Despite a year of unusual political achievement, Prime Minister Trudeau’s Liberal government appeared to be out of favor with the electorate in 1981. After Trudeau secured the agreement of nine out of ten provinces to transform the 114-year-old British North America act into a fully Canadian constitution, a Gallup poll jolted the Liberal leadership; it showed the Liberals trailing the Progressive Conservatives by four points among decided voters. An ambitious energy program was begun, following the agreement of the provinces that produced the nation’s oil to a policy of compromise and accommodation. Any political benefit to the Liberals, however, was largely nullified by a severe recession. With 70 per cent of Canadian trade tied to the American market, the downturn in the United States economy meant hard times for Canadian businesses. Real GNP growth in 1981 was projected at one to two per cent. The year ended with unemployment at 8.6 per cent and inflation at 12.6 per cent.

There was a widespread feeling among Canadians that the United States dominated their country economically, polluted it with acid rain, and bullied it in the area of foreign policy. But Canada was coming of age. As a resource-rich country in a resource-hungry age, Canada would no longer accept being treated as the 51st American state.

Jewish Community

Demography

The Jewish population of Canada in 1981 was estimated at 308,000. Leading Jewish centers were Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Ottawa.

The Canadian office of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds announced the initiation of a national Jewish population study, funded by a grant from Secretary of State Jim Fleming’s multi-culturalism directorate. The project aimed at compiling a national Jewish census. This was to be followed by an examination of communal needs.

With little fanfare, the Winnipeg Jewish community had been absorbing a steady stream of Soviet Jewish immigrants; since 1974 approximately 300 families had been
resettled in Winnipeg. The Jewish Child and Family Service, supported financially by the Winnipeg Jewish Community Council, took the lead in the resettlement process. New arrivals were provided with orientation as well as basic needs, including housing. On average, most families became self-sufficient within three months.

As a result of an influx of newcomers, the Jewish population of Edmonton and Calgary had grown to 3,500–4,000 and 6,000–7,000, respectively.

Communal Activities

Irwin Cotler, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC), hailed the constitutional accord struck between the federal government and the nine provinces as “a notable achievement.” He warned, however, that the “notwithstanding” clause in the charter, which allowed any province to bypass guarantees of freedom, posed a potential threat to Jews and other groups. He stated, “The theory of the charter is that the rights of the people will precede the power of government, but the ‘notwithstanding’ clause reserves power for governments to override these rights.”

According to CJC executive vice-president Alan Rose, the Canadian government had agreed to accept 184 Argentine Jewish political prisoners whose release from jail was being negotiated.

Rose Wolfe, past president of the Toronto Jewish Congress (TJC), warned that enormous financial problems lay ahead for Toronto’s Jewish community. She said that the rising costs of Jewish education and social services, and the expenditures involved in counteracting antisemitic forces, were imposing a heavy financial burden that would increase due to government cutbacks in spending for social benefits and health services.

Wolfe noted the changing makeup of Toronto Jewry since the World War II period. Waves of immigration had brought European Holocaust survivors, Sephardic North Africans, Israelis, Russians, South Africans, and Quebecers into the community. “They come from different cultures with varying degrees of identification with our way of life,” Wolfe said, “and we have not done a particularly good job in helping to integrate them. . . . The Israelis are completely alienated, and we are struggling with the problem of the Russians who know nothing of our system . . . of Jewishness.”

Only 50 per cent of the 5,500 Soviet Jewish immigrants in Toronto had any Jewish affiliation. This was one of the findings of a TJC survey taken to determine how effectively Russian Jews were being integrated into the fabric of Jewish communal life. The survey revealed that formal Jewish education was being provided to 205 children, and that some 100 immigrant families attended holiday celebrations at synagogues.

A total of $6,708,632 was allocated for local and national services by TJC for the July 1980-June 1981 budget year. This represented a 2.4 per cent increase over the previous year. (However, because expenditures were lower than anticipated, the increase amounted to 7.5 per cent over what was actually spent the year before. Remaining funds were sent to Israel.) In presenting his report to the executive, TJC
treasurer Murray Segal said that the committee "was faced with especially difficult challenges of recognizing the community's responsibility and commitment to Israel; of funding the budgetary requirements of the local and national agencies; and of recommending allocations of those local and national agencies not exceeding a global limit of five per cent over expenditures during the past year." Of the total allocations, $3,695,470 went for education; $1,238,460 to local agencies; $449,750 to TJC for administration; $1,390,152 to national agencies; and $39,800 for special items. In the national allocations, CJC was granted $528,973 for national programs, $493,465 for immigrant relief, and $22,080 for Network. The Jewish Immigrant Aid Service received $147,807.

