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Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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Bureau of Jewish Education, 1936-1939.

Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies

(OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION)

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IDA E. SCHOTT, SECRETARY
MAURICE LICHTIG, TREASURER

1158 EAST 105TH STREET
CLEVELAND, O.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

NATHAN BRILLIANT
RABBI LEON I. FEUER
A. H. FRIEDLAND

January 16, 1936.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

This is to remind you that you are scheduled to give a course in "Introduction to Biblical Literature", at the Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies, for the second semester.

Your course will begin Monday evening, February 3rd, and will continue until the end of April. I am hoping that you will endeavor to keep your Monday evenings free, during that period, as absence of an instructor is discouraging in effect upon the students, and plays havoc with the attendance.

The hour of your lecture will be from 8 to 9 o'clock. With best wishes for a happy semester, (we have a fine group of students this year), and cordial greetings, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Adeline R. Rosewater
Registrar.

Registrar.

Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies

(OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION)

OFFICERS

EUGENE E. WOLF, PRESIDENT
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MAURICE LICHTIG, TREASURER1158 EAST 105TH STREET
CLEVELAND, O.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

NATHAN BRILLIANT
RABBI LEON I. FEUER
A. H. FRIEDLAND

January 29, 1936.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
City.

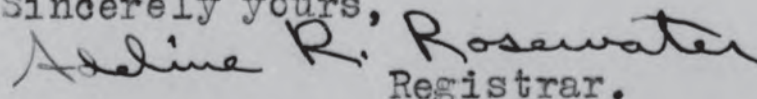
My dear Rabbi Silver,

I am writing to you, not only as a member of our Faculty and Board of Trustees, but also as one who has the welfare of the Jewish Teachers Institute at heart, and has always been its faithful advocate. I know that, in spite of the fact that we have broadened our scope of activities, until the enrollment of the Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies runs into the hundreds, you have always been desirous of keeping this separate unit of the Jewish Teachers Institute, intact. You suggested at one of our board meetings, that we continue the good old custom of giving our annual dinner to the students of the Jewish Teachers Institute, but for various reasons, we could not arrange a convenient date for the dinner last year, so had to abandon our plans.

At our last board meeting, I suggested in my report that we inject a social element into the affairs of the Institute, making for school spirit and school loyalty. My suggestion met with the approval of the board, and a committee of the student body of the Jewish Teachers Institute was appointed. They met, and made enthusiastic plans for an entertainment and dance, to follow the dinner for the students of the Jewish Teachers Institute. I suggested, (after they had told me of their plans), that they call up Mr. Levy, to ascertain whether the date was free, but he informed them that we could not hold the dinner at the Temple.

I thought that there must be some mistake, so phoned him myself, and he informed me that the Temple kitchen was closed to outside organizations. Now, I do not consider the Jewish Teachers' Institute an "outside" organization. I feel that it is affiliated with all of our Temples, and calls that Temple where it happens to meet, "home". The Temple where we met has always given us permission to hold our dinners there, and the commissary committee has graciously prepared it. You know what those dinners have been, and how they have brought us all more closely together, and when Mr. Levy also informed me that you fully concurred in his refusal, I could hardly believe my ears. Will you let me come to see you, to talk over this matter? Our students are so crestfallen, and can not go ahead with their plans. With cordial greetings, I am,

Sincerely yours,


Registrar.

January 31, 1936

Mrs. Harry S. Rosewater, Registrar,
Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies,
1158 E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Rosewater:

Permit me to acknowledge your letter of January 29. I understand that the Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies has already had a party this year at which refreshments were served. I rather feel that this is enough. The Temple, or any other Temple, ought not to be put to the inconvenience of two parties a year. As it is, these institutions go to a great expense to house the Institute. I shall be pleased to speak to you about this matter next week.

With all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies

(OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION)

OFFICERS

EUGENE E. WOLF, PRESIDENT
IDA E. SCHOTT, SECRETARY
MAURICE LICHTIG, TREASURER

1158 EAST 105TH STREET
CLEVELAND, O.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

NATHAN BRILLIANT
RABBI LEON I. FEUER
A. H. FRIEDLAND

May 2, 1936.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

This is to remind you that 21 of your students are to take an examination in your course on Monday evening, May 4th.

With cordial greetings, trusting that you have entirely recovered from your illness, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Adeline R. Rosewater

Registrar.

P.S. After the papers are marked, will you please let me have the grades as soon as possible?

A.R.

Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies

(OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION)

OFFICERS

EUGENE E. WOLF, PRESIDENT
IDA E. SCHOTT, SECRETARY
MAURICE LICHTIG, TREASURER

1158 EAST 105TH STREET
CLEVELAND, O.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

NATHAN BRILLIANT
RABBI LEON I. FEUER
A. H. FRIEDLAND

June 9th, 1936

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel & E. 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

In behalf of the Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies, I wish to thank you for the services you rendered during the semester just closed. As we are all working for a common cause, your greatest satisfaction must come from a feeling of a duty well done.

Please accept my personal thanks and I hope you will be in a position to serve us again in the coming years.

Sincerely yours,

SFH:S

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES

E. E. Wolf
President

October 2, 1936

My dear Mr. Friedland:

I received your letter of September 30 with reference to the meeting which you have arranged for the religious school teachers to be held on October 11 at which Mr. Paul Veret is to speak. You will recall that I discussed the matter with you and I expressed the thought that the arrangement of your meeting was ill-advised inasmuch as the school teachers of Cleveland as well as of the neighboring cities are now making arrangements for their convention on November 28 and 29. I also suggested that if it were so important to have Mr. Veret, he might be invited to address the convention. Evidently you insisted on going ahead with your meeting. It is therefore quite out of the question for me to regard your meeting as a "function of our religious institution". Generally speaking, we would prefer that you or others do not legislate for our institution.

The Bureau, you will recall, was organized to look after the children whose parents were unaffiliated with Temple congregations and not to supervise Temple or Synagog schools or their staffs. Our Temple has its own supervisors and its own Minister of Religious Education and we are well able to look after our own interest. At no time, to my best knowledge, has our Temple Board requested you or the Bureau to plan or to act for our Religious School. Should we desire to cooperate with other Temple or Synagog schools at any time, we know how to go about it.

I notice, too, in the papers, that you have "unanimously" decided to organize the administrative heads of the Jewish schools into a permanent Cleveland Council of Jewish Education. I have no intention of joining such a council. It is another one of those perfectly unnecessary

October 2, 1936

and futile organizations in the city.

By your own statements in the public press, you have a big job on your hands to keep your own Hebrew Schools intact. May I humbly suggest that you devote your energies to that problem and leave the care of our religious schools to those who are charged with their responsibility.

Very sincerely yours,

MH:RB

Harris

Mr. A. H. Friedland
Bureau of Jewish Education
10323 Superior Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio



DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 2,
B'NAI B'RITH

OFFICERS

RABBI J. MARSHALL TAXAY, PRESIDENT
540 S. SIXTH ST.,
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

CHARLES ROSENBAUM, FIRST VICE-PRES.
UNIVERSITY BLDG.,
DENVER, COLORADO

PHILMORE J. HABER, SEC. VICE-PRES.
1090 UNION TRUST BLDG.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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1603 FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG.,
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LOU M. FRANK, TREASURER
2107 MAPLEWOOD AVE.,
TOLEDO, OHIO



PHILMORE J. HABER
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
1090 UNION TRUST BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

October 6, 1936.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

HARRY S. BERGER
CANTON BANK BLDG.,
CANTON, OHIO

J. EUGENE FARBER
840 SPITZER BLDG.,
TOLEDO, OHIO

SAMUEL J. MANTEL
1109 HUME-MANSUR BLDG.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MAURICE H. MEDNIK
800 BARRY ST.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

EDGAR J. STERN
FIDELITY BANK BLDG.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LOUIS WEILAND
603 LIBERAL SAVINGS BLDG.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

EX-OFFICIO:

ALFRED M. COHEN
40 ELECTRIC BLDG.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

SIDNEY G. KUSWORM
KEITH BLDG.,
DAYTON, OHIO

JUSTIN L. SILLMAN
504 CITIZENS BANK BLDG.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road and E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

As a representative of the B'Nai B'Rith we are attempting to organize a group to stimulate interest in Adult Jewish Education. Aside from the educational benefits, we believe that the development of a community interest in this subject will ultimately be of great communal benefit.

We do not believe it necessary to organize any new agency to foster this effort, but, on the contrary, to make use of, if possible, existing agencies and to lend such existing agencies our full co-operation and support.

For purposes of preliminary discussion we are inviting some of the Rabbis, together with a few others, to attend a luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce at 12 o'clock on Monday, October 12th, 1936. Your attendance and your counsel will be as helpful as it will be appreciated.

Will you be good enough to advise that you are willing to attend?

Very sincerely yours,

PJH/MM

October 7, 1936

Mr. Philmore J. Haber,
1090 Union Trust Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Haber:

Let me thank you for your letter of October 6 and for the invitation which you extend to me to address a meeting on Monday, October 12, in connection with adult education work. I shall be in Canton on that day. I am sure that Mr. Glaser conveyed to you my ideas on the subject and how to go about it.

The Institute of Jewish Studies, as at present constituted, is languishing and has not succeeded in interesting the community. I would suggest that the opening of that Institute be delayed for a month and that the B'nai B'rith in the meantime carry on a campaign for adult education culminating in a grand opening, and if necessary, a re-organization of the Institute of Jewish Studies.

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Minutes of a Meeting of the Jewish Education Study Committee held at the Federation Office, Monday, October 12th at 11 A.M.

1. The following were present: Judge Maurice Bernon, Chairman; Mrs Sam Wolff and Messrs Joseph M Berne, George Greenbaum, Leonard Levy, Oscar Steiner and Sidney N Weitz.

2. The Chairman stated that the Meeting was called to make plans for the receipt of Dr Berkson's Report of the Jewish Education Survey. As a preliminary thereto, it was thought advisable to have restated the steps leading to the Study, and its progress to date, all of which are covered briefly in the attached memoranda prepared by the Secretary.

It was expected that Dr Berkson would have his report completed and ready for the Local Community by the latter part of this month; and he desired to have the Committee's advice as to the manner of submitting it. Dr Berkson was prepared to meet with the Survey Committee alone or with the Committee and any other individuals or groups who might be invited; and also to present a general statement to the Community meeting.

In the discussion which followed, it appeared to those present that it would be advisable to have Dr Berkson's report and recommendations presented to the Study Committee at a Meeting to which there would be invited the Rabbis of all of the Congregations having School facilities, and the representatives of the various types of Schools included in the Survey; also that Dr Berkson should be prepared to discuss the general aspects of his Study before a public audience, composed of the Members of the various Organizations comprising the Jewish Community Council.

It was therefore moved, seconded and carried that two such meetings should be arranged, the first with the Study Committee and invited individuals to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday Noon, October 23rd; and the second Meeting on Sunday night, October 25th, preferably at some central location such as the Heights Temple Auditorium. It was decided to invite to the Meeting with the Survey Committee, the following persons:

Rabbis B R Brickner, Armond Cohen, M L Fine, David Genuth, Harold Goldfarb, Melbourne Harris, Isaac Krislow, Israel Porath, Rudolph Rosenthal and A H Silver; and Mesdames Leo Reich and Moses T Halperin; and Messrs A H Friedland, Max Herman, Gabriel Leeb, Nathan Brilliant and N Krause.

The Secretary was instructed to ask Dr Berkson to have his general report which he planned to submit to the Study Committee, prepared in due time for its distribution to the Members of the Committee for their confidential inspection prior to the Meeting with him; and furthermore it was decided that sufficient number of copies of this Report should be mimeographed for distribution to all of those invited to the Study Committee Meeting.

Any necessary changes in the time or place of the Meetings from the foregoing plan, are to be left to the Chairman and Secretary in conference with Dr Berkson.

3. No further business coming before the Meeting it was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S. Goldhamer

Secretary.

October 13, 1936

Mrs. Harry Rosewater,
1614 Rydalmont,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Rosewater:

I would appreciate it if you would let me have sometime this week a copy of the curriculum of the Teachers' Institute of last year as well as of the curriculum of the School before the merger.

I would also like to have a curriculum of the Adult Education course of last year and the names of the instructors.

Have you available also a list of the students now enrolled in the Institute?

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

(AFFILIATED WITH THE JEWISH WELFARE FUND)

10323 SUPERIOR AVENUE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

TELEPHONE, CEDAR 3377

OFFICERS

RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER, *President*

MAURICE BERNON
GEO. J. KLEIN
EUGENE E. WOLF } *Vice Presidents*

NATHAN LOESER, *Treasurer*

FREDERICK FRANKEL, *Ass't. Treasurer*

MRS. MYRON W. RICE, *Secretary*

October 14, 1936

HEBREW SCHOOLS

105TH STREET BRANCH
1117 EAST 105TH STREET

COLUMBIA BRANCH
10417 COLUMBIA AVENUE

LAKEVIEW BRANCH
891 LAKEVIEW AVENUE

KINSMAN BRANCH
13409 KINSMAN ROAD

MT. PLEASANT BRANCH
11617 UNION AVENUE

RICKOFF BRANCH
3500 E. 147TH STREET

Rabbi A. H. Silver

The Temple

Ansel Road and East 105 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

COUNCIL RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

MT. PLEASANT BRANCH
13512 KINSMAN ROAD

55TH STREET BRANCH
EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE BLDG.

LAKEVIEW BRANCH
LAKEVIEW AND DURANT

COLUMBIA BRANCH
E. 105TH AND COLUMBIA

The first meeting of the season of the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Education will take place on Wednesday, October 21st, at Twelve O'clock noon at the Chamber of Commerce.

This being the beginning of the year, the Board will devote part of this meeting to the formulation of plans for this year's activity.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE
OF JEWISH STUDIES

X (a) RELIGIOUS TEACHERS
TRAINING DIVISION

(b) CLUB LEADERS
TRAINING DIVISION

(c) GENERAL COURSE

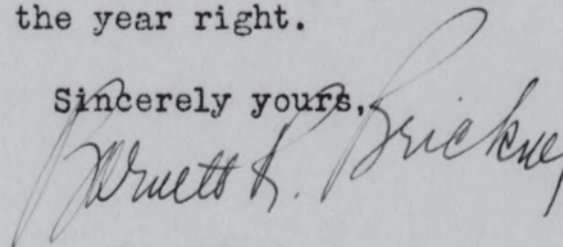
COUNCIL RELIGIOUS HIGH SCHOOL
13512 KINSMAN ROAD

HEBREW HIGH SCHOOL
10507 GRANTWOOD AVENUE

HEBREW TEACHERS SEMINARY
10507 GRANTWOOD AVENUE

Please make every effort to be present and help us start the year right.

Sincerely yours,



President

EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

LEAGUE OF JEWISH YOUTH
63 ORGANIZATIONS

YOUNG JUDAEA
20 CLUBS

Note: The Room will be listed on the Bulletin Board in the name of Mr. Eugene Wolf.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 2,
B'NAI B'RITH

OFFICERS

RABBI J. MARSHALL TAXAY, PRESIDENT
540 S. SIXTH ST.,
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

CHARLES ROSENBAUM, FIRST VICE-PRES.
UNIVERSITY BLDG.,
DENVER, COLORADO

PHILMORE J. HABER, SEC. VICE-PRES.
1090 UNION TRUST BLDG.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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1603 FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

LOU M. FRANK, TREASURER
2107 MAPLEWOOD AVE.,
TOLEDO, OHIO



PHILMORE J. HABER
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
1090 UNION TRUST BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

October 19th, 1936.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

HARRY S. BERGER
CANTON BANK BLDG.,
CANTON, OHIO

J. EUGENE FARBER
840 SPITZER BLDG.,
TOLEDO, OHIO

SAMUEL J. MANTEL
1109 HUME-MANSUR BLDG.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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800 BARRY ST.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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SIDNEY G. KUSWORM
KEITH BLDG.,
DAYTON, OHIO

JUSTIN L. SILLMAN
504 CITIZENS BANK BLDG.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road and East 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:-

In an effort to stimulate interest in the subject of Adult Jewish Education, and, as a result of some discussions with a number of responsible citizens of this community during the past summer, I am undertaking to invite a few people to meet at The Temple next Tuesday, October 27th, 1936, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Without in any way desiring to slight anyone who might feel that they should receive an invitation and in order to have a group small enough so that the subject can be thoroughly explored, I am at this time limiting the invitations to this meeting to about a dozen, but included in that number are six Rabbis, yourself, Rabbi Brickner, Rabbi Cohen, Rabbi Rosenthal, Rabbi Goldfarb and Rabbi Porath. Rabbi Harris, together with other members of a Committee of the Institute for Jewish Studies, will also be present.

It is becoming apparent that there must be developed new channels of cultural education and racial intercourse and some of those who have considered the problem are of the opinion that the only way to begin is through a process of cultural activity based upon a modern, up-to-date program of adult education.

