Canada

The growth in Canada's population and production which characterized the postwar period was intensified during the period from July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957. The increasing dependence of other nations on Canada for basic industrial materials brought a phenomenal capital investment in resource industries and a sharp rise in exports of lumber, wood pulp, paper, nickel, aluminum, iron ore, uranium, and chemicals. This outweighed the decrease in agricultural exports.

Manufactures also developed rapidly. While natural resources formed approximately half of Canada's total exports, about three-quarters of Canada's manufactures were for home consumption, such as building products, industrial machinery, locomotives, airplanes, automobiles, food, clothing, and household goods. Jews played only a minor part in the extractive industries; they were active chiefly in the manufacture of clothing, furnishings, and processed foods.

In the Federal elections of June 10, 1957, the Liberals were defeated for the first time in twenty-two years. A Conservative government headed by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker took office, but without an absolute majority in Parliament. It could hold office only so long as its measures had support from members of the Liberal, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Socialist), or the Social Credit parties.

No appreciable change was expected in Canada's foreign policy (including its attitude toward Israel), or in government efforts to prevent discriminatory employment and accommodation practices, as there were few partisan differences on these matters.

Jewish Population

Canada's population in June 1957 was estimated at 16,368,000, and its Jewish population at 240,000, or 1.46 per cent of the total. Metropolitan Montreal had about 100,000 Jews, Metropolitan Toronto 80,000, Metropolitan Winnipeg 20,800, and Metropolitan Vancouver 7,300.

Table 1 shows the increase of the Jewish population from 1901 to 1956. The largest percentage increase took place from 1901 to 1906, when the combination of unrestricted immigration and Russian and Rumanian pogroms and anti-Semitic restrictions caused a rise of over 150 per cent.

\(^1\) Population and vital statistics are from the official records of the Dominion (of Canada) Bureau of Statistics. Immigration statistics are from the annual reports of the Canadian Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Population estimates and rates of increase have been calculated by the Bureau of Social and Economic Research of the Canadian Jewish Congress.
The smallest percentage and numerical increase in this century occurred between 1936 and 1941, because of restrictive immigration regulations and an abnormal drop in the rate of natural increase due to the depression.

### TABLE 1

**Jewish Population of Canada, 1901–56**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period*</th>
<th>Net Immigration</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
<th>Total Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-06</td>
<td>24,277</td>
<td>147.2</td>
<td>2,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-11</td>
<td>29,257</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>4,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-16</td>
<td>31,635</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>8,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916-21</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>9,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-26</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>7,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-31</td>
<td>13,783</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>6,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-36</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>5,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-41</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-46</td>
<td>1,636</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>8,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-51</td>
<td>19,873</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-56</td>
<td>20,193</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>15,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>145,847</strong></td>
<td><strong>884.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>86,665</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Fiscal years from April 1 through March 31.

The greatest numerical increase occurred from 1911 to 1916. The increase of 35,943 from 1951 to 1956 was larger than that in any other quinquennial period except that from 1911 to 1916.

### Births, Deaths, and Fertility

The crude annual Jewish birth rate in Canada fell from 14.7 per 1,000 in 1930 to 13.6 per 1,000 in 1940, rose sharply to 19.9 per 1,000 in 1950, and declined slightly to 17.2 per 1,000 in 1955. The crude annual Jewish death rate increased from 5.9 per 1,000 in 1930 to 7.5 per 1,000 in 1950, and decreased slightly to 7.4 per 1,000 in 1955. The natural rate of increase (excess of births over deaths) decreased slightly among Jews in Canada from 8.8 per 1,000 in 1930 to 7.0 per 1,000 in 1940, increased sharply during the immediate postwar period to 12.4 per 1,000 in 1950, and decreased to 9.8 per 1,000 in 1955.

The birth rate, death rate, and rate of natural increase were lower among Jews than among the total population of Canada in each of the decennial years 1930, 1940, 1950 and the latest year for which statistics were available, 1955; in 1951 the natural rate of increase among Jews was less than half that of the total population.