The 1981 Montreal Combined Jewish Appeal recorded a 9.7 per cent increase in contributions over the previous year. The total raised was the highest ever in Montreal, excluding 1973, the year of the Yom Kippur War. The number of contributors was about 35,000.

Employment opportunities were a critical factor in determining whether young Jewish men and women remained in Quebec, according to a survey conducted by Montreal's community programming department of the Allied Jewish Community Services. The survey, involving a sample of 500 young people aged 18 to 35, showed that a majority (59 per cent) planned to stay in Quebec. However, 30 per cent remained undecided on their future in the province.

The number of disabled Jews across Canada was said to be about 36,000, with 12,000 to 14,000 residing in the metropolitan Toronto area. In Toronto the mentally handicapped had access to the Reena Foundation, which provided a broad variety of services. For other disabled Jews throughout Canada, the situation was very bleak.

CJC set up a national law and social action committee to focus on the needs of the handicapped, the aged, and the poor in the Jewish community. At its initial meeting, Fred Zemans of Toronto, the chairman, said that the requirements of the elderly for residential help were growing every day. He disclosed that Jewish social agencies in Toronto were dealing with an increasing number of elderly people abandoned by younger family members. The majority of the Jewish elderly were women, many of whom were living below the poverty line.

The Toronto vocational rehabilitation center of Jewish Vocational Service (JVS) continued its activities. In a 19-week program, approximately 65 people were taught new skills and work habits. About 20 per cent of those in the program were physically handicapped; 80 per cent suffered emotional disorders. With the encouragement and support of the Ontario government, the vocational rehabilitation center was gradually being opened to all Torontonians. About 50 agencies in the area referred their discharged patients to the JVS center.

The Ottawa Jewish community paid tribute to Canada's six Jewish senators—David Croll, Sidney Buckwold, Carl Goldenberg, Jack Austin, Jack Marshall, and Nathan Nurgitz—at the annual public service division dinner of the United Jewish Appeal.
"You can still be Jewish and live in a small community," Mark Scharf of Barrie told participants from across Canada who attended the first small communities conference in Oshawa. Many topics were discussed at the gathering, which was sponsored by the small communities committee of CJC. Among the participants were Jews from Owen Sound, Sudbury, Barrie, Burlington, Brantford, Sarnia, Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, Niagara Falls, and Oshawa.

Community Relations

The financially troubled Canadian Council of Christians and Jews (CCCJ) reported a deficit of $250,000 in 1980. In 1981 the deficit was expected to be $400,000. Nevertheless, CCCJ's president, Victor Goldbloom, and the newly-appointed fund-raising chairman, George Cohon, president of McDonald's Restaurants of Canada, were hopeful that the financial situation would improve.

The much hailed charter of rights of the new Canadian constitution contained a serious flaw in the view of CJC. Section 2 of the charter, which guaranteed "freedom of expression," could give a license to racists to peddle hatred without any legal restraint. CJC's committee on the Canadian constitution, headed by Maxwell Cohen, asked Parliament to provide a qualifying clause that would align the charter with the UN covenant on civil and political rights, which removed race-hatred dissemination from the category of a protected right.

Ernest Zundel, 42, a Toronto artist of German descent, was identified as the principal author, publisher, and distributor of a large quantity of neo-Nazi material. He had been turning out Nazi hate literature for 18 years, but was believed to have little support among Canada's German community. A two-hour demonstration outside Zundel's house climaxed a community-wide anti-Nazi rally.

The Jewish War Veterans (JWV) of Canada asked the federal government to establish a special branch of the justice ministry to "institute a study of law and conventions as a basis for a public report on war crimes prosecution possibilities in Canada." JWV pointed out that Nazis implicated in the Holocaust were living in Canada as Canadian citizens. JWV alleged that these Nazis had succeeded "by lies and deceit in continuing to take refuge in our country, thereby gaining immunity from deportation and trial." CJC also submitted a brief asking for the removal of legal impediments to the prosecution of Nazi war criminals resident in Canada.

For the second time within a year, the House of Commons passed a motion condemning the Ku Klux Klan.

