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

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Jewish Community Council, Cleveland, Ohio, 1944-1945.

The Jewish Community Council

Chester-Twelfth Building

PHONE, MAIN 5406

Cleveland

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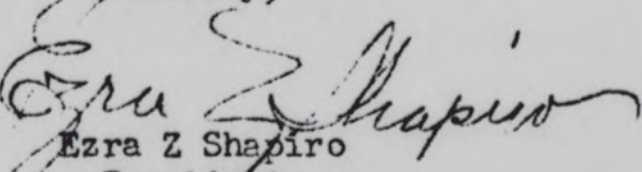
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Albert A. Woldman

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

A little more than a year ago the Jewish Welfare Federation appointed a committee to study the civic-protective activities of national and local agencies with a view toward making specific recommendations. The committee completed its work and has submitted its report to the Board of the Federation. The Board of Trustees of the Federation are now considering the report preparatory to making a decision regarding the reorganization of the local civic-protective agencies.

Because this matter is of vital concern to the Jewish Community Council, we are sending you as a member of the Executive Committee a copy of the full report, as well as a summary, so that you will be fully aware of the situation to date. You will be advised of further developments.

Sincerely,


Ezra Z. Shapiro
President

August 29, 1944

Members of the Jewish Community Council

Achyos Jerusalem Mizrahi
 Alliance Alumni Association
 Alliance Mothers Club (Mt. Pleasant)
 Alliance Mothers Club (E. 105th St.)
 Alpha Epsilon Pi Alumni Club
 American Hebrew Benevolent Assoc.
 American Jewish Committee
 Anshe Galicia Sisterhood
 Anshe Grodno Congregation
 Anshe Marmarish Congregation
 Anti-Defamation League
 Army and Navy Committee, Jewish Welfare Board
 Beechmont Club
 Bellefaire Jewish Orphan Home
 Beth Hamidrosch Anshe Galicia Congregation
 Beth Hamidrosch Hagodel Ohave Emmuno Cong.
 Beth Hamidrosch Hagodel Ohave Emmuno Sisterhood
 Beth Zion & Cleveland Ladies Aid Society
 Bickur Cholim (Daughters Group)
 Bickur Cholim (Men's Group)
 Bickur Cholim (Mothers Group)
 B'nai B'rith (Balfour Lodge)
 B'nai B'rith (Balfour Auxiliary)
 B'nai B'rith (Cleveland Lodge)
 B'nai B'rith (Cleveland Auxiliary)
 B'nai B'rith (Glenville Lodge)
 B'nai B'rith (Glenville Auxiliary)
 B'nai B'rith (Heights Lodge)
 B'nai B'rith (Heights Auxiliary)
 B'nai B'rith (Kinsman-Shaker Lodge)
 B'nai B'rith (Kinsman-Shaker Auxiliary)
 B'nai B'rith (University Heights Lodge)
 B'nai B'rith (University Heights Auxiliary)
 B'nai B'rith Women's Council
 Brisker & Grodner Benevolent Society
 Bureau of Jewish Education
 Bureau on Employment Problems
 Camp Wise Association
 Camp Wise Crew
 Chevas Jerusalem Congregation
 Child Care Association
 Cleveland Hebrew Benevolent Association
 Cleveland Hebrew School & Institute
 Cleveland Hebrew Vilner Benevolent Society
 Cleveland Independent Aid Society
 Cleveland Jewish Singing Society
 Cleveland Zionist District
 Cleveland Zionist Society
 Community Temple Congregation
 Community Temple Men's Club
 Community Temple Women
 Council Educational Alliance

Council Educational Alliance Leaders Group
 C. E. A. Superior Through Parents' Organization
 Council of Jewish Women
 Eddy Road Jewish Center
 Euclid Ave. Temple Alumni Association
 Euclid Ave. Temple Congregation
 Euclid Ave. Temple Men's Club
 Euclid Ave. Temple Sisterhood
 Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations
 Forest City Hebrew Benevolent Association
 Gates of Hope Congregation
 Hadassah
 Hamagin Club
 H. B. S. U.
 Hebrew Cultural Garden Association
 Hebrew Free Loan Association
 Heights Jewish Center
 Heights Jewish Center Young Men's & Women's Org.
 Heights Temple Alumni Association
 Heights Temple Congregation
 Heights Temple Men's Club
 Heights Temple Sisterhood
 Heights Temple Zionist District
 Histadruth Ivrit
 Hungarian Brotherhood Sick Benefit Society
 Immediate Aid Society
 Independent Mizrahi Association
 Jewish Big Brother Association
 Jewish Big Sister Association
 Jewish Carpenters Union L. 1750
 Jewish Center Congregation
 Jewish Center Men's Club
 Jewish Center Sisterhood
 Jewish Children's Bureau
 Jewish Consumptive Relief Society
 Jewish Day Nursery
 Jewish Family Service Association
 Jewish National Fund Council
 Jewish National Workers Alliance No. 45
 Jewish National Workers Alliance No. 504
 Jewish Progressive Association
 Jewish Recreation Council
 Jewish Social Agency Representatives
 Jewish Vocational Service
 Jewish War Veterans—Post No. 14
 Jewish War Veterans—Hyman Kessler Post No. 248
 Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary
 Jewish Welfare Federation
 Jewish Young Adult Bureau
 Judea Ladies Auxiliary



Junior Hadassah
 Keren Hayesod Women's Club
 Kiever Hebrew Aid Society
 Kinsman Jewish Center
 Knesseth Israel Congregation
 Ladies Free Loan Association
 League for Human Rights
 Marmorisher B'nai Jacob Sisterhood
 Marmorisher Young Men's Benev. Assoc.
 Migdal Zion Society
 Mizrahi
 Montefiore Home
 Montefiore Shelter Home Auxiliary
 Mothers League for Girl Orphans
 Mount Pleasant Consumptive Aid Society
 Mount Sinai Hospital
 Mount Sinai Hospital Women Volunteers
 National Home for Jewish Children Auxiliary
 Nivai Zedek Congregation
 Nivai Zedek Sisterhood
 Oer Chodesh Anshe Sfard Congregation
 Oheb Zedek Congregation
 Oheb Zedek Sisterhood
 Ohel Jacob Congregation
 Ohel Yahvne Congregation
 Orthodox Jewish Orphan Home
 Orthodox Jewish Orphan Home—E. 105th St. Auxiliary
 Orthodox Jewish Orphan Home—Kinsman Auxiliary
 Orthodox Old Home
 Orthodox Old Home Auxiliary
 Phi Lambda Kappa
 Phi Sigma Delta Graduate Club
 Pioneer Women's Council
 Poale Zion—Zeire Zion
 Poltaver Aid Society
 Sherith Jacob Sisterhood
 Shomrei Hadath Congregation
 Tau Epsilon Rho
 Temple Alumni Association
 Temple Congregation
 Temple Men's Club
 Temple Women's Association
 Tetiever Social and Benefit Society
 United Sisterhood Aid Society
 United Order of True Sisters
 Workmen's Circle-District Committee
 Workmen's Circle Branch 79
 Workmen's Circle Branch 430
 Workmen's Circle Branch 559
 Workmen's Circle Chorus and Orchestra
 Yeshiva Adath B'nai Israel
 Yiddish Culture Society
 Young Israel

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

A CENTRAL BODY OF 160 AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS DEVOTED TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS

CHESTER-TWELFTH BUILDING . . CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

PHONE • MAIN 5406

TO THE PRESIDENTS:

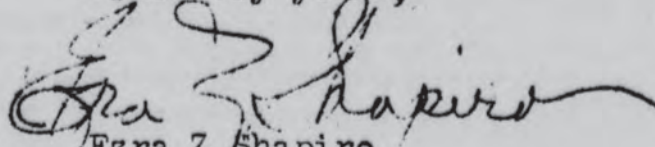
Beginning this week throughout the nation church and synagogue groups in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) are launching an emergency collection of clothing for Europe. With the approach of winter the need for clothing for victims of war becomes one of the most pressing problems confronting Allied relief authorities. The religious communities of America, representing all faiths and creeds, are cooperating in an effort to collect from members and friends, millions of pounds of clothing, men's, women's and children's, for distribution in liberated areas. In Cleveland the Jewish phase of this campaign is being coordinated by the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress. Listed below are the stations where clothing can be brought.

It is hoped that you will make every effort to urge your membership to help in the collection of all available usable clothing which can be donated for this humanitarian cause. The need is great! The time is short! Let us do all we can!

Amor Ave Congregation
Beth Hamidrosch Cong.
Community Temple
Cleve. Jewish Center
Eddy Road Jewish Center
Euclid Ave Temple
The Temple
Heights Jewish Center
N'vai Zedek Cong
Oheb Zedek Cong.
Kinsman Jewish Center
Temple on the Heights
Gates of Hope Cong.

E 105th & Amor
1165 E 105th St
9801 Euclid Ave
1117 E 105th St
822 Eddy Road
8206 Euclid Ave
E 105th & Ansel Rd
14274 Superior Rd
Union Ave & E 119th St
Morrison Ave & Parkwood
E 147th & Kinsman Rd
3130 Mayfield Rd
10550 Euclid Ave

Sincerely yours,


Ezra Z. Shapiro
President

September 29, 1944

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Judge Joseph H. Silbert
Rabbi A. H. Silver
Max Simon
Philip Steinberg
Abraham Stern
Julius Weisberg
Albert A. Woldman

Members of The Jewish Community Council of Cleveland

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 Alliance Mothers Club (Mt. Pleasant)
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 American Hebrew Benevolent Association
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 Anshe Grodno Congregation
 Anshe Marmarish Congregation
 Anti-Defamation League
 Army and Navy Committee, Jewish Welfare Board

Beechmont Club
 Bellefaire Jewish Orphan Home
 Beth Hamidrosch Anshe Galicia Congregation
 Beth Hamidrosch Hagodel Ohave Emmuno Cong.
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 B'nai B'rith (University Heights Lodge)
 B'nai B'rith (University Heights Auxiliary)
 B'nai B'rith Women's Council
 Brisker & Grodner Benevolent Society
 Bureau of Jewish Education
 Bureau on Employment Problems

Camp Wise Association
 Camp Wise Crew
 Chevas Jerusalem Congregation
 Child Care Association
 Cleveland Hebrew Benevolent Association
 Cleveland Hebrew School & Institute
 Cleveland Hebrew Vilner Benevolent Society
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 C. E. A. Superior Through Parents' Organization
 Council of Jewish Women

Eddy Road Jewish Center
 Euclid Ave. Temple Alumni Association
 Euclid Ave. Temple Congregation
 Euclid Ave. Temple Men's Club
 Euclid Ave. Temple Sisterhood

Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations
 Forest City Hebrew Benevolent Association

Gates of Hope Congregation

Hadassah
 Hamagin Club
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 Heights Temple Zionist District
 Histadruth Ivrit
 Hungarian Brotherhood Sick Benefit Society

Immediate Aid Society
 Independent Mezricher Association

Jewish Big Brother Association
 Jewish Big Sister Association
 Jewish Carpenters Union L. 1750
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 Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary
 Jewish Welfare Federation
 Jewish Young Adult Bureau
 Judea Ladies Auxiliary
 Junior Hadassah

Keren Hayesod Women's Club
 Kiever Hebrew Aid Society
 Kinsman Jewish Center
 Knesseth Israel Congregation

Ladies Free Loan Association
 League for Human Rights
 Marmorisher B'nai Jacob Sisterhood
 Marmorisher Young Men's Benevolent Association
 Migdal Zion Society
 Minor Children's Charity Club
 Mizrahi
 Montefiore Home
 Montefiore Shelter Home Auxiliary
 Mothers League for Girl Orphans
 Mount Pleasant Consumptive Aid Society
 Mount Sinai Hospital
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 Nivai Zedek Congregation
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 Workmen's Circle Chorus and Orchestra
 Workmen's Circle District Committee
 Yeshiva Adath B'nai Israel
 Yiddish Culture Society
 Young Israel

Minutes of a meeting held October 11, 1944, 8:15 P.M. at the Temple on the Heights

Attendance 102 Representatives were present at the meeting.

War Aid Mr Jack Rosenthal, chairman of the War Aid Committee, reported that a questionnaire had been sent each of the organizations regarding their war aid activities so that the Council would have available the necessary facts on which to develop a sound public relations program in this field. The returns, he stated, were very slow in coming in despite follow up letters and telephone calls. Mr Rosenthal urged the representatives to assume the responsibility for getting their organization's questionnaire returned as soon as possible. Mr Rosenthal also reported on the War Aid Committee's cooperation with the Army & Navy Committee's program at Crile Hospital. It had also been encouraging the participation of Jewish groups in the various conservation drives and was seeking at this time to coordinate and stimulate blood donorship among the Jewish organizations.

Chanukah Gift Project Mrs S S Kates reported that the Jewish organizations affiliated with the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Council had been approached to participate in the Christmas gift box project in which each serviceman and woman in Cleveland area would be given a small gift box for Christmas. After some discussion it had been decided that the Jewish community would not participate in the Christmas project but would instead present a Chanukah gift box to each member of the armed services in the Cleveland area. The Red Cross was delighted to have the Jewish community participate in this way, and the women's groups have already begun to work on the project. Mrs Kates pointed out, however, that it was highly desirable that this be a project for the entire Jewish community including the men's and young adult groups. She estimated that it would involve approximately 10,000 gift boxes with a cost of approximately \$2,000. She emphasized the public relations value of the project in creating good will, and urged that the Jewish Community Council approve and support it. The chairman then reported that the Executive Committee had approved the project and had urged its support. It was moved, seconded and passed unanimously that the Council lend its full cooperation to this project.