The specific fertility rate among married women between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine was only 114.2 per 1,000 among Jews in Canada in 1951, as compared with 168.7 per 1,000 among married women of all origins between those ages.

### Intermarriage

The number of mixed marriages among Jews in Canada from 1951 to 1955 was 1,112, the highest in any quinquennial period since intermarriage sta-
tistics were first compiled in 1926. The proportion of mixed marriages to all marriages in which one or both parties to the marriage were Jewish reached 9.6 per cent in the period from 1941 to 1945 during World War II, declined slightly to 9.1 per cent in the period from 1946 to 1950, and increased to 11.7 per cent in the period from 1951 to 1956 inclusive. The intermarriage rate increased from 3.7 per cent in 1926–30 to 8.5 per cent in 1951–56 among Jewish grooms, and from 1.3 per cent in 1926–30 to 3.8 per cent in 1951–56 among Jewish brides.

IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEES

Canada admitted 3,393 Jewish immigrants from overseas countries in the year from April 1, 1956, to March 31, 1957. Many of these were refugees from Hungary, and some came from Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco. While the majority of non-Jewish immigrants from 1945 to 1957 settled in the province of Ontario, the majority of Jewish immigrants in the same period settled in metropolitan Montreal. Substantial numbers also went to Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

As the result of representations made to the Canadian government in August 1956 by the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC), which offered its usual guarantee for the care and placement of Jewish immigrants, the Canadian government instructed its immigration staff overseas in November 1956 to admit 500 French-speaking Jewish families from Tunis and Morocco.

Following Egypt's expulsion of many Jewish residents of Egypt in November 1956, the CJC urged that refugee status be extended to immigrants from Egypt so as to eliminate the two years' residence requirement in the country of temporary refuge. The CJC also asked that, in addition to immigrants sponsored by relatives in Canada, those without individual sponsors be admitted under the usual CJC and Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada (JIAS) guarantee of reception, accommodation, and integration upon arrival in Canada.

On March 6, 1957, the Canadian Department of Immigration informed the CJC that provision is being made for the examination in Cairo for admission to Canada of the following categories of Egyptian residents: the husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, as well as husband or wife and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age of any such son, daughter, brother or sister; the father, mother, grandparent, unmarried orphan, nephew or niece under twenty-one years, and the fiance or fiancee of anyone resident in Canada for at least two years who is in a position to provide suitable reception arrangements. Jewish immigrants from Egypt to Canada whose sponsors have not resided in Canada for two years, or who do not come within the relationship above described, would be admitted to Canada if they applied in person to a Canadian visa officer in a European country other than Austria or Italy.

Among the Hungarian refugees admitted to Canada in the period from November 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957, were approximately 3,400 Jews serviced by the CJC and JIAS upon arrival in Canada. A considerable number of these refugees did not report themselves as being Jews to the Canadian im-
migration authorities. About 300 Jewish immigrants comprising approximately 90 families were admitted to Canada during the same period, and about 500 Jewish immigrants from Tunis, Morocco, and Algiers.

From June 1956 to the end of May 1957 more than 3,000 Jewish refugees from Hungary were admitted to Canada; on May 17, 1957, the Canadian government informed the CJC that Hungarian refugees now in Canada would be permitted to sponsor the immigration to Canada of relatives still living in Hungary, provided that employment and accommodation upon arrival in Canada were assured by the sponsor; that the immigrant or sponsor paid the transportation costs; that the immigrants passed a medical examination supervised by the British Consulate in Hungary before departure, and were first degree relatives of the sponsor.

