

# Canada

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## *National Affairs*

**A**T THE BEGINNING of 1982 there were bright expectations of an economic upturn, but the year ended with only faint hope of recovery. Despite a dramatic drop in interest rates, the economy declined by at least 4.5 per cent, the worst performance since 1957. A relentless parade of business closings and layoffs bred anxiety in the work force and helped moderate wage demands by organized labor. While manufacturing suffered a slump, the collapse of the resource sector—oil, gas, mining, and logging—put entire communities out of work, particularly in the north. The Canadian government had little room to apply fiscal stimuli to deal with the situation because of its massive deficit. With inflation running at ten per cent, the Bank of Canada was determined to maintain a restrictive monetary policy.

The Canadian government was upset by what it considered foot-dragging on the part of the Reagan administration in curbing airborne pollution that was entering Canada. The United States, for its part, looked askance at the so-called “back-in” provision of Canadian energy policy, which required foreign energy companies to turn over to Canadian interests 25 per cent of the leases on which oil or gas were found. The Reagan administration argued that the retroactive nature of the provision violated accepted business norms.

Queen Elizabeth flew to North America to participate in a historic ceremony that was attended by most of Canada’s leaders, but was boycotted by the Quebec government. The queen signed the constitution act, which put into effect the country’s first truly Canadian constitution and formally ended nominal British rule. Before tens of thousands of Canadians massed outside the Parliament building in Ottawa, Queen Elizabeth declared her “unbounded confidence in the future of this wonderful country.” The new constitution contained a notable charter of rights guaranteeing basic freedoms and equality regardless of race, religion, sex, age, or disability.

Despite the Conservative party’s high standing in the polls, Joe Clark, the party leader, was unable to quiet a number of mutinous factions. Liberal prime minister Pierre Trudeau showed no sign of wishing to end his long-standing, love-hate relationship with the Canadian people.

## JEWISH COMMUNITY

*Demography*

The Jewish population of Canada in 1982 was estimated at 308,000. Leading Jewish centers were Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Ottawa.

A preliminary report released by the Allied Jewish Community Services' long-range planning committee indicated that the current Jewish population of Montreal was between 90,000 and 95,000, compared with 114,000 in 1971. The report maintained that by 1987 the population figure could fall as low as 80,000. At present, 20 per cent of the population was elderly and 20 per cent was Sephardic; roughly six per cent of family units were headed by single parents. The report forecast that by 1987 the aged could constitute anywhere from 27 per cent to 37 per cent of the total Jewish population, or 25,000–30,000 persons.

Only 11 per cent of anglophone Jews in Quebec stated that they would continue to live in the province if it were to separate from the rest of Canada, according to a Centre de Recherches sur L'Opinion Publiques poll commissioned by CBC television. The remainder of the respondents were almost equally divided between those who said that they would not stay (47 per cent) and those who did not know (42 per cent).

A study of Winnipeg's Jewish community, completed by B'nai B'rith Canada's midwest region with the aid of a grant from the Canadian government, revealed, among other things, a generally aged Jewish population and a large percentage of synagogue members. A total of 282 randomly-selected members of the Winnipeg Jewish community were interviewed for the study.

Vancouver, which had a Jewish population of 7,000 in 1961 and 8,500 in 1971, was thought to have 18,000 Jewish residents at present, a figure very close to that of Winnipeg.

In 1959, when Calgary's first Jewish telephone and services directory became available, there were some 400 families listed in the volume. At present, the directory listed about 3,000 Jewish families. Despite financial problems, a Jewish community center had been established in Calgary. The city also boasted four growing congregations—two Conservative, one Orthodox, and one Reform.

*Communal Activities*

The year 1982 had special meaning for Canadian Jewry. In June, the Jewish and French communities of Quebec joined in a warm celebration of the 150th anniversary of a British law that accorded Jews in the province (then called Lower Canada) political rights equal to those of all other British subjects—the first such law anywhere in the British empire. A full day of activities, sponsored by the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC), the Quebec city Jewish community, and the Quebec government, launched a week-long official commemoration of the law.

After working together with B'nai B'rith for decades to combat antisemitism, the CJC decided to go its own way in this area. The joint community relations committee that the two organizations had maintained was widely regarded in Canada as the single most effective instrument in fighting discrimination against Jews in employment, schools, and public accommodations. Recent headlines had focused on the committee's work in eliminating hate messages transmitted by phone and mail, as well as in frustrating the Ku Klux Klan's bid for media exposure. The *Canadian Jewish News* editorialized:

The dissolution of the partnership between B'nai B'rith and Congress is regrettable. Neither organization will, under any circumstances, surrender what each considers is its legitimate mandate in community relations. Both are convinced that they have the expertise and professional skills to carry on the important work of combatting antisemitism both in the short and long run.