Arbitration David Ralph Hertz, chairman of the Arbitration Committee, reported that three arbitration cases had been brought to the Council since the last general meeting. One of these, involving a dispute between an Orthodox congregation and some of its members had been adjusted satisfactorily. The second, involving a dispute between a congregation and its cantor, was about to be assigned to a panel. The third matter, involving two cantors and a choir singer, was handled through conciliation. Judge Hertz pointed out each of these cases represented a conflict which if brought into the general courts would have had very objectionable effects on the reputation and dignity of the Jewish community. He urged the representatives to familiarize the Jewish community with this phase of the Council's program so that all such conflicts can be settled within the Jewish family.

Anonymous Defamatory Literature Mr Albert Woldman reported on the ordinance passed by the City Council in the spring, prohibiting the distribution of anonymous literature ridiculing or defaming individuals or groups because of race or creed. The Community Council was active in the efforts to secure passage of the ordinance. Since its passage more than 25 communities have asked for information regarding the ordinance and a number of them have taken steps to secure the adoption of similar ordinances. As yet there has been no test case of this ordinance.

Hungarian Mass Meeting Mr Woldman reported that during the summer there was considerable agitation for some type of protest demonstration in connection with the reported atrocities against Jews in Hungary. At the same time there was also some question as to the desirability of the Jewish community conducting such a mass meeting. When it was learned that the United Hungarian Societies of Cleveland were to hold their annual outing, contacts were made with them resulting in the formulation and presentation of an effectively worded protest in the name of the Hungarians of Cleveland against the treatment of Jews in Hungary. The meeting and the proclamation received excellent publicity and editorials in the local press, and there was also a rebroadcast by short wave

to Hungary through the Office of War Information. Mr Woldman expressed the belief that more was accomplished by this means than if there had been a Jewish mass meeting.

Intercultural Committee Mr Weidenthal reported that the current Jewish exhibit at the Intercultural Library consisted of ceremonial objects in connection with the Jewish High Holy Days. The next exhibit would consist of Jewish sculpture. Mr Weidenthal also reported that the Intercultural Committee was considering the possibility of conducting a Jewish Arts Festival later in the year. Growing out of a suggestion by Mr Weidenthal plans were under way for a community-wide peace festival following V Day in Europe which would feature an intercultural choral group of some 2,000 voices representing the various racial, religious and ethnic groups in the community. Mr Weidenthal also announced that the France Forever Society, in collaboration with a number of other French groups, would present a program commemorating the 100th anniversary of Sarah Bernhardt's birth on October 21 at the Western Reserve Historical Society. An exhibit of Sarah Bernhardt and Rachel mementoes would be on display there for a month beginning October 21.

Cleveland Public Library Anniversary Dr Eisenberg suggested that the Jewish Community Council send a communication to the Cleveland Public Library in connection with its 75th anniversary. This was unanimously approved.

Negro-Jewish Relations Mr George Segal, chairman of the Negro-Jewish Relations Committee, stated that while the committee had not been as active recently as it might have been, it had nonetheless set for itself certain objectives and had taken specific action on a number of matters. It had given serious consideration to the possibility of conducting a local survey of Negro-Jewish relationships along the lines carried out in Detroit under the joint sponsorship of the Jewish Community Council of Detroit, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Wayne University. After some discussion with Professor Marsh of Wayne University and with representatives of the local NAACP and a careful analysis of the content of the Detroit survey, it was decided that this study would not properly meet the local needs. It was believed, however, that there was a real need for studying intensively certain phases of Negro-Jewish Relations in Cleveland and a sub-committee was appointed to bring in specific recommendations.

Mr Segal reported that in July one of the local Negro Newspapers ran a series of articles exposing cheat merchants and identified some of them as Jews. Representatives of the Council conferred with the publishers and secured the promise that this type of identification would never again appear. However, the practices of certain merchants in the Negro neighborhood was serious and was a source of friction and irritation. The Negro-Jewish Relations Committee decided to call in the violators and to secure a cessation of their unfair practices. It was also decided to call together all the Jewish merchants in the Negro area with a view toward having them form a merchants association which would adopt a code of fair practices with policing machinery.

In connection with the United Negro College Fund Campaign for the support of 27 Negro colleges, the Committee felt that assistance should be given by the Jewish community, although it was agreed that the Jewish Community Council as such could not participate officially. Through the efforts of the Council a group of men under the chairmanship of Emery Klineman secured contributions in excess of \$1,100 for this Fund. The local leaders of the United Negro College Fund were highly gratified with these results.

A situation arose in the United States Employment Service which almost resulted in a serious problem between a Negro organization and a Jewish organization. It was resolved satisfactorily, however, and as a net result instructions were issued by the head of the United States Employment Service which may have beneficial effect with regard to the future referral of minorities.

Mr Segal announced the following developments in the community which may have a vital bearing on Negro-Jewish relations. A Central area Community Council has been created by Negro organizations which may provide the means for our working directly with a single responsible group. The Post-War Planning Council has established an inter-racial panel to study conditions and problems of an inter-

racial character. The Mayor's Committee on Democratic Practices was appointing a full time staff to carry on the activities of the Committee. Mr Segal also reported that he has been invited to meet with Negro groups to discuss anti-Semitism and its implications.

Following Mr Segal's report there was some discussion with regard to the responsibility of the Jewish community for the harmful practices of individual Jews. It was pointed out that while the Jewish community could not accept the responsibility for what individuals might do, it was in the interest of the Jewish community to encourage its members to maintain high standards of conduct in keeping with Jewish traditions.

Local Civic-Protective Study The chairman stated that although a number of other matters were on the agenda there was one that required the fullest possible discussion, and since several delegates had indicated that they would have to leave before the close of the meeting this subject would be considered next. He then called upon Mr James H Miller, who was chairman of the Jewish Welfare Federation's Civic-Protective Committee, to report on the recommendations which that Committee had made to the Federation for the reorganization of civic-protective work in Cleveland. Mr Miller reviewed the work which his committee had done in the past year in examining the activities of the national and local defense agencies. Most of the time had been spent on the local situation since it was very early determined that it would be almost impossible to evaluate the work of the national agencies. He explained that in studying the local situation the committee tried to determine first of all what a complete defense program should consist of, then to examine the local agencies and their programs, and finally made recommendation to bring the existing programs into line with the desired program. During one phase of the work the committee engaged the services of Mr Robert Segal, Director of the Cincinnati Public Relations Council, who spent five days in Cleveland surveying the local civic-protective agencies.

Mr Miller pointed out that the study revealed two major problems: 1 - that there are a number of activities which should be included in a complete program that are not being carried on at all, or at best are carried on in a very desultory fashion; and 2 - that there are a great many areas of duplication and overlapping due to lack of coordination among the agencies and representing a waste of the community's resources in terms of time, money, and manpower. To rectify these conditions the Study Committee concluded that there was need for a major reorganization of the local defense agencies requiring the establishment of a single Jewish agency responsible to a body representing the entire Jewish community. The Committee also recommended that this Jewish agency should be represented in a truly non-sectarian defense agency which should be created to meet the needs of the community in general. The following major recommendations were made by the Study Committee to the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Welfare Federation:

1. The establishment within the Jewish Community Council of a Department of Public Relations whose functions should be the defense of civic, political, economic and religious rights of Jews against economic discrimination, social discrimination and anti-Semitic attacks; and education for better understanding of Jewish life and better relations between Jews and the general community.
2. The discontinuance of the Bureau on Employment Problems as a separate agency, and the transfer of its functions to the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council.
3. The reorganization of the League for Human Rights into a non-sectarian representative body and the transfer to the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council of all functions relating specifically to the defense of Jewish rights.
4. The establishment of machinery for enlisting the active participation of the Anti-Defamation League and similar organizations and agencies in the setting up and functioning of the Public Relations Department.
5. The establishment of machinery for close coordination of the work of the Public Relations Department and that of the Cleveland Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr Shapiro then reported on the developments following the presentation of these recommendations to the Board of the Jewish Welfare Federation in August. A special meeting of the Federation Board was called to consider this matter and a full evening was devoted to it. A few persons objected to the establishment of a Public Relations Department within the Jewish Community Council contending that the council was not a functioning body; that this matter did not come within its scope; that the Council was created to be only a forum to consider internal Jewish problems; that this work was too delicate to entrust to the Council; and that the Council would not be able to secure the active participation and cooperation of the most qualified persons in the Jewish community which this work required. Two alternatives were suggested at that meeting. One provided that an independent agency be created by the Jewish Welfare Federation to handle all public relations matters. The second provided that all existing agencies in the field continue under the supervision of a Coordinating Council which would be established to formulate the broad policies which these agencies would follow in doing their work. No decision was reached at the Federation meeting, and it was agreed that the members of the Board should have more time to study the matter, and that another special meeting would be called within 30 to 60 days at which time a decision would be made.

The entire matter was fully considered by the Executive Committee of the Council on October 4 after each of the members of the Committee had been sent a full copy of the Federation Committee's Report and Recommendations. The Executive Committee by a vote of 19 to 2 passed the following motion:

The Executive Committee of the Jewish Community Council, in the belief that the recommendations contained in the Report of the Jewish Welfare Federation's Civic-Protective Study Committee offer a sound basis for the proper effectuation of our local self-defense program, recommends to the general meeting of the Jewish Community Council to be held on October 11, that it approve the Federation Committee's recommendations and that it notify the Federation to this effect and of its desire to have the recommended plan implemented to the end that Cleveland Jewry may mobilize its full strength and resources in the protection of Jewish rights in this critical hour.

Following this report by Mr Miller and Mr Shapiro, it was moved and seconded that the Community Council approve and implement the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and the meeting was then opened for discussion of the motion.

Mr Albert Woldman opened the discussion and stated that he was speaking in behalf of the 14 B'nai B'rith Lodges and Auxiliaries in Cleveland, and asked for sufficient time to present their views. He was allowed half an hour to make his presentation. He described in considerable detail the work of the Anti-Defamation League nationally, emphasizing its record of service for almost a third of a century, maintaining contact with Jewish leaders in 1500 communities throughout the country. He asserted that the ADL has the facilities, the experience and the personnel to do the best job for Cleveland and that it was the logical instrument for carrying out the public relations program. The ADL, he contended, had not had an opportunity to be represented officially in the deliberations of the Federation's Study Committee and that it was the intention of that Committee to close the ADL office in Cleveland. Mr Woldman stated that the 7,000 B'nai B'rith members in Cleveland deeply resented this attempt and the members of the Lodges were signing petitions protesting such action. He charged that the proposed plan was at variance with what most of the communities throughout the country were doing and he proposed that the Council call in the ADL and together work out a formula whereby the ADL's professional staff would carry out the functions locally under the aegis of the Community Council.

Judge Hertz followed Mr Woldman and declared that there was no desire to do injury to the B'nai B'rith or to the Anti-Defamation League. He pointed out that the proposed plan would unify and coordinate under one head the local self-defense activities. He traced the growth and development of various Jewish communal functions, showing that in the early years there were numerous organizations performing a specific activity, but that as time went on the Jewish community came to recognize the need for centralizing these functions in the hands of the total community. He outlined the growth of the democratic process in Jewish communal life and emphasized its application with reference to civic-protective work.

Mr Resnick stated that the Jewish community through its most representative agency must have the responsibility for conducting its self-defense program. It could not leave this to a handful of self-appointed leaders, nor to any one of the national agencies. He pointed out that it was dangerous to confer upon the Anti-Defamation League any special rights in the community; that this would be an open invitation to the other national agencies to demand similar privileges. The community, he said, would use all available projects, techniques and methods deemed suitable without regard to the national agency which sponsored them. It could not afford, however, to limit itself to the point of view or the assistance of any single national defense agency.

Mrs Kates asserted that the proposed plan submitted by the Federation's Committee involved no change in principle but was merely a clarification of the Community Council's position as the public relations agency for the Jewish community. No longer, she stated, could the Jewish community afford to have its vital problems disposed of in paternalistic fashion by a few individuals who had no responsibility to the community as a whole. She contended that one of the most fundamental of the Council's functions was that of public relations, and as the most representative agency in the Jewish community, the Council was the logical agency for handling the self-defense program.

Mr Haber reminded the representatives that while it was understandable and even desirable that individuals maintain a sense of loyalty to their organizations, there was a higher loyalty which they should have to the Jewish community and to the interest of Jewry as a whole. As a member of B'nai B'rith for many years and as president of District #2, he was fully cognizant of the B'nai B'rith aspect of the problem. He was firmly convinced, however, that it was imperative for the Jewish community of Cleveland to determine its own policies and procedures in dealing with its local defense needs. He cited the problems of Father Coughlin and Released Time which were successfully handled by the Jewish Community Council. While the local community should - and in those situations actually did - consult with the national defense agencies, the final decision on the course of action to be pursued had to rest with the community itself, he said. He read a letter addressed to Mr Woldman by Richard E Gutstadt, National Director of the Anti-Defamation League, in which Mr Gutstadt conceded that the local community must have the right to formulate its own decisions with respect to its local civic-protective problem. Mr Haber pointed out that there was no conflict between the Jewish Community Council and the Anti-Defamation League, and that so long as the ADL agreed that in its activities in Northern Ohio it would yield to the Jewish community of Cleveland in all matters pertaining to Cleveland itself, there was no basis for strife.

At this point Mrs Meschan asked for a clarification of a statement made by Mr Woldman to the effect that on Page 8 of the Federation Committee's report there was a statement to the effect that the committee decreed that no national agency should function in the local community. Mr Milton Fromer, who was Secretary of the Federation's Study Committee, pointed out that this was not a recommendation of the Committee, but rather the consensus of opinion of the Community Relations Agencies throughout the country who were consulted by the Committee as to what a complete local program should include and as to its most feasible form of organization. Mr Fromer then read the section of the report dealing with this question. It reads as follows:

Among all the agencies, there is complete agreement on the necessity for constant and close relations with the national agencies. There should be mutual exchange of information and material, and consultation with regard to both local and national policies. The local agencies are very definite in their expression of the value of the national agencies as sources of material, and equally definite in their feeling that no national agency should operate in the local community, but should depend on the local agency to cooperate in carrying out any activity.