I plead guilty to being an amateur in connection with the purpose of this movement, but, even as an amateur, I think there are some problems in Jewish life which can be remedied and that this may be a fundamental approach.

I sincerely trust that you will make a real effort to be present and that you will be good enough to 'phone me at Main 7090 advising that you will be present.

Very sincerely yours,

PJH/MM

October 22, 1936

Mr. Sidney Weitz,
Leader Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Sidney:

In connection with the report of the Educational Survey and the coming of Dr. Berkson, an attempt is being made to have Dr. Berkson devote his address scheduled for Sunday evening, November 8, to a general discussion of the philosophy of Jewish Education etc., instead of giving the community the actual findings of the Survey. This would be a grave mistake. The community spent considerable money to finance this Survey and is entitled to have the findings presented to it at an open meeting. It would be an anti-climax which would be greatly resented if the community were invited to listen in to a general "Schmuess" on Jewish Education at a time when it is awaiting a concrete report on the situation of Jewish Education in Cleveland. The same people who resisted the holding of the Survey are now determined to keep it "in camera".

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

October 22, 1936

Mr. Kurt Peiser,
Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit,
11 W. Warren Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Peiser:

Have you available a report on the status of the Talmud Torahs in Detroit covering the period of the last few years? If so, I would appreciate receiving it. If not, would it be troubling you too much to obtain for me the following information about your Talmud Torahs?

- 1) The record of their enrollment in the last three or four years. Has the enrollment increased or decreased?
- 2) Their budget in the last few years and how obtained.- through tuition, Federation support, etc.
- 3) The curriculum of the schools - if available.

With all good wishes, and thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

TELEPHONE CEDAR 3877

MRS. HARRY S. ROSEWATER, REGISTRAR
TELEPHONE FAIR. 4265

Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies
(OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION)

OFFICERS

DR. SIMON F. M. HIRSCH, PRES.
IDA E. SCHOTT, VICE PRES.
MRS. NORMAN H. POLSTER, SEC.
MAURICE M. LICHTIG, TREAS.

10323 SUPERIOR AVE.
CLEVELAND, O.

CHAIRMAN
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
A.H.FRIEDLAND

October 22, 1936.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

This is to remind you that you are scheduled to give a course in "Principles of Judaism" to students of the Jewish Teachers Institute, for the first semester, beginning Monday evening, November 9th. Your class will meet from 8 to 9 o'clock.

With best wishes for a successful semester, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Adeline R. Rosewater
Registrar.



CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES

S C H E D U L E O F C O U R S E S

First Semester, November, 1936--February, 1937

* * * * *

MONDAY--8:00 to 9:00

A Bird's-eye View of Jewish History.....Rabbi Harold Goldfarb

Jewish Folk Music.....Libbie L. Braverman

MONDAY--9:00 to 10:00

The Evolution of the Zionist Movement.....Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal

Hebrew I.....Lillian Kohn

Hebrew II.....Sara Schandler

Hebrew III.....Sara Palay

Hebrew IV.....Lillian Berman

WEDNESDAY--8:00 to 9:00

Main Currents in Modern Jewish History.....Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner

WEDNESDAY--9:00 to 10:00

Modern Jewish Literature.....A. H. Friedland

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES

JEWISH TEACHERS INSTITUTE

S C H E D U L E O F C O U R S E S

First Semester, November, 1936--February, 1937

* * * * *

MONDAY--8:00 to 9:00

Religion I--Principles of Judaism.....Rabbi A. H. Silver

WEDNESDAY--8:00 to 9:00

History I--Biblical History.....Rabbi Armond E. Cohen

WEDNESDAY--9:00 to 10:00

Education I--Methods of Teaching..... Nathan Brilliant

SIDNEY N. WEITZ
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
LEADER-NEWS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

October 24th, 1936

Rabbi A. H. Silver
c/o The Temple
E. 105th St. and Ansel Rd
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi:

I have your letter of the 22nd inst. with regard to Dr. Berkson's report to be made at the meeting scheduled for November 8th.

I did not know of any intention of having Dr. Berkson devote his address to a general discussion of the philosophy of Jewish Education. Certainly if this is his intention or that of any others, there is no purpose in a general meeting such as has been planned. It was my understanding that when Dr. Berkson arrives in Cleveland, which I am now told will be November 5th, he will meet with the Committee to discuss his report, a copy of which will have been in the hands of each member of the Committee a few days prior thereto. One of the matters to be determined by the Committee will be the extent to which the actual findings of the Survey shall be discussed by Dr. Berkson at the general meeting, it being the thought of some that there may be some phases of the report, the discussion of which may have an adverse effect upon the Welfare Fund. At this moment I cannot conceive of what features of a report would affect the Welfare Fund adversely. My own feeling is that if the community is to be invited to a meeting then the findings of Dr. Berkson should be presented to them in their entirety.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very cordially yours

Sidney

W:B

1
Memo to Rabbi Silver:

Called Rabbi Brickner about status of \$1500.00 returned by Council. Money will be referred to the Finance Committee, who in turn will report matter to Jewish Welfare Fund. Whole matter will be conducted in accordance with strict parliamentary procedure, at end of year. If there is any question about wording in minutes, he suggested that we make them at next Board meeting, at time of reading of minutes.

Spoke to Dr. Hirsch concerning his report to Bureau. Said he did not write it, but that Mrs. Rosewater must have written it for him. Said he would correct the report re: the Teacher's Institute being "an integral part of the Institute of Jewish Studies.".

YAA

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

(AFFILIATED WITH THE JEWISH WELFARE FUND)

10323 SUPERIOR AVENUE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

TELEPHONE, CEDAR 3377

OFFICERS

RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER, *President*

MAURICE BERNON }
GEO. J. KLEIN } *Vice Presidents*
EUGENE E. WOLF }

NATHAN LOESER, *Treasurer*

FREDERICK FRANKEL, *Ass't. Treasurer*

MRS. MYRON W. RICE, *Secretary*

October 26, 1936

HEBREW SCHOOLS

105TH STREET BRANCH
1117 EAST 105TH STREET

COLUMBIA BRANCH
10417 COLUMBIA AVENUE

LAKEVIEW BRANCH
891 LAKEVIEW ROAD

KINSMAN BRANCH
13409 KINSMAN ROAD

MT. PLEASANT BRANCH
11617 UNION AVENUE

RICKOFF BRANCH
3500 E. 147TH STREET

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and East 105 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

COUNCIL RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

MT. PLEASANT BRANCH
13512 KINSMAN ROAD

55TH STREET BRANCH
EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE BLDG.

LAKEVIEW BRANCH
LAKEVIEW AND DURANT

COLUMBIA BRANCH
E. 105TH AND COLUMBIA

We missed you at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Education, which was held on Wednesday, October 21 at the Chamber of Commerce.

For your information, I am enclosing herewith the minutes of that meeting.

Knowing your very keen interest in Jewish education, may I urgently request you to make every effort possible to attend the Bureau meetings in the future, because we do need your cooperation.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Barnett R. Brickner
President

Encl.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE
OF JEWISH STUDIES

(a) RELIGIOUS TEACHERS
TRAINING DIVISION

(b) CLUB LEADERS
TRAINING DIVISION

(c) GENERAL COURSE

COUNCIL RELIGIOUS HIGH SCHOOL
13512 KINSMAN ROAD

HEBREW HIGH SCHOOL
10507 GRANTWOOD AVENUE

HEBREW TEACHERS SEMINARY
10507 GRANTWOOD AVENUE

EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

LEAGUE OF JEWISH YOUTH
63 ORGANIZATIONS

YOUNG JUDAEA
20 CLUBS

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1936, 12:00 NOON AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Present:

Rabbi B.R. Brickner	Rabbi Melbourne Harris	Alfred Sachs
A. H. Friedland	Max I. Kohrman	Ida E. Schott
Sigmund Braverman	Leonard S. Levy	Ezra Z. Shapiro
Nathan Brilliant	Mrs. Simon Peiser	Mrs. S. Vactor
Rabbi Armond E. Cohen	Mrs. Norman Polster	A. S. Wintner
Judge Lewis Drucker	Mrs. Leo Reich	Mrs. S. Wolff
Mrs. Arthur I. Fischer	Mrs. Myron Rice	Mildred Gandal (Staff)

Regrets sent by: Sidney Weitz
Mrs. Alfred Maschke
B. H. Sinks
Mrs. Walter Goldsmith
Dr. S. Freedlander

The meeting was opened by Rabbi Brickner, President. The minutes of the June meeting were read and approved as read.

The financial statement for the months of May -- September was presented. On motion by Mrs. Fischer, seconded by Mr. Kohrman, the financial statement was adopted.

Members of the Bureau on the Jewish Education Survey Committee reported that Dr. Berkson will present the findings of the Survey at a meeting of the Study Committee and the Rabbis to be held on November 5th. This will be followed by a public meeting on Jewish Education to be addressed by Dr. Berkson on November 8th.

The Report of the Hebrew Schools was read by the Secretary. On motion made by Judge Drucker, it was approved and filed. The Report stated that the total enrollment in the six branches and the High School to date is 708 students. The likelihood is that the enrollment will be slightly higher than last year. The report further stated that several changes in staff were made and that Jewish Education Month was observed by the Hebrew Schools during the High Holidays.

Rabbi Brickner pointed out that the report calls attention to the fact that the Hebrew Schools will run short about \$1500.00 in operating cash this year. Mr. Friedland and Mr. Kohrman stated that the major portion of this \$1500.00 is being paid to teachers leaving the School and in cases of emergency to teachers on the staff. This money is deducted from the back salary due these teachers and thus goes toward the amortization of the deficit.

Following a discussion, a motion was made by Mr. Sachs, seconded by Mr. Shapiro to the effect that the Finance Committee of the Bureau meet with the Finance Committee of the Hebrew Schools to discuss this matter in detail. Motion carried.

Mrs. Reich reported for the Council Religious Schools. She stated that the five branches opened on October 4th. The enrollment at date is 823 children. There will be a Confirmation class of 85 children. She further stated that an effort is being made to increase the present enrollment of the St. Clair branch, which only has a registration of 24.

Mrs. S. Wolff who is replacing Mrs. Earl Behrens as Chairman of the Religious School Committee of the Council was welcomed back to the Bureau Board.

Mrs. Wolff's letter addressed to Rabbi Brickner was read. The letter was accompanied by a check for \$1500.00, representing the surplus accumulated by the Council over a number of years. Motion by Mr. Shapiro, seconded and carried that a letter of commendation for this spirit of cooperation be addressed to the Council School Committee. The status of this refunded surplus is to be studied by the Finance Committee and be brought to the Board for final decision.

Judge Drucker in reporting for the Extension Committee touched upon the radio program, Youth League and Young Judaea activities. He reported that the Youth League held its opening meeting at the Statler Hotel on September 27th and was addressed by Miss Schott, Rabbi Rosenthal and Mr. Friedland.

In discussing the Jewish Radio Hour project, it was noted that the Bureau Committee has already communicated with the Community Council and the Welfare Fund and that it hopes that before long a joint meeting will be held to study the advisability, cost and program of such a radio hour.

In discussing the Holiday Radio Programs, it was noted that no chairman for this committee has been appointed. Mrs. Braverman has not accepted the chairmanship to date.

The Board instructed the Extension Committee to plan for a Chanukah program.

Mr. Brilliant in reporting on Young Judaea activities informed the Board that Mr. Joseph Porath has been engaged as Director and stated that many new leaders had been secured through the efforts of Mr. Porath and that several new groups were formed.

The Report of the Institute of Jewish Studies was read. Sessions for the first semester will begin on Wednesday evening, November 4th at the Jewish Center, where the Institute will be held for the coming year on Monday and Wednesday evenings. It was decided that students of the Jewish Teachers Institute be taught in classes apart from the general Institute in order that they may receive a more intensive training. The Jewish Teachers Institute will, however, still be an integral part of the Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies. The report also stated that Rabbi Cohen was elected Chairman of the Administrative Committee and Rabbi Brickner Chairman of the Faculty Committee for the coming year.

Rabbi Brickner informed the Board that the B'nai B'rith Committee on adult education would meet shortly with a committee of the Institute to work out plans for stimulating a greater enrollment in the Institute courses and in adult Jewish Education.

The Secretary then read the report of the Director of the Bureau of Jewish Education, enumerating the manifold meetings, conferences and activity in connection with the opening of the school year, including Hebrew Schools, Council Religious Schools, Temples, Congregations, Youth League, Young Judaea, Institute of Jewish Studies, etc. The report also noted the meeting of the Religious and Hebrew teachers held on Sunday, October 11th at the Euclid Avenue Temple, which was addressed by Paul Veret, Director of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Buffalo; and referred to the Educational Exhibit housed in the Conference Room of the Bureau.

In connection with the publication activities of the Bureau, it was suggested by Rabbi Brickner that a Committee on Publications be appointed.

Rabbi Harold Goldfarb was unanimously elected a member of the Bureau Board.

It was asked that the number of vacancies on the Bureau Board be reported at the next meeting.

On a motion, seconded and carried, the salary of Miss Mildred Gandal, Secretary, was increased from \$95.00 to \$110.00 per month. Since the Bureau and the Hebrew School each pay one-half of this salary, Rabbi Brickner stated that he would write a letter to the Hebrew School authorities, urging them to allow a similar increase.

Meeting adjourned at 2:45 P.M.



Called Brickner:-

1500⁰⁰ will be referred to Finance Committee. who in turn will report same to Board of Ruman Jew Ed, & also to Jewish Welfare Fund. Maybe Board may make some change vs. money before end of year, for some necessary expenditure. matter will be handled in ~~accordance with~~ ~~proper~~ ~~procedure~~.
parliamentary procedure.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

(AFFILIATED WITH THE JEWISH WELFARE FUND)

10323 SUPERIOR AVENUE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

TELEPHONE, CEDAR 3377

OFFICERS

RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER, *President*

MAURICE BERNON
GEO. J. KLEIN
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NATHAN LOESER, *Treasurer*

FREDERICK FRANKEL, *Ass't. Treasurer*

MRS. MYRON W. RICE, *Secretary*

November 2, 1936

HEBREW SCHOOLS

105TH STREET BRANCH
1117 EAST 105TH STREET

COLUMBIA BRANCH
10417 COLUMBIA AVENUE

LAKEVIEW BRANCH
891 LAKEVIEW ROAD

KINSMAN BRANCH
13409 KINSMAN ROAD

MT. PLEASANT BRANCH
11617 UNION AVENUE

RICKOFF BRANCH
3500 E. 147TH STREET

Rabbi A. H. Silver

The Temple

Ansel Road and East 105 Street

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The Cleveland Jewish Education Study Committee which is composed of members of the Welfare Fund and the Bureau together with representatives of other educational institutions, has arranged a large community meeting for Sunday afternoon, November 8th, at three o'clock.

At this meeting, which will take place in the Heights Temple Auditorium (Mayfield and Lee), the report of the Educational Survey will be discussed by its director, Dr. I. B. Berkson of New York.

We know of no group of people more interested in the results of the Survey than the members of our Board, and we therefore hope that you will make every effort to be present.

Sincerely yours,

Barnett R. Brickner
President

COUNCIL RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

MT. PLEASANT BRANCH
13512 KINSMAN ROAD

55TH STREET BRANCH
EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE BLDG.

LAKEVIEW BRANCH
LAKEVIEW AND DURANT

COLUMBIA BRANCH
E. 105TH AND COLUMBIA

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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13512 KINSMAN ROAD

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

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CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENTNEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDJ. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 5, 1936

19

To MR. KURT PEISER

Street and No. JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION OF DETROIT

Place 11 WEST WARREN AVE.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PLEASE REFER MY LETTER OCTOBER 22 SEND MATERIAL IF AVAILABLE

BY AIR MAIL THANK YOU

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sender's address
for referenceTHE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY
IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLESender's telephone
number

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (11)

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENTNEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDJ. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
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LC = Deferred Cable
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Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.
 Received at 2040 East 9th St., Cleveland, Ohio TELEPHONE CHERRY 1740, LINE 51

ZA253 15=WD DETROIT MICH 6 1058 Duplicate of telephoned telegram
 RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER=
 EAST 105 ST AT ANSEL RD CLEVE=

REFERRED YOUR REQUEST TO OUR BUREAU TEN DAYS AGO STOP
 ANSWER IN YOUR HANDS TODAY=
 KURT PEISER.

ABBA HILLEL.

try 02a 0150
 SL 2980 BK (ny)
 1117a
 37

UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS OF DETROIT

בית הספר העברי של דטרויט

Location of Schools:

1245 W. PHILADELPHIA AVENUE
4000 TUXEDO AVENUE
15705 PARKSIDE AVENUE
9243 DELMAR AVENUE
550 FARNSWORTH AVENUE
2415 WENDELL AVENUE

Main Office Phone: Madison 8555



Location of Schools:

17750 BRUSH STREET
3526 TWENTY-NINTH STREET
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
SHAAREY ZEDEK SYNAGOGUE
MACCULLOCH PUBLIC SCHOOL

November 6, 1936

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, D. D.
The Temple
East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

This is in reply to your letter of October 22nd addressed to Mr. Peiser, of this city.

