee to the Ontario provincial court's family division, and the first Jewish woman in Ontario to be named to a judgeship. The city that has been called more Jewish than Jerusalem, the Montreal suburb Côté St. Luc, elected Bernard Lang as mayor. Saul Nosanchuk, a prominent member of the Jewish community of Windsor, was appointed a provincial court judge. Morley Rosenberg was elected mayor of Kitchener.

The University of Saskatchewan conferred an honorary doctor of law degree on J.M. Goldenberg of Saskatoon, one of the province's most distinguished barristers. Emil Fackenheim, eminent Canadian philosopher and theologian, was recipient of a Killan senior research scholarship from the Canada Council, awarded yearly to career scholars in the field of the humanities, social sciences, and interdisciplinary subjects linked to the sciences and medicine. The scholarship, valued between \$25,000 and \$30,000, will enable Fackenheim to write a book tentatively entitled, *Foundations of Future Jewish Thought*. Haifa University announced the establishment of a chair in Jewish philosophy honoring Rabbi Gunther Plaut of Toronto, who was expected to begin teaching in the 1978-79 academic year, dividing his time equally between Haifa and Toronto.

In 1976 Canadian Jewry mourned the loss of Melech Ravitch (83) of Montreal, internationally known Yiddish poet, essayist, and lecturer; Samuel Moscovitch, Q.C. (72), Montreal corporation lawyer and mayor of Suburban Côté St. Luc since 1963, the first Jewish mayor ever elected in the Province of Quebec; Fred Mendel (87) of Saskatoon, one of the founders of the local art gallery and recipient of the

Order of Canada; Arthur Harris (69) of Toronto, prominent B'nai B'rith and community leader; Arthur Weinstock (71) of Toronto, an active participant in all aspects of Jewish community life; Leonard Wolfe (56) of Toronto, a well known Jewish community leader; Lipa Green (77), well known for his work with the Labor Zionists (Farband), the Jewish Vocational Service, and the Jewish Public Library; Dorothy Dworkin (86) of Toronto, first president of Mount Sinai Hospital's Women's Auxiliary; Esther Elkin (86) of Montreal, cowinner of the 1975 Samuel Bronfman medal, the highest award for Jewish communal work, who had been a founder of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, the National Council of Jewish Women in Montreal, and the Women's Auxiliary of the Hebrew Orphans Home; Herman Sivitz (95) of Toronto, well known for his work in the Free Jewish Dispensary in the years before World War I and for his travel agency which brought thousands of Jewish immigrants into Canada; Harry S. Rosenberg (76) of Toronto, former president of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto and an officer of Mount Sinai Hospital; Rabbi Abraham M. Babb of Peterborough, Ont., who had served a number of smaller Canadian communities.

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