Mr Fromer also attempted to clarify several other items mentioned by Mr Woldman. He pointed out that what was being recommended by the Federation Committee was a type of organization which had been adopted in most of the larger communities in the country. Mr Woldman had tried to convey the impression, according to Mr Fromer, that if Cleveland adopted the proposed plan it would be the only community in the country that would have this type of organization. He also refuted Mr Woldman's charge that ADL had had no representation on the Federation's Study Committee.

He pointed out that Mr Philip Frankel as ADL Regional Chairman, had been specifically designated to represent the ADL on the Committee, and that he had at one point presented a memorandum to the Committee purporting to convey the viewpoint of the ADL.

Mr Shapiro then left the chair to make a few comments. He reminded the delegates that when he had assumed the presidency of the Council he had stated that he hoped unity could be achieved on most issues, but that he recognized that occasionally there would be problems of a controversial nature and that when such problems arose the Council could not afford to avoid them. The present problem, he stated, was just such an issue. It went to the very heart of the Council's existence. If the Council was to face its responsibilities and assume the position in the community for which it was organized, it must meet this issue squarely. The function of public relations, said Mr Shapiro, was fundamental to the Council's objectives and program. Most of its activities were in this area. The proposed program for the reorganization of civic-protective work in Cleveland would entail for the Council merely an extension and an intensification of its work in this field. A few persons, declared Mr Shapiro, opposed this plan because they distrust the democratic process and do not regard the Council as a responsible agency. The resolution adopted by the Council's Executive Committee reaffirmed the Council's basic interest in and responsibility for this phase of Jewish communal work and urges the Federation to approve its own Committee's report. By passing this resolution the Council would indicate that it is prepared to carry forward its responsibilities in the field of public relations. Mr Shapiro recounted the steps taken to consult with Mr Woldman and the opportunities provided Mr Woldman for presenting any suggestions or plans that might be more acceptable than those formulated by the Federation's Study Committee. Mr Woldman had been unable to persuade either the Council's Executive Committee or those members of the Federation's Study Committee who were delegates to the Jewish Community Council. Mr Shapiro once again reassured the B'nai B'rith delegates that the Council had every desire to avail itself of the manpower, facilities, and counsel of the Anti-Defamation League.

Mr Pillersdorf pointed out that the Council at the present time has a very small budget and a staff consisting of only a director and a secretary. To carry on an effective public relations program he estimated that the cost might be as much as \$50,000 a year. He questioned what the Council would do if the Federation voted down the proposed plan, and he was doubtful whether the Council could perform adequately unless it would be provided with sufficient funds by the Federation.

Mr Curtis observed that the Council had an obligation to inform the Federation that it approved of the Study Committee's recommendations and that it was prepared to assume the functions recommended in the report. He pointed out that a few persons were attempting to make this an issue between the Federation and the Council, and that these persons were not averse to introduce other issues like that of the Anti-Defamation League in order to complicate and confuse the situation. Mr Curtis urged that the Council advise the Federation that it had considered the findings and recommendations of the Federation's Civic-Protective Study Committee, that it approved of these recommendations, and that the Council was the body which should be entrusted with the public relations job for the Jewish community.

Mr Kollin moved that a decision on this matter be deferred so that the delegates would have more time to think it through. The motion was duly seconded and in the ensuing discussion the view was expressed that the issues were clear and that no purpose would be served by postponing action. When the vote was taken Mr Kollin's motion was lost.

The original motion endorsing the Federation Committee's recommendation and calling upon the Federation to implement the recommended plan, was voted upon and approved overwhelmingly.

In view of the lateness of the hour, it being then 11:35 p.m., a motion was made and carried to postpone the rest of the agenda until the next meeting. The meeting was thereupon adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

Harry I Barron
Secretary

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
Cleveland Ohio

Mr Henry Epstein
National Community Relations Advisory Council
295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N Y

Dear Mr Epstein:

In reply to your letter of inquiry under date of November 9, with regard to the recent political campaign, we are sending you the following information and are utilizing your own numerical arrangement:

1. There was no noticeable increase in Cleveland during the last stages of the campaign. On the other hand there was no significant decrease. Following the approach made to all the local newspapers (described below), there was some diminution in the objectionable material previously carried in the editorials. At the same time cartoons emphasizing the "clear with Sidney" line appeared daily right up to the very end of the campaign. Toward the end too, there were a number of objectionable letters to the Editor. While in certain sections of the State there was considerable propaganda against Mayor Frank J Lausche of Cleveland, who was the successful candidate for Governor, because he is a Catholic and of foreign background, there was relatively little of this in Cleveland.
2. In October a sub-committee of the Community Council's Committee on Fictitious Political Religious Issues conferred with the local newspaper editors, as well as the radio station directors, and impressed upon them the dangers in the continued use of certain issues and arguments injected into the political campaign. All of those who were seen agreed that it would be undesirable to arouse animosities of a racial, religious or a nationality character, and promised to avoid any use of inciting material. None of the papers agreed, however, to eliminate the "clear with Sidney" line, although there was a noticeable decrease thereafter in the objectionable use of Hillman's name to emphasize his ancestry and foreign birth. Former Congressman Martin Sweeney had in earlier radio broadcasts in behalf of the Republican ticket, made numerous objectionable references to Hillman, and also emphasized the need for returning to a "Christian America". The radio stations agreed to read his future texts more carefully. (Unfortunately a speaker, through inflection, emphasis and similar devices, can alter an innocent-appearing written statement -- and that is what Mr Sweeney did.) The CIO was very effective in watching for objectionable literature and

Mr Henry Epstein

was successful in keeping out most of the pieces that appeared in the East.

3. As the campaign drew to a close, a number of prominent non-Jewish citizens in the community became increasingly concerned with the possible effect that the injection of these issues might have, and considered issuing a paid advertisement in the local press. They decided, however, to wait until after the campaign. That statement has not yet appeared. It is generally agreed by experienced observers that the injection of these issues in Cleveland was comparatively minor because the political leaders are fully aware of the nature of the Cleveland population, the large incidence of foreign born elements, and the fairly good level of inter-group relationships in the city. The astute political leaders recognized that should they inject some of these issues into the campaign locally, they would probably backfire. The result of the voting for President in Cleveland (Cuyahoga County), was 330,372 for Roosevelt, and 216,835 for Dewey. In the 1940 election Roosevelt received 347,118 and Willkie 209,070.
4. While we can not make any accurate predictions yet, at this point there is ample basis for believing that certain elements will continue their efforts to inject these issues in the future.
5. It is too early to appraise the after-effects and to determine with any degree of accuracy as to whether any important problems resulted from our campaign experience.

Sincerely,

Harry I Barron
Executive Director

November 16, 1944

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Jewish Community Council

Minutes of a Meeting held Thursday, November 30, 1944, 12:30 P.M. in the Cleveland Public Library

Attendance Present were: Ezra Z Shapiro, President; Louis S Bing Jr., Jerome N Curtis, Robert Felixson, Mrs Abe Gitson, Mrs Albert A Goodman, Simon J Green, Rabbi Hugo Klein, Max I Kohrman, Rabbi Israel Porath, Aaron Resnick, Julius Schweid, Judge Joseph H Silbert, Philip Steinberg, Abraham Stern, Albert A Woldman and Cantor Saul Meisels.

Local Civic-Protective Study Mr Shapiro, Chairman, reported on developments on the local civic-protective situation in the interim following the last general meeting of the Council. A number of informal sessions were held by Mr Shapiro, Mr Simon, Mr Curtis and Mr Haber with representatives of the League for Human Rights, preliminary to the Board of Trustees meeting of the Jewish Welfare Federation on November 16. As a result of these discussions an informal understanding was reached with regard to a few modifications in the recommended plan of the Federation's Civic-Protective Study Committee. At the Federation meeting there was pronounced sentiment in favor of the Committee report. In an effort to remove a few objections, it was agreed to postpone action for two weeks during which time a special committee consisting of Mr Joseph Berne, Mr James Miller, Mr Shapiro and two other persons to be designated by the President of the Federation, would try to resolve the existing differences and present a formula that would be acceptable.

As a result of the deliberations of this Committee the following formula was agreed upon. A Department of Public Relations would be established within the Jewish Community Council whose activity would be the responsibility of a special Public Relations Committee. This Committee would be appointed by the President of the Council with the approval of the Council's Executive Committee. Membership on this Committee would not be restricted to delegates of the Council. The Committee, which would consist of 28 persons, would be composed as follows:

13 persons to be appointed from the community at large, and 15 persons to be designated in the indicated number by the following agencies: American Jewish Committee 2, American Jewish Congress 2, Anti-Defamation League 2, Jewish Labor Committee 2, League for Human Rights 3, Jewish Welfare Federation 4.

It was agreed further that this Department of Public Relations would begin to function as of March 1, 1945, and that it would issue a report of its work annually to the Jewish Welfare Fund.

Mr Shapiro emphasized that in the deliberations in which he participated he did so as an individual member of the Federation's Board, and not in his official capacity as President of the Jewish Community Council. During the course of these discussions he was in consultation with the two past Presidents of the Council, the current three Vice-Presidents, and Mr Louis Bing and Judge David R Hertz. He indicated that he was presenting this summary of developments for the information of the Executive Committee, and while he was not requesting the Executive Committee to take any formal action on the matter, he wished to obtain the informal reaction of the members of the Committee.

The discussion which followed concerned largely the composition of the proposed Public Relations Committee, particularly as to the numerical representation accorded to various national and local organizations. It was the consensus that while the formula was not ideal, it offered a realistic basis for resolving the major difficulties and provided an adequate opportunity for the representation of the view points of the most interested national and local agencies. There was preponderant sentiment among those present favoring the agreement.

Jewish Arts Festival Cantor Saul Meisels reported for the Intercultural Committee which had been considering the desirability of sponsoring a Jewish Arts Festival. He pointed out that many members of the Committee believe that there was need for an annual event in which the highest

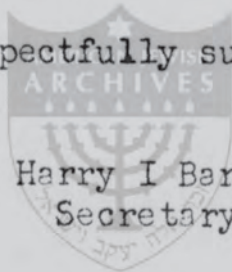
quality of Jewish art expression could be presented by outstanding talent. It was felt that no single organization in the community was either interested or able to present the type of program which would have broad appeal and secure the interest and response that would follow from Community Council sponsorship. He mentioned that Jewish Community Councils in other cities conducted not only such programs, but more elaborate series of programs. The sub-Committee of the Intercultural Committee had given considerable thought to the matter, and was convinced that a Jewish Arts Festival on the high plane indicated would be a real contribution to internal Jewish cultural life, as well as a splendid evidence for the general community of the richness of Jewish cultural expression. He recommended, therefore, that such a Festival be sponsored by the Community Council and be held at Severance Hall. While detailed plans could not be made, it was considered desirable to have vocal and instrumental musical selections, a series of numbers by the famous dancer, Benjamin Zemach and his troupe, and some dramatic material. It was estimated that expenses for such a program might be in the neighborhood of \$1,100, and that even with moderate admission charges this cost could easily be met.

There was considerable favorable comment on these recommendations, and it was voted that the Council sponsor a Jewish Arts Festival along the lines proposed by Cantor Meisels. The President was authorized to select a committee to plan such a Festival. It was suggested that contact be made with the Jewish Singing Society to acquaint them with the plans and to assure them that the Council does not wish to interfere in any way with their annual concert. It was also suggested that the range of admission fees be geared to enable a maximum attendance.

The meeting was thereupon adjourned at 2:15 P.M.



Respectfully submitted,



Harry I Barron
Secretary

Minutes of a Meeting held February 7, 1945, at the Community Temple.

Mr Ezra Z Shapiro, President, presided at the meeting.

1. MARCH OF DIMES Mr Barron, Director of the Council, reported that the Council had again this year been invited to assist in the Infantile Paralysis Fund, and that once again Mrs Clarence Weidenthal had been asked to serve as chairman of the Council's committee for this purpose. Although the committee did a splendid job and the response of most of the organizations was generous, the total amount turned in to the Council office was somewhat less than last year because a few organizations sent their contributions directly to the campaign headquarters. In several instances the Council was called by the campaign office and informed that some Jewish organizations had left their contributions there. As in previous years, however, the Council was highly commended for the assistance it rendered to this cause, and it is now looked to as one of the major groups in the city which may be counted upon for significant help.
2. NOMINATING COMMITTEE The chairman announced that the Executive Committee had recommended the following as members of the Nominating Committee to present a slate of officers and members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Edward Blaugrund, Edward Braverman, Mrs Moses Halperin, Leonard Labowitch, William Landy, A E Persky, and Phillip L Steinberg. Upon motion made, seconded and passed, this group was designated as the Nominating Committee.
3. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS Mr Irving Kane reported that the Executive Committee had given consideration to two proposed changes in the Council's constitution and was recommending them for favorable action by the Assembly of the Council. The first of these provided that the President shall be ex-officio member of all committees without vote. Mr Kane stated that it was probably an oversight on the part of those who drafted the original constitution not to have made the President an ex-officio member of all committees, since this was not only the usual procedure in most organizations but was a distinctly desirable practice, in the best interest of the organization. The Executive Committee felt that this original oversight should be remedied by the adoption of the proposed amendment. Upon motion made and duly seconded, the amendment was carried unanimously.

The second proposed amendment provided that the ex-presidents of the Council shall automatically be members of the Executive Committee, and that the size of the Executive Committee shall be expanded to that extent. Mr Kane pointed out the benefit to be derived in having available the experience of past presidents. This amendment was also approved unanimously. (see text following minutes.