No. 1 The enrollment for the last three years is, as follows:

1933-34	1576
1934-35	1429
1935-36	1400

You will notice that there was some decrease due only to the fact that the neighborhood in which our Hebrew school buildings are located are steadily losing the Jewish population. The tendency is to settle in newly-opened localities where we haven't yet succeeded in establishing quarters.

No. 2 1933-34 budget - 49,801.37 - 31.272

Obtained as follows:

Allied Jewish Campaign	21,000.00	- 15.525
Tuition Fees	12,954.75	6.014
Membership Dues	1,478.72	
Woman's Auxiliary	2,352.75	
The balance through donations and rentals of auditoriums, especially during the High Holidays, etc.		

1934-35 budget - 51,350.85 35.128

Obtained as follows:

Allied Jewish Campaign	21,000.00	16.689
Tuition Fees	13,880.70	5.944
Membership Dues	2,931.50	
Woman's Auxiliary	1,150.00	
The rest as above		

November 7, 1936

Mr. Bernard Isaacs, Sup't.
United Hebrew Schools of Detroit
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Isaacs:

I am profoundly grateful to you for the information which you sent me. I would appreciate one or two additional facts to help us in the comparison which we are making here. Do you know what the enrollment of your United Hebrew Schools was ten years ago, or fifteen years ago? I am anxious to find out whether there has been a radical drop in the attendance of the Hebrew schools in your community in the last ten years. Have you experienced any sharp drop in the Jewish school population in your community?

I would appreciate if you would send me this brief information by airmail, to reach me Monday morning.

With all good wishes, and thanking you for your courtesy, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:RB

UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS
OF DETROIT
בית הספר העברי של דטרויט

Location of Schools:

1245 W. PHILADELPHIA AVENUE
4000 TUXEDO AVENUE
15705 PARKSIDE AVENUE
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2415 WENDELL AVENUE

Main Office Phone: Madison 8555



Location of Schools:

17750 BRUSH STREET
3526 TWENTY-NINTH STREET
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
SHAAREY ZEDEK SYNAGOGUE
MACCULLOCH PUBLIC SCHOOL

November 9, 1936

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, D. D.
The Temple
East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Have just this minute received your airmail letter of
November 7th.

The enrollment of the United Hebrew Schools in 1925 was
1600, and in 1923, 1700.

Now, as to the Jewish school population, - the general
population in 1923 (estimated) was 40,000, which means
that the school population would be around 8,000. The
population at the present time is 70,000, which would
mean a school population of around 14,000.

I want to note here that ten or fifteen years ago the
Jewish population of Detroit, while it was smaller, was
concentrated in three thickly populated districts, in each of which
we had a school building, centrally located, for that
particular district. At the present time the Jewish
population is scattered from one end of the city to the
other.

Very respectfully yours,

Bernard Isaacs, Sup't.
United Hebrew Schools of Detroit

BI/B

ישיבת עדת בני ישראל

YESHIVATH ADATH BNAI ISRAEL

BRANCH :
UNION AT E. 119TH STREET

10417 WESTCHESTER AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

BRANCH :
WOODLAND AT E. 61ST ST.

—
CEDAR 0747

November 12, 1936

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
11311 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

I am writing this letter to thank you for your wonderful support at the recent meetings of the Jewish Educational Survey.

I really appreciate the manner in which you supported our Yeshiva cause, and I am very glad that you are in sympathy with our noble work.

I sincerely hope that you will continue to keep the same attitude at future conferences.

Again thanking you, and extending you my best personal wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

May Hurman
presmd.

President

MH:MS

YESHIVATH ADATH BNAI ISRAEL

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

(AFFILIATED WITH THE JEWISH WELFARE FUND)

10323 SUPERIOR AVENUE

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EUGENE E. WOLF } *Vice Presidents*

NATHAN LOESER, *Treasurer*

FREDERICK FRANKEL, *Ass't. Treasurer*

MRS. MYRON W. RICE, *Secretary*

December 14, 1936

HEBREW SCHOOLS

105TH STREET BRANCH
1117 EAST 105TH STREET

COLUMBIA BRANCH
10417 COLUMBIA AVENUE

LAKEVIEW BRANCH
891 LAKEVIEW ROAD

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RICKOFF BRANCH
3500 E. 147TH STREET

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and East 105 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

COUNCIL RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

MT. PLEASANT BRANCH
13512 KINSMAN ROAD

55TH STREET BRANCH
EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE BLDG.

LAKEVIEW BRANCH
LAKEVIEW AND DURANT

COLUMBIA BRANCH
E. 105TH AND COLUMBIA

The Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Education will meet on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, 8:00 o'clock in the Conference Room of the Bureau of Jewish Education, 10323 Superior Avenue.

The meeting will be devoted to a report of the Jewish Education Study. Our representatives on the Study Committee will present a thorough-going report digesting the recommendations and sharing with our Board their impressions of the three long sessions at which Dr. Berkson discussed the Study and commented on his findings.

Please make every effort to be present.

Sincerely yours,

Barnett R. Brickner
President

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE
OF JEWISH STUDIES

(a) RELIGIOUS TEACHERS
TRAINING DIVISION

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

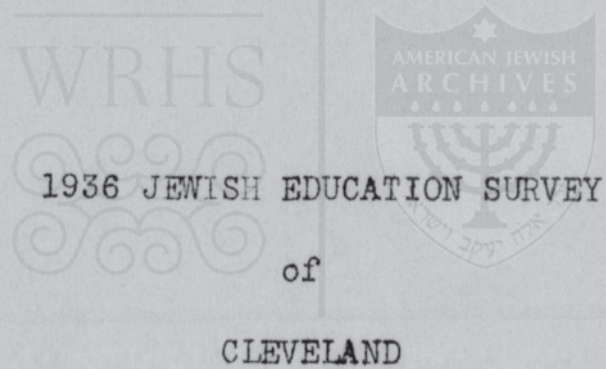
LEAGUE OF JEWISH YOUTH
63 ORGANIZATIONS

YOUNG JUDAEA
20 CLUBS

Kindly return the enclosed post card at once.

[1936] -

D I G E S T
of
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS



I. B. BERKSON

BEN ROSEN

Copy - 6 H. H. 4010

D I G E S T
of
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS



1936 JEWISH EDUCATION SURVEY

of
CLEVELAND

I. B. BERKSON

BEN ROSEN

PART I - ENROLLMENT AND WITHDRAWALS

Enrollment in 1936

In May 1936, 6,646 pupils were reported as being enrolled in 32 Jewish schools, with 299 teachers.

Of these pupils 5,913 were of the elementary grade, 583 of the High School, and 150 in college grade.

Four thousand five hundred seventeen attended once a week, 433 twice a week, 139 - **three times**; 909 - four times; 648 - five times.

Cleveland holds first place of all cities surveyed in recent years, in proportion of children of elementary school age receiving Jewish instruction (above 60 percent) at any one time.

However, the superiority in attendance is due wholly to large enrollment in one-day-a-week schools, which is close to 70 percent of the total on roll.

In terms of week-day school attendance alone, Cleveland is hardly better than New York; in both cities only about one-sixth of all the children of school age attend week-day schools. (1)

The superior attendance in Sunday schools measures not only widespread interest, but also greater length of stay.

Comparison with enrollment in recent previous years.

The 1923 Jewish Education survey found the net enrollment to be 6,845. (2)

Up to 1927-1928, there was a small net increase in total enrollments. But in the years of depression, there was a loss in registration.

The total registration today (6,646) is about 750 less than at the high point.

Despite the fact that the survey shows a decrease in the absolute number of children attending Jewish schools, the proportion of those attending relative to the total number of Jewish children at the different periods, seems to have increased.

Lupall
The increase in proportion, despite the decrease in absolute numbers, is due to the fact that the Jewish child population has declined in the last ten years. The decline in Jewish population is one of the important factors in explaining the decrease of enrollment in Jewish schools. (2)

Comparison of changes in enrollment in the various types of schools.

Taken as whole, Congregational Sunday Schools have gained in enrollment despite the decrease in the total enrollment in all the schools. (2b.)

1 The Council Religious Schools have lost considerably and are still on a slow downward curve.

There has been an increase in week-day classes in certain types of schools since 1923. In the Temple Schools there has been an increase from 240 pupils to 409. The congregational week-day classes have increased their registration from 218 to 301. In comparison with their original very small enrollment, the two extreme types - the orthodox Yeshivah-Talmud Torahs, on the one hand, and the Yiddishist radical schools and the Arbeiter Ring on the other, have shown appreciable increases; the gain is in additional branches opened in new districts. One small all-day or parochial school with 18 pupils has also been opened.

The most striking and serious change has been the loss of enrollment in the Cleveland Hebrew Schools.

Analysis of factors in changes of enrollment.

Fundamental factors in the general American and Jewish situation, associated with - the decrease of child population; the cessation of immigration; processes of assimilation, Americanization or modernization; and with the economic depression - are to be given due attention in seeking an explanation for the changes.

There is a tendency in all the cities recently studied, away from former emphasis on the communal or independent type of school toward the Congregational type of school, where the instruction is, generally speaking, less intensive.

This movement toward Congregational Jewish Centers may be regarded as an adaptation to the methods or needs of organization required by American conditions.

These general trends characteristic of the United States as a whole, have been accelerated - in some respects modified in Cleveland - by the predominant position held by the Reform Temples in Jewish life in general, and in the educational work in particular.

While the effective school organization of the Reform Temples has undoubtedly been a most valuable contribution to the educational situation, indirectly, however, they have tended to weaken the tradition for intensive week-day instruction by their very success and predominance.

But
other
cities

In marked contrast to the social prestige, the magnificent equipment, the variety of cultural opportunities of the Temple Sunday School, stands the poverty of the Hebrew schools, in buildings, equipment, finances.

In addition to the more general causes noted above, there are several specific factors in the decrease of registrations in the Hebrew Schools:

- a - The schools are situated in immigrant sections from which young parents are steadily moving away. No branches have

been opened in the new Jewish neighborhoods. In fact some of the older branches had to be closed for lack of funds.

- b - Those who remain in the immigrant sections are relatively the poorer element of the population. Forty percent of the children enrolled in the Hebrew Schools are from relief families, the schools thus becoming "schools for the poor" and their social prestige has further been lowered.
- c - As a result of the depression also, private schools have been opened in which unemployed persons - frequently ill prepared - give instruction in ivri, broches and bar mitzvah, at a pittance, and these schools compete with the Hebrew Schools. Some who were able to pay formerly, but now cannot, prefer to give their children such "private instruction" rather than to accept what might be termed charity.

Withdrawals or Elimination.

The average turn-over in Congregational one-day-a-week schools was eight percent; Council Religious Schools, 25 percent; Cleveland Hebrew Schools, 50 percent.

The low turn-over of the Temple schools may be regarded as a remarkable achievement.

The Cleveland Hebrew schools Show a rate of turn-over similar to the general run of Talmud Torahs and Hebrew schools in other cities.

The ability of the Cleveland Hebrew Schools to hold about ten percent of the children for as long as six years is an attainment not to be under-estimated.

Recommendations on Enrollment.

The introduction of uniformity with reference to number of sessions and hours in the week-day Hebrew instruction given in the Temple schools.

A special effort should be made by the Bureau of Education to strengthen the conservative congregational week-day schools.

An attempt should be made to foster the study of Hebrew in private groups supervised by the Bureau of Education.

The development of a Hebrew School in one of the newer sections of Jewish settlement, such as, Cleveland Heights, which might serve as a norm in schedule of hours and general program.

A special attendance department should be attached to the schools to foster closer contact with the home and parents through home visits, parents' meetings, parents' associations, etc.

PART II - PROBLEMS IN EDUCATIONAL POLICY
Religion vs. Nationalism

It is assumed in some quarters that the Temple schools are mainly "religious" and that the Cleveland Hebrew Schools represent the "national" interpretation of Jewish life. It is preferable to treat the problem concretely by discussing the three main aspects: (a) the subject of study in the schools; (b) the "congregational" form of organization as against the "communal"; (c) "intensive" education as against "one-day-a-week."

Subject of Study

However, when the courses of study in the Sunday schools and Hebrew schools are examined, a striking similarity of subjects will be found. The subjects of study generally are: Hebrew, Bible, Jewish customs and concepts, Holidays, Jewish history, Jewish current events, and Palestine.

The Temple schools in Cleveland differ significantly from the old-fashioned conventional Reform Sunday schools. They represent new tendencies in Sunday school work, which have been developing in recent years. An observer cannot help but think of them in terms of a "religious-national" synthesis.

7 The Cleveland Hebrew Schools also represent a synthesis of national and religious elements. They emphasize the modern Hebrew tendencies representative of the "heder metukan" more than the average Talmud Torah, but the religious and the traditional elements still predominate.

A study of the school program and observation of the actual work done in the Cleveland Hebrew Schools leads to the conviction that the attitude of parents and the general views current in the community have been reckoned with, and that a balanced program of studies has been achieved.

"Congregational" versus "communal" organization

As far as tradition is concerned, the Jewish school was considered as parallel - not subsidiary - to the synagogue. In the United States it seemed, for a time, that the Talmud Torahs, independently organized and communally supported, would become the main instrument for Jewish elementary education.

Due to many factors, the tendency in recent years has been to make the congregational unit a general basis of Jewish organization, and the educational development has been in the direction of congregational schools.

In favor of the congregational type of organization, a number of points may be urged. They strengthen the family ties. From the point of view of Jewish education as participation in Jewish institutional and communal life, the modern congregational center affords many possibilities. They have certain superiorities from the point of view of their ability to retain pupils and from the angle of self-support.

There are some possible negative elements and disadvantages in the congregational organization. There is danger that the curriculum, methods of teaching and the activities be subordinated to the adult conceptions and views which dominate the life of the synagogue, instead of approaching the

4

? work from the viewpoint of the needs and interests of the child. That there are elements of divisiveness in the congregational organization, cannot be denied. The element of social class separatism is not absent. The Congregational type, moreover, offers no solution for Jews who value Jewish knowledge and Jewish ideals but who do not wish to associate themselves with organized religion.

? The Congregational school is unquestionably here to stay and must be regarded as an important, perhaps the chief, Jewish educational instrument, but the communal type is, also, indispensable. The solution seems to be in the maintenance of schools either independently, in congregations, or in recreational centers; and that all schools, no matter what their form of local organization may be, should be subject to the control or to the influence of some central educational agency, communally directed, which will coordinate the educational effort and assist in bringing it up to a high level of educational achievement.

Intensive Hebrew education and the one-day-a-week school

When the antithesis "religious" versus "national" is presented in connection with the educational problem in some circles, the main question at issue appears to be the intensiveness of the instruction or the frequency of school attendance.

? How much Hebrew do they get?
The tendency in the Sunday schools of the formal type is to emphasize transmission of doctrines and religious ideas directly instead of imparting them through a study of Jewish literature. The course evolved by the modern Talmud Torah is impelled by the ideal of teaching Jewish literature in the original Hebrew and is thus in the direct line of continuity with the Jewish school tradition.

The Talmud Torahs achieve their aim, however, only in the case of a comparatively small number who continue through the high school and training school. The Temple Sunday schools in Cleveland have an important achievement to record in their ability to retain the pupils for many years. Particularly, their ability to hold the pupils through the high school grade is to be commended for this gives a possibility of influence in this critical period when loyalties are formed.

However, only the afternoon week day Hebrew schools are giving a minimum Hebrew education - providing students for the high school department and the training school, and it is upon this system that the community must depend for avoiding a complete cessation of the Jewish tradition of intensive education. The study of the graduates indicates, also, that the intensive weekday instruction is much more effective than the one-day-a-week instruction in developing positive Jewish attitudes and interests.

Relation to Minority Type Schools

No digest has been made of the discussion with reference to the advisability of giving communal support - financial and otherwise - to the Yeshivah-Talmud Torahs and the Yiddishist schools. For this discussion see the SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS, Part II, pages 8 - 13.

PART III - THE BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

FUNCTIONS, ORGANIZATION AND FINANCES

The Bureau of Jewish Education, organized in 1924, is in a transitional state from a body whose main function was to secure funds for constituent organizations, to a Department of Education whose main functions are conceived to be in the field of coordinating the various education activities, the improvement of the quality of instruction, and the conduct of central institutions which no individual locality can properly maintain.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

7. The further development of the high school and teachers training course - as a central institute for the training of teachers, club leaders in both pre-professional and professional stage. A.

The Bureau should have under its control a demonstration or model school closely associated with the Teachers Institute, for working out a normal week-day pattern or type - including time schedules, course of study, methods of teaching and auxiliary extra-curricula activities. B.