Probably, they are right. But will the community gain or lose by having two separate, competing organizations? In the view of both sides, the community will lose. If that is the case, they have a duty to patch up their differences—none of which seem that serious that they can't be overcome.

The CJN urges members of Congress and B'nai B'rith to negotiate a reprieve for a partnership which has consistently proven its viability and worth to this community. This is not the time for a house divided.

Sharply differing experiences with the integration of Russian Jews were reported by representatives of 11 Canadian cities at the inaugural meeting of the national board of directors of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services (JIAS). A positive picture was painted by Clara Mintz of Edmonton, who reported that 300 Russian families had been absorbed in that city, and that "on the whole they are established and gainfully employed." A bleak report was offered by Shirley Barnet of Vancouver, who stated that in her city the Jewish community was "generally . . . not interested" in newcomers. Other reports indicated that some communities were becoming more accomplished in handling the integration and employment problems of Russian Jews. "The Russian Jews tend to socialize among themselves," said Leo Strub of Hamilton, "but they are slowly coming into the community framework." Strub noted that 34 out of 250 children in the Hamilton Hebrew Academy were from Russian homes. The chief obstacle faced by the Halifax Jewish community in taking care of the relatively few Russian immigrants directed there, was that few of the men had occupations suitable to that maritime city. The arrival of 1,000 Russian Jews in Calgary brought its share of integration problems, according to Ken Taub; for one thing there was a "burnout" of the professional staff responsible for servicing the immigrants. Orin Krivel of Regina said the declining size of the Jewish community in that city made it difficult to integrate 37 Russian families, but that the enterprise had proved "generally successful." In Toronto there was an active committee that dealt with the problems of newly-arrived Russian immigrants, reported Harold Ashley, JIAS Toronto president. Ashley added that Toronto continued to absorb a large number of immigrants from other countries as well; out of a total of 701 newcomers in 1981, 340 were from the Soviet Union, while the remainder

originated in Israel, Rumania, and Poland. George Hegedus of Montreal indicated that Russian Jews were a minority among newcomers to that city in 1981; 30 Jews had arrived from the Soviet Union, as compared with 73 from Israel, 56 from Morocco, and 46 from other countries.

Montreal's United Israel Appeal (UIA) campaign for 1982 was the most successful ever, according to outgoing UIA president Joe Ain. He reported that funds raised through the combined Jewish appeal had gone up, even though they had not kept pace with inflation.

Due in part to good weather, Toronto's 13th annual United Jewish Appeal walkathon attracted a record crowd of 17,000 people.

Project Connect, which sought to coordinate the growing number of activities and programs focusing on singles in the Jewish community, was launched in Toronto. The project was being funded, as a three-year experiment, by two gifts totalling \$145,000 from the endowment fund of the Toronto Jewish Congress (TJC). Staffing and other assistance was being provided by the participating agencies.

Marjorie Blankstein, president of the Winnipeg Jewish Community Council (WJCC) told 350 people gathered at the organization's annual meeting that the WJCC was \$2.5 million in debt. She called for increased fund-raising and warned, "We may well have to cut services." Among the possibilities mentioned in this context was closing the YMHA community center or the Joseph Wolinsky Collegiate, a high school.

The question of the future of Jewish youth in Atlantic Canada was high on the agenda at the Atlantic Jewish Council's three-day conference, which drew 119 participants from 12 communities. In a region with a total Jewish population of 4,000—ranging from 2,000 in Halifax to only 17 in Antigonish—there were serious problems in maintaining Jewish identity and preventing intermarriage. The region was also plagued by serious economic problems.

A joint program of the CJC and the Canadian Zionist Federation (CZF) to aid small Jewish communities across the country, funded by a \$60,000 federal multiculturalism grant, was well under way. If the program proved to be successful, the Canadian government planned to involve itself in similar projects with other ethnic groups.

### *Communal Relations*

There was a two-hour exchange of views between Prime Minister Trudeau and a six person CJC delegation, headed by President Irwin Cotler. Cotler described the session as "excellent . . . both in tone and substance." The meeting was the first in at least five years between Trudeau and an official delegation of Canadian Jews. The discussion focused on four areas: Canadian foreign policy in the Middle East; human rights and antisemitism; oppressed Jewish communities; and Holocaust remembrance and the prosecution of Nazi war criminals in Canada.