4. SCHOOL INCIDENTS Judge D R Hertz reported as chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the recent clashes between students of Glenville High School and East and Central High Schools. In both instances, students of Glenville were attacked following basketball games with the other school. Judge Hertz stated that his committee had devoted considerable time to investigating these incidents. Boys and girls from Glenville who had been hurt were interviewed, as well as three boys from East who had admitted participating in the attacks. The Committee had met with the Safety Director and had persuaded him to conduct a special investigation into the matter, reports on which the Committee subsequently studied. The Committee also learned about the investigations conducted by officials of the Board of Education. In order to prevent further clashes, the Committee requested the Safety Director to provide additional police protection at subsequent games, and this was done at the Glenville-Collinwood and Glenville-Cathedral Latin games, at neither of which did any problem arise.

As a result of the incidents the Glenville students, more than 90% of whom are Jewish, were badly upset and were psychologically depressed. The Committee felt that it was important to give them a lift in morale by letting them know that they had the support of the Jewish community and of all right-thinking adults who were indignant about the attacks. The Committee was able to arrange a special assembly program at Glenville at which the pupils were addressed by an official representative of the Mayor, a Negro leader, Rabbi Armond Cohen for the Jewish community, and a well-known radio commentator and recently-retuned war correspondent. The committee was also attempting to secure assembly programs at East and Central High

schools for the purpose of impressing the pupils with the need for mutual understanding and good will among the various racial and religious groups in the community.

Based on its investigation, the Committee was of the opinion that the incidents had not been planned as anti-Semitic attacks. In the Central situation particularly, the anti-Jewish aspect seemed to be of very minor significance. In fact, it was found that some Central High students actually came to the aid of the Jewish children and accompanied them to the street car so that they would not be molested. In the case of the East clash, it was discovered that an intense rivalry and tension had marked the relations with Glenville for several years and special precautions had been taken last year to forestall open fighting at one of the athletic contests. However, a similar fight had taken place last year between East and Benedictine which had been described as even more violent. Inasmuch as more than 50% of the East student population is Catholic and that of Benedictine is entirely Catholic, this was considered to be some indication of a tendency on the part of East boys to engage in fights generally instead of being eager to attack Glenville students because most of them are Jewish.

There was evidence that both East and Glenville anticipated some fighting following this game. East students, however, seemed to have come prepared for it and they roamed the streets in groups following the game, whereas the Glenville pupils for the most part, left the school individually or in couples. It was thus possible for the East boys to overwhelm the outnumbered Glenville victims. It was reported by the Glenville pupils who were attacked that their assailants first inquired whether they were Jewish. On the other hand, East High students maintained that there was name-calling on both sides. Much of the fighting took place on East 105th Street in front of the Shomrei Shabbos synagogue. In the course of the fighting, snowballs and other missiles were hurled and one of these struck a window in the synagogue. No evidence was adduced to show that there was any intention to desecrate the synagogue. The committee was unable to find any trace of fomentation by subversive or anti-Semitic elements. In view of the various investigations and interviews the committee believed it unnecessary to continue with more detailed investigations.

The Principal of East High had secured confessions from seventeen boys who admitted participating in the fighting, including two who acknowledged being the ringleaders. All these boys were suspended until their parents came in to discuss the matter with the Principal. The ringleaders were barred from participating in athletics for the rest of the year. At Central several students had been suspended by the Principal and up to the time of the Council meeting they had not been reinstated. The student councils of Central and East High Schools had sent letters of apology to Glenville for the incidents.

Judge Hertz stated that the committee had not felt it would be advisable to prosecute the boys and believed that such action would have doubtful value. Moreover, those attacked had been unable to identify their assailants. In addition, when the matter was finally placed in the hands of the Committee it had become "cold" and punishment had already been exercised by the school authorities. The committee communicated with ten of the Glenville boys who had been attacked, requesting that they come in to discuss the matter. Only four responded. The committee had been unable to agree upon what might be suitable additional punishment for the guilty students. It did not, however, wish to make martyrs of them. Some consideration had been given by the committee to recommending to the Board of Education that it adopt a ruling which would cancel all athletic contests of any school whose students were found to initiate such clashes. Most important, however, in the opinion of the Committee, was to persuade the Board of Education to embark on a thorough, constructive program of intercultural education which would seek to develop an appreciation for the contributions of all races, creeds and ethnic groups in our population. Judge Hertz pointed out that this would have to be a long-range program, and the Council's activity in this sphere should be carried on by a permanent committee. Mr Shapiro stated that the newly created Public Relations Committee would certainly give the entire matter further consideration.

5. PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE Judge Maurice Bernon outlined the developments regarding the Public Relations Committee. The first meeting of the Committee had recently been held at which every member who was in the city was present. The President of the Council, who presided, was authorized

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

A CENTRAL BODY OF 160 AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS DEVOTED TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS

CHESTER-TWELFTH BUILDING . . CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

PHONE • MAIN 5406

March 8, 1945

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We are very pleased to inform you that the Nominating Committee is recommending your name to the Jewish Community Council for election as a member of the Executive Committee for 1945. We know that we need not stress the importance of the responsibility which rests upon the Executive Committee to guide the policies of the Council, affecting directly the status of the entire Jewish community of Cleveland.

It is our hope that you will consider this a primary responsibility and that you will make a sincere effort to attend the meetings of the Committee. The selections made are balanced so that the presence of each member is essential if the Executive Committee is to represent accurately a cross section of the Jewish community.

We are confident that your participation in this important capacity will help to provide the leadership which the Council requires in its further development as the instrument of working democracy in our Jewish community.

Should extraordinary circumstances prevent your accepting this nomination, it will be necessary to notify the Community Council office no later than Monday morning, March 12.

Sincerely yours,

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Phillip L Steinberg, Chairman
Edward Blaugrund
Edward Braverman
Mrs Moses Halperin
Leonard Labowitch
William Landy
A E Persky

OFFICERS

President
EZRA Z. SHAPIRO
First Vice-President
JEROME N. CURTIS
Second Vice-President
JAMES H. MILLER
Third Vice-President
MRS. S. S. KATES
Treasurer
JULIUS SCHWEID
Secretary and
Executive Director
HARRY I. BARRON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Edward M. Baker
Louis S. Bing, Jr.
Edward Braverman
Rabbi B. R. Brickner
Rabbi Armond E. Cohen
Saul Danaceau
Robert Felixson
Isadore Finesilver
Mrs. Sam Gerson
Mrs. Abe Gitson
Benjamin Goldish
Mrs. Albert A. Goodman
Simon J. Green
Myron Guren
Philmore J. Haber
Mrs. Moses Halperin
Miss Patricia Handler
David Ralph Hertz
Irving Kane
Rabbi Hugo Klein
Max I. Kohrman
Ben I. Levine
George Mayer
Alexander Mintz
George Pillersdorf
Rabbi Israel Porath
Aaron Resnick
Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal
Judge Joseph H. Silbert
Rabbi A. H. Silver
Max Simon
Philip Steinberg
Abraham Stern
Julius Weisberg
Albert A. Woldman

Minutes of a Meeting held March 21, 1945, 8:30 P.M. at the Temple on the Heights

Attendance Present were: Ezra T Shapiro, Chairman; Edward Braverman, Jerome Curtis, Mrs Albert J Goodman, Myron Guren, Mrs Moses Halperin, David R Hertz, Irving Kane, Mrs S S Kates, Max I Kohrman, Abraham Kollin, Ben Levine, George Pillersdorf, George Mayer, Aaron Resnick, Phillip Steinberg, and Albert A Woldman.

Membership Applications Mr Barron submitted membership applications from the following organizations: Eddy Road Center Sisterhood, Jewish National Fund Council-Women's Division and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. No objection was raised to admitting the first two, and accordingly it was moved, seconded and passed to recommend to the Council that they be admitted to membership. There was considerable discussion regarding the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order. It was pointed out that this group had applied for membership at an earlier time under the name of International Workers Order, Jewish Division. At that time the application had been turned down on the basis that the organization was part of a national body whose purpose, membership and activities were not primarily Jewish. This group similarly had been refused recognition by the American Jewish Conference. In July, 1944, however, there was a reorganization as well as a change in name, and in December, 1944, the Jewish People's Fraternal Order was admitted into membership of the American Jewish Conference. The information included in the application to the Council indicated that the size and character of its membership, as well as its activities were consistent with the Council's membership requirements. A number of the members of the Executive Committee, however, felt that there should be some further investigation of the organization before the Executive Committee acts upon its application. It was moved, seconded, and carried that no action be taken on the application of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order at this time and that a special committee be appointed to make investigation into the organization and to report to the Executive Committee. Growing out of this discussion was a recommendation that the Executive Committee give some thought to the question of expulsion of organization from the Council, it being found that the constitution has no provision on this matter. It was recommended that copies of the constitution be sent to all members of the Executive Committee so they may familiarize themselves with it and consider possible suggestions regarding the matter of expulsion.

Federation Retirement Plan Mr Barron reported on the new retirement plan for employees of agencies affiliated with the Jewish Welfare Federation and Welfare Fund. After some discussion it was decided unanimously to approve the plan and to so notify the Welfare Federation.

Budget Mr Shapiro reported that the Council had submitted an over-all budgetary request totalling \$39,000 to cover the normal operations of the Council as well as the new Public Relations Department. This request provides for the engagement of two professional staff members, as well as two additional clerical persons. Mr Haber, Mr Shapiro and Mr Barron represented the Council at the Welfare Fund budget hearing and it was believed that the request would receive favorable action.

Self-Evaluation for Council Meetings - Mr Barron suggested that there might be some value in providing for a self-evaluation period at certain Council meetings. He pointed out that each year there is a fairly large turn-over among delegates with little opportunity for orientation; that meeting agendas are usually lengthy and consist largely of committee reports. As a result delegates are not encouraged to bring up new matters, raise questions or offer criticisms about the work of the Council generally. Providing for such a period might be helpful in giving the delegates a greater feeling of participation and sense of shaping the Council's policy and procedure.

In the ensuing discussion it was pointed out that such a device might be difficult to control. The following were suggested as alternatives: organizations should be encouraged to send in written suggestions; at the first few meetings each year the chairman should announce to the delegates that individual suggestions would be welcome; some committee reports might be sent out to the

delegates in advance of the meeting so that more time would be available at meetings for discussion of new issues; the chairman should ask that each delegate requesting the floor identify himself by name and the organization which he represents.

Cultural Committee Mrs Moses Halperin reported as chairman of a sub-committee on cultural activities which had held two meetings to consider the role of the Jewish Community Council in the field of cultural activities. This sub-committee agreed that it was the responsibility of the Council to raise the level of cultural activities in the Jewish community. Specifically it proposed that the Council engage in the following areas:

1. Program service - The Council should set up a systematic program advisory service including an extensive file of program materials, speakers and artistic talent. This service should include furnishing organizations with professional advice and guidance on programming, help plan programs with them and conduct conferences and institutes for program chairmen.
2. Central Planning of Cultural Programs - The Council should coordinate and pool the plans of the various organizations for lectures, institutes, and other cultural programs. This advance planning would reduce conflicts and undue competition, and would provide for a more rounded, balanced total program for the Jewish community. It might also result in fuller utilization of out-of-town artists and speakers, so that many more people in the community would have an opportunity to benefit from the local appearance.

The third item considered by the sub-committee was that of Council-sponsored mass cultural programs. It was felt that certain types of programs are beyond the ability of any single organization to sponsor and support adequately. The Jewish Arts Festival was an illustration of this type of program. On the other hand, there was some apprehension lest the Council embark on an ambitious program of cultural activities which would be viewed by constituent organizations as competing with their own activities. Since there was some division of opinion on this third suggestion, the sub-committee recommended to the Executive Committee that the Council sponsor another Jewish Arts Festival in the coming year and that meanwhile the whole field of cultural activities should be studied by a standing committee of the Council to be appointed by the president, on which would be represented persons intimately associated with the various groups interested in cultural work. The sub-committee also suggested that in the selection of professional staff for the council, consideration be given to candidates background and qualifications for dealing with cultural work.

There was lengthy discussion on this report, with general approval of the objectives. It was unanimously agreed that the council should undertake programming service as outlined in the report and to recommend this action to the next meeting of the Council. Similar action was taken with regard to the suggestion for central planning and coordination, although there was some question as to whether the larger organizations would agree to pool their exclusive programs. Caution was urged in the Council's becoming a direct competitor with its member organizations. On the other hand it was pointed out that the Yiddish-speaking groups with limited funds and facilities need and desire programs which are beyond the capacity of individual groups, and they feel that the council should undertake to conduct programs for this element in the community.

It was decided to recommend the appointment of a standing committee on cultural activities which would study the whole matter and bring in recommendations for the consideration of the Executive Committee. It was also agreed to recommend the sponsoring of another Jewish Arts Festival for the next year.

Jewish Representation at United Nations Security Conference

Mr Barron reported that the American Jewish Conference had requested its delegates throughout the country to help mobilize favorable public opinion for inviting a Jewish delegation to the meeting of the United Nations which will open April 25, at San Francisco. While the agenda for these sessions had not been made public, it was believed that matters vitally affecting the Jewish people would be discussed, and the American Jewish Conference felt that it was imperative that sentiment be developed in favor of securing an opportunity to present the case for the Jews. The American Jewish Conference had suggested to its

delegates that in the cities where there were Jewish Community Councils effort be made to have the Council develop an appropriate program to accomplish this purpose.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Council cooperate with the American Jewish Conference in the development of an appropriate local program to mobilize favorable public opinion for granting Jewish representation at the San Francisco conference.