No recommendation is made for decrease in the hours of instruction or number of sessions in the neighborhoods where the present Hebrew schools are situated. An experiment should be made in adding a Sunday morning session by coordination with Council Religious school programs. (C)

The education of the Jewish youth, to which the Bureau of Jewish Education is giving some attention, should become a more central activity of the Bureau and adequate funds for this purpose be set aside. C.

The Bureau conducts a miscellaneous number of activities in the development and supplying of textbooks and educational materials. This activity should be continued and other similar ones developed. D.

Standardization

- a - To work out uniform courses of study in collaboration with the schools. what?
- b - Standard records kept up to date on financial situation and enrollment in all of the Jewish schools in the city. A central register of children should be kept with a transfer system.
- c - Standards are required with reference to teachers' qualifications and for their certification. The development of an educational system in the last analysis depends upon this question.

The Bureau should be charged with the function of assisting congregational schools, the conservative as well as the reform, to build up their week-day departments. not needed E.

A great deal of good can be accomplished by cooperation of the Sunday schools through some central body which would make for the exchange of experience, and the development of more uniform time schedules and courses of study.

To effectively carry out the work of supervision, the Bureau of Education would have to include additional personnel, one supervisor for the "content" group of subjects - history, current events, etc., and another supervisor for Hebrew instruction. E.

Subsidies for maintenance of schools

It may be found necessary to include a plan of scholarships for children who live in neighborhoods near congregational schools but who cannot afford membership in the congregation. In the case of the communal schools, the Bureau must continue to give substantial grants large enough to permit the proper conduct of these institutions.

The budget of the present Hebrew school system should be balanced on a normal basis which implies at least minimum normal salaries for the teachers.

If a decision should be reached that it is in accordance with the communal educational policy to affiliate, the Yeshivah-Talmud Torahs or the Yiddishist schools, or both, with the Bureau of Education, additional financial provision must be made therefor. It should be understood that in such case these institutions must meet whatever standards of school hygiene, administration, and teachers training set down for other schools.

It would be desirable to free Mr. Friedland from his responsibilities as principal of the Hebrew Schools and to allow him to devote all of his energies to directing expanding the Bureau.

The recommendation of the 1928 Joint Study Committee of Jewish Education to transfer the fiscal responsibility of the Cleveland Hebrew Schools and other subsidiary organizations directly to the Bureau is regarded as inadvisable.

A midway position is recommended whereby a better definition of responsibilities and a greater degree of control should be secured without, however, abolishing the Board of the Hebrew school and Institute.

A principal should be appointed for the Hebrew schools who should be directly responsible only to the Hebrew school board.

The high school and teachers' training school should come under the direct responsibility of the Bureau. what H-S? A

It is desirable to continue the autonomous organization of the Council schools under proper regulation. The Bureau should have a large measure of control with reference to educational arrangements, particularly insofar as this is necessary for coordination of the work of the Sunday schools with the work of the Hebrew Schools in each neighborhood. Mut. ar. T.T. F.

Finances of the Bureau of Jewish Education and Hebrew Institute

Income of the Bureau

- a - From 1924 to 1931, the Bureau raised its own funds independently, beginning with 1931, the Bureau became a constituent of the Jewish Welfare Fund.

- b - The serious decrease in income of the Bureau since 1927 reflects the economic depression; the decrease during the period of association with the Welfare Fund is in proportion to the general curtailments. However, the amount allocated for education represents less than six percent of the total expenditure of Federation on Jewish public activities.
- c - For 1935-1936 the income was \$29,222 as follows: Jewish Welfare Federation \$28,000 and miscellaneous \$1,222. The expenditure was \$28,645 as follows: Administration \$2,039; Hebrew School and Institute \$17,178; Council Religious Schools \$5,550; Extension Education \$3,125; Institute of Jewish Studies \$500; Equipment, etc. \$253.

Income of the Hebrew Schools

- a - *What is it in 1935?* The decline of the Hebrew School income has been in reference to all its sources. The greatest decrease has been in the tuition fees which, before the depression, amounted to over \$30,000. By 1931, this had dropped to less than half! In 1932 there was a sudden drop to \$8,000. Ten years ago, the average per capita payment was \$1.50 a month; now it is about 70%.
- b - The Hebrew Schools have become, in large measure, schools for the children of the poor. Cleveland is developing two distinct classes of Jewish schools, one for the upper middle class; the other, for the poor. This division is undesirable from a public and educational point of view.
- c - Along the lines of strengthening the financial responsibility of the Board of the Hebrew Schools, it is desirable to permit the Hebrew Schools to develop local support, of various kinds which would not interfere with Jewish Welfare Fund collections.
- d - The contribution of the Bureau to the Hebrew Schools constituted 30 percent of the total income in 1925 but now is about half of the total cost. The larger proportionate contribution from central sources is necessary if additional classes are not to be closed. *More money*

The curtailments made have been drastically reflected in the cuts in teachers' salaries which are now very much below normal. The salaries should be increased to the minimum of some standard scale approved by the Bureau. *More money*

Deficit of the Hebrew Schools

The work of the Bureau of Education and of the Hebrew Schools has been harassed by the existence of a large deficit dating from the period before the formation of the Bureau. This deficit amounted to about \$33,259 in 1924, and now amounts to \$44,379.

The Bureau through its discussions and other acts has made itself a party to the moral responsibility in covering the deficit, although it was created by the Hebrew schools mainly in the period prior to the organization of the Bureau.

Deficit

It is essential for the proper conduct of the schools and the educational work, that the deficit be met. The Bureau must openly take upon itself the task of meeting the deficit, making it a primary charge on its income.

The following procedure is suggested: (a) An auditor should be engaged by the Bureau to verify the exact amount of the deficit. (b) Indebtedness on properties held should be liquidated wherever possible by sale or abandoning of the property. (c) The salary item, which constitutes the major part, shall be liquidated in twelve annual installments.

2. In order to avoid future misunderstandings, it is desirable that the Bureau institute a regular procedure of control on the balancing of budget of subsidiary institutions of the Hebrew Schools and Council Schools.

Control

The payments to subsidiary institutions should be made regularly at periodic intervals after a financial statement for the previous period has been submitted by the subsidiary institution and approved by the Bureau of Education, as being in accord with the agreed budget.

Proposed Budgetary Items

Money

Wholly inadequate

know
why
The sum now appropriated from community funds to the Bureau of Jewish Education is wholly inadequate even for a minimum balanced program of Jewish education, without taking into consideration any increase in the number of children enrolled in the schools. If some of the more urgent needs are met, the appropriation cannot be less than \$50,000. The following is a summary of major items recommended above:

\$50,000

not to include Yeshivas & Yiddish

A. Normalization of present Hebrew school work.

1. Provision for liquidation of the deficit.
2. Raising teachers' salaries to a minimum normal level.
3. Appointment of a principal for the Hebrew schools.
4. Establishment of an attendance department for contact with the home and development of parents' associations.

B. Inclusion of new institutions.

5. If a decision is reached to include the Yeshivah-Talmud Torahs and the Yiddishist schools in the communal system, additional financial provision must be made.

C. Improvement of the quality of instruction.

6. The further development of the high school and teachers training course as a central institute for the training of teachers, club leaders in both pre-professional and professional stage.
7. A model or demonstration school.

not necessary

8. Appointment of two "critic teachers" or special supervisors, one for "content" subjects (history, current events, etc.) and one for Hebrew subjects, to cooperate with all schools for improving of teachers in service, teaching methods and working out syllabi.

9. Printing or mimeographing of educational material, syllabi, outlines, textbooks, etc.

D. Youth education

10. A more intensive program of youth education on a broad basis.

E. Records and statistics

11. Standard records kept up to date on financial situation and enrollment in all of the Jewish schools in the city. A central register of children with a transfer system.



BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

(AFFILIATED WITH THE JEWISH WELFARE FUND)

10323 SUPERIOR AVENUE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

TELEPHONE, CEDAR 3377

January 4, 1937

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HEBREW TEACHERS SEMINARY
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EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

LEAGUE OF JEWISH YOUTH
63 ORGANIZATIONS

YOUNG JUDAEA
20 CLUBS

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and East 105 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

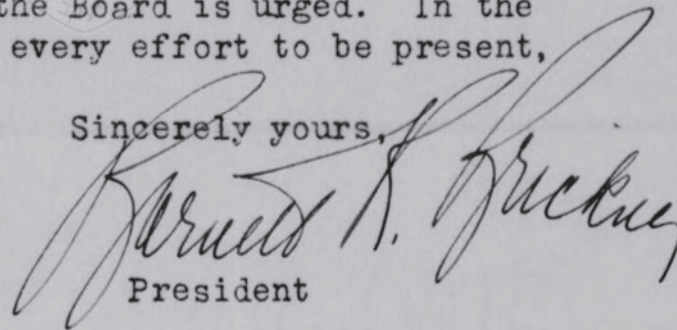
Dear Rabbi Silver:

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Education will take place on Monday, January 11, 12:00 Noon in Room F, the Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of this meeting is to deal with the recommendation of the Jewish Education Study Committee about appointing the Bureau's representative to the Committee on Implementation.

A full meeting of the Board is urged. In the hope that you will make every effort to be present,

Sincerely yours,



President

P.S. Luncheon will be served at Twelve O'clock. Those not desirous of taking lunch are asked to come afterward for the meeting.

January 7, 1937

Mr. Joseph M. Berne,
Public Square Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Joe:

I am happy to have had the opportunity to chat with you and Mr. Goldhamer yesterday. In the course of the conversation I mentioned to you the survey which was made of the Hebrew Schools back in 1927, shortly after the Bureau was established by a special committee composed of J. Tuteur, Louis Bing, John Anisfield, Max Rosenblum, N. Loeser, Lewis Sands and Alfred Sachs.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the report of this committee. Note particularly paragraph three of this report on the first page, which tells how the huge deficit of the Hebrew Schools, which has darkened the life of that institution to the present time, was created by Mr. Friedland and his associates during the first three years of his coming to town - irresponsible expansion without any thought of where the money was coming from.

I am also sending you a letter signed by Mr. Alfred H. Sacks who was, in that year, Director of the Bureau of Jewish Education, which sheds an interesting light on the tactics which were adopted by Mr. Friedland and his associates to sidetrack and nullify the recommendations of this committee. The tactics were the same as now - delay, postponement, and gumshoeing among individual members of the Board to prejudice them against the findings of an impartial and objective committee.

Mr. Berne

-2-

January 7, 1937

After reading these letters, please
return them to me as they are the only copies
which I have.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.



RESOLUTION OFFERED BY JUDGE LEWIS DRUCKER AT BOARD OF
TRUSTEES MEETING OF THE CLEVELAND BUREAU OF JEWISH
EDUCATION, HELD ON MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1937.

The Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education hereby formally expresses its appreciation to the Jewish Education Survey Committee, to Judge Maurice Bernon, its Chairman, and to Dr. I. B. Berkson and Mr. Ben Rosen, its Directors, for the valuable services rendered and the informative report and recommendations recently submitted by them, on the basis of their study of the various phases of Jewish educational activities in the City of Cleveland, at the request of the Boards of Trustees of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education and the Jewish Welfare Federation.

The Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education hereby formally acknowledges its receipt of the said survey report, and further acknowledges the completion of the said valuable task by the Joint Survey Committee.

On the basis of a preliminary report made to the Bureau Board by its President, and, further, on the basis of a communication received from the said Joint Survey Committee, and after due consideration of the matter, it is hereby

RESOLVED that the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education hereby authorizes and instructs its President forthwith to appoint a Study Committee, consisting of seven members of the Bureau Board, its President, and its Educational Director; the task of the said Study Committee to be immediately to proceed with a study and examination of the Survey Report and the Recommendations as submitted by the Joint Survey Committee and Dr. I. B. Berkson and Ben Rosen, the Survey Directors; to make its report to a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education with regard to its examination of the said report and its formulation of plans and recommendations for the ~~implementation~~ and carrying out of the recommendations submitted in the said Survey Report, and be it further

RESOLVED that the office secretary of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education is hereby instructed to prepare a sufficient number of complete survey report and recommendations and to mail promptly a copy thereof to each of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education, for their individual study and examination, prior to the next Board meeting, and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Chairman of the Joint Survey Committee, and to the President of the Jewish Welfare Federation, and be it further

RESOLVED that it is the sense of this meeting that such recommendations as will be submitted by the Study Committee to be appointed, as above resolved, and subsequently approved by the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education as shall be substantially of a fiscal nature, ~~rather than purely educational or administrative~~, shall be further submitted for approval to the Budget Committee of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education, to the Budget Committee of the Jewish Welfare Fund and/or if then deemed necessary and advisable to a joint committee to be appointed for that purpose and consisting of two representatives of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education and two representatives of the Jewish Welfare Federation, and the Chairman of the Joint Jewish Education Survey Committee, with the ex officio membership in the said Committee of the Educational Director of the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish Education and of the Executive Director of the Jewish Welfare Federation.

LAW OFFICES OF
ULMER, BERNE AND GORDON
PUBLIC SQUARE BUILDING
CLEVELAND

J. M. ULMER
J. M. BERNE
B. D. GORDON
C. R. BERNE
THURLOW SMOOT

January 14, 1937

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
c/o The Temple,
E. 105th & Ansel Rd.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi:

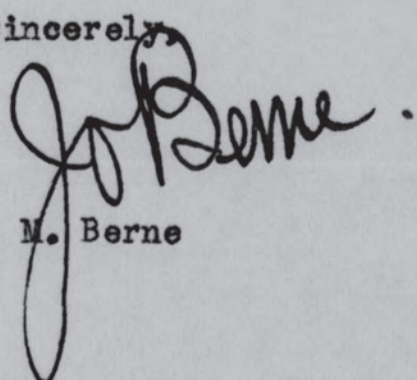
Thanks for your letter of January 7th enclosing copy of the survey made in 1925 of the Hebrew Schools, together with copy of letter from Alfred H. Sachs, which enclosures I herewith return to you.

I have made a copy of a part of the Sachs letter, and a copy of the survey report for my file.

I am very much concerned about the turn that things have taken in this matter. Having had a general unofficial report, I am now arranging for a conference with someone who attended the Bureau meeting so as to get an accurate account of what took place. Will discuss the matter further with you after you get back.

With regards and all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,


J. M. Berne

2-S
encls

To Rabbi A. H. Silver

January 27, 1937

Dear Rabbi Brickner:

After giving protracted consideration to the letter of January 13th from you as President of the Bureau of Jewish Education to Judge Maurice Bernon (of which letter you sent me a copy), I have decided to follow my first impulse, which was to answer the letter, although the letter is not addressed directly to me. I am influenced in doing this because of my desire to avoid any misunderstanding in connection with matters affecting the Federation and to prevent differences and delays which may create awkward situations later.

You say in your letter that you hope the action of the Bureau will be acceptable to all concerned. This seems to call for some reply and it seems to me that the answer depends upon just what is intended to be conveyed by the action of the Bureau.

The survey of Dr. Berkson was made in the interest of the entire community. As a survey of Jewish education in Cleveland it is intended to be of value to the entire community in appraising the work which is being done by all institutions and agencies, including those in the Bureau as well as those outside of the Bureau. It attempts to analyze the contribution which each is making, the trends of growth or decline and the causes, and the inferences to be drawn therefrom. It covers many other matters and suggests what might be done to coordinate and improve Jewish education generally in this city as it is now being carried on. It was not merely a survey of the Bureau. It was conducted by a Committee chosen to represent the various agencies of Jewish education and also the Federation. To the extent that the conclusions and recommendations are directed at institutions which are self-supporting, it can only serve by way of suggestion or advice. To the extent that it affects institutions which now look for their support to the public or which are seeking public support, the Community has a definite interest.

The Study Committee which had the survey in charge, recommended that a committee of five be appointed to implement the survey so that the community might receive some benefit from the work done and the funds expended. It was suggested that two members of the committee be appointed by the Bureau.

January 27, 1937

It was expected that the Bureau would lend itself wholeheartedly to this recommendation of the Study Committee. Instead of that apparently the recommendation was brushed aside and the resolution adopted by the Bureau seems to indicate that the Bureau considers it to be solely its function to proceed with a study of the facts and conclusions and to formulate plans and decide what shall be done with the survey. The last paragraph of the resolution seems to indicate that the Federation is to be recognized by the Bureau only to the extent of the Bureau consulting with it on purely fiscal matters.

If this be the position of the Bureau, it seems to me to be wholly untenable. In my opinion the Federation has a definite interest in what is done with this survey and a definite interest in the operation of any agency or institution, for which it vouches to the public by soliciting for it financial support. This being so, it has a right to expect the utmost cooperation on the part of any such agency with the Federation. Your resolution seems to deny the interest of the Federation in this matter and to deny the desire to cooperate.

I hope that this is not the Bureau's intention, and that you intended merely to provide for a preliminary study of your own preparatory to an effort to arrive at a joint program. If this is so, may I suggest that it would be very helpful if this misunderstanding was cleared up as soon as possible. Furthermore, we are soon facing a budget making period when matters herein involved may become an issue. It is to avoid such a situation and to save time and to avoid the rigidity which occurs when different groups meet separately and become set on their own conclusions, that I respectfully and earnestly urge a reconsideration of the action taken by the Bureau and the adoption of the recommendation of the Study Committee. The Federation has already accepted the recommendation and appointed its Committee, and the Committee is ready to go forward as soon as your members are appointed.