Hugh McCullum, editor of the United Church Observer, expressed regret for the publication of an antisemitic letter.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee adopted a resolution condemning the planned publication in the Ukraine of Judaism and Zionism—Adherents of Racism, by Trofym Kichko, a notorious antisemite. The Committee charged that Soviet authorities were attempting to sow discord between the Jewish and Ukrainian communities in Canada and elsewhere.
Exactly a year after the Beth Shalom synagogue in Edmonton was burned down, the culprit, 32-year-old Daniel Kautz, was sentenced to four years in jail. The Shaar Shalom synagogue in Chomedey, Quebec was desecrated by vandals. As congregants arrived at the synagogue for Saturday morning services, they found the exterior walls covered with Nazi slogans and hate messages. Montreal's Bourret Avenue synagogue was also the target of antisemitic attacks.

Zionism and Israel

Close observers of Canadian external affairs, such as the Canada-Israel Committee (CIC), got a whiff of new winds in 1981 that indicated a deeper sympathy for the Palestinian cause and a willingness— unofficially—to deal with the PLO. There was, however, no indication that recognition would be extended to the PLO until it had demonstrated a willingness to accept the existence of the State of Israel.

During a “private” visit to Ottawa, Khaled al-Hassan, foreign affairs advisor to Yasir Arafat, met with top Canadian officials, including Michael Shenstone, assistant under-secretary of state of the bureau of African and Middle Eastern affairs. Shenstone affirmed Canada’s intention of developing substantial commercial links with the Arabs. He stated, however, that this would not affect Canada's traditional support for the security of Israel.

In January, during the general assembly of the United Nations, CIC took the Canadian government to task for two votes that were seen as prejudicing future negotiations on Jerusalem. CIC also blasted Canada's abstention on a resolution favoring the efforts of a committee working for the “inalienable rights of the Palestinians.”

On his trip to the Middle East in November, Prime Minister Trudeau spelled out the prevailing attitudes in Ottawa. “There is no dialogue between the PLO and Canada at the present moment,” he noted, adding that such a dialogue, even if it did come, would not “destroy our friendship with Israel.” Trudeau also reiterated Canada’s opposition to Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Israel’s annexation of Jerusalem.

In a move to broaden its commitment to Project Renewal, the United Jewish Appeal of metropolitan Toronto undertook to twin itself to the central Israel village of Beit Dagan.

The labor Zionist movement in Canada celebrated its 75th anniversary at the Borochov Center in Toronto.

The fourth annual Israel Day in Toronto attracted a crowd that exceeded 22,000. Sponsored by the Canadian Zionist Federation, central region, the event included various presentations by Toronto day school students. A special award was given to the mayor of Amsterdam, Win Polak, who was present, and to the Dutch people, who played a large role in protecting Jews during World War II.

The Canadian Zionist Federation (CZF) was making a concerted effort to boost its membership past 50,000. If this goal were achieved, Canada would be able to send at least 20 delegates, a record number, to the world Zionist congress in Jerusalem.
in December 1982. At the last congress, in 1978, 17 Canadian delegates, representing 45,000 CZF members, attended.

A Palestine Information Office, operating out of the headquarters of the French teachers' union, opened in Montreal. It was affiliated with the Palestine Information Office in Ottawa, which was part of Arab League operation in that city. The Palestine Information Office, in conjunction with the local Arab community association, opened an art exhibit at Ottawa's city hall. Mayor Marion Dewar told the 150 invited guests, including various third world representatives, "that all Canadians who are aware of their heritage and have roots and attachments going back to another land can understand the attachment to one's roots." The purely cultural exhibit of paintings and Palestinian artifacts was coupled with a large map of the Middle East that listed "Palestine" in the place of Israel.

**Soviet and Ethiopian Jewry**

A one-day conference on Soviet Jewry in Ottawa, organized by the Canadian Committee for Soviet Jewry, attracted some 500 people. The highlight of the meeting was the appearance of former "prisoner of Zion" Iosif Mendelevich. In a major address, Serge Joyal, federal minister of state, pointed out that human rights violations by the Soviet Union angered all members of parliament, regardless of party affiliation.

The Israel Aliyah Center and CZF brought Iosif Mendelevich to Toronto, where, after a full day of interviews with the press and a meeting with students, he spoke at Shaarei Shomayim synagogue.

About 500 of the delegates to the Canadian Hadassah-WIZO convention in Ottawa staged a rally outside the Soviet embassy to protest the declining number of exit visas being issued to Soviet Jews and the repression of Jewish religious and cultural life in the Soviet Union. The delegates were joined by David Berger, the Liberal MP from the Montreal riding of Laurier.