There was an upswing in "mean and petty" actions against Jews—obscene phone calls, bomb threats, and graffiti—following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, according to Ben Kayfetz, national community relations director of the CJC. He told a symposium at Toronto's Shaarei Tefillah Synagogue that the actions were attributable to the "lunatic fringe." "Though there is a higher level of antisemitism in the open, it does not necessarily mean there is more antisemitism than before; the main body of Canadian opinion on Jews is sound," Kayfetz argued. Still, he saw reason for concern: "As long as actions by lunatic groups abound, there is a threat. They represent a sickness on the periphery and in tough economic times the peripheral groups can edge to the center."

A three-man special board appointed by Canadian postal authorities confirmed a ban issued on the mailing privileges of a periodical emanating from Australia. The periodical, published in Hungarian under the title *Ut Es Cel* (Path and Destination), was banned because of its hate-mongering content. The CJC's Ben Kayfetz stated that *Ut Es Cel* was "replete with attacks on Jews in the classical antisemitic vein."

Solicitor General Robert Kaplan roused the ire of Canadian Jews when he stated that alleged Nazi war criminals living in Canada could only be brought to justice if they were extradited to another country. The Jewish community had been pressing the Canadian government for a number of years to place suspected former Nazis on trial. The number of such individuals living in Canada was estimated to be around 200; their names had been submitted to Kaplan by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal in 1980.

Just as all hope of obtaining justice seemed to fade, a Toronto resident was arrested for possible extradition to West Germany. Seventy-five-year-old Albert Helmut Rauca was wanted for taking part in the massacre of thousands of Lithuanian Jews during World War II. Rauca's arrest, according to David Matas, a Winnipeg lawyer active with the CJC, marked the first time that the Canadian government had taken steps to extradite an alleged war criminal. Rauca had been living in Canada for 30 years.

A postal board of review rescinded a one-year ban that had been placed on Ernest Zundel of Toronto, a commercial artist who had been circulating material in Canada and abroad to the effect that the Holocaust never happened.

### *Zionism and Israel*

Michael Chernack, communications director of the Canada-Israel Committee, told the CJC's 24th Ontario regional conference that Canada's reaction to a number of anti-Israel resolutions in the United Nations suggested increasing official support for the Arabs.

In April Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, addressing the annual policy conference of the Canada-Israel Committee in Ottawa, condemned various aspects of Israeli policy, including the Jerusalem law, West Bank

settlements, and the annexation of the Golan Heights. Prime Minister Trudeau, at an economic summit meeting in Europe, denounced Israel's invasion of Lebanon as "an unjustified act of aggression." The Israeli invasion was also condemned by MPs during a session of the House of Commons; not one MP stood up to defend Israel. The Canadian government called for an "immediate and unconditional withdrawal" of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The trade partnership between Canada and Israel continued to grow. By the end of 1982, the volume of trade between the two countries amounted to more than \$200 million, and involved close to 1,000 Canadian and Israeli companies. John Nelson, a Canadian trade official, announced that he was preparing a treasury board submission requesting \$200,000 to set up a joint Canadian-Israeli industrial research and development institute; Israel was prepared to match this amount. It was hoped that the institute would be in operation before the end of the year.

The Arab-Israel conflict appeared to be having an antisemitic fallout on Canadian university campuses, and the national cabinet of B'nai B'rith Canada's league for human rights launched a campaign to combat it. The most serious incident occurred at the University of Ottawa, where anti-Israel elements in the student body scuffled with members of the Jewish Students Union-Hillel; police had to be summoned to the campus. Other problems were reported by Hillel students at the University of Calgary, Toronto's York University, and McMaster University in Hamilton.

The faculty association of the University of Ottawa issued a strong condemnation of the antisemitic campaign that was being waged there. The group, representing more than 1,000 professors, stated its opposition to attempts to equate Zionism with racism, and criticized anti-Jewish material that was being circulated on campus.

Jewish students attending universities in Montreal reported that their campuses were being inundated with anti-Israel propaganda. While the war in Lebanon had served to intensify attacks on Israel, the students pointed to the opening of a PLO information office in Montreal in 1981 as the root of the problem. Pro-PLO propaganda took the form of speakers, films, cultural events, printed material, and special days and even weeks devoted to the PLO, said Moshe Chalom, executive-director of the Quebec-Israel Student Committee. Pro-Israel student groups were working with the Israel consulate in an effort to deal with the situation.