In conclusion let me urge that the Federation has, as you know, no position to maintain and no purpose to serve in this or any other similar matter except to fairly consider and to endeavor to accomplish such action as may improve the service being rendered by its agencies, and to give fair consideration to all institutions and causes which appeal to it and which come within the scope of its interest.

I will be very glad to discuss this further with you or with your Board, and I am anxious to be of service in any way that I can.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. N. Berne, President
Jewish Welfare Federation.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

(AFFILIATED WITH THE JEWISH WELFARE FUND)

10323 SUPERIOR AVENUE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

TELEPHONE, CEDAR 3377

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MRS. MYRON W. RICE, *Secretary*

February 10, 1937

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10507 GRANTWOOD AVENUE

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LEAGUE OF JEWISH YOUTH
63 ORGANIZATIONS

YOUNG JUDAEA
20 CLUBS

Dear Rabb. Silver:

The Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Education will meet on Thursday, February 18th, at 12:30 P.M. promptly, in Room 8, the Chamber of Commerce.

A number of matters of importance will be discussed at this meeting.

Will you kindly make every effort to be present.

Sincerely yours,

Barnett R. Brickner
President

P.S. Please return the enclosed post card by return mail.

Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies
(OF THE BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION)

OFFICERS

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IDA E. SCHOTT, VICE PRES.
MRS. NORMAN H. POLSTER, SEC.
MAURICE M. LICHTIG, TREAS.

10323 SUPERIOR AVE.
CLEVELAND, O.

CHAIRMAN
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
A.H.FRIEDLAND

February 22nd, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

In behalf of our Board, I wish to
thank you for your services during the past
semester.

It is needless to write to you of
what this service means to Judaism and the
Jewish community, for you know it far better
than I do.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

SFH:S

Simon F. Hirsch

President

THE CLEVELAND HEBREW SCHOOL & INSTITUTE
SUMMARY OF ACTUAL AND ANTICIPATED INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1937



THE CLEVELAND HEBREW SCHOOL AND INSTITUTE

SUMMARY OF ACTUAL AND ANTICIPATED INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1937

Actual Income from March 1, 1936 to October 31, 1936	\$25,595.61	
Actual Operating Expenses from March 1, 1936 to October 31, 1936	<u>21,836.60</u>	
<u>Total actual Income over Expenditures</u>	\$ 3,759.01	
Delinquent Salaries paid March 1, 1936 to October 31, 1936 (Schedule 1)	<u>4,053.34</u>	
<u>Total Actual Disbursements over Income</u>		\$ 294.33
Anticipated Income from November 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937	\$13,558.30	
Anticipated Operating Expense from November 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937	<u>13,216.32</u>	
<u>Total Anticipated Income over Expenditures</u>	\$ 341.98	
Actual amount Delinquent Salaries to be paid from November 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937 (Schedule 1)	\$ 1,293.05	
Additional and Emergency	<u>400.00</u>	
	<u>1,693.05</u>	
<u>Total Anticipated Disbursements over Income from November 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937</u>		<u>1,351.07</u>
<u>Total Actual and Anticipated Disbursements over Income for Fiscal Year Ending March 1, 1937</u>		\$ <u>1,645.40</u>

Recapitulation

Actual Income for Eight Months and Anticipated for Four Months \$39,153.91

Actual Operating Expenditures for Eight Months and Anticipated for Four Months	\$ 35,052.92
Actual Payments on Delinquent Salaries for Twelve Month Period (Schedule 1)	5,346.39
Additional & Emergency	<u>400.00</u>

<u>Total Actual and Anticipated Disbursements from March 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937</u>	<u>40,799.31</u>
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<u>Total Actual and Anticipated Disbursements over Income for Period March 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937</u>	<u>\$1,645.40</u>
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THE CLEVELAND HEBREW SCHOOL & INSTITUTE
SUMMARY OF ACTUAL AND ANTICIPATED INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1937

COMMENTS

COMPARATIVE

Budget for 1936 as presented to the Bureau of Jewish Education February 12, 1936	<u>\$40,845.74</u>
Actual disbursements for Eight Months and Anticipated for Four Months for Fiscal Year Ending March 1, 1937	<u>\$40,799.31</u>
Anticipated Income for Fiscal Year Ending March 1, 1937 as presented in Budget (other than subsidy)	<u>\$15,588.44</u>
Actual Income for Eight Months and Anticipated for Four Months for Fiscal Year Ending March 1, 1937 (other than subsidy)	<u>\$15,849.61</u>

Budget as presented	\$40,845.74
Anticipated Income for Fiscal Year Ending March 1, 1937 (other than subsidy) presented in Budget	<u>15,588.44</u>
<u>Subsidy Requested</u>	\$25,257.30
<u>Subsidy Granted</u>	<u>23,304.30</u>
<u>Decrease in Subsidy Requested</u>	<u>\$ 1,953.00</u>

THE CLEVELAND HEBREW SCHOOL & INSTITUTE
SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS OF DELINQUENT SALARIES
FOR PERIOD MARCH 1, 1936 to MARCH 1, 1937

Delinquent Salaries Paid - March 1, 1936 to October 31, 1936

Eleanor Caplin	\$ 10.50
Z. Abramov	50.00
Jonas Barenholtz	46.84
A. H. Friedland	228.45
Mrs. Y. Friedland	90.00
S. Gans	164.20
E. Goelman	25.00
Naomi Goldberg	35.00
Nettie Gans Gurev	50.00
Irving Hausman	247.50
Ruth Hausman	93.25
David Kogen	4.50
Esther Kogen	100.00
M. Kogen	616.71
Lillian Kohn	76.50
Eugene Kohn	27.00
Judith Kramer	30.00
P. Lamdin	315.00
Mrs. Y. Lamdin	60.00
Helen Levine	55.00
Fanny Medini	60.00
M. Medini	335.16
Beatrice Melamed	4.50
Ruth Miller	10.00
Sara Palay	30.00
Sylvia Piccus	100.00
Ben Perath	9.00
Esther Robinowitz	17.70
Regina Rosen	22.00
Sara Scheinberg	40.00
D. & Z. Schuster	600.00
Lillian Schwartz	40.98
Hattie Levy Sontag	10.00
Ida Splaver	25.00
Lillian Sugarman	30.55
I. Warshay	225.00
Nettie Yudkovsky	<u>168.00</u>

Total Delinquent Salaries Paid 3/1/36 to 10/31/36

\$ 4,053.34

THE CLEVELAND HEBREW SCHOOL & INSTITUTE
SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS OF DELINQUENT SALARIES
FOR PERIOD MARCH 1, 1936 to MARCH 1, 1937

Delinquent Salaries to be paid November 1, 1936 to March 1, 1937

S. Gans	\$ 160.00
Nettie Gans Gurov	60.00
Ruth Hausman	40.00
D. & Z. Schuster	300.00
S. Abramov	50.00
Maizie Faigin	29.58
Sara Pernikoff	30.00
Hattie Levy Sontag	45.00
Nettie Yudkovsky	95.00
I. Warshay	175.00
Lillian Sugarman	27.99
A. H. Friedland (General Motors)	114.48
M. Kogen	<u>166.00</u>

Total Delinquent Salaries to be paid 11/1/36 to 3/1/37 1,293.05

Total Delinquent Salary Payments for Fiscal Year Ending 3/1/37 \$5,346.39

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

(AFFILIATED WITH THE JEWISH WELFARE FUND)

10323 SUPERIOR AVENUE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

TELEPHONE, CEDAR 3377

March 4, 1937

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HEBREW TEACHERS SEMINARY
10507 GRANTWOOD AVENUE

EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

LEAGUE OF JEWISH YOUTH
63 ORGANIZATIONS

YOUNG JUDAEA
20 CLUBS

Miss Bessie Kline,
Secretary to Rabbi Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Miss Kline:

Mr. Friedland asked me to inform you that he called the attention of the Yehoash Tanach Committee as to their using Rabbi Silver's name without having received his permission to do so. The answer of the Committee was that since Rabbi Silver permitted the National Committee to use his name, they felt that they being a branch of the National Committee may therefore use his name on their local stationery. They have, however, promised not to continue using his name on any subsequent printing.

Mr. Friedland also asked that you address any future communications on the subject to Mr. J. Feder, c/o the Jewish Daily Forward, who is directing the entire activity.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Gandal
Secretary to Mr. Friedland

MG

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March 8, 1937

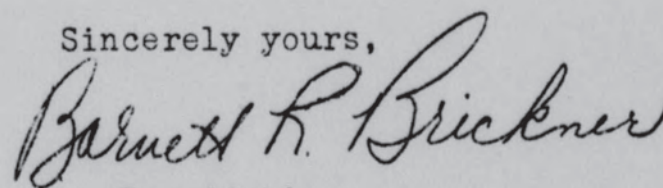
Dear Board Member:

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Education will be held on Thursday, March 11, at 12:15 P.M., at the Chamber of Commerce, Rooms D-E.

A new proposal advanced by the Welfare Fund concerning the method of setting up the Implementation Committee will be presented.

Will you kindly make every effort to be present.

Sincerely yours,



President

BRANCH
WOODLAND AT E. 61ST ST.

ישיבת עדת בני ישראל

BRANCH
UNION E. 119TH STREET

YESHIVATH ADATH B'NAI ISRAEL

10417 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

—
CEDAR 0747

April 13, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver
C/O The Temple
Ansel Road & E. 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

We herewith acknowledge with many thanks your
letter of April 8th.

We appreciate the fact that you know that this
allocation is insufficient to cover our need, but we
realize the circumstances, and this will help some-
what.

May we also take this opportunity to thank you
for all your efforts to secure these funds for us.

Very truly yours,

YESHIVATH ADATH BNAI ISRAEL

Max Herman
President

MH:MS

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

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EXTENSION ORGANIZATIONS

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YOUNG JUDAEA
20 CLUBS

May 5, 1937

Dear Board Member:

In accordance with the decision at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Education, we are sending you herewith the names of the Nominating Committee. The Committee will meet the early part of next week.

Oscar Steiner, Chairman
Aaron Garber
Henry Rucker
Alex Wintner
Mrs. S. Wolff

Sincerely yours,

A. H. Friedland
Director

Dear Mrs. Polster:

I shall attend the faculty meeting at 10:30 A.M.____;
I shall attend the luncheon meeting of the Board of
Trustees at 12:30 P.M.____; of the Institute of Jewish
Studies on Thursday, June 3, at the Hotel Sovereign.

Signed _____



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and East 105 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

An important meeting of the entire faculty of the Cleveland Institute of Jewish Studies will be held on Thursday, June 3, 10:30 A.M. at the Hotel Sovereign.

The meeting will be followed by luncheon and the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at 12:30 P.M.

Business of importance will be transacted. We hope that you will make every effort to attend.

Please fill out the attached card and return immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Norman H. Polster

Mrs. Norman H. Polster

Secretary

WRHS



REPLY CARD

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. Norman H. Polster
2669 Euclid Heights Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Rabb. A. M. Silver
The Temple
Ariel Rd. - E. 105
City

R E M I N D E R

**

Meeting of Board of Trustees

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION

Tuesday, June 22nd

12:15 P.M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROOM H

Confidential [1937]

I believe in approaching an issue which involves a sharp division of opinion in a straight forward manner. The horse play which has been going on now for nearly a year and a half in connection with implementing the Survey which was made of Jewish Education in Cleveland illustrates the hopelessness of trying to solve a basic community problem by dodging the central issues and by an unwillingness to grapple once and for all with basic things.

At the suggestion of the surveyor, Dr. Berkson, it was voted by the Survey Committee to appoint an implementing committee of five, two to be selected by the Federation, two by the Bureau and Mr. Bernon, who was chairman of the Survey Committee, as the fifth member and the chairman. The Federation proceeded to appoint its two, the Bureau was free to appoint its two members. It was suggested by Mr. Bernon and by others that inasmuch as Mr. Friedland, as Director and employee of the Bureau, is involved in the Survey, that he should not, as a matter of course, be a member of the implementing committee. But Mr. Friedland saw to it that that should not take place, with the result that months of delay ensued and at the beginning of this year, the Federation was notified of an official action taken by the Bureau - that they had brushed aside the idea of a joint implementing committee and ~~had~~ resolved to appoint a study committee of ^{their} ~~its~~ own, and that if any recommendations coming out of its own study committee involved matters of a fiscal nature, that the Bureau would then condescend to submit such recommendations for the approval of the Budget Committee of the Jewish Welfare Fund.

This insolent proposal could not be stomached even by your peace-loving President and he informed the President of the Bureau that their position was untenable, "that the Federation has a definite interest in what is done in this Survey and a definite interest in the operation of any agency or institution, for which it vouches to the public by soliciting for its financial support." He asked for the adoption of the recommendation of the Study Committee. 11

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of the Federation, your President made an objective and fair presentation of the whole affair. Instead of backing him up to the full, thereby bringing the Bureau to its senses, our professional peace-makers got busy and introduced a compromise resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to select an implementing committee - a rather preposterous procedure, ^{- not binding -} The report of this committee was submitted at the last meeting of the Federation on November 9th. The personnel which this committee recommended and whose appointment was delayed for a year differed in no essential regard from the original proposals. - Instead of two men representing the Federation and the Bureau, the new arrangement calls ^{ed} for three. What was new was that Mr. Friedland succeeded in getting on to this implementing committee as a secretary, ~~with~~ Mr. Goldhamer, who had no particular desire for it at all, ^{was also added} ~~as~~ also as a secretary, presumably to neutralize Mr. Friedland. What was also new was a clause which read "that the function of the implementing committee is to recommend to the respective Boards of the Bureau and the Federation, ways and means of implementing the Survey within the scope of the findings of recommendations thereof." The unnecessary appendage of this clause led me to suspect that it was inserted by the Bureau representatives on the Committee for the sole purpose of making it impossible to have Mr. Friedland's status and fitness discussed. I raised the question at the Board meeting as to whether this is the intent of that clause. Because such a clause might conceivably be open to such an interpretation, the Federation Board voted that the phrase "within the scope of the findings of the recommendations thereof" should carry with it no such limitations.

That my fears were justified was proved not long thereafter when the Board of the Bureau rejected the resolutions of the Federation, ^{because of the interpretation which it placed upon the report.} Since then, correspondence has passed between the President of the Bureau and the President of the Federation and the matter remains in the same unfortunate ambiguity where it was a year and a half ago.

I feel that I ought to state my position to you very frankly and very freely. There has been so much irresponsible talk, propaganda and charges ^{which are} instigated by bitter partisanship, that the real issues are being lost sight of. Some people have confused a frank discussion of ^{the} personnel ^{with the Bureau} with personalities. The recommendations of the Survey are good in part, indifferent in other parts, bad in some, or rather inapplicable. Some of ~~them~~ ^{are} practical, some impractical for the moment, others visionary. Any fair minded committee ^{having no axes to grind} can very quickly cull from the report what is practical and of immediate interest to the community and proceed to recommend ~~it~~ ^{them}. Such a committee will bear in mind that there are financial limitations under which our community works at present which makes even some highly desirable projects not feasible for the moment.

But what is the crux of the whole matter is the ^{competence, fitness} and attitudes of the man who will occupy the key position in this new set up, that of director, namely, Mr. Friedland. I am personally persuaded after having served as the President of the Bureau for ^{eight} ~~nine~~ years, and after having observed Mr. Friedland's work during that time and since, that he is not the person for ^{this} ~~that~~ particular office, that he has ^{not} ~~neither~~ the executive nor administrative ^{ability} ~~capacity~~ for it, that he has made too many enemies in the community and that ~~he~~ his general philosophy of Jewish education is not the one to which many of us would care to subscribe or tolerate in one whose is to be ~~be~~ the head of a community-wide and community-supported educational system. When I was President of the Bureau, I made repeated attempts to correct the inefficiency, the financial dis-order and irresponsibility, the lack of system and order in the Hebrew Schools. I appointed an official investigation ^{back in 1925} committee which brought in careful reports and recommendations which were actively thwarted~~ed~~ and circumvented by Mr. Friedland. I have shown some of you the records in this connection. (Just)

Under Mr. Friedland's administration of the Hebrew Scho_ols, the enrollment in those schools dropped more than 66-2/3%. Apologists for Mr.

Friedland attribute this decline to the decline of the Jewish child population. Even if we were to assume that such a decline has actually taken place, it should be reflected in all the categories of schools in Cleveland, and not merely in the Talmud Torahs. Actually, the chart submitted by the surveyors show that there has been no decrease whatsoever in any of the groups of schools in our community since 1923, except in the Talmud Torahs.