Humanitarian concern for Soviet Jewry at the federal level was expressed through a parliamentary committee on Soviet Jewry, House of Commons resolutions on behalf of refuseniks, and calls by individual MP's to the Soviet ambassador in Ottawa.

The Canadian Association for Ethiopian Jews (CAEJ) sponsored a meeting that was attended by about 750 people. Simcha Jacobovici, the head of the group, argued that more Ethiopian Jews were rescued in 1979, when there was publicity about the issue, than in more recent years when nobody was lobbying. Joe Ain, president of the United Israel Appeal of Canada, labeled this an "unjust charge which can only be refuted at the cost of endangering those who still await rescue and patriation." He argued that Ethiopian Jews were being brought to Israel "through means and by an effort which cannot be discussed or debated in the public print. And once in Israel, they are embraced by the affection and sympathy of all who come in contact with them."
A Pacific region chapter of the Canadian Association for Ethiopian Jews was established in Vancouver.

**Holocaust Observances**

There was a vital need for the various Christian churches to recognize the State of Israel, declared Sister Maureena Fritz, professor of theology at the University of Toronto. Addressing Toronto's first Christian service in memory of the Holocaust at the Bloor Street United Church, she stated, "I can only mourn that my own church has not provided official recognition of the Israeli state." The service was sponsored by the Roman Catholic archdiocese, the Anglican diocese of Toronto, the Toronto conference of the United Church of Canada, and TJC's Holocaust remembrance committee.

A moving memorial meeting, sponsored by TJC's Holocaust remembrance committee, was held at the Beth Tzedec synagogue. Israeli consul-general David Ariel presented Marie DeVries, 84, and her son, Eric Wicherts, with awards in honor of their heroism in sheltering Jews during World War II. David Roskies, a professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, spoke about Jewish spiritual resistance to the Nazis. The evening culminated with a presentation of Ben Steinberg's cantata, "Echoes of Children," which set to music the unedited words of young people that were found in diaries and poetry collections after the Holocaust.

In Winnipeg, Holocaust remembrance week began with a gathering of 300 people, many of them students at Jewish day schools, at the YMHA Jewish community center. Mayor William Norrie read a proclamation renaming Hargrave Street "Avenue of the Warsaw Ghetto Heroes" for the week.

The testimony of 25 Torontonians who were concentration camp survivors was videotaped at Adath Sholom synagogue as part of a Holocaust documentation project. The project, a $300,000 undertaking funded by Ottawa's multiculturalism directorate and CJC, was to provide a permanent record of the atrocities suffered by Jews during World War II. The tapes were to be deposited at the Public Archives of Canada, and at Yad Vashem and other Holocaust study centers around the world. In addition, 25 cassettes on various Holocaust-related themes were to be made available for distribution to schools and colleges.

Rallies for Raoul Wallenberg took place simultaneously in Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. Wallenberg was the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews from Nazi extermination camps during World War II. Toward the end of the war, he was taken into custody by the Soviets. It is believed that he may still be alive in a Russian prison.

**Religion**

According to Statistics Canada, there were 1,753 marriages involving Jews in all the provinces except Quebec in 1978; in 696 cases the spouses were not Jewish. "This is pure intermarriage with no conversion. If one included marriages following
conversion, the rate would probably be closer to 45 or 50 per cent,” said Rabbi Reuven Bulka, spiritual leader of Congregation Machzikei Hadas in Ottawa. However, Jean Claude Lasry, a psychologist affiliated with Jewish General Hospital, pointed out that Bulka’s statistics dealt with marriages and not individuals. In fact, 20 per cent of Canadian Jews were intermarrying.

In the past decade, the number of Reform Jews had doubled and ten new temples had opened in the Toronto area and western Canada, according to Maurice Miller of Montreal, the newly-appointed president of the Canadian Council of Liberal Congregations. There were 17 Reform synagogues in Canada, representing some 6,000 families, or approximately 23,000 persons. However, Montreal’s Reform membership was declining, and one synagogue, Temple Beth Sholom, had been forced to close its doors. The three Reform congregations in the prairie provinces (Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton) had been established in the past two years, as had the Baycrest Terrace temple in Toronto. Other temples less than ten years old were located in Vancouver, Windsor, Willowdale, Thornhill, Mississauga, and Kitchener.