As the result of representations made to the Canadian government by the CJC in conjunction with the Federation of Polish Jews in Canada and the JIAS, the Canadian government in April 1957 approved arrangements permitting Canadian citizens to sponsor the entry to Canada of close relatives living in Poland, or who had left Poland and were living temporarily in some other country. There were no Canadian consular or immigration officials in Poland, and no facilities for the Canadian security check normally required for all immigrants from Communist-controlled countries. The Canadian government therefore agreed to waive the security check, and requested the CJC to assume the responsibility for the endorsement of the applications made by Canadian citizens for the admission of the relatives living in Poland. Relatives fell under these classifications: husbands under sixty-five years of age; children eighteen years of age and over, married or single, with their spouses, and unmarried dependent children; fathers under sixty-five years of age; mothers under sixty years of age; fiancées; brothers and sisters with their spouses and dependent unmarried children. Applications by Canadian citizens for the admission of mothers sixty years of age and over; fathers sixty-five years of age and over; children under eighteen years of age; and wives did not need the prior endorsement of the CJC.

Canadian sponsors were required to submit their applications to the CJC, which would endorse applications it found satisfactory and send them to the district immigration officers in the areas where the sponsors lived.

Restitution

In November 1956 the Canadian government ordered that any assets in possession of the Canadian Custodian of Alien Property after all adjudications in favor of Canadian citizens with claims against Germany had been satisfied should accrue to the Consolidated Fund of the Canadian government. The CJC suggested to the Canadian government on November 21, 1956, that such funds be paid to claimants who were not at the time of loss Canadian citizens, and also raised the possibility that heirless property in Canada of Rumanian and Hungarian origin might accrue to a successor organization.

As of October 31, 1956, more than $3,130,000 had been paid to Jewish claimants of individual reparation from Germany, resident in Canada; their
claims had been submitted through the CJC acting on behalf of the United Restitution Organization. At that date 9,050 claims were still pending.

Civic and Political Status

In the Federal elections on June 10, 1957, there were eleven Jewish candidates of five different political parties nominated in eight constituencies. Leon Crestohl, Liberal member of parliament for Cartier Constituency in Montreal, was reelected for a third term against four opposing candidates, receiving more than 72 per cent of all votes cast. In the elections to the Nova Scotia Provincial Legislature held in January 1957, Percy Gaum was elected Conservative member of the legislature for Sydney.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., was reelected by an overwhelming majority to serve a second two-year term as mayor of the city of Toronto on December 3, 1956. A number of Jewish mayors and other local officials were elected elsewhere.

The appointment of Canadian Jews to high-ranking positions in Canadian government service marked an important recent development in Canadian Jewish life.

Charles Gavsie, Q.C., formerly deputy minister of national revenue of the income tax division in the Federal government, was appointed president of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority on May 28, 1957, in charge of the construction and operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Sydney Pierce, formerly Canadian Ambassador to Mexico and Brazil, was appointed deputy high commissioner for Canada to the United Kingdom. Max Wershof was appointed Canadian representative to the United Nations at Geneva, with the rank of ambassador. Louis Rasminsky was appointed deputy governor of the Bank of Canada, the Canadian government's central bank.

Discrimination and Anti-Semitism

Upon the invitation of Federal Minister of Labor Milton Fowler Gregg, representatives of the CJC participated on November 14, 1956, in a conference with the minister of labor and key officials of the department on the department’s experience with anti-discrimination legislation.

Minister Gregg reviewed the experiences under the government’s Fair Employment Practices Act, the order-in-council requiring “fair employment practices” from all government contractors, and fair employment regulations governing the employment bureaus operated by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, which handled more than a million job referrals a year through 1,500 job placement officials. He reported only nineteen cases of violations of fair employment practices (all of which had been satisfactorily settled), and no cases of violations of the fair employment practices clause in government contracts. Employment application forms were examined, and a memorandum distributed to employers suggesting what was properly contained in those forms and what must be eliminated. The department of labor agreed to test the feasibility of creating a national advisory committee of public and private interest groups to stimulate government activity in this field.
The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec approved a bill that gave the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal the right to hire and fire teachers employed by all the sixteen school boards under its jurisdiction. The Outremont Protestant School Board, which had in the past refused to engage Jews as teachers, sought to retain the right to hire its own teachers. Despite the objections of the Outremont board, the act was passed on February 6, 1957, thus permitting the assignment of Jewish teachers, of whom about 220 were employed by the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal, to any of the schools in Greater Montreal, including those in Outremont.