Cancer Control Drive Mrs Kates reported that the American Society for Cancer Control was launching a nation-wide campaign in April and had requested the assistance of the Jewish Community Council. Mrs Kates pointed out that this entailed a policy decision as to whether the Council wished to cooperate in such endeavors, and if so, to what extent. She pointed out that there were various points of cooperation: 1) announcement of a project at Council meetings; 2) a letter of endorsement to member organizations; 3) appointment of a committee to stimulate maximum participation by member groups; 4) making available a list of organizations, etc.

After some discussion it was decided that an announcement of the cancer drive be made at the next meeting of the Council, and member organizations urged to participate; and that a special committee be appointed to study the general question of the Council's participation in projects of this sort.

United National Clothing Collection Mr Barron reported that during the month of April every community in the country would be cooperating with the United National Clothing Drive to collect all sorts of usable clothing for shipment overseas to war victims. Henry J Kaiser is national chairman of the drive which is being sponsored in connection with the UNRRA. The Jewish participation in the drive was being coordinated nationally through the Joint Distribution Committee and a number of major national Jewish organizations were participating. The Cleveland drive would take place during the period of April 22-30 and the Council had been asked to coordinate the participation of the Jewish groups in the community. The question for the Executive Committee to decide was the manner in which the Council should cooperate in this undertaking.

It was the consensus of those present that the Council should render every assistance to the drive and stimulate the member organizations to do their utmost. It was believed that most of the detail work would be done by the women, and that it might therefore be desirable to request the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations to accept a major responsibility. Mrs Kates expressed the opinion that it might be preferable to have the Jewish Community Council sponsor the activity in association with the Federation and request the Federation to assume responsibility for certain phases of the program. After considerable discussion it was agreed that the Jewish Community Council should sponsor in association with the Federation of Jewish Women's organizations a coordinating drive among the Jewish organizations in support of the clothing drive.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry I Barron
Secretary

CONSTITUTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF CLEVELAND

NAME:

ARTICLE I

Section 1

The name of this Organization shall be The Jewish Community Council of Cleveland.

PURPOSE:

ARTICLE II

Section 1

It shall be the purpose of this Organization to deal with matters of general concern to the Jewish Community of Cleveland.

DEFINITION

OF TERMS:

ARTICLE III

Section 1

Member shall mean an organization which has accepted and continues its membership in The Jewish Community Council.

Council means The Jewish Community Council of Cleveland, which shall consist of the representatives of members.

Representative means a person selected by a member to sit in the Council.

MEMBERSHIP AND
REPRESENTATION:

ARTICLE IV

Section 1

Any Jewish organization of Metropolitan Cleveland whose primary purpose and function is to further Jewish communal, cultural, fraternal, or religious life, provided it has been in existence for at least one year prior to application for admission to the Council, shall be eligible for membership in the Council.

Section 2

The organizations whose names are listed in Schedule A appended hereto shall be members of the Council upon their respective acceptance of this Constitution.

Section 3

All other organizations which desire to become members shall make application therefor on forms and in the manner to be prescribed by the Executive Committee. Such applications shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Council and shall be submitted to the Council together with the recommendation of the Executive Committee thereon, for approval or rejection by the Council.

Section 4

The basis for determining the number of representatives to be selected by each member shall be the dues-paying and/or voting individual membership of such member on the 1st day of November preceding the call for election of such representatives.

Section 5

The representatives shall be apportioned among the members subject to the provisions contained in Section 7 of this Article, as follows: each member having seventy-five to two hundred fifty dues-paying and/or voting individual members, shall be entitled to select one representative; each member having a dues-paying and/or voting individual membership in excess of two hundred and fifty in number shall be entitled to select one representative for every two hundred fifty of such individual members or a major fraction thereof. No member, irrespective of the size of its individual membership, shall select more than four representatives.

Section 6

A member which has no dues-paying and/or voting individual membership, or has fewer than seventy-five dues-paying and/or voting individual members may be permitted to select one representative with the consent of the Council and upon such plan as it may require.

Section 7

Any member which has a dues-paying and/or voting individual membership of not less than seventy-five individual members, and which is a branch auxiliary or affiliate, but not an integral part, of another member which has a dues-paying and/or voting individual membership and which selects representatives to the Council, or which is an organization within a congregation, shall be entitled to select one representative.

Section 8

The American Jewish Congress, The Anti-Defamation Committee and The American Jewish Committee, because of their purpose, position and activity in Jewish life, shall each be entitled, upon application to the Council, to four representatives in the Council.

FUNCTION OF COUNCIL:

ARTICLE V

Section 1

The Council shall consist of the representatives selected by the members for terms of one year and until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

Section 2

The Council shall have power to deal with all matters of general concern to the Jewish Community. It shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for its conduct and for the carrying out of the purposes of this Constitution as shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution. It shall elect the officers of the Council and the members of the Executive Committee for terms of one year and until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

Section 3

Each representative in the Council shall have one vote. His action shall be construed as reflecting his personal opinion as a representative of the community, as well as the belief of the member which he represents, but shall not necessarily be binding upon this member.

Section 4

Upon the affirmative vote of not less than one-third of the representatives present, the voting on any matter not listed in the call for the meeting, shall be postponed until the next succeeding meeting of the Council.

Section 5

Meetings of the Council shall be held quarterly and the first meeting shall be in February of each year. Other meetings shall be held at the call of the President or of the Executive Committee, or upon written request signed by twenty or more representatives, stating in such request the reason therefor and the matters to be considered at such requested meeting.

Section 6

If any representative shall die, resign, or otherwise be unable to continue in his duties, his place shall be filled for the unexpired term by the member which selected him.

Section 7

A quorum of the Council shall consist of forty representatives.

EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE:

ARTICLE VI

Section 1

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Council, the Ex-Presidents, and thirty-five members to be elected by the Council. The officers of the Council shall serve as the officers of the Executive Committee.

Section 2

The Executive Committee shall prepare the agenda for each meeting of the Council, and shall cause reasonable notice of such agenda to be mailed to each representative in advance of each such meeting. The Council may consider matters not on the agenda prepared by the Executive Committee, except as limited by Article V, Section 4.

Section 3

The Executive Committee, in addition to the powers and duties given it by this Constitution, shall have such other powers and duties as may from time to time be delegated to it by the Council.

Section 4

The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of its business and for carrying out its powers and duties as shall not be inconsistent with this Constitution or with the decisions of the Council.

Section 5

The Executive Committee shall fill any vacancies which occur in any office, in the Executive Committee, or in the Nominating Committee for the unexpired term.

Section 6

Fifteen members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Section 7

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once before each of the quarterly meetings of the Council. It shall have such other meetings as it may prescribe and it shall meet on the call of the President or at the request in writing of seven members of the Executive Committee.

Section 8

The Executive Committee shall determine the number of representatives each member is entitled to select under the provisions of this Constitution before the time for the call provided for in Article VIII, Section 2 hereof.

OFFICERS:

ARTICLE VII

Section 1

The officers of the Council shall be a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, and a Third Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The period during which a person may hold a particular office continuously, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be three consecutive terms of one year each. There shall be no limit upon the number of consecutive terms an individual may hold the office of Secretary. The officers shall have such powers and duties as generally appertain to their respective offices, and such other powers and duties as may be assigned to them by the Council or the Executive Committee.

Section 2

The President shall be ex-officio member of all committees without vote.

ELECTIONS:

ARTICLE VIII

Section 1

The quarterly meeting in February of each year shall be the annual meeting. At this meeting the officers of the Council and the members of the Executive Committee shall be elected.

Section 2

Within ten days after November 15th of each year, the Secretary shall issue a call to the members to select representatives to the Council. The call shall state the number of representatives the member is entitled to select as determined by the Executive Committee under the provisions of Article VI, Section 8 hereof. No person shall be selected as a representative by more than one member. The Executive Committee shall adopt rules for the certification of the selection of representatives by members.

Section 3

At the last quarterly meeting in every year, the Executive Committee shall submit a list of seven suggested names for a Nominating Committee. At this meeting the Council shall elect a Nominating Committee of seven representatives.

Section 4

At least fifteen days before each annual meeting, the list of nominations for officers and members of the Executive Committee made by the Nominating Committee shall be mailed to each representative. Such nominations, together with any additional written nominations, signed by fifteen representatives and submitted to the chairman of the Nominating Committee or to the Secretary of the Council not later than three days before the annual meeting, shall be presented to the annual meeting. Only from the names so nominated shall be elected the officers and members of the Executive Committee.

Section 5

The provisions of this Constitution as to time elements in the election of representatives, officers, and members of the Executive Committee shall apply only so far as is reasonably convenient and possible to the first such election to be held hereunder. The representatives, officers, and members of the Executive Committee first elected under this Constitution shall serve until the annual meeting in February of 1937 and until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

FINANCE

DECISIONS:

ARTICLE IX

Section 1

The expenses of the Council shall be borne in such manner as may be determined by the Council.

Section 2

A member may choose not to be bound by any particular decision of the Council. It shall, however, give notice of its decision not to be so bound.

AMENDMENT:

ARTICLE X

Section 1

Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a two-third vote at any meeting, provided written notice of said proposed amendment is sent to the representatives at least ten days before the meeting at which it is to be acted on. Amendments may be initiated by the Executive Committee or by fifteen members of the Council who shall present the proposed amendment in writing to the Secretary for notification.

RATIFICATION:

ARTICLE XI

Section 1

This Constitution shall become effective from the time that at least one-third of the organizations listed in Schedule A have signified in writing to the Temporary Organization Committee which has presented this Constitution that they have accepted this Constitution and have thereby become members. Thereupon the Temporary Organization Committee shall provide for the selection of representatives by the members and for the holding of the first meeting of the Council.



BY - LAWS

1.

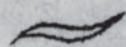
FINANCE:

1. Each member organization in the Council shall pay an annual dues of three dollars for each representative which it sends to the Council in accordance with Article IV, Section 5.
2. The fiscal year of the Council shall be from January 1 through December 31, coinciding with the calendar year.
3. All funds in possession of the Council shall be deposited in a local bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
4. Funds may be withdrawn only with the signature of the Secretary and Treasurer, or the Secretary or Treasurer and one of the other officers of the Council.



REPORT OF THE

PRESIDENT



EZRA Z. SHAPIRO



Presented to the Ninth Annual Meeting of the

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF CLEVELAND

Monday Evening, March 26, 1945

Park School

With this meeting tonight we mark the close of the ninth year in the Jewish Community Council's existence, and the beginning of its tenth year. For me it has been a year replete with problems and responsibilities - conferences and meetings without number - and an opportunity to work on behalf of our total Jewish community.

I would be less than frank were I to say that I am completely satisfied with all that has happened this year or with everything that we have done. No one knows better than I do of the many areas in which we have fallen short or have been unable to do that which was needed. Yes, much more could be desired than was accomplished. Where human beings and human institutions are involved, we must allow for a considerable margin of lag between goals and accomplishment. Even the Council, representing as it does, the combined judgment and effort of all the segments of our community, cannot be exempted from this general condition.

Nevertheless, in my opinion, the Council has in the past year achieved some things which represent major milestones in its development, and I believe they will mark a turning point in the functions of the Council as the Jewish community's central agency for welding a strong, dignified, democratic, united Cleveland Jewry. Because of the significance of these developments I should like to devote most of my remarks to them. In doing so, however, I do not mean to overlook or underestimate the importance of the many other elements in the Council's program. I shall not emphasize these other items at this time because they have been referred to in many previous reports and will no doubt be presented in the course of future meetings.

It should suffice to point out that the past year has probably been the most active in the history of the Council. Our committees have functioned on many fronts, some more actively than others, some with greater effectiveness than others. Hundreds of matters have cleared through the Council office, attesting to the ever-increasing awareness and acceptance by the Jewish and general communities, of the place which the Council occupies.

I take this occasion to welcome the newly elected delegates to the Council and to invite their participation in our deliberations and operations.

All that has been achieved during the past year would not have been possible without the wholehearted devotion and cooperation of the officers, members of the Executive Committee, our office secretary Miss Lockman, and the countless persons who served the Jewish community's causes willingly and well.

I am eager to add a special word of tribute to Harry Barron, whom the Council is most fortunate to have as its Executive Director. Mr. Barron is possessed of a rich cultural background and a high sense of communal responsibility. He has brought to his position a deep understanding and appreciation of the best in American and Jewish ideals and values. His selfless devotion to the promotion of the welfare of the Jewish community has been most exemplary and of inestimable value to the Council and to me personally.

I should like to analyze the basic role of the Council, its reason for existence and the purposes which it should serve. It will be particularly helpful to illustrate these fundamentals by referring to the major developments which occurred this past year in our community.

The birth of our Community Council marked the beginning of the developmental process whereby our Jewish population started to change from just an aggregation of individuals and groups into a community which recognizes the existence of a great variety of common group problems which the organized community as a whole must deal with. With that recognition came the awareness that there is the widest kind of divergence in points of view as to the way these common problems should be handled; that these problems can be met effectively only if there is community discipline and unity in action; and that these in turn can be achieved only through the broadest participation and representation of all viewpoints in arriving at a policy or a program of action. The Council was conceived of and organized to become the central organization for the Jewish community with the broadest democratic structure and procedure for dealing with these large group problems.

Prior to the organization of the Council, these problems which affected all Jews were either not dealt with at all or were handled sporadically by a few self-appointed individuals or groups, with no sense of responsibility toward anyone by themselves. Often these actions had the same motivating motif of philanthropy as other efforts of these same individuals and groups, representing one part of the community doing something to alleviate what it considered to be the needs of another part of the community.

Underlying the philosophy of the Council, however, is the recognition that these problems involve the fate, the status of the total community, and that no self-designated leader, no matter how wise or well-intentioned, can or should determine for himself the fate of the whole group. Increasingly, the "masses" demanded to have a voice in the formulation of policy on such matters as affected them, fully as much as the chosen few. These problems, by their very nature, are controversial, and as such require full airing, with adequate opportunity for every point of view to be heard and considered, before the differences can be resolved so as to achieve unified, authoritative action. This the Council has endeavored to do, and I believe it has succeeded very substantially.