Toronto’s long-standing eruv was extended to incorporate the Steeles Avenue area between Bayview and Leslie. The announcement was made by Rabbi Moshe Bomzer, whose Shaarei Zion synagogue was located within the enlarged area. “Now,” he said, “we and other observant Jews in this newly-developing section of metropolitan Toronto will be able to avail ourselves of eruv’s benefits.”

An interfaith program in Montreal, featuring Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum of the American Jewish Committee, was organized by CCCJ. The theme of Tannenbaum’s address was “Evangelicals and Jews in Conversation.” Approximately 350 Christian and Jewish leaders attended the session.

Three hundred residents of the Kitchener-Waterloo area in Ontario witnessed a mass wedding ceremony, in which nine couples, newly-arrived from the Soviet Union, finally got the opportunity to be married under a chupah. The Kitchener-Waterloo Committee for Russian Jews, whose members included representatives of the Orthodox Beth Jacob synagogue and the local Reform synagogue, Temple Shalom, sponsored the ceremony and festivities.

Jewish Education

The Association of Jewish Day Schools asked a Quebec governmental committee to accord Jewish day schools a special status within the Quebec educational system that would permit them 100 per cent funding, rather than the present 80 per cent funding for secular studies. A $5,000,000 annual grant from Allied Jewish Community Services supplemented the government money. Parents’ fees paid for Jewish studies.

After nearly two years, labor negotiations between the teachers and administration of Montreal’s École Maimonide reached a successful conclusion. The two sides signed a three-year contract that was the first in the twelve-year history of the
French-language day school. Terms of the agreement included an average salary increase for teachers of 42 per cent.

A week-long teachers' strike affected about 800 students attending the United Synagogue day school at Toronto's Beth Tikvah synagogue.

**Jewish Culture**

The National Library of Canada opened the largest exhibition of Hebraica and Judaica in Canadian history. Some 150 works from the Lowy collection—several thousand volumes of rare printed books that once belonged to the Montreal industrialist Jacob Lowy—were put on display.

Gershon Iskowitz of Toronto was honored by the Art Gallery of Ontario with the largest exhibition of his work ever offered.

*The Jewish Canadians*, a National Film Board production, set itself the difficult goal of covering 200 years of Jewish settlement in Canada in 30 minutes.

*The Spies Who Never Were*, a two-part television film by Harry Rasky, related the dramatic story of German and Austrian nationals incarcerated as "spies" in Canadian detention camps for lengthy periods during World War II. Most of the "spies" were Jews who had fled the Nazis.

After 70 years of publication, the Winnipeg Yiddish weekly, *Dos Yiddishe Vort*, folded. Circulation had fallen to 1,600 subscribers.

The multiculturalism directorate made a grant of $10,000 to the Winnipeg Board of Jewish Education to develop an anthology of Canadian Jewish literature as an educational tool for high school and university students.

**Publications**

*Unfinished Business* is the many-sided autobiography of W. Gunther Plaut, who served as senior rabbi of Toronto's prestigious Holy Blossom temple for almost two decades.

In her autobiography, *The Errand Runner: Reflections of a Rabbi's Daughter*, 75-year-old Leah Rosenberg writes movingly of her father, who lived in Toronto and Montreal. Rosenberg is the mother of well-known Canadian author Mordecai Richler.

Anita Mayer offers a harrowing depiction of her imprisonment by the Nazis in *One Came Back*.

A Toronto taxi driver, George Gabori, describes his life under the Nazis, and then under the Communists in Hungary, in his memoirs, *When Evils Were Most Free*.

*Vichy France and the Jews*, by Michael Marrus of Toronto and his American associate, Robert Paxton, is an important scholarly work.

Solomon Birnbaum, 89, one of the world's greatest authorities on the Yiddish language, summarizes his life's work in *Yiddish, a Survey and a Grammar*, published by the University of Toronto Press.
A Yiddish lexicon, *A Hundred Years of Hebrew Literature*, written by H.L. Fuks, contains the biographies of 422 authors who contributed to Jewish publications in Canada in the past century.

*Les Juifs de Québec, bibliographie retrospective annotée*, compiled by David Rome, Judith Nefsky, and Paule Obermeir, provides extensive documentation on the Jewish community.

Susan Goldberg's *Man of Property* presents the inside story of Canada's ten largest developers.

Recent books of poetry on a variety of themes include *Europe and Other Bad News* by Irving Layton; *Apples, Nuts, and Wine* by Larry Geller; *A Small Book of Small Verse* by Sam Kusner; and *Winter Flowers* by Janis Rapoport. *A Regge Ruh Gefunen* ("To Find a Moment's Rest") is the thirteenth book of poems by the Montreal poet M.M. Shaffir.