Concordia University in Montreal was a center of controversy because of its negotiations with King Faisal University in Saudi Arabia over a proposed exchange agreement. The plan met with stiff opposition from some faculty members and students because of its potential for anti-Jewish discrimination, and the university rector, John O'Brien, was forced to suspend the talks. Several other Canadian schools, including McGill University in Montreal, the University of Guelph, and the University of Toronto, already had exchange agreements with King Faisal University.

Dennis McDermott, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, and Clifford Pilkey, president of the Ontario Federation of Labor (OFL), both of whom were strong supporters of Israel, repudiated the OFL's call for recognition of the PLO

as the "legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." The controversial resolution was passed by a 55 per cent majority at the OFL annual convention.

More than 33,000 people came to Ontario Place in Toronto to celebrate "Israel Day '82," which was organized by the CZF. There were speeches expressing support for Israel in its war against the PLO in Lebanon, as well as entertainment and various exhibits.

A new research complex was to be built at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot with funds provided by Canadian Jews. The Canadian Society of the Weizmann Institute of Science pledged to raise \$4,850,000 toward the project, and members of the Society in Calgary and Edmonton agreed to provide an additional \$610,000. The three-building complex was to be called the Canadian Institute for the Energies and Applied Research.

Israeli and Canadian representatives met in Ottawa to sign an information exchange agreement in the areas of medical research, health-care delivery systems, and public health.

### *Soviet Jewry*

Long-time Jewish prisoner of conscience Anatoly Shcharansky turned 34 in Chistopol Prison, and in Mayor Arthur Eggleton's office in Toronto, members of Shcharansky's family, politicians, religious leaders, and community spokesmen gathered to mark the occasion. The ceremony was co-sponsored by Eggleton and the Canadian Committee for Soviet Jewry.

May was observed in Toronto as solidarity month for Soviet Jewry. A Sabbath kiddush honoring "prisoner of Zion" Vladimir Tsukerman was held at Congregation Beth Haminyan. On the same day, Beth Emeth-Bais Yehuda synagogue held a kiddush honoring Vladimir Prestin, a refusenik. On May 19, there was a "prisoner of Zion" luncheon at Nathan Phillips Square. On the 20th of the month Hadassah was addressed by Sister Anne Gillen, director of the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry; Hadassah also organized a postcard protest on behalf of Jewish prisoner of conscience Vladimir Kislik. On May 25, the Israel Cancer Research Fund paid tribute to refusenik scientist Grigory Goldshtein. On May 28, many synagogues held *Shavuot* symposia on Soviet Jews. On May 29, the Canada-Israel Cultural Foundation presented the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in a program honoring refusenik musicians Vladimir Feltsman, Stella Goldberg, and Carmella Raiz. Finally, on May 30, the Deer Park United Church honored prisoners of conscience Yuri Federov and Aleksei Murzhenko.

### *Holocaust Observances*

Holocaust memorial day observances were organized in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Hamilton, Halifax, Edmonton, and Ottawa. A capacity crowd of 1,200 people filled the sanctuary of the Tifereth Beth David synagogue for the Montreal

observance. Toronto held its community commemoration at Beth Emeth-Bais Yehuda synagogue; the highlight was the presentation of the righteous gentile award to Wanda Olbrysky, 95, who also accepted the award on behalf of her late brother Tadeus Fice. The Vancouver Holocaust program featured a film produced and directed by William Rader, which was made at the 1981 Holocaust survivors gathering in Jerusalem. The Halifax Holocaust remembrance included a candle-lighting ceremony by survivors and their children, and prose and poetry readings on the theme, "lest we forget." The Edmonton Jewish Community Council dedicated a Holocaust memorial in a ceremony that was attended by over 300 people; the event included a candle-lighting ceremony by the children of survivors. The Ottawa Holocaust observance was held at the site of the Holocaust memorial in the Jewish community cemetery.

### *Religion*

Temple Emanu-El (now Temple Emanu-El-Beth Sholom) celebrated its centennial in 1982.

Leon Oziel was named interim president of the newly-formed Ontario Sephardic Association, which was made up of Toronto's four Sephardic congregations—Petah Tikva, Magen David, Minyan Sephard, and Tiferet Israel—and the Sephardic elementary school, Or Haemet. The Association sought to preserve Sephardic tradition through education; it strongly supported the Or Haemet school, and looked toward the development of a secondary school program for Sephardic youth.