In all probability the one large problem which has demanded most attention and on which the Council has devoted most effort has been that of defending ourselves against attack and improving our relations with the general community. Many committees of the Council were specifically devoted to this area of work, and numerous activities had been carried out both to combat anti-Semitism and discrimination, as well as to develop more harmonious bonds with the non-Jewish community.

It has been the policy of the Council to assist, rather than supersede, existing organizations functioning adequately in the community. In keeping with that policy, the Council maintained close working relationship with the League for Human Rights in the field of protecting Jewish rights and combatting anti-Semitism. As a result of a series of developments, among which were the establishment of a part-time office in Cleveland by one of the national defense agencies, the growing feeling that the actual work of directing the local fight against anti-Semitism should be the function of the organized Jewish community, the inactivity of the Bureau on Employment Problems, and the general recognition of the need for greater centralization and unification of the work in this field to avoid duplication, overlapping, working at cross-purposes, etc., a study was undertaken by the Jewish Welfare Federation of the whole local civic-protective situation.

After a thorough review of the problems and of the local agencies, it was decided to recommend that all specifically Jewish aspects of the work to combat anti-Semitism and defend Jewish rights, as well as all efforts to develop a program for the improvement of relations between the Jewish community and the rest of the community, should be lodged in a single, central agency, the Jewish Community Council, with adequate representation for the viewpoints of the major national defense agencies, and with due regard to the various shades of opinion on such matters in the community.

For a time it appeared that personal feelings and organizational loyalties might tip the scales against the welfare of the Jewish community as a whole. During the period of deliberation and conflict, the Council itself spoke out clearly, faced the issue openly, and voiced the view of the overwhelming numbers. It endorsed the recommendations of the Federation's Committee that all defense measures be centralized within the Council. When the Federation finally acted, the viewpoint of sound community organization prevailed. Cleveland moved forward.

During that controversial period it became clear that there were still many persons in positions of leadership in the Jewish community who did not fully understand the philosophy, structure, or function of the Community Council. For these the discussions with the Federation were of real benefit. And to us, the community's delegates on the Council, it pointed to the imperative

need to more adequately interpret the Council and its work so that ultimately everyone in the Jewish community would fully understand its purpose and its significance.

Democracy in local Jewish life, sound, orderly procedure, gained a real victory when it was decided that the Council through its Public Relations Department is to be the sole body in Cleveland to deal on behalf of the Jewish community in the defense of Jewish rights. These public relations problems require the mobilization of all the resources in our community and must have the authority and weight of the entire community behind them, because it is the entire community that is under attack.. A public relations program cannot function effectively unless there is unified action and discipline. The Council is the one medium through which these can be achieved.

And so I say the role of Council has been strengthened. Rather should I say the Jewish community itself has prevailed, for the Council is merely the instrumentality whereby the Jewish community may express itself most fully and completely.

The Council now enters a new era in this field of activity. It embarks for the first time on a full-fledged program, with special staff and facilities, and with a clear mandate to serve as the agency through which everything pertaining to the defense of Jewish rights will be cleared and directed. It is indeed fortunate that Max Simon has consented to serve as the Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of 28. As the Council's first President, as the person who, perhaps more than anyone in the country, labored indefatigably for a unification of defense work nationally, he will be able to guide the important work of the Public Relations Department with rare understanding and vision.

This, then, is one of the milestones which we have passed during the year. I am confident that this phase of the Council's work will become increasingly effective as the members of the Jewish community come to recognize that all matters of discrimination and anti-Semitism are to be handled through the Council and will not only bring their complaints and problems here, but will also cooperate with the Council when specific measures are formulated which require implementation by individuals within our community.

There may be some who will fear that the expansion of the public relations functions by the Council will divert its attention from other important aspects of communal endeavor. They will warn that we may become overly preoccupied with the "negative" task of combatting anti-Semitism and defending Jewish rights. And they will point out that the strengthening of the Jewish community itself is fully as important. They will urge that the Council not overlook this sphere of work.

A vigorous, dignified, and enlightened Jewish community is the goal of the Council. It can, therefore, not overlook any important phase of Jewish life which would further these ends. We recognize our responsibility in guiding the community along those paths which will result in the development of greater integrity and creativity.

One element in this program is the development of internal Jewish discipline. From the very outset the Council has operated on the assumption that in certain areas the welfare of the community may require individuals and groups to adhere to a minimum level of ethical and social conduct. Moreover, when such norms are violated with adverse reflection on the Jewish community, the community through the Council must try to eradicate these evils.

Thus, the Council has established the Arbitration and Conciliation Court to remove objectionable Jewish litigation from the public courts. We have been dealing with the problem of Kashruth as concerns the slaughtering and sale of meat. It has on occasion been necessary to deal with merchants and landlords who allegedly engaged in unethical practices which have created antagonism against the Jewish community as a whole. At this very moment we are coming to grips with the problem of alleged violations among some of our merchants which have grave consequences for the entire Jewish community.

I hasten to add that it should not be inferred that these evils exist among Jews more than among non-Jews. The fact that they exist, however, lowers the dignity and character of Jewish group life and is contrary to the spirit of our heritage and traditions. We shall be effective in this sphere only to the extent that the weight of public opinion is behind our decisions. For our Council is a voluntary association, and it must depend upon the moral suasion which derives from decisions reached after all points of view have been heard and considered.

This then is one phase of our activity within the Jewish community. There are others. One which grows logically out of the above is the need for developing an informed and articulate public opinion on Jewish matters. Without it there can be no really intelligent, consolidated community action. The Council has performed a very useful function in the past in providing a forum for full discussion of many matters of general Jewish concern. This it will continue to do even more assiduously, and will present to the delegates and to their organizations not merely an opportunity to discuss the things which are of concern to them, but will initiate the practice of bringing information which should be of interest to them, utilizing the written as well as the spoken word, and will encourage in every way possible the full consideration of such issues by the organizations themselves in their meetings.

There is yet another function in this general field of Internal Jewish Relations which I believe the Council should pursue. I refer to the enhancement of the level of cultural life in the Jewish community. Despite the multiplicity of Jewish organizations of every description, the specifically Jewish elements in their programs are frequently non-existent or at best at a very doubtful level. In some instances the activities are not only devoid of Jewish content but are empty and meaningless. Some would say that is the responsibility of each group to raise its own cultural standards. To some extent this is probably true. On the other hand it should be the responsibility of the Jewish community to plan and care for the cultural vigor of its constituent elements, for weak components will certainly enfeeble the community as a whole. The Council, therefore, has an obligation to see that the cultural tone of the community is at an ever higher level. This requires constant stimulation of improved programs, with richer cultural content; aiding groups with program service; helping them with suggestions, resources and facilities; coordinating cultural activities for the maximum benefit of the Jewish community; and conducting central mass cultural events for the entire Jewish community. For many of the smaller organizations particularly, these activities on the part of the Council would be the only means whereby they could improve their programs, for their resources and facilities are too limited to permit much progress without outside assistance. And the larger groups could make a real contribution by pooling their personnel, plans and efforts in behalf of the entire community.

As for Council-sponsored community-wide cultural events, the past year has witnessed a major departure from previous tradition. For the first time the Council itself has conducted a major cultural event in the community, embarking on a venture which involved an entirely new approach to its responsibility for the Community's cultural life. The Jewish Arts Festival was eminently satisfying, not merely in that an overflow, outstanding, representative audience attended this unusual event and was obviously pleased with it, but even more so in its revelation of a receptivity and yearning for this type of activity. It was clearly evident that the Festival filled a real need in the community. Phillip Steinberg, who, as Chairman of the Jewish Arts Festival Committee, labored with rare modesty, zeal and effectiveness, was responsible for much of the success of this event. It should also be noted that the germ of the idea of the Festival came from Cantor Saul Meisels, who was untiring in his efforts until the project had come to fruition.

It has been recommended that the Council continue to sponsor an annual Jewish Arts Festival, continuing to improve the program and through it to develop a greater appreciation in our community for the highest quality of creative expression in the Jewish idiom.

This does not mean that the Council will undertake to conduct competitive activities with its member organizations. The Festival is a type of undertaking which no single group in the community could conduct successfully. This type of program is entirely within the proper purview of the Council. Within these limits it will, I hope, forge ahead along this new trail, stimulating greater interest in positive Jewish values, and encouraging individuals and organizations to intensify their own efforts in the field of Jewish cultural activity.

The two major departures this year in the Council's activity, which give so much promise for a more meaningful service to the total Jewish community of Cleveland, will probably raise the question in the minds of some as to whether the Council is a coordinating or a functional body. It has been my experience that when this question is raised there is an assumption in the mind of the questioner that it cannot or should not be both. The Council ought to be and is in fact both coordinating and functional. By its efforts to integrate its member organizations into a unified community, it serves as a coordinating agency. By carrying out the decisions reached through democratic deliberation by the representatives, and performing the services required by the community, it must be a functional agency. For our purposes, the distinction is purely artificial.

The Council is a dynamic, evolving body, with flexibility both in structure and function which enables it to deal with the broad problems affecting Jewish group life in our community. The specific procedure in a given situation may be coordinating in nature. But there will be times when the Council must operate on its own as the functional arm of the total Jewish community in the area involved. The needs and conditions of the moment will determine the method and approach. Fundamentally it must function, if it is to be the pulsating, living, creative instrument acting for the total Jewish community.

And now, just a few words about those principles from which we have not deviated, and which must become ever more fully understood and accepted if the Council is to move forward so that we can best serve the interests of the entire Jewish community.

First of all, we strive to achieve unity of action by eliminating those things which divide us, and emphasizing the things that unite us. We want to compose our differences, but not to eliminate them. We do not seek uniformity.

Second, the Council's usefulness as a community agency depends on its representative character and its use of the talents and contributions of all groups, so that the community's Jewish living, as a whole, may be enriched.

Third, the Council's influence derives from the force of public opinion. The will of the Jewish community, as expressed through the representative membership of the Council, must be reflected in every act of the Council. No responsible group believing in democracy would readily violate that will, thus expressed.

A year ago, upon assuming the presidency, I stated that on occasion, wherever it appeared unavoidable, the Council neither should nor would avoid the unpleasantness of strong and vigorous expression and action involved in controversy, whenever the preservation of major Jewish community interests render it imperative. Ofttimes great ideas and important movements are born out of the welter of sharp discussion and controversy, provided they remain respectful. I deem it fair to state that the Council has during the past year operated in accordance with the foregoing principles and has achieved universal acceptance of its program. What lies ahead will be determined by you as representatives of the community. Together, we face a great challenge and a solemn responsibility. Here is reposed the collective conscience of the Jewish people of Cleveland. In these most trying days, our conscience demands of all of us heroic effort, and calm, deliberate, but courageous thought and action.



EZRA Z. SHAPIRO

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL /

A CENTRAL BODY OF 160 AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS DEVOTED TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS

CHESTER-TWELFTH BUILDING . . CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

PHONE • MAIN 5406

SPECIAL MEETING, MONDAY APRIL 9th

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES:

At the annual meeting Monday evening, it was voted to have a special meeting of the Council at the earliest date to consider fully the whole problem raised by the dissolution of the United Jewish Appeal. Accordingly, I am calling this meeting for Monday, April 9, 8:30 p.m. sharp, at the Community Temple, 9801 Euclid Avenue.

Following is the Resolution which was passed by the Council on this matter:

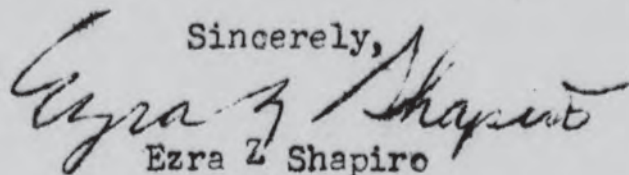
Whereas, the United Jewish Appeal has been dissolved, and whereas, it has become the duty of each community to determine the allocation of the funds previously given to the United Jewish Appeal, and whereas, this is an issue affecting the future destiny of the Jewish people, we do hereby resolve that the Jewish Community Council be called into special session to consider this problem, and we do also request the Jewish Welfare Federation to defer its action in the matter of the allocations between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal until after this special meeting shall have been held and the community will have had an opportunity to express itself.

It was also decided that the special meeting should discuss the Inter-City Welfare Fund Budgeting Committee, representing the fifteen largest communities in the country, which will attempt to analyze the budgets of the national agencies and reach decisions on the distribution of funds to the former constituents of the United Jewish Appeal.

These matters are of deep interest and vital importance to the Jewish community. They require the most serious study and thorough consideration.

I hope that you will think about the matter, and that you will attend the meeting. For if the council is to reflect the sentiment of all elements of our community, there must be full attendance.

Sincerely,



Ezra Z. Shapiro
President

March 28, 1945

OFFICERS

President
EZRA Z. SHAPIRO
First Vice-President
JEROME N. CURTIS
Second Vice-President
JAMES H. MILLER
Third Vice-President
MRS. S. S. KATES
Treasurer
JULIUS SCHWEID
Secretary and Executive Director
HARRY I. BARRON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Edward M. Baker
Louis S. Bing, Jr.
Edward Braverman
Rabbi B. R. Brickner
Rabbi Armond E. Cohen
Saul Danaceau
Robert Felixson
Isadore Finesilver
Mrs. Sam Gerson
Mrs. Abe Gitson
Benjamin Goldish
Mrs. Albert A. Goodman
Simon J. Green
Myron Guren
Philmore J. Haber
Mrs. Moses Halperin
Miss Patricia Handler
David Ralph Hertz
Irving Kane
Rabbi Hugo Klein
Max I. Kohrman
Ben I. Levine
George Mayer
Alexander Mintz
George Pillersdorf
Rabbi Israel Porath
Aaron Resnick
Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal
Judge Joseph H. Silbert
Rabbi A. H. Silver
Max Simon
Philip Steinberg
Abraham Stern
Julius Weisberg
Albert A. Woldman

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

A CENTRAL BODY OF 160 AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS DEVOTED TO COMMUNITY RELATIONS

CHESTER-TWELFTH BUILDING . . CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

PHONE • MAIN 5406

OFFICERS

President
EZRA Z. SHAPIRO
First Vice-President
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TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council, Tuesday evening, April 24, at 8:15 o'clock at the Temple on the Heights, 3130 Mayfield Road.