In *The Spice Box*, edited by Gerri Sinclair and Morris Wolfe, 38 authors reflect on their Jewishness.

*The Immortals*, by Ed Kleiman, is a collection of 14 stories written over the past 25 years.

Eight diverse short stories, written between 1954 and 1980, are collected in Henry Kreisel's *The Almost Meeting and Other Stories*.

Anthony Renshaw's *House of Lions* is a chilling fictional picture of a neo-Nazi group which plots the downfall of parliamentary democracy in Britain.

*The Third Power*, by Neville Frankel, is a novel about racial and tribal conflict in South Africa.

**Personalia**

Senator Jack Austin of Vancouver was named the minister responsible for western Canadian affairs in Prime Minister Trudeau's cabinet reshuffle. In a long and distinguished career in Ottawa, Austin had served as executive assistant to a minister; deputy minister of energy, mines, and resources; and, finally, as the prime minister's principal secretary. He was the third Jew in the cabinet; the others were Herb Gray, minister of industry and trade, and Robert Kaplan, solicitor-general.

Three of Manitoba's best-known provincial politicians, Saul Cherniak, Sidney Green, and Saul Miller, left public office following the election in which the NDP returned to power. There were still three Jewish members in the new legislature—two on the NDP side, and one on the Conservative side.

Three Jewish candidates—two Conservatives and one Liberal—were reelected in Ontario's general election. The Conservative winners were Larry Grossman, minister of trade and tourism (St. Andrew-St. Patrick), and David Rotenberg (Wilson Heights). Stuart Smith, leader of the Liberal party, won handily in Hamilton West.

Two Jewish winners of the Order of Canada were Sydney Newman, film-maker and television executive, and Martin Goodman, president of Toronto Star Newspapers, Ltd.
Melvyn Ball, professor of neuropathology at the University of Western Ontario, was awarded $1,033,437 to research Alzheimer's disease, which affected more than 300,000 Canadians.

Joe Greenberg of Toronto became the first Canadian inductee into the prestigious Boxing Hall of Fame.

The Saidye and Samuel Bronfman Family Foundation made a $100,000 gift to McGill University to establish the Saul Hayes graduate fellowship in civil liberties and human rights. Hayes, the long-time executive director and executive vice-president of CJC, who died in 1980, was regarded as Canadian Jewry's most distinguished communal worker and elder statesman.

Edward Bronfman, regional chairman of Hebrew University's Mount Scopus development project, received the university's highest honor—the Mount Scopus Award. Two previous Canadian recipients were Louis Posluns of Toronto and Edward Winant of Montreal.

Bora Laskin, the chief justice of Canada, was honored at a national dinner tendered by the Canadian society of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Mirial Small of Toronto was reelected national president of the 17,000-member Hadassah-Wizo of Canada at its biennial in Ottawa.

Denise Altman was chosen president of Congregation Habonim of Toronto. She was believed to be the first woman president of a Conservative synagogue in the province.

Among Canadian personalities who died in 1981 were David Lewis (71), leader of NDP, Canada's socialist party; Victor Kugler (81), who helped hide Anne Frank, her family, and four other Jews during World War II in Holland; Ruth Lowe Sandler (66), who wrote the hit song "I'll Never Smile Again"; Heinz Warschauer (68), director of the religious school at Toronto's Holy Blossom temple for more than 30 years; David Kirshenbaum (79), of London, Ontario, rabbi and author; David Newman (71), long-time chairman of the educational board of the Associated Hebrew Schools of Toronto; Mark Gayn (72), one of Canada's most distinguished newspapermen, and columnist for the Toronto Star; Martin Goodman (46), president of Toronto Star Newspapers, Ltd., and an eminent journalist; Morris Pulver (70), Toronto philanthropist, whose bequest of $5 million to the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Toronto may have been the largest gift ever to a Jewish federation; Harry Topper (81), known as "Mr. Yiddish," who was involved in all aspects of Jewish education; Shimson Dunsky (82), Montreal educator, writer, and translator of Jewish classics into Yiddish and Hebrew; Hyman Singer (73), physician and leader in Jewish communal life in the Niagara area; Anna Raginsky (89), organizer of Hadassah-Wizo in Toronto and life-long stalwart of Canadian Hadassah-Wizo; and Hart Wintrob (70), active in a wide range of communal organizations.

Bernard Baskin