On November 14, 1956, a restaurant owner in Dresden, Ont., convicted of violating the Ontario Fair Accommodations Act, withdrew his appeal.

Judge Harold W. McInnes of the Supreme Court of British Columbia on December 15, 1956, ruled invalid the clause in the will of a father who left $80,000 to his only daughter on condition that she not marry a Jew. Judge McInnes ruled that the condition was void and that the inheritance be paid to the daughter, although she had married a Jew. The judge stated that he "viewed with disfavor the power of testators to control from the grave the choice in marriage of their beneficiaries," and that "any propensity toward racial discrimination has no place in this country."

The question as to "racial extraction" was eliminated from official application forms for automobile insurance by the Provincial Government Insurance Department of Quebec on May 21, 1957.

It was reported in the Toronto Globe and Mail on April 3, 1957, that an anti-Semitic pamphlet entitled Salvation Island, an Illustrated Parable for Young and Old, published by the Institute of Political Action of Quebec, otherwise known as the Union of Electors, a dissident offshoot of the Social Credit Movement, was being distributed in large quantities by the "Social Credit Service" in Montreal. Solon Low, M.P., leader of the official Social Credit Association of Canada, in an official declaration "repudiated the pamphlet, its purposes, cartoons and many of the things printed therein," stating that "it was silly in the extreme, and can only result in ill feeling, racial prejudice and complete confusion concerning Social Credit proposals."

Adrien Arcand, notorious anti-Semitic agitator, was defeated by a large majority on May 13, 1957, when he ran for mayor of the small town of Lanoraie in Quebec, where he lived.

Community Organization and Communal Affairs

The eleventh plenary session of the CJC held in Montreal from October 18 to 21, 1956, was attended by 415 delegates elected by the Jewish communities. For the first time in the history of the Jewish community the delegates were addressed by the prime minister of Canada, the Hon. Louis St. Laurent.

From July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1956, the CJC and its subsidiary, the United Jewish Relief Agencies, received and spent $3,850,000 for their overseas and domestic work.
FUND RAISING

The annual campaigns for the United Jewish Appeal conducted in the larger communities in conjunction with the campaign for local Jewish community needs were successful in raising larger amounts than ever before. The sum of $3,453,000 was raised in Montreal in 1956-57, $1,905,000 in Toronto, $530,000 in Winnipeg, and $230,000 in Vancouver. These amounts were in addition to the sums raised by the Youth Aliyah Campaign, Histadrut Campaign, and the Friends of the Hebrew University throughout Canada, and by the Jewish educational institutions in Montreal. They represented an increase of approximately 10 per cent over the amounts raised in 1955-56.

SURVEYS

The study of *The Jewish Population of Canada (1851-1941)* compiled in 1947 was reissued by the CJC with a statistical supplement covering the period from 1941 to 1954. The CJC also published in October 1956 a pamphlet entitled *The Voice of Canadian Jewry at Home and Abroad*, dealing with the origin and philosophy of the CJC, its representation, and the work of its departments.


Jewish Education

Approximately 15,000 Jewish children, constituting 60 per cent of all boys and 40 per cent of all girls of school age, attended some type of Jewish school in 1957. Of these, 55 per cent attended supplementary Jewish afternoon schools, where they received a minimum of seven hours of instruction in Hebrew, Yiddish, and Jewish religion each week; 30 per cent attended Jewish day schools in which they received an average of eleven hours of instruction in Hebrew, Yiddish, and religion weekly; and 15 per cent attended congregational Hebrew schools for two or three hours each week.