Among other items to be considered at this meeting will be a report on developments relating to the Council's recently adopted resolution in the matter of the Jewish Welfare Federation's JDC-UPA allocation.

You are urged to attend.

Sincerely,

Ezra Z. Shapiro
Ezra Z Shapiro
President

April 13, 1945

April 7, 1945

Mr. Ezra Shapiro, President
Jewish Community Council
Guardian Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Shapiro:

I deeply regret that I am unable to attend the meeting of the Jewish Community Council. I am to be in Montreal on Monday evening to open the United Palestine Appeal campaign and in Toronto the next evening for the same purpose. I had very much wanted to be present at the meeting of the Jewish Community Council and join with you in taking common counsel on how to rectify a serious mistake which has been made on the part of the Jewish Welfare Fund, one which threatens the harmony in the community and the success of the campaign.

At the outset I must express my keen disappointment that the earnest request of the Jewish Community Council made to the Jewish Welfare Federation to defer action in the matter of the allocations until after the Council will have had an opportunity to express itself was brushed aside. This, to say the least, is not community statesmanship. The organizational mechanics of the Campaign could have proceeded without interruption even if the allocations ~~allotted~~ were determined upon a week or ten days later.

Touching the merits of the case, I should like to make this observation. The 40-60 ratio which was ~~fixed upon will give to the UPA~~ ^{less} ~~this year less~~ than what the UPA received ^{in 1944} as its share of the United Campaign both in 1944 and in 1943. There is neither rhyme nor reason for such an arbitrary allocation. ^{and} Certainly the needs of the UPA have not declined in 1945 to warrant ~~a reduction in the amount allotted to it.~~ If anything, these needs have increased tremendously.

That these needs have increased ~~tremendously to~~ ^{and} warrant a ~~substantial~~ increase in the allocations towards the UPA is clearly borne out by the fact that the neutral allotment committee which was appointed by the JDC and the UPA and which, after making a careful and scientific study of the income ^{in 1944} both of the JDC and the UPA, ~~allotted~~ in November of 1944 (the very last allocation made and the very latest study of the relative

and expenditures

April 7, 1945

needs of both ^{agencies} ~~organizations~~ made by an impartial body, the sum of \$10,000,000 ^{giving} ~~and gave to~~ the UPA 47.7% and ^{distributed} ~~to~~ the JDC 52.3%.

Fixed
Bureau
It would have been logical for the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund to have accepted this last ratio in determining its own allocations; for this ratio was arrived at not on the basis of bargaining between the JDC and the UPA, but on the basis of a scientific study of the relative needs of the two agencies. Instead of which the Jewish Welfare Fund ~~picked the ratio nearly 8% below the allocation made by this committee~~ and 3% below what the UPA actually received in 1944, ^{is a} ~~and even less than~~ it received in 1943. ^{to} ~~it received in 1943.~~

How can such an allocation be justified? The fact that 10% of the total assigned to both agencies will be distributed by a committee of three in September, without any formula agreed on at the outset which will guide the committee in making its decisions, and without any guarantee that its distribution ~~of the 10% will not bring~~ the ratio ~~back~~ to the level where it was last year, and might conceivably even pull it below the 60-40 level, does not meet the situation.

The original allotment of 90% of the money on the basis of 40-60 ~~is unfair and~~ is guided by no principle to which the overwhelming majority of the donors to the Jewish Welfare Fund can subscribe. This is a complete capitulation to the intransigent position taken by the JDC which was unfortunately responsible for the disruption of the United Jewish Appeal. Cleveland's example has already been quoted in other communities, as justification for ~~the~~ universal adoption of the 60-40 formula. I received a communication from the former chairman of the Pittsburgh Jewish Welfare Fund this morning stating that he had had a telegram from the director of the Pittsburgh Federation which "rather jubilantly told me of the 60-40 decision of Cleveland."

Cleveland's example, if allowed to stand, will cause the UPA serious damage through the country and I am sure that the Jews of Cleveland have no intention of inflicting such damage. This community, because of its leadership and its devoted services over a period of many years, is known throughout the length and breadth of the country as a pro-Palestine community in spite of a few bitter-enders who have sought to give a contrary impression.

I applaud the position which has been taken by the chairman of the campaign, Mr. Sidney Weitz, who has called for a revision of the allocations to bring it into parity with the actual national ratios of last year. Personally, I would have preferred the scientifically arrived at decision of the impartial allocation committee made in November, 1944, setting the ratio at 52-48, but surely Mr. Weitz' formula is the absolute minimum to which this community in conscience can subscribe to.

I have for many years been chairman of the Jewish Welfare Fund

Mr. Shapiro

-3-

April 7, 1945

of Cleveland and have served not unworthily, I hope, the needs both of the JDC, the UPA and of the other important causes included in the Welfare Fund. I am as deeply interested in the success of our Welfare Fund and in the plight of our unfortunate brothers overseas as any living soul in Cleveland. I have for years been national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal and co-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. I have sat in on numerous allocation committee meetings and I believe that I am as well acquainted with the ~~details~~ as anyone. I have had to study very carefully the financial reports, the balance sheets and the work of the two national agencies. In all modesty, I should like to say that I am perhaps better informed about the actual financial needs of these two agencies than anyone here in Cleveland. ~~I~~ Fully conscious of my responsibility, I ~~should like to tell~~ the members of the Jewish Community Council that the allocations which have been made in Cleveland for 1945 as between the JDC and the UPA are both unfair and unjust, and from the community point of view, exceedingly unwise. With a measure of good will, the situation can be easily rectified to the hurt of none and the blessing of all.

With warmest greetings, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

my
friend

should like to convey to



Starve - Ideal . 300,000

1) Reconsider -- in the past Community Council Chairman

2) Suggestions for meeting the situation

a) postpone until after campaign. Pgh.

b) last year's formula

c) New York City's formula (JNF 1944 - \$416,802)

3) Neutral allocations Committee - always gave more than initial allocation.

1943 initial allocation JDC 63.6 -- UPA 36.3

Allotment Committee JDC 56.1 -- UPA 43.9 (plus \$300,000)

1944 initial allocation 60-40

Allotment Comm. JDC 52.3 -- UPA 47.7

Deficit -- needs -- Europe opening up -- UNNRA -- 200 teams

Brig. Gen. O'Dwyer -- War Refugee Board

UPA as agency for saving starving Jews -- 300,000. (Not for eos. 1,200,000)

NRS since 1939 13½ million

Total in country 26 or 27 million

Total UPA 31 million

Since the beginning of the war 60,000 Jews have come to Palestine -- 15,000 last year.

4) This 40-60 is taking sides.

Jan 7 1943. UPA. 41.4 (+ 300,000)

1943. UPA. 42.2 (incl. 600,000)

that to JNF.
incl. cable fees

all facts known

① Add. to - JNF, ORT, 2M - 7000
3/11

② Since 1939 - Quemose

From: Meyer F. Steinglass,
Director of Publicity
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

CLEVELAND COMMUNITY COUNCIL DECLARES ITS FEDERATION ACTION AS "INEQUITABLE"

- - - - -

Representative Body of Cleveland Jews Terms "Parity a Fair Basis in Distribution of Funds between JDC and UPA"

* * * * *

Chairman of Cleveland Welfare Fund Drive Resigns

* * * * *

Cleveland, Ohio: -- The Cleveland Jewish Community Council, composed of elected representatives of the entire community, has gone on record that "parity" is "a fair basis in the distribution of funds between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal" and has characterized the action of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Jewish Federation in voting another ratio as "inequitable and contrary to the thinking and wishes of the majority of the Jewish community."

The action of the Cleveland Jewish Community Council brought to a climax one of the most vigorously discussed issues in the history of the Cleveland community.

In the latter part of March, the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Jewish Federation voted to distribute \$800,000 from the proceeds of the 1945 Cleveland drive on the following basis: 90 per cent to be divided at the rate of 60 per cent to the Joint Distribution Committee and 40 per cent to the United Palestine Appeal. The balance of 10 per cent would be distributed on September 1st between the two agencies on such a basis as would then be determined.

The Cleveland Federation then sent representatives to a meeting on March 31st in Cleveland summoned by the Chicago Welfare Fund for the purpose of setting up inter-city machinery to determine the "facts" of the budgets of the agencies formerly participating in the United Jewish Appeal. The action of the Cleveland Federation in joining a so-called "fact finding" group after it had made its decision was a subject of controversial discussion in the community.

The Cleveland Jewish Community Council had, prior to the meeting of the Federation Board, urged that a decision on allocations should be withheld until the community had an opportunity to express itself, but this request was not acted upon.

At a meeting on April 9th, the Cleveland Jewish Community Council took sharp exception to the action of the Federation. By a vote of 82 to 28, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Cleveland Jewish Community Council, meeting in special assembly on Monday evening, April 9, 1945, to consider the situation resulting

from the dissolution of the United Jewish Appeal, believes that the allocations voted by the Jewish Welfare Fund and Jewish Welfare Federation of Cleveland to the United Palestine Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee were inequitable and contrary to the thinking and wishes of the majority of the Jewish community.

"While the sentiments of this Council would favor parity as a fair basis in the distribution of funds between the JDC and UPA, the Jewish Community Council is desirous of unifying the community and restoring harmony in our ranks. It recognizes that any prolonged dispute would be harmful at this time when the needs of both Palestine and European Jewry are greater than we can meet.

"The Jewish Community Council, composed of elected representatives of the entire community, therefore urges upon the Cleveland Jewish Federation that, in the interest of achieving unity and cooperation for the forthcoming Welfare Fund campaign, there be a reconsideration of the allocations with a view to a constructive reconciliation of the two points of view so that there will be a decision more expressive of the views of the whole community.

"While recognizing that the allotment of funds has been the function of the Jewish Welfare Fund and Federation, the Jewish Community Council believes it to be its duty and responsibility to inform these community agencies of community sentiment on issues of a controversial nature affecting the entire community."

Mr. Sidney Weitz, Chairman of the Cleveland Welfare Fund campaign, submitted his resignation as Chairman of the drive with the declaration that unless the differences regarding the matter of allocations were resolved he did not believe he could serve successfully as Chairman.

A special meeting of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Cleveland was called to consider the resignation of Mr. Weitz. The meeting voted to call upon the Federation, the agency under which the Jewish Welfare Fund operates, to reconsider the allocations in line with the resolution adopted by the Community Council.

On April 18th, the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Federation, the body formed to serve the needs of local Jewish social service agencies, met, in accordance with the request of the Community Council, to consider the recommendations of the Jewish Welfare Fund Committee, which is actually responsible for the conduct of the drive. By a vote of 24 to 22, the Federation Board voted to make no changes in the allocations as previously made.

#####

April 20, 1945

Mr. Jack Lampl
Sun Finance Co.
Republic Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Jack:

You may be interested in looking over the names of the officers and executive committee of the Jewish Community Council. Nineteen out of the thirty-nine are also members of the board of the Jewish Welfare Federation. You may be interested in studying the list of the organizations who are members of the Jewish Community Council which you will find on the reverse of the enclosed letter. For better or for worse, that is Cleveland Jewry -- all of it.

I enjoyed very much the lunch we had together. We should have another one soon. With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

Social Agency Committee

SUB-COMMITTEE ON PHILOSOPHY AND PROGRAM OF THE
GROUP WORK STUDY COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF MEETING HELD WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2ND
at the
JEWISH YOUNG ADULT BUREAU

PRESENT: - Mrs. Celia Auerbach, Dr. Azriel Eisenberg, Emery Klineman, Charles Miller, Lloyd Schwenger, Sanford Solender, Leon G. Weil and Ben Weltman (substituting for Reuben Wolfe).

The Committee listed the following as objectives of a community group work services sponsored and supported by the Jewish community:-

1. To provide Jewish people with an opportunity for satisfying group experience among themselves out of which will come an increase in positive group identification and pride, emotional stability, and social satisfaction.
2. To help individuals acquire knowledge of Jewish ethical and cultural values so that they may understand, and take pride in, the values for which the Jewish group stands and the contribution which it can make to the life of the total community.
3. To increase understanding of the problems of Jewish life and stimulate individuals to act intelligently on these problems; to increase the sense of community responsibility on the part of Jews and their capacity to participate in Jewish communal life.
4. To contribute to the general social adjustment of Jews by strengthening their capacities of cooperative group living.
5. To extend and deepen individual interests and skills and the enrichment of personality.
6. To help Jewish individuals become better citizens of the general community.
7. To develop better inter-group understanding and cooperation, and the integration of the Jew into the life of the community.

It was agreed that the last three objectives mentioned were means of compensating for the lack of a well organized and complete community-wide recreational and cultural program.

It was agreed that a community sponsored group work service would be available to people of all ages and would offer its services to unaffiliated as well as affiliated individuals.

Respectfully submitted

MAURICE BERNSTEIN

Secretary

Sample

[1945]

The SUN FINANCE & LOAN Co.

CHERRY 0660 222 REPUBLIC BUILDING . . . CLEVELAND

Office of the President

Abba Hillel Silver, D. D.
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi:

Thank you for your letter and the information contained therein.