Why has the full weight of the decrease fallen on the Talmud Torah schools? If it is to be argued that the cessation of immigration is responsible then how shall we account for the fact that the Yeshivahs whose form of education is much more orthodox and less "modern" have increased their enrollment during these years, and in the very neighborhoods where Talmud Torahs were housed? And why have Yiddish schools shown such a sharp increase? There isn't a city in the United States comparable to Cleveland in size and in Jewish population where the Talmud Torahs have lost in the last ten years over two-thirds of their enrollment.

Nor does the statement that Reform Temples because of their prominent position and their effectiveness, tend to weaken the tradition for intensive week-day instruction seem valid when the ~~the~~ surveyor's own figures indicate that week-day instruction in the Yeshivahs and in other orthodox centers has actually increased by one-third. The equipment, buildings, and finances of the Yeshivahs and other orthodox congregational schools, are no whit superior to those of the Talmud Torahs.

Only two conclusions are possible - both in my judgment valid. First, that the Talmud Torahs have suffered from extreme bad management and inefficiency at the hands of Mr. Friedland, the secretary and the board, and secondly, that the type of instruction given in the Talmud Torahs ~~has been~~ is increasingly losing its appeal to the Jews of Cleveland and that they are, as a result withdrawing children. From this, it must follow that this type of instruction ~~is~~ should be either abandoned or radically changed so as

to make it more attractive to parents and children.

I therefore regard it of utmost importance that the question whether Mr. Friedland, who has made such a ~~colossal~~ failure of the administration of the schools under his charge over a period of fifteen years should now be continued in the office of director of the Bureau when it is proposed on the basis of the survey to widen the scope and function of this agency. The fact that Mr. Friedland is a good Hebrew scholar or writer or poet or humorist has nothing whatever to do with this basic question.

Again, a city-wide project calling for the cooperation of all temples, ^{and} synagogues in the community, ^{who} ~~many of whom~~ are not members of the Bureau and require ^{and caring also for the cooperation of Yeshivas, Yiddish schools etc} no subsidy from the Welfare Fund, can succeed only on the basis of the utmost good will and the friendliest ~~ex~~ relations. Mr. Friedland has antagonized many important groups in the city who will withhold cooperation as long as he remains in the position of director.

Finally, it is questionable whether as a community we wish to keep at the head of our Jewish educational system a man whose whole philosophy of Jewish ~~life in America and the purposes of Jewish~~ education for American Jewish children cannot be accepted, in fact would be violently resented by many in our community if they became aware of it. I am quoting from the magazine Jewish Education - April-June, 1937 which reports Mr. Friedland's participation in a ~~panel~~ panel discussion before the annual conference of the National Council for Jewish Education held in May of this year:

"Mr. Friedland who preceded Dr. Gamoran and Dr. Golub who followed him, spoke in a similar vein. They both felt that it was futile to discuss "next steps" unless we knew what direction we were going to take. They fervently espoused what can be characterized as the attitude of "the negaters of the Galut". Our life and our education must be predicated on the fact that we are in Galut that our existence in America is precarious and historically temporary. At any moment in American Jewish history what happened to the Jews in Germany can happen

here. The only permanent solution to the Jewish problem is Palestine, in the physical sense for hundreds of thousands now, and for millions in the next few decades; and spiritually for all of us now and forever. A Jewish school which does not reckon with these facts is not doing its duty to its charges. A curriculum which is not Palestine-centered will not succeed in saving Jewish boys and girls for the Jewish people. Arts and crafts and music and progressive methods of teaching; modern children's services, the implanting of folk ways and modern God-ideas -- all these are of secondary importance. These will not make for real cultural lives. A curriculum which is America-centered will not stem the inevitable tide of assimilation which is slowly engulfing American Jewry. While many of us have given lip service to Zionism and Palestine and Hebrew, we have not fully grasped the gravity of the situation, and have compromised with our ideas and our ideals, so that the Jewish education we give our young ones is a mockery. What should occupy our attention is how to make Palestine and Hebrew living realities for our pupils. Mr. Friedland mentioned his "Sippurim Yofim" series as one of his own modest attempts to help children read real Hebrew literature easily and extensively and thus help them on the road to the attainment of real Hebrew culture.

"Dr. Gamoran took issue with both Mr. Friedland and Dr. Golub. He felt that the attitude of these gentlemen had some very harmful implications. To inculcate in our children the notion that they are in Galut would make for conflicts and unhappiness. We must reckon ~~xi~~ with the fact that almost all of our children will have to live in America as adults and that our primary purpose must be to prepare them to live a real Jewish life in this country. Instead of talking about Gola and Galut - we should speak of "Aretz" and "Hutz Laaretz," so that our children get to feel that Jewish life is Jewish life everywhere except that our spiritual center is ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Palestine."

I am convinced that
Any effort to proceed with an implementation of the recommendations of the Survey will buckle and die in its tracks as long as that key office remains with Mr. Friedland.

✓ I question whether any of us here would wish such a man who entertains such views, however *sincere*, to set the tone and determine the educational policies for the Jewish children of ~~this~~ ^{our} community. I am not suggesting that there is no room in the educational system for the kind of services which Mr. Friedland can render. If his abilities lie in the field of teaching Hebrew or of writing Hebrew textbooks, or of lecturing to adult groups, a post may well be established for him in connection with the Bureau or with the Hebrew Schools. But another man who has shown far great ^{or} ability in organization and administration, who has no such quota of vested hostilities in the city, and whose philosophy of Jewish education is more in keeping with the rank and file of American Jews ought to be found for the post of director.

When and if that is done, all other questions will be solved, I am sure, without much difficulty. Will you believe me when I say that all that I have now said is not an expression of any personal dislike for the man. As an individual he concerns me very little. Were it X, Y, or Z, I would say the same things - for they need to be said, simply and quite frankly.

I prophecy, however, that such a recommendation calling for a new deal in the educational set up in the community will be resisted to the last ditch by the friends of Mr. Friedland with whom the Board of the Bureau is now packed. The same tactics which delayed the implementing of the Survey for a year and a half will be resorted to on an even larger and more vehement scale. ^P If you believe that my analysis of the situation is a correct one and are willing to have your representatives on the implementing committee *bring in such a* ~~to that~~ recommendation, then you must be ready to back them up, and to show a united front. Otherwise I suggest that you ~~postpone~~ ^{postpone} action on the Survey indefinitely. For nothing can come out of the deliberations of the implementing committee - except, of course, a demand on the part of the representatives of the Bureau for additional money from the Welfare Fund. That, I take it, is really the major objective of Mr. Friedland and his associates.

We have made so many false starts in these last eleven years in relation to community-supported Jewish education ^{and they have been} ~~in the city~~ due, largely, to our unwillingness to take drastic action, to perform a surgical operation, as it were, and ~~also~~ also to our weakness for compromise which only aggravates the problem and postpones the hour of decision.

BoJE

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

CINCINNATI, OHIO

ABRAHAM N. FRANZBLAU, PH. D., M. D.
PROFESSOR, JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

February 4, 1939

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

The Temple

Cleveland, Ohio

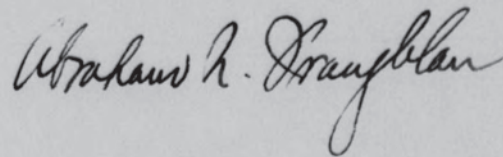
Dear Dr. Silver:

You will recall that some time ago we had some correspondence about the survey of the Cleveland schools. I have followed this matter indirectly ever since then and have heard some disquieting stories about the way in which our Reform religious schools showed up.

I am very eager to see a complete copy of this survey if possible and I would appreciate anything that you could do to help me get it. I believe that it would prove a valuable document in the files of my departmental library.

I trust that you and your family are well and wish to send my best regards.

Very cordially yours,



ANF:BJS

February 20, 1939

Dr. Abraham N. Franzblau
Professor, Jewish Religious Education
The Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dr. Franzblau:

I have requested the office of the Jewish Welfare Federation to send you a copy of the survey made a few years ago of Jewish Education in our city. The survey does not show up the Reform Religious Schools in any unfavorable light. Quite the contrary! Considerable praise is bestowed upon these schools, and considering that the survey was made by people unfriendly to the religious schools, and confidentially, under the subtle guidance of Mr. Friedland, the local director of the Bureau of Jewish Education, who tried his best to "exalt" his Talmud Torahs at the expense of the Sunday Schools, it is rather a vindication than an indictment.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

LAW OFFICES OF
ULMER, BERNE AND GORDON
PUBLIC SQUARE BUILDING
CLEVELAND

J. M. ULMER
J. M. BERNE
B. D. GORDON
C. R. BERNE

March 10, 1939

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
c/o The Temple,
Ansel and 105th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:

Am very sorry that there is any misunderstanding on your part with reference to the proposed deferment of the meetings of the Implementation Committee. I very much dislike misunderstandings and know you do and always aim to clear them up as quickly as possible. In this case no great harm has been done because we have not actually taken any official step to defer the meetings. It was intended that a resolution be passed at our next Board meeting and also at the Board meeting of the Bureau by which both institutions were to assume joint responsibility for deferring the meetings until some future time, subject to having the matter again brought up by either side.

At the time of my discussion of the matter with Rabbi Brickner some weeks ago, he insisted that they needed some additional sum for operating purposes and wanted, as a condition of deferring the meetings, an informal assurance from the various members of the Budget Committee that some definite increase would be granted this year for operating purposes, principally to pay the teachers adequate salaries. It was at this point that I told him that I would not commit myself to any increase and that I felt that he would have great difficulty in getting any increase because of the sentiment of the community with reference to Jewish education and the Bureau. I made it clear that if the deferment of the meeting was to be contingent on any such understanding, we would make no agreement and would proceed with the meetings. I strongly urged upon him the advisability of the Bureau not asking for any increase this year and of not agitating the subject of Jewish education in the community because of the general and outspoken protest against their recent proposed action with reference to the subject of teaching Hebrew. However, at no time did I say to him that as a condition of postponing the matter, the Bureau was to agree not to ask for any increase in its budget. I was the one who was suggesting the deferment of the meetings and not he. As a matter of fact they are in a position to show that they requested the meeting and we intended to go ahead in December and that it has dragged along since then, with no fault on their part. These are the facts and I am sorry that you received any other understanding of the situation from anything which I may have said.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

-2-

March 10, 1939

It seems to me that the Bureau is in a position where it cannot logically ask for any additional funds for any expansion or improvement program. However, there is nothing to prevent them from asking for some increase for their present operation. I do not believe it will meet with any favorable response from the Board unless in some very small amount.

I have felt that it was not advisable to stir up this whole subject in the community by going ahead with the meetings of this Committee which seem destined to result in disagreement and animosities. I believe this is the feeling of many of the other members of the Federation Board. I believe stirring up this matter would affect our chance of reaching our goal in the Campaign. However, the definite question of deferring the meetings of the Implementation Committee will be presented to the Board of the Federation at its next meeting, as I of course have made no official commitments but merely have carried on preliminary discussions.

With personal regards and good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

J. M. Berne

2-S

Bureau

March 15, 1939

Mr. J. M. Berne
Public Square Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Joe:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of March 10 which I read with great interest. I am still of the belief, however, that I did not misunderstand your statement to me with reference to the proposal which you desired to make to the Bureau for the postponement of the meetings of the Implementation Committee. This proposal which you were to make was to be predicated on the clear understanding that the Bureau was not make any requests for any increases in its budget this year. It now appears from what Rabbi Brickner stated at the meeting of the Campaign Officers, a few days ago, that the Bureau proposes to ask for what amounts to a fifteen percent increase. Such an increase can be justified only on the basis of recommendations contained in the Survey, or not at all. Under the circumstances, I do not see how you can postpone the meetings of the Implementing Committee.

I do not know why these meetings have been delayed. I resigned from the Implementation Committee in order to make it possible for you to carry through negotiations on the basis of your "appeasement" program rather than on the basis of my thorough-going re-organization program, including personnel, which you will recall, I had presented to an informal meeting of the leaders of the Federation some time ago at the Mid-day Club. At this meeting, you may recall, I asked for a clear endorsement of my position, and the endorsement was unanimously given.

By suggesting deferrment to the Bureau, without a preliminary commital on the part of the Bureau not to ask for any budgetary increases, you are putting the Welfare Fund in a hole, for the spokesmen of the Bureau will then be free to say that if the Survey had been acted upon, the Bureau would have been entitled to far larger sums of money, and the smaller (year by year mounting) increases which the Bureau will ask for, will be presented by them

as a concession and as a sacrifice on their part. That was already the position which Rabbi Brickner took at the last meeting.

I am afraid, my dear Joe, that this program of "appeasement" has led the whole subject into a cul de sac. A postponement is not a solution. A firm, courageous and just policy on the part of the Federation might have rendered a distinctive service to the community in bringing about a much needed re-organization in the educational situation in the community. The contrary policy has led the Federation, in this matter, in the last three years, from one defeat to another culminating in this final effort to liquidate the whole matter by the indefinite postponement of a consideration of the Survey. This leaves the matter exactly where it was before the Survey was made.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

The Community Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

HAROLD GOLDFARB, RABBI

SIMON J. GREEN, PRES.
MORRIS L. FINNEBURGH, 1ST V. PRES.
DR. MILTON M. GUZIK, 2ND V. PRES.
DR. HERMAN M. DWORKIN, SEC'Y.
MICHAEL SCHAFFER, TREAS.

November 2nd, 1939.

9801 EUCLID AVENUE
RANDOLPH 0330-0331

ELIZABETH SELTZER,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

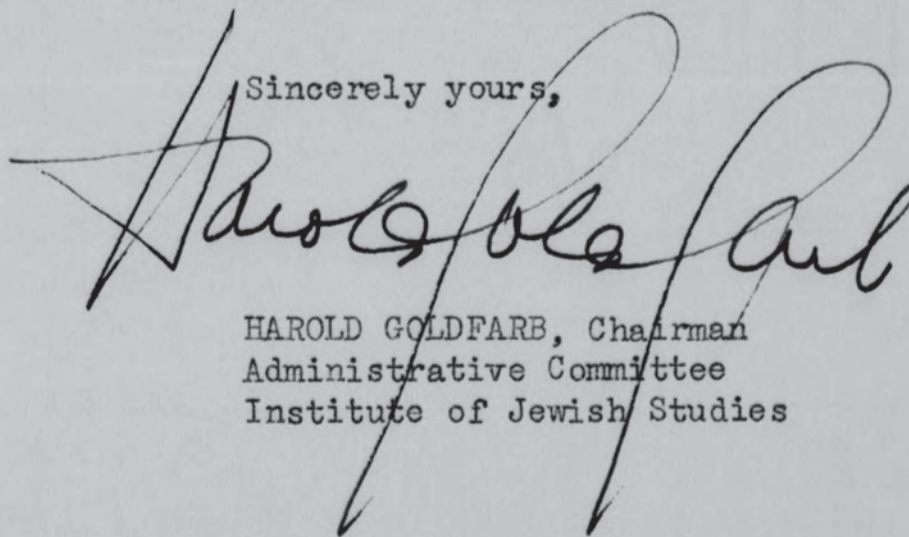
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road at East 105th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

As chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Institute of Jewish Studies, I have been directed by the Board of the Institute to find out if the College courses given in your Temple would be open to the students of our Teachers' Training Course. If you will grant permission to the students of the Institute to take these courses, please send me a description of the courses which I may circularize among the qualified students of the Institute.

The Board of the Institute has decided that courses given in the various Temples, which will be approved by the Administrative Committee, will be recognized for credit this year in the Institute of Jewish Studies.

Sincerely yours,



HAROLD GOLDFARB, Chairman
Administrative Committee
Institute of Jewish Studies

hg/es

The Community Temple seeks to re-assert and vitalize a fundamental ideal of Israel:

"EVERY MAN SHALL GIVE (TO THE TEMPLE) ACCORDING AS HE IS ABLE, ACCORDING TO THE
BLESSING OF THE LORD THY GOD WHICH HE HATH GIVEN THEE." DEUTERONOMY 16:17

November 3, 1959

Rabbi Harold Goldfarb
The Community Temple
9801 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Goldfarb:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 2nd. You know my attitude towards the Institute of Jewish Studies, and knowing my attitude, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comply with the request of your Administrative Committee. The Institute of Jewish Studies has been tried and found wanting. It should be decently buried. The Teachers' Institute for the training of religious school teachers should be reorganized and restored to its original position. What is now proposed by the Administrative Committee in relation to the training of religious school teachers is a chaotic makeshift to which I cannot lend myself.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Condensed

The College of Jewish Studies

30 NORTH DEARBORN STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



*Schedule of courses offered at
The College of Jewish Studies
during the academic year 1936-1937*

**Department of General Jewish Studies and Department
for the Training of Sunday School Teachers and
Club Leaders**

Survey of Jewish History

An analysis of the historic forces which have operated to shape the Jewish present. Mondays, 7:40 to 9:15 P. M., Dr. J. L. Siegel.