The number and attendance of Jewish schools of all types continued to increase rapidly. In Montreal the United Talmud Torahs marked its sixtieth year of operation on November 20, 1956. It had grown from one small school meeting in rented rooms with thirty pupils and an annual budget of $2,000, to a coordinated network of Hebrew day schools and afternoon schools with branches in all residential areas of the city. Housed in modern school buildings, these schools had an enrolment exceeding 2,100 children from kindergarten through high school, and an annual operating budget of $333,000. The United Talmud Torahs celebrated its anniversary by erecting a new school building in the Snowdon district, accommodating 700 children in day school and afternoon school departments, with a kindergarten, sixteen classrooms, and a combined auditorium and gymnasium; the building was to be ready for use at the beginning of the school year in September 1957.
The Jewish People's School in Montreal in 1957 doubled the accommodation in its new Van Horne school building erected in 1954; it now included a kindergarten, auditorium, school library, and sixteen classrooms. The Peretz School began building a new school in the suburb of Côte St. Luc. On May 19, 1957 the Shaare Zion Conservative Congregation completed its new Shaare Zion Hebrew Academy, housing its day school and afternoon classes, as well as a kindergarten, nursery school, and eight classrooms.

The yeshivot and other ultra-Orthodox Jewish schools also expanded. The Merkaz Hatorah Yeshiva purchased a modern school building, and planned to add kindergarten classes and a complete day elementary school to its existing high school and rabbinical courses, beginning in September 1957. The Lubavitcher Yeshiva launched a building campaign for a school in the new Snowdon residential area. The First Mesifta doubled its accommodation by purchasing an adjoining building, and a new ultra-Orthodox school for Jewish girls, Beth Rivkah, opened a kindergarten and an elementary day school.

In Toronto the Beth Tzedec and Beth Sholom congregations erected congregational schools in the new northern residential suburbs; the Associated Talmud Toras was completing its new school building; and the Talmud Torah Etz Chaim announced the erection of a new school.

In Winnipeg the Talmud Torah was enlarging its new school building erected in 1952, and also enlarging Maimonides College, its high school and teachers' training department; the Peretz School began adding a new wing to its new school erected in 1952, which was to include an auditorium and additional classrooms, and was erecting a four-room school in the new residential area of West Kildonan.

In Edmonton on May 29, 1957, the Jewish community began putting up a new wing to its Talmud Torah erected in 1953. Founded in 1913, the Edmonton Talmud Torah was the first Talmud Torah in Canada to open a Hebrew day school.

**Religious Life**

In the wake of the migration of the Jewish population of Canada from older and more densely populated districts in the larger cities to the newer residential suburbs, a trend had developed towards the amalgamation of two or more smaller congregations whose members had moved out of the older and less desirable districts. Typically, the new congregations resulting from the merger erected one larger synagogue in the suburban area.

The overwhelming majority of the congregations in the larger Canadian communities were still Orthodox, but the number whose rabbis delivered their sermons in English and were graduates of Canadian and American universities and yeshivot increased. Conservative congregations also increased, while Reform congregations, of which there had never been more than three before 1953, increased to five: two in Montreal, two in Toronto, and one in Hamilton, Ont.

In Montreal the Chevra Kadisha and B'nai Jacob congregations amalgamated on July 7, 1956, and erected a new synagogue in the Snowdon area; a new synagogue was completed in the suburb of St. Laurent on June 9, 1957,
on a building site presented to the congregation by a Roman Catholic; and the synagogue of the Chevra Thillim in the Cote des Neiges district was to be completed before the High Holy Days in 1957. The temple of the Beth Sholom congregation, the second Reform congregation in Montreal, was completed in the Notre Dame de Grace area on June 9, 1957; work commenced on May 26, 1957, on the building of a new synagogue in Val Royal, north of Montreal.

In Toronto a new synagogue was completed by the Shaarei Tefillah congregation in the suburb of North York on June 2, 1957; a synagogue was completed on May 14, 1957, in the town of Pembroke, Ont.; and the erection of an Orthodox synagogue in the Winnipeg suburb of West Kildonan was begun on June 26, 1957.

**Zionism and Relations with Israel**

A joint delegation of the CJC and of the United Zionist Council in Canada met with the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, at that time secretary of state for external affairs and Canada’s representative to the United Nations, on January 11 and again on May 8, 1957. They discussed with him current problems of the Middle Eastern situation and urged the Canadian government to seek means for achieving working settlements between Israel and Egypt, including guarantees that would eliminate constant threats to Israel’s security. The delegation pointed out that the purpose for which the United Nations Emergency Force was created would be frustrated unless Israel could secure protection from raids originating in Sinai and Gaza and from the blockade of Israel shipping in the Gulf of Aquaba and the Suez Canal.