### *Jewish Culture*

Montreal was the site of the plenary of the World Council of Yiddish and Yiddish Culture—supported in part by a \$5,000 grant from the ministry of state for multiculturalism to the CJC—which attracted more than 300 delegates, including 200 from 16 countries outside North America. Canadian delegates were drawn from Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and Montreal. In terms of numbers and breadth of international representation, the Montreal conference far outdid the previous two meetings of the World Council in Israel. In fact, it more closely resembled the initial International Congress on Yiddish in Jerusalem in 1976, which gave birth to the World Council of Yiddish and Yiddish Culture. Members of the Jewish community turned out in large numbers for those events that were open to the public. Arthur Lermer, chairman of the local arrangements committee, estimated that close to 1,200 people attended a Saturday night symposium on the spiritual heritage of modern European Jewry.

On the very platform where only two months before he had given a reading of his work, a memorial service was held for the renowned Yiddish writer, Chaim Grade. An overflow audience of more than 200 people attended the service. A moving tribute to Grade was given by Peretz Moranski, a Toronto Yiddish poet who



had been a member of the Vilna young writers' group that had formed around Grade.

A four-day cultural arts extravaganza for senior citizens, the first of its kind held in North America, took place in Toronto. More than 350 senior citizens from Canada and the United States participated in performances of music, dance, and drama at the northern branch of the Jewish Community Center. The festival was subsidized by the new horizons program of the Canadian government.

The YM-YWHA in Montreal announced that the Saidye Bronfman Center's English professional theater would close at the end of its current season because of financial difficulties.

The final movement of Harry Freedman's "Concerto for Orchestra," commissioned and world-premiered by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, was hailed as one of the most exciting contemporary Canadian compositions.

"Shirim Asher L'Yisrael," an evening service for the Sabbath, composed and conducted by Srul Irving Glick, received its first Canadian performance at Beth Tikvah synagogue in Toronto. Glick was well known for his Jewish music; his "Psalm for Orchestra" was performed by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at New York's Carnegie Hall.

The Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Ottawa awarded a \$225,000 grant to the CJC's national archives. This was the largest single grant that the CJC had ever received from a government agency. It was issued under the Council's Canadian studies program, which was in its first year of operation. The grant would permit the CJC to carry out a three-year project to transform the source materials in its possession on the reception, settlement, and integration of Canadian Jews into research tools available to scholars and other interested members of the public. The materials included the records of the Jewish Colonization Association, United Jewish Relief Agencies, and the JIAS, which together covered more than 100 years of Jewish immigration to Canada. Funds would also be used to prepare a guide and computerized index to historical materials about Canadian Jewry.

After a decade of negotiations, the JIAS formally agreed to transfer all its records dating back to 1919 to the CJC's national archives. These records, which filled more than 100 file cabinets, offered a detailed history of Jewish immigration over the past 60 years. JIAS' executive vice-president Joseph Kage stated that the agency had handled the cases of more than 200,000 Jewish immigrants to Canada during that period, about 130,000 of whom had come after World War II.

### *Publications*

Few non-fiction Canadian books were as widely discussed or highly praised as Irving Abella's and Harold Troper's *None is Too Many*. The book, as its subtitle indicates, deals with "Canada and the Jews of Europe, 1933-1948," revealing a pattern of political calculation, bureaucratic red-tape, and bigotry toward the Jewish victims of Nazism.

The *Canadian Jewish Anthology* is a trilingual compilation of works of major Yiddish writers in Canada, co-edited by Chaim Spilberg and Jacob Zipper. The volume was published by the CJC's national committee on Yiddish, supported in part by grants from the multiculturalism department of the Canadian government and the cultural affairs ministry of Quebec.

Jacob Zipper was awarded the 1982 international Itzik Manger prize for his Yiddish essay, "An Insight into Yiddish Literature." Zipper was the sixth Montrealer in 12 years to win this award for outstanding contributions to Yiddish literature. The previous winners were Chava Rosenfeld, Rochel Korn, Yehuda Elberg, Melec Ravitch, and Shimshon Dunsky.

*Beyond Sambation: Selected Essays and Editorials, 1928-1955*, edited by M. W. Steinberg and Usher Caplan, focuses on the late A. M. Klein's journalistic writings. Its publication served as one more reminder that Klein, an eminent poet, had until recently been a half-forgotten figure in Canadian letters.

Rabbi Elazar Grafstein of Toronto completed the first volume of his English-language interpretative translation of the Torah.