Modern Jewish History

Jewish emancipation; Jewish adjustments in Western and American countries; the Jewish renaissance. Mondays, 6:00 to 7:35 P. M., Rabbi S. M. Blumenfield.

Survey of Jewish Literature

A survey of the history and development of Biblical, post-Biblical, medieval and modern Hebrew literature, with selected readings. Tuesdays, 7:40 to 9:15 P. M. Dr. J. L. Siegel

Jewish Ethics and Folkways

A discussion of some of the outstanding ideas in Judaism, and a study of the historic and religious significance of Jewish folkways, customs and ceremonies. Thursdays, 7:40 to 9:15 P. M., Dr. M. Waxman.

Hebrew

Elementary (First Course), Mondays, 6:00 to 7:35 P. M., S. Marenof;

Elementary (Second Course), Mondays, 7:40 to 9:15 P. M., S. Marenof;

Intermediate (First Course), Thursdays, 6:00 to 7:35 P. M., S. Marenof;

Intermediate (Second Course), Mondays, 6:00 to 7:35 P. M., J. Pilch;

Advanced (First Course), Tuesdays, 6:00 to 7:35 P. M., S. Marenof;

Advanced (Second Course), Mondays, 7:40 to 9:15 P. M., J. Pilch.

Yiddish

Elementary, Mondays, 6:00 to 7:35 P. M. M. Bogdansky.

History of Yiddish Literature, Mondays, 7:40 to 9:15 P. M., M. Bogdansky.

Yiddish Folklore, Tuesdays, 8:00 to 9:00 P. M., U. Katzenelenbogen.

Education

Project Teaching in the Jewish Sunday School, Mondays, 7:40 to 9:15 P. M., E. A. Nudelman;

Club Work, Youth Movements, Practice Club Work, Mondays, 7:40 to 9:15 P. M., Rabbi M. M. Weitz.

Special Courses

Schools of Jewish Thought, in cooperation with the All-Chicago Council of Jewish Young People's Organizations, Mondays, 8:00 to 9:00 P. M. (autumn quarter)

The Economic Position of the Jew, in cooperation with the Chicago League for Labor Palestine, Thursdays, 8:00 to 9:00 P. M. (autumn quarter)

The History and Theory of Zionism, in cooperation with Chicago Junior Hadassah, Wednesdays, 8:00 to 9:00 P. M. (winter quarter)

Department of Advanced Hebrew Studies

Bible

Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Isaiah—Tuesdays, 7:35 to 8:20 P. M., and Thursdays, 7:35 to 9:10 P. M., S. Marenof.

Psalms, Proverbs and Job—Tuesdays, 7:35 to 8:20 P. M., and 9:15 to 10:00 P. M., Dr. S. Feigin.

The Torah—Sundays, 2:50 to 4:30 P. M., Rabbi A. Abramowitz.

Talmud

Gemara—Sundays, 4:35 to 5:20 P. M., Rabbi A. Abramowitz.

En Yaakov—Thursdays, 9:15 to 10:00 P. M., Rabbi A. Abramowitz.

History

From compilation of Mishnah to modern times—Sundays, 2:00 to 3:35 P. M., Dr. J. L. Siegel.

Palestine, history and geography—Sundays, 4:35 to 5:20 P. M., S. Marenof.

Seminar—Thursdays, 7:35 to 9:10 P. M., Rabbi S. M. Blumenfield and Dr. L. L. Honor.

Hebrew Language and Literature

Haskalah Prose, Nationalist Poetry and Palestinian Essay—Sundays, 3:45 to 4:30 P. M., and Tuesdays, 8:25 to 10:00 P. M., H. Rothblatt.

Palestinian Prose, Periodic Literature and Hebrew Literature in America—Sundays, 3:45 to 4:30 P. M., Tuesdays, 8:25 to 9:10 P. M., and Thursdays, 9:15 to 10:00 P. M., S. Marenof.

Introduction to Medieval Literature, Medieval Poetry and Medieval Prose, Sundays, 2:00 to 3:35 P. M., Dr. M. Waxman.

Post-Graduate Courses

Pedagogic "Mesibah," in cooperation with the Agudat Hamorim, (autumn quarter).

Contemporary Hebrew Literature, in cooperation with the Alumni Association of the College of Jewish Studies (autumn quarter).

Contemporary Jewish Thought, in cooperation with the Chicago Rabbinical Association (winter quarter).

Methods of Teaching History, in cooperation with the Conference of Jewish Religious School Teachers (winter quarter).

**COURSES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

**in cooperation with
THE COLLEGE OF JEWISH STUDIES**

1936-1937

On the 'Campus

History 205B—*Modern Jewish History*—A study of eighteenth and nineteenth century European movements and the transformation which they effected in Jewish life; resultant forces in Jewry, such as Reform, Haskalah, nationalism, and mass migration; the development of American Jewry. C. Autumn, and Winter, Tuesdays, 4:15 to 6:15 P. M., Dr. L. L. Honor.

255 (O. L.)—*Modern Hebrew: Elementary*—A beginners' course in Hebrew reading, writing, grammar and conversation C. Autumn and Winter, Thursdays, 4:15 to 6:15 P. M., Dr. J. L. Siegel.

256 (O. L.)—*Modern Hebrew: Intermediate*—Practice in Hebrew conversation, composition and grammar for students who have had preliminary training in Hebrew. Reading of selections from J. Fichman's "Lashon Wasefer," Part I, and narrative portions of the Torah. Half-course, Spring, Thursdays, 4:15 to 6:15 P. M., Dr. J. L. Siegel.

At the Downtown Quarters

223 (O. L.)—*Jewish Folkways, Customs and Ceremonies*—Festivals and fasts; their historic and religious significance; their modes of observances, customs and ceremonies of the home and synagogue, particularly those referring to the vital elements in the life of the Jew and the ritual of the synagogue. Half-course, Autumn, Wednesdays, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M., Rabbi S. M. Blumenfield.

History 205C—*Contemporary Jewish World*—A survey of Jewish history since the outbreak of the World War, analysis of contemporary sociological conditions and problems with special attention to minority rights in Eastern Europe, the position of Palestine in World Jewry, social, economic and cultural problems in Soviet Russia, Western Europe, and the United States and the outlook for the Jewish future in the United States and the rest of the world. C. Winter and Spring, Tuesdays, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M., Rabbi S. M. Blumenfield.

A number of partial tuition scholarships are available to deserving students. For information regarding these scholarships, apply to the Registrar.

SCHOOLS OF JEWISH THOUGHT

Symposium Course

Offered in cooperation with the All-Chicago Council of
Jewish Young People's Organizations
Mondays, 8:00 to 9:00 P. M.

Schedule

- October 19—The Jew in a Changing World.
Samuel M. Blumenfield, M. A., M. H. L.,
Registrar, College of Jewish Studies
- October 26—The Orthodox View of Jewish Life and
Problems.
Israel H. Weisfeld, B. A.,
Rabbi, Agudath Achim Congregation
- November 2—The Reform Theory of Jewish Adjustment.
Charles E. Shulman, M. A.,
Rabbi, North Shore Congregation Israel
- November 9—The Conservative Synthesis of Jewish
Religious Thought.
Morris, Teller, B. A
Rabbi, South Side Hebrew Congregation
- November 16—The Zionist Approach to the Jewish
Problem.
Leo L. Honor, Ph. D.,
Executive Director, Board of Jewish Education
- November 23—The "Cultural Autonomy" Program for the
Jews of the Diaspora.
Meyer Waxman, Ph. D.,
Instructor, College of Jewish Studies
- November 30—The Labor Zionist Theory of Reconstruction
of Jewish Life.
Judah Pilch, B. S.,
Instructor, College of Jewish Studies
- December 7—The Jewish Socialist Outlook Upon the
Future of the Jew.
Meyer Halushka, M. S.,
Director, Chicago Labor College
- December 14—The Territorialist Search for a Jewish
Haven.
Julius L. Siegel, Ph. D.,
Instructor, College of Jewish Studies
- December 21—The Reconstructionist View of Judaism as a
Civilization.
Israel B. Rappoport, B. S.,
Supervisor, Board of Jewish Education
- December 28—Summary and Evaluation.

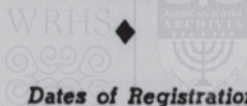
The College of Jewish Studies aims to provide varied opportunities for pursuing organized study in the history, language, literature and religion of the Jewish people. It also provides professional training to young men and women who wish to prepare for Hebrew teaching as a vocation or for teaching in Jewish Sunday schools or for leading and supervising Jewish club work.



The College of Jewish Studies maintains an up to date working library in Judaica and Hebraica. The library is open from Monday to Thursday, from 9:00 A. M., to 10:00 P. M., Friday, 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., and Sunday, from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.



The students of the College are organized into an association whose purpose it is to foster a spirit of comradeship, and to encourage social and cultural activities which will serve as an expression of Jewish living.



Dates of Registration

The Autumn Quarter begins on Sunday, October 4, 1936.

Applications for Admission, September 28-29, 1936.

Registration, October 4, 1936.

The Winter Quarter begins on Wednesday, December 23, 1936.

Registration, December 22, 1936.

The Spring Quarter begins on Thursday, March 18, 1937.

Registration, March 16, 1937.



For further information in regard to the courses offered in the various departments of the College of Jewish Studies, apply to:

Rabbi Samuel M. Blumenfield, Registrar

College of Jewish Studies, 30 No. Dearborn Street

Telephone: Central 6858

Conducted]

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE JEW

Symposium Course Offered By

The College of Jewish Studies

in cooperation with

The Chicago League for Labor
Palestine



COLLEGE OF JEWISH STUDIES

30 N. Dearborn Street

Chicago, Illinois

The Economic Position of the Jew

Symposium Course
to be given Thursday evenings, at 8:00 P.M.

October 15—THEORIES OF JEWISH ECONOMIC
SURVIVAL

SAMUEL M. BLUMENFIELD, M. A., M. H. L.,
Registrar, College of Jewish Studies

October 22—THE JEW AND CAPITALISM

SELIG PERLMAN, Ph. D.,
Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin

October 29—THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE
JEW IN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

ENZO SERENI, Ph. D.,
"Hehalutz" representative to America

November 5—ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING
JEWRY IN EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

ENZO SERENI, Ph. D.

November 12—JEWISH ECONOMIC RECONSTRUC-
TION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

JUDAH PILCH, B. S.,
Instructor, College of Jewish Studies

November 19—PROLETARIAZATION OF THE
JEW IN AMERICA

MEYER HALUSHKA, M. S.
Director, Chicago Labor College

December 3—TRENDS IN JEWISH ECONOMIC
LIFE IN AMERICA

SAMUEL A. GOLDSMITH, M. A.,
Executive Director, The Jewish Charities of Chicago

December 10—ECONOMIC REDIRECTION IN
PALESTINE

ELI BORTNIKER, M. A., Cultural Chairman,
Chicago League for Labor Palestine

December 17—ACHIEVEMENTS OF LABOR
PALESTINE

REUBEN HURWITZ, M. D.,
Labor Zionist Leader

December 24—SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

LEO L. HONOR, Ph. D.,
Executive Director, Board of Jewish Education

Rabbi Samuel M. Blumenfield,
Instructor in charge



The College of Jewish Studies aims to provide varied opportunities for pursuing organized study in the history, language, literature and religion of the Jewish people. It also provides professional training to young men and women who wish to prepare for Hebrew teaching as a vocation or for teaching in Jewish Sunday schools, or for leading and supervising Jewish club work.

In addition to the regular courses in Jewish history, religion, philosophy, sociology and Hebrew language and literature that are being offered at the quarters of the College of Jewish Studies, a number of courses are given in cooperation with the University College of the University of Chicago. The following courses will be offered during the academic year 1936-1937:

On the Campus

History 205B—*Modern Jewish History*—A study of eighteenth and nineteenth century European movements and the transformation which they effected in Jewish life. C. Autumn, and Winter, Tuesdays, 4:15 to 6:15 P. M., Dr. L. L. Honor.

255 (O. L.)—*Modern Hebrew: Elementary*—A beginners' course in Hebrew reading, writing, grammar and conversation. C. Autumn and Winter, Thursdays, 4:15 to 6:15 P. M., Dr. J. L. Siegel.

256 (O. L.)—*Modern Hebrew: Intermediate*—Practice in Hebrew conversation, composition and grammar for students who have had preliminary training in Hebrew. Half-course, Spring, Thursdays, 4:15 to 6:15 P. M., Dr. J. L. Siegel.

At the Downtown Quarters

223 (O. L.)—*Jewish Folkways, Customs and Ceremonies*—Festivals and fasts; their historic and religious significance; their modes of observances, customs and ceremonies of the home and synagogue. Half-course, Autumn, Wednesdays, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M., Rabbi S. M. Blumenfield.

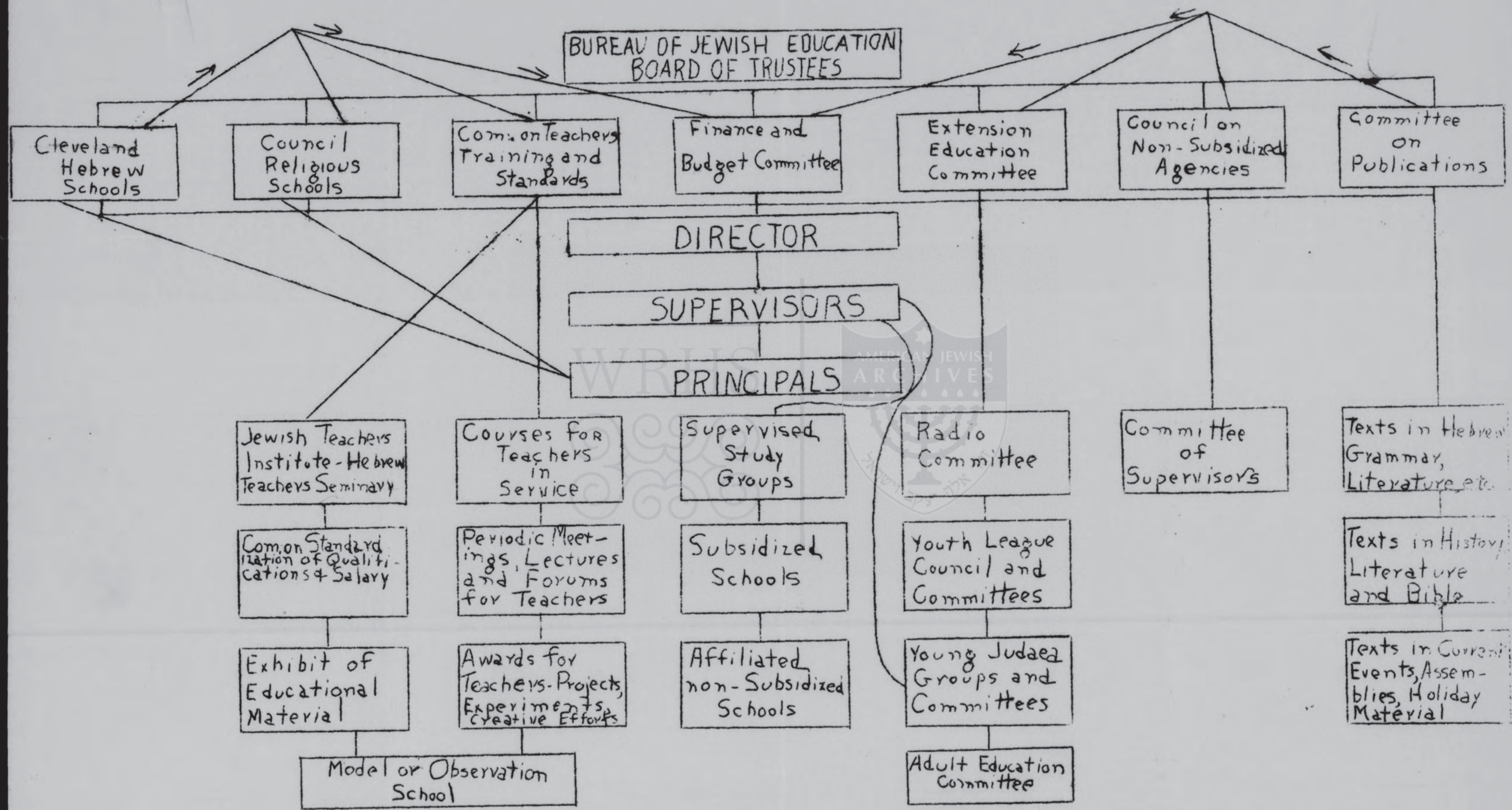
History 205C—*Contemporary Jewish World*—A survey of Jewish history since the outbreak of the World War, and an analysis of contemporary sociological conditions and problems. C. Winter and Spring, Tuesdays, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M., Rabbi S. M. Blumenfield.