The sale of twenty-four Canadian-manufactured Sabre Jet fighter planes to Israel, which had been approved by the Canadian government on September 21, 1956, was cancelled on the outbreak of Israel’s action against Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza. On January 28, 1957, the Hon. Louis St. Laurent, then prime minister of Canada, announced in the House of Commons that Canada favored free passage of all ships, including those of Israel, through the Suez Canal.

The Canada-Israel Corporation, founded jointly by the CJC and the Zionist Organization of Canada, reported in March 1957 that since its inception in 1953 it had shipped to Israel Canadian wheat to the value of $9,500,000, in addition to substantial quantities of lumber, aluminum, and canned meat under export credit insurance extended by the Canadian government of $5,000,000 per annum, and that all payments had been made on due dates.

The State of Israel Bond Campaign announced in December 1956 that bonds exceeding $15,500,000 had been sold in Canada in the less than four years since the bond campaign had been started in Canada, and that the sales objective for the next year had been raised to $4,000,000.

**Social Services**

The Jewish Convalescent Centre announced on May 12, 1957, the purchase of buildings and surrounding grounds in the northern suburbs of Montreal,
to be remodeled as a convalescent home for Orthodox Jewish patients. The YM and YWHA of Montreal at its annual meeting on April 30, 1957, announced that its membership had increased by 4,000 to 16,000, including 8,000 teen-age and younger children. The Herzl Health Service Centre, a constituent agency of the Federation of Jewish Community Services in Montreal, announced on April 25, 1957, the successful completion of the first year of operation of its well-being clinic, staffed by three doctors and an X-ray technician, and offering a complete health checkup for a nominal fee. On May 15, 1957, ground was broken for a Jewish community centre in Saskatoon, to cost $180,000.

Cultural Activity

The University of Toronto Quarterly, in its annual review of creative writing in Canada in 1956, stated that "amongst the novelists those who have been most successful in the creation of character have written about Jewish communities." It listed among them Adele Wiseman, author of a novel about Jews in Winnipeg, Mordecai Richler, who wrote of Jewish life in Montreal in Son of a Smaller Hero, and Henry Kreisel, whose novel, The Rich Man, had as its hero a Jewish immigrant in Toronto.

Miss Wiseman of Winnipeg was awarded the Governor General's Prize, the highest Canadian award for fiction, for the year 1956, for her novel The Sacrifice. She also received the Canada Foundation Fellowship of $2,700 for the same book.

The Labour Zionist Movement in Canada, a comprehensive history of the role which the Labor Zionist movement played in the Zionist, political, and educational aspects of Jewish life in Canada during the period from 1904 to 1920, written in Yiddish by Simon Belkin, was published in August 1956.

A study of The Language and Mother Tongue of the Jewish Population of Canada in the Period from 1921 to 1951, by Louis Rosenberg, was published by the Montreal Jewish Public Library in June 1957. The Lorne Pierce Medal for distinguished contribution to Canadian literature was awarded on June 10, 1957, by the Royal Society of Canada to Abraham M. Klein, well-known Canadian Jewish poet.

Personalia

Aaron Horovitz, prominent in civic and Jewish community life in Windsor, Ont., who had been mayor of that city for twenty-seven years, died on May 13, 1957. Elhanan Hanson, a pioneer in Western Canadian Jewish life, who had for many years played an active part in the Labor Zionist movement in Canada and in Jewish community life in Edmonton, died on July 17, 1956, at the age of sixty-seven. Max Heppner, son of one of the earliest Jewish farmers in Western Canada, a past vice president of the Zionist Organization of Canada, and for many years active in Jewish community life in Winnipeg, died on May 21, 1957, at the age of seventy-five.

Louis Rosenberg