*Pioneers, Ploughs, and Prayers: The Jewish Farmers of Western Canada* was a joint publication of the Jewish Historical Society of British Columbia and the *Jewish Western Bulletin*. The booklet was written by Cyril Edel Leonoff to mark the centenary of Russian Jewish settlement in Western Canada.

Alan Abrams' *Why Windsor? An Anecdotal History of the Jews of Windsor and Essex County* is a spritely volume.

*Stage Left* by Toby Gordon Ryan is a vivid depiction of Toronto's Theater of Action, which during its four years of life (1936-1940) was a creative force in drama and politics.

Paul Axelrod's *Scholars and Dollars: Politics, Economics, and the Universities of Ontario, 1945-1980*, carefully documents the rise and fall of higher education in a Canadian province.

In *Murder on Location*, Howard Engel's fictional detective, Benny Cooperman, solves a complex crime.

*Flowers of Darkness* is the fourth and final volume of Matt Cohen's Salem series.

In Donna Steinberg's *I Lost it All in Montreal*, the heroine undergoes a series of zany and unexpected adventures.

Recent books of poetry included Miriam Waddington's *The Visitants* and Eli Mandel's *Dreaming Backwards*.

## Personalia

A number of Canadian Jews received important appointments from the federal government: Senator Jack Austin of Vancouver was named minister of state responsible for social development; George Cohon, president of McDonald's Restaurant of Canada, was named a director of the new Canada Post Corporation; Allan Ezra Gotlieb, one of Canada's top professional diplomats, was appointed Canada's

ambassador to the United States; and Winnipeg lawyer Saul Cherniack, who served as Manitoba finance minister for five years under Edward Schreyer, was appointed chairman of Manitoba Hydro.

Maxwell Cohen was sworn in as an ad hoc judge of the International Court of Justice to hear a case involving a Canadian maritime boundary dispute with the United States. Cohen, former dean of the law faculty at McGill University and former chairman of the International Joint Commission, was the first Canadian judge to be appointed to the International Court of Justice since 1958.

The first Canadian woman to be named chief of a court under federal jurisdiction was Constance Glube of Halifax, an Ottawa-born, Nova Scotia-trained jurist. She was appointed chief justice of the trial division of the supreme court of Nova Scotia.

Jacquelin Holzman was the first Jew elected to the Ottawa city council since former mayor Lorry Greenberg left politics four years ago.

The Medical Research Council awarded a \$4 million grant to Leonard Pinsky of Jewish General Hospital and Charles Scriver of Montreal Children's Hospital to continue their research on genetic diseases.

Karl Abeles was the first Jew to be inducted into the Ontario Agricultural Hall of Fame, in Milton, Ontario. Abeles' lasting contribution to Canadian agriculture was the introduction of a system of permanent pasture.

Harvey Fields, senior rabbi of Toronto's Holy Blossom Temple for the past four-and-one-half years, left the community to become rabbi of the Wilshire Boulevard Temple in Los Angeles.

Madeleine Epstein was named recipient of the Toronto Jewish community's prestigious award for outstanding leadership, the Ben Sadowski Award of Merit. Mrs. Epstein's husband, Arnold, had received the award in 1972.

Wolfe Goodman was selected as the first recipient of the annual award of honor of the United Jewish Welfare Fund.

Morley Wolfe was elected president of B'nai B'rith Canada at the organization's annual convention.

Gert Cohos, elected president of the Jewish Community Council of Calgary, was the first woman ever to hold that office. She had previously served as president of the Calgary branch of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Judy Feld Carr was installed as president of Beth Tzedec Congregation in Toronto.

Among Canadian personalities who died in 1982 were Ida Lewis Siegel (97), who was instrumental in the founding of Canadian Hadassah and was active in many of the organization's educational and social projects; Sol Granek (71), businessman and communal leader; Joseph Goodman (69), former executive vice-president of the Ontario Trucking Association and a member of the Order of Canada; Louis Posluns (83), apparel manufacturer and communal leader; Leo Moss (66), former national executive director of the Labor Zionist Organization and executive director of the Canadian Zionist Federation, eastern region; Solomon Frank (82), rabbi of the historic Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Montreal from 1947 until his

retirement, and before that spiritual leader of Winnipeg's Shaarei Zedek Synagogue; John Sherman (81), pioneer in modern dentistry and founding member of the Toronto chapter of the Alpha Omega dental fraternity; Anne Glass, long-time Yiddish educator and university professor; Leo Hausman (69), well-known Toronto photographer, who covered Jewish community events and organizational activities; and Charles Grosberg (63), artist and community activist.

**BERNARD BASKIN**