For further information in regard to the courses offered in the various departments of the College of Jewish Studies, apply to:

Rabbi Samuel M. Blumenfield, Registrar

College of Jewish Studies, 30 No. Dearborn Street

Telephone: Central 6858



[undated]

18-10

Max Simon
Rab. Cohen

Maurice Bernon,
Eugene E. Wolf.
Nathan Loeser.
Frederick Frankel.
Mrs. Myron W. Rice.
Rabbi Melbourne Harris ✓
Joseph Berne.
Louis Bing.
Max Simon.
Isador Grossman ✓
Sidney N. Weitz ✓
Ida Schott ✓
Mrs. Walter Goldsmith ✓

Mrs. S. Vactor ✓

Mrs. Sam Wolf ✓



On the subject of enrollment: I suspect that the Survey Committee did not sufficiently study its own figures and draw the inevitable conclusions from them. Their summary chart of the status of Jewish education in Cleveland in 1936 indicates that there has been no decrease in the Jewish school population in Cleveland. If the figures given for 1923 are corrected to bring them into line with the actual enrollment in that year, and not with an imaginary estimate, it will be seen that the Jewish school population has remained fairly constant since 1923. The estimated enrollment for 1923 for the Jewish Center, of 1000, has already been challenged by Rabbi Cohen of the Jewish Center. It will probably be found that the enrollment in the Jewish Center Religious School in 1923 was closer to 500. The enrollment of The Temple Religious School on the basis of statistics published in our Temple Annual of 1923 was 962 instead of 1022. A similar need for revision will probably be found in the enrollment figures in the Council Schools and others. When this is taken into account, it will be seen that the school enrollment in 1923 was a little over 7000 and that the school enrollment in 1936, if allowance is made for the drop in the Bellefaire Orphan Home enrollment, which is a national institution and where new regulations for admission affected the orphan population, is also about 7000.

The suggestion of a decline in the Jewish child population in the last ~~then~~ years is therefore not supported by the facts. The surveyors attribute the amazing decrease of more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ percent in the Cleveland Hebrew Schools principally to such a decline of the Jewish child population. There has been no such decline. Jewish population in America has increased. Even if we are to assume that such a decline has actually taken place, that decline should have been reflected in all the categories of schools in Cleveland, and not merely in the Talmud Torahs. Actually, the chart submitted by the surveyors, indicates that there has been no decrease whatsoever in any of the groups of schools in our community

(either absolutely or relatively) since 1923, except in the Talmud Torahs. The total population in the Sabbath Schools of Cleveland has remained fairly constant. The population of congregational week-day schools has increased almost by $1/3$. The Yiddish week-day schools have more than doubled their population.

Why has the full weight of the decrease fallen on the Talmud Torah schools? If it is to be argued, as the surveyors seem to suggest, that the cessation of immigration and processes of assimilation are responsible, then how shall we account for the fact that the Yeshivahs whose form of education is, of course, much more orthodox and less "modern" have increased their enrollment during these years, and the Yiddish schools likewise show such a sharp increase?

Do the surveyors know of any city in the United States comparable to Cleveland in size and population where the Talmud Torahs have lost in the last ten years over $2/3$ of their enrollment? From figures which we obtained from Mr. Bernard Isaacs, Superintendent of the United Hebrew Schools of Detroit, a city comparable in size to our own - we learn that the present enrollment in their Talmud Torahs is 1400 in place of 716 in our Hebrew Schools and that their enrollment has increased in the last ten years. It is interesting, in this connection, to note that the Detroit Hebrew Schools, with a student population of 1400, have been receiving a fixed subsidy from the Jewish Welfare Fund of \$21,000 annually, in the last three years, whereas our Welfare Fund has given to the Hebrew Schools on the average of more than \$16,000, a year, for a student population so much smaller. Another interesting fact is that during the last three years of the depression in Detroit, the income from tuition fees increased from \$12,954 in 1933-34 to \$13,880 in 1934-35 to \$16,689 in 1935-36 while the tuition fees of our Hebrew Schools have been \$6,014 in 1933, \$5,944 in 1934 and \$5,708 in 1935.

Nor does the statement that the Reform Temples, because of their prominent position and their effectiveness, tend to weaken the tradition for intensive week-day instruction seem valid, when the surveyor's own figures indicate that week-day instruction in the Yeshivahs and in other orthodox centers has actually increased by $1/3$. The equipment, buildings, and finances of the Yeshivahs, for

example, and some other orthodox congregational schools, are no whit superior to those of the Talmud Torahs.

It seems to me that the surveyors failed to draw the inescapable conclusions of their own survey.

(1) Either the type of instruction given in the Talmud Torahs is not wanted by the Jews of Cleveland and that, as a result, they are withdrawing their children, literally by the hundreds every years from those schools. From this must follow that this type of instruction should be abandoned, or radically changed, so as to make it more attractive and appealing both to parents and children.

Or, (2) That the Talmud Torahs have suffered from extremely bad management and inefficiency at the hands of the superintendent, secretary, board and others charged with the administration of the schools.

If the first is the conclusion to be drawn, then clearly the recommendation of the Survey Committee that no decrease be made in the hours of instruction or number of sessions in the present Hebrew Schools, and its silence regarding any revision in their curriculum (except an extra period with the Council Schools) is a strange and unaccountable fact.

If the second explanation is the correct one, that those charged with the administration of the Hebrew Schools have not been adequate to the task and are largely responsible for the enrollment breakdown of these schools, then the report should have contained definite suggestions for a radical revamping both of the secretarial staff of the Talmud Torah as well as of its board. Some hint is given in the Survey about the reorganization of the board but only a "perhaps" in front of it. With the recommendation made by the surveyors that a new principal be appointed for the Talmud Torahs, I am in complete agreement. I cannot, however, follow the recommendation contained in the survey that the present superintendent of the Hebrew Schools be retained in the position of Director of the Bureau of Education, particularly since the scope and function of the Bureau on the basis of the recommendations of the Survey ~~will~~

are now to be greatly increased. Why should such work of expansion, promotion and development requiring particular aptitudes be entrusted into the hands of a man who has shown such little success in this kind of work?



Jew. Educ. Survey

[undated]

THE JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION

Jewish Education Study Committee for 1936

Judge Maurice Bernon, Chairman
S Goldhamer, Secretary

Joseph M Berne
Edward M Baker
Louis S Bing, Jr.
Max Simon
-Federation Representatives

Aaron Garber
Isidor Grossman —
Mrs Walter Goldsmith
Dr S F M Hirsch
Ezra Z Shaprio
-Bureau Representatives

Sidney N Weitz, Temple
Oscar Steiner, Euclid Ave Temple
Fred Stashower, Center Synagogue
Simon J Green, Community Temple
Sam S Deutsch, Heights Temple
George Greenbaum, Oheb Zedek Congr.
Mrs Sam Wolff, Council of Jew Women
Leonard Levy, Educational Alliance

Rabbi D R Brickner, Ex Officio
A H Friedland

I endeavored ~~yesterday~~ to elicit certain information from *Dr. Berkson* relative to the "Study of Graduates" which was submitted to this committee. I have since read the impressions which the two investigators presented to him upon which his conclusions, ~~however qualified tentative~~, are largely based.

I should like to put my comments on the "Study of Graduates" in writing for the sake of record and future reference.

The following facts have been established.

(1) The surveyors themselves did not have any personal interviews with any graduates of the schools.

(2) The interviewing was done by two local investigators who used a questionnaire prepared for them by the surveyors.

(3) The surveyors themselves did not select the investigators nor investigate their qualifications. ~~They were selected by a local committee of which Mr. Friedland, the graduates of whose Talmud Torahs were to be among those investigated. No other head of a school included in the survey was on the committee or was consulted about the selection of these investigators.~~ The investigators chosen were Mr. Elmer Louis and Mr. Joe Pappo, both from orthodox backgrounds, neither a graduate of a Sunday School, neither acquainted with the Reform Jewish homes from which graduates of the Reform schools come.

Only 50 children of the Reform Temples were interviewed from among all the graduates of the confirmation classes of four years, totaling ^{about} 800 confirmants. In other words, ^{a little over 6} percent of the confirmants of those classes were interviewed whereas 50 percent of the graduates of the Talmud Torahs were interviewed. ~~an utterly inadequate percentage upon which to base conclusions~~

The graduates of the Talmud Torahs represent ten percent of the school population of the Talmud Torahs. The other 90 percent never graduated. The survey of the graduates of the Hebrew Schools is therefore a survey of the ~~chosen few~~ - after the elimination of all others - i.e., those who completed six years of intensive, four-day-a-week training.

No effort was even made to ascertain the effectiveness of the Hebrew Schools in the life of the 90 percent of the children who dropped out after a year or two (and they represent the overwhelming product of the Hebrew Schools).

~~In the case of the Reform Religious Schools, as the Survey indicates, close~~
to 95 percent ^{of the pupils} graduated.

The two investigators did not make any study of the data presented in their questionnaires. They were asked to give general impressions. ~~One gave his general impression soon after his interviews and one considerably later.~~ One states that "these impressions are not based on a statistical summary of the questionnaires' various items." The surveyors, themselves, ^{-or rather the Surveyor - in this case} did not make ~~an~~ ^{him} ~~accurate~~ study of the questionnaires submitted to ~~them~~. They called their report "a hasty summary based on the statements of the investigators, a perusal of a representative number of individual questionnaires and an analysis of some of the tabulated statistical material." In other words, not only did not the surveyors make the interviews but they did not even adequately study the filled-in questionnaires nor even all the tabulated statistical material. ^{TP} A study of the general impressions of the two investigators, even if they are to be taken seriously, shows the widest discrepancy in their impressions on ~~many~~ many vital items. For example, Mr. Pappo, who was himself a Hebrew School teacher, found among all the Talmud Torah graduates which he interviewed, not one word of criticism of the Hebrew schools. The only criticism which he discovered was that the graduates felt that should have learned and known more. ^{Their attitudes apparently were all uniformly fine} Mr. Louis, on the other hand, finds "that the students of the Cleveland Hebrew Schools were quite critical of the set up. They criticised the teachers, ~~and~~ their youth and lack of preparation, their lack of knowledge of pedagogy and lack of background. Some criticised the supervision." It is interesting that in transmitting this ~~xi~~ criticism, the Surveyor omits reference to the criticism of the supervision and to the lack of knowledge of

pedagogy on the part of teachers.

Mr. Pappo draws a sharp line of distinction between the graduates from Reform Schools and those who graduated from the Conservative schools. Mr. Louis makes no such division. On the subject of the Council Religious Schools, Mr. Pappo found not a word of commendation among the pupils which he interviewed. "The graduates of the Council Religious Schools showed a lack of interest in Jewish organizations and problems. Their knowledge of Jewish History and Literature is at a minimum. Hebrew is to them practically a dead letter. And because they are not identified with congregational schools, they lose all contact after graduation with the Jewish community at large."

Mr. Louis, on the other hand, found a varying picture. "There are some who feel that the schools are very fine and gives the children a good Jewish education..... ^A ~~There~~ ^{been} few students seem to have/greatly influenced by certain teachers and they look upon them as their ideals." Such comments which qualify the criticism of the Council Religious Schools contained in Mr. Louis's impressions are altogether lacking from Mr. Pappos's.

It is interesting, too, to note that in another 5th
unpublished investigation is any mention made
to 'anti-semitism' to Jews' ^{and} lack of Jewish self-respect.
This, evidently, is Mr. Pappo's own based on his
hasty ~~own~~ ^{personal} ~~of a few~~ ^{number of} questionnaire -
but one cannot escape the conclusion that this
study is a hasty, slipshod affair, inadequately prepared
for + executed, and unworthy of serious consideration.
An community was entitled to a much more
careful, thorough and objective survey of the
products of the schools.

The two investigators did not make any study of the data presented in their questionnaires. They were asked to give general impressions. One states that "these impressions are not based on a statistical summary of the questionnaires' various items." The surveyors, themselves, or rather the surveyor - in this case, did not make a thorough study of the questionnaires submitted to him. They call their report "ahasty summary based on the statements of the investigators, a perusal of a representative number of individual questionnaires and an analysis of some of the tabulated statistical material." In other words, not only did not the surveyors make the interviews but they did not even adequately study the filled-in questionnaires nor even all the tabulated statistical material.

A study of the general impressions of the two investigators, even if they are to be taken seriously, shows the widest discrepancies in their impressions on many vital items. For example, Mr. Pappo, who was himself a Hebrew School teacher, found among all the Talmud Torah graduates which he interviewed, not one word of criticism of the Hebrew Schools. The only criticism which he discovered was that the graduates felt that should have learned and known more. Their attitudes apparently were all uniformly fine. Mr. Louis, on the other hand, finds "That the students of the Cleveland Hebrew Schools were quite critical of the set up. They criticised the teachers, their youth and lack of preparation, their lack of knowledge of pedagogy and lack of background. Some criticised the supervision." It is interesting that in transmitting this criticism, the Surveyor omits reference to the criticism of the supervision and to the lack of knowledge of pedagogy on the part of teachers.

Mr. Pappo draws a sharp line of distinction between the graduates from Reform Schools and those who graduated from the Conservative schools. Mr. Louis makes no such division. On the subject of the Council Religious Schools, Mr. Pappo found not a word of commendation among the pupils which he interviewed. "The graduates of the Council Religious Schools showed a lack of interest in Jewish organizations and problems. Their knowledge of Jewish History and Literature is at a minimum. Hebrew is to them practically a dead letter. And because they are not identified with congregational schools, they lose all contact after graduation with the Jewish

I endeavored to elicit certain information from Dr. Berkson relative to the "Study of Graduates" which was submitted to this committee. I have since read the impressions which the two investigators presented to him upon which his conclusions are largely based.

I should like to put my comments on the "Study of Graduates" in writing for the sake of record and future reference.

The following facts have been established.

(1) The surveyors themselves did not have any personal interviews with any graduates of the schools.

(2) The interviewing was done by two local investigators who used a questionnaire prepared for them by the surveyors.

(3) The surveyors themselves did not select the investigators nor investigate their qualifications. The investigators chosen were Mr. Elmer Louis and Mr. Joe Pappo, both from orthodox backgrounds, neither a graduate of a Sunday School, neither acquainted with the Reform Jewish homes from which graduates of the Reform schools come.

Only 50 children of the Reform Temples were interviewed from among all the graduates of the confirmation classes of four years, totaling about 800 confirmants. In other words, a little over 6 percent of the confirmants of those classes were interviewed, an utterly inadequate percentage upon which to base conclusion - whereas 50 percent of the graduates of the Talmud Torahs were interviewed.

The graduates of the Talmud Torahs represent ten percent of the school population of the Talmud Torahs. The 90 percent never graduate. The survey of the graduates of the Hebrew Schools is therefore a survey of the chosen few - after the elimination of all other - i. e. - those who completed six years of intensive, four-day-a-week training. No effort was even made to ascertain the effectiveness of the Hebrew Schools in the life of the 90 percent of the children who drop out after a year or two (and they represent the overwhelming product of the Hebrew Schools). In the case of the Reform Religious Schools, as the Survey indicates, close to 95 percent of the pupils graduated.

a year (~~and these children are not being re-absorbed in other schools~~), why should not a definite effort be made to place these children, wherever possible, in congregational schools now before they drop out from the Talmud Torah Schools?

But the ~~Commission~~ ^{Board of the Union} really ~~proposed~~ ^{proposed} the other way. to Congregational schools
~~The~~ A definite plan for ~~such~~ subsidies, by way
of scholarships, should immediately be set up. It might
~~even~~ be found practical to liquidate one or two
branches of the T.T. ~~and~~ now, and re-absorb the
pupils into the congregational schools.



One cannot escape the conclusion that the study of the graduates as presented by the surveyors is a hasty, slipshod piece of work, improperly planned, inadequately studied and amateurish in the extreme, and should never have been presented as the serious work of the Survey Committee. Our community is entitled to a thorough-going job when such a vital matter as the influence of our great institutions on the lives of our graduates is involved. This quick-lunch method adopted by the surveyors, perhaps through no preference of their own, is reprehensible in the extreme.



4

The Survey shows that there is an unmistakable trend towards the congregational type of school and that this trend "is an adaptation to the methods and needs of organization required by American conditions". What is then the logical inference to be drawn? ~~Of course,~~ It is that these congregational schools, in so far as they are more responsible to American conditions, be extended, and helped, ~~to~~ to solve the problem of providing education for those children whose parents are not able to belong to ~~the~~ ^a congregations. A simple way of doing that is by ~~way of~~ granting to such children scholarships to enable them to attend these schools. While the surveyors recommend that the Bureau of Education should make a special effort to strengthen these conservative congregational week-day schools, and suggests that it may be found necessary to include a plan of scholarship for children who live in neighborhoods near congregational schools, it does not suggest that this should be done. It stresses, however, that no financial assistance be given to these schools (page 14).

PP Nor does it recommend that some of the branches of the present Talmud Torah Schools be liquidated to enable these children to attend the congregational schools. The statement is categorically made that the Bureau "must continue to give substantial grants, large enough to permit the proper conduct of the Talmud Torahs". Why? If these schools are losing their children at the rate of 100