I think it should be a matter of comfort to the Jewish Community Council that they have so large a representation on the board of the Jewish Welfare Federation. These nineteen members are an imposing group of splendid men and women, who at all times are well able to and do express to the welfare Federation the views of the membership of the Jewish Community Council.

Of course we differ on the fundamental principle that the Community Council is the voice of Cleveland Jewry. It is my understanding that the members of the Community Council express their own point of view and it is not binding upon the organization they represent. I and others, with whom I have informally discussed this matter, find ourselves belonging to a good many of the organizations which have membership in the Community Council. To the best of my knowledge, no discussion or poll has ever been taken of the membership on such a vital issue as political Zionism. If this were done, and were there representatives on the Community Council to carry out in their voting the mandates of such a poll, it would then, at least on this issue, represent the thinking of a good part of our Jewish community.

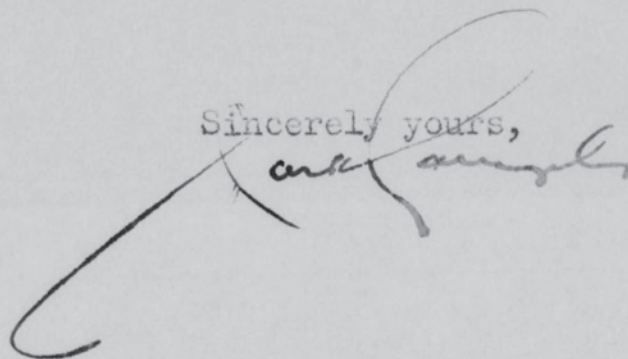
I greatly appreciate the opportunity of having met with you. It was mutually enjoyable. By all means there should be a next time soon, at which I would want to be

Abba Hillel Silver, D. D. -Page No. 2

the host.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to Abba Hillel Silver, written over the typed phrase "Sincerely yours,".

JL
be



[undated]

Recommendations for Re-organization of Civic-Protective Work

The Committee to study Civic-Protective activities began its work a year ago. Initially, it was concerned with the national Civic-Protective agencies and a series of meetings were arranged with representatives of the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish Labor Committee and the Joint Defense Appeal. As a result of these meetings, the Committee concluded that it would be impossible for it to make any recommendations with regard to the national Civic-Protective agencies.

The Committee, therefore, concentrated its efforts on an examination of the local agencies. In doing this, the Committee broke down its work into four major steps:

1. The determination of what a complete local program of Civic-Protection should comprise and how it might be organized;
2. A study of the existing local agencies and the total program which individually and collectively these agencies carry out;
3. A comparison of the existing with the desired program;
4. Recommendations

The Committee has prepared a complete report but for the purpose of discussion, the findings and recommendations can be summarized as follows:

1. A Complete Local Program

After an exhaustive survey of expert opinion throughout the country, the Committee determined that a complete program should include the following activities:

- a. Defense against specific attacks on Jews in the Jewish community
- b. Education for:
 - 1) Better understanding of the Jewish community and Jewish life,
 - 2) Better relations between Jews and the general community,
 - 3) Progressive development of the democratic principle as it applies to all people and all groups.

It was the consensus of expert opinion, with which the Committee agreed, that the best type of organization called for:

- a. A centralized Jewish organization organized on the basis of representation from all interested groups in the community.

This agency should be responsible for the activities listed as defense and education for better understanding of the Jewish community and better relations between Jews and the general community.

- b. A non-sectarian agency organized on the basis of representation from various national religious, racial, civic and economic groups.

This type of agency should be responsible for the progressive development of the democratic principle as it applies to all

peoples and all groups.

2. In studying the actual activities in Cleveland, the Committee engaged the services of Mr Robert Segal, Director of the Cincinnati Public Relations Council. The outstanding findings were:
 - a. There are a number of activities which should be included in a complete program which are not now being carried on at all; or, at best, being carried on in a haphazard fashion.
 - b. There is a great deal of duplication due to the lack of coordination among the existing agencies. This represents waste of the community's resources in terms of time, manpower and money.
3. Comparing the existing programs with the most desirable one, the Committee concluded that there was a major need for re-organization of the local Civic Protective agencies in order to eliminate confusion and duplication and to make sure that gaps in the program would be taken care of. Such a re-organization, the Committee felt, required the establishment of a single Jewish agency responsible to a body representing the entire Jewish community.
4. In order to accomplish this result, the Committee has made the following recommendations:
 - a. The establishment within the Jewish Community Council of a Department of Public Relations.
 - b. The discontinuance of the Bureau on Employment Problems as a separate agency, and the transfer of its functions to the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council.
 - c. The re-organization of the League for Human Rights into a non-sectarian representative body, and the transfer to the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council of all functions relating specifically to the investigation of and action on anti-Semitic incidents and attacks.
 - d. The establishment of machinery for enlisting the active participation of the Anti-Defamation League and similar organizations and agencies in the setting up and functioning of the Public Relations Department.
 - e. The establishment of machinery for close coordination of the work of the Public Relations Department and that of the Cleveland Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

In carrying through these recommendations, there will be, necessarily, a great many questions of procedure and mechanical detail to be worked out. The Committee makes the recommendations with the understanding that actual details will be worked out in cooperation with all of the agencies and organizations which are interested.

[undated]

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RE-ORGANIZATION OF CIVIC-PROTECTIVE WORK

A Report to the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Federation
from the Committee to Study National & Local Civic-Protective Activities

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

I NATIONAL CIVIC-PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES

As a result of its work, this Committee finds that it can make no recommendations with regard to the national civic-protective agencies. A preliminary investigation into the work of the national agencies disclosed that the type of study which would be required before recommendations could be made is beyond the resources and capacity of any local committee.

II LOCAL CIVIC-PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES

With reference to the activities of the local civic-protective agencies, this committee makes the following specific recommendations, based on the study which is outlined below:

1. The establishment within the Jewish Community Council of a Department of Public Relations.
2. The discontinuance of the Bureau on Employment Problems as a separate agency, and the transfer of its functions to the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council.
3. The reorganization of the League for Human Rights into a non-sectarian representative body, and the transfer to the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council of all functions relating specifically to the investigation of and action on anti-Semitic incidents and attacks.
4. The establishment of machinery for enlisting the active participation of the Anti-Defamation League and similar organizations and agencies in the setting up and functioning of the Public Relations Department.
5. The establishment of machinery for close coordination of the work of the Public Relations Department and that of the Cleveland Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

In carrying through these recommendations, there will be, necessarily, a great many questions of procedure and mechanical detail to be worked out. The Committee makes the recommendations with the understanding that actual details will be worked out in cooperation with all of the agencies and organizations which are interested.

STUDY OF CIVIC-PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES

I NATIONAL CIVIC-PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES

The Committee to Study the National and Local Civic-Protective Activities began its work in the summer of 1943. The initial phase of its work concerned itself with the national civic-protective agencies. In order to understand the work of the national agencies, meetings were arranged to which were invited representatives of the national agencies, to explain the work being carried on. The following meetings were arranged:

On July 27, the Committee met with Mr Alan Stroock, representing the American Jewish Committee and the Joint Defense Appeal;

On August 26, the Committee met with Mr Charles Sherman, representing the Jewish Labor Committee; and

On December 3, the Committee met with Rabbi Irving Miller, representing the American Jewish Congress.

While these meetings were extremely informative, the Committee concluded that it would be impossible for it to evaluate the work of the national agencies. Such an evaluation could only be made after the most intensive study within the organizations themselves, and any attempt to reach a conclusion on the basis of an evening's discussion with a single representative would be out of the question.

II LOCAL CIVIC-PROTECTIVE ACTIVITIES

For this reason, the Committee decided to concentrate its efforts on a study of local Civic-Protective Activities, to see whether or not these were adequate and efficient. The committee foresaw four major steps in such a study:-

- A) The determination of what a complete local program of civic-protection should comprise, and how it might best be organized;
- B) A study of the existing local agencies and the total program which individually and collectively these agencies carry out;
- C) A comparison of the existing with the desired program;
- D) Recommendations for changes and organization necessary to transform the now existing programs to the desired program.

The work of the Committee, therefore, was developed in four phases, which are outlined below. At the conclusion of each step, the Committee met to agree on the findings at each phase, to relate them to the conclusions reached at each preceding stage, and to organize its work for the next stage of the study. In this way, each step was a development of the work preceding it, and the final recommendations are the logical conclusions reached after consideration of the

A. The Nature and Scope of a Local Civic-Protective Program:

For the first step, it was felt advisable to secure as much expert opinion as possible on the question of what a complete local program should include, and its most feasible form of organization.

A letter was addressed to the directors of the following agencies:

National Agencies: Anti-Defamation League, American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, Jewish Labor Committee.
Local Agencies: Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Cleveland Agencies: Anti-Defamation League, Bureau on Employment Problems, Jewish Community Council, League for Human Rights.

The letter asked for expressions of opinion on:

"... A complete local program of civic-protection. This would include such matters as program, philosophy, activities, structural organization, coordination, and relationship with national agencies."

Only one city failed to respond at all, Los Angeles. Among the national agencies, a full reply was received from the Anti-Defamation League; the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee sent Program Reports which indicate their activities and approach; and Mr Hexter of the American Jewish Committee replied pointing out that his ideas had been expressed orally to a group in Cleveland. Of the local agencies in other communities, the directors in Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, St Louis, and San Francisco were kind enough to send lengthy memoranda in response to our letter; those of Detroit, Indianapolis, and Philadelphia sent already prepared reports; while the director in Jacksonville found himself without time to answer. In Cleveland, the directors of the Jewish Community Council and the League for Human Rights prepared complete memoranda, the director of the Anti-Defamation League sent material outlining a new development in Chicago, while the former director of the Bureau on Employment Problems found himself unable to answer.

The agencies with which we communicated comprise practically all the civic-protective programs supported by Jewish funds to an extent which allows for professional services. Since a large majority have responded, the following composite might well be said to represent the consensus of professional opinion on the nature, scope, and organization of a civic-protective program for a local Jewish community.

1. Philosophy Behind a Program of Civic-Protection

There is a complete agreement on the philosophy which should motivate a local program. It can be summarized as follows:

an affirmative "education for democracy" emphasis, as well as merely a negative anti-vilification aspect. Furthermore, since this is true, the Jewish community must be zealous in fighting all attacks on minorities, not only those on the Jews.

b. There is a growing recognition that the Jews of America are accepting the fact that they do comprise a "community", with need for self-development and integration into the more general pattern. These needs require community organization to provide orderly self-development, and welcome integration, which will be assisted by a well-conceived plan of interpretation of Jewish life to the general community.

Hence many communities have abandoned the concept of "civic-protection" with its implications of a fatal defensive pattern, for the concept of "public (or community) relations" which seems to imply a more dignified approach to the problem of interpreting and achieving respect for Jewish life in America, and organizing the Jewish community to understand its responsibility for participation in general communal life.

c. It must be recognized that there are many facets of ill will, transmitted through many channels. The expression of this ill will, organized and unorganized, takes an infinite variety of forms. Hence, a program to fight it must be dynamic and flexible. It must develop technique and skilled personnel.

d. The problem of anti-Semitism is indivisible. What happens in one place has repercussions throughout the country. Hence no local program can operate efficiently without constant reference to and cooperation with similar activities elsewhere.

2. Function

On the basis of agreement on philosophy, we find that there is also general agreement on the essential function of such a program. To a certain extent, definition of functions varied with the structure of the organizations queried. A number of agencies conducting "civic-protective" programs operate, officially or essentially, as community councils, and view many aspects of their community work (coordination, cultural development, etc.) as an integral part of the total task.

However, broadly speaking, all defined the problem as having a negative and a positive aspect. Function was therefore divided into:

- a. Defense against specific attack on Jews and the Jewish community; and
- b. Education for:
 - 1) Better understanding of the Jewish community and Jewish life,
 - 2) Better relations between Jews and the general community, and
 - 3) Progressive development of the democratic principle as it applies to all people and all groups.

Many of the agencies point out, as a result of experience, that by far the most important aspect is the positive function. More and more, these agencies are concentrating the major portion of their energies on the long-range educational activities.

3. Activities

To fulfill these functions, various agencies list a number of important activities. Not all agencies queried undertake all the activities, but the impression gathered is that each agency undertakes as many of those activities as are possible within the limits imposed by budgets and personnel. A composite of all these activities, therefore, can be listed as:

a. Defense: Safeguarding the civic, political, economic, and religious rights of Jews against

- 1) Economic discrimination, e.g.
in classified advertising and employment practices,
- 2) Social discrimination, e.g.
in hotel and housing advertising,
- 3) Anti-Semitic attacks, e.g.
 - a) in individual incidents of assault or insult, or
 - b) in organized attempts at defamation, or
 - c) in legislative attempts at discriminatory restriction;

b. Education for:

- 1) Better understanding of Jewish life, by
 - a) promotion of interfaith, inter-racial and intercultural programs,
 - b) propaganda among non-Jews on Jewish works, ideals and aspirations.
- 2) Better relations between Jews and the general community, by
 - a) Maintaining and improving the dignity of Jewish life, through
 - (1) improving business ethics
 - (2) disciplining offensive organizations
 - (3) improving Jewish neighborhoods
 - (4) supervising publicity on Jewish life
 - b) Correcting misinformation about the Jews
 - c) Promoting cooperation in communal enterprises, e.g.
 - (1) philanthropic activities
 - (2) war activities
 - (3) public and civic affairs
- 3) Development of the democratic ideal by
 - a) resisting all attacks on any minority group
 - b) community-wide education on the meaning and methods of democracy
 - c) community-wide participation in "post-war planning" for extension of the democratic process.

4. Techniques

The techniques used in carrying out these activities are many and varied. They seem to be limited only by financial restriction, personnel lack, and, in some cases, by personal confusion and lack of ingenuity. All agencies agree that any and all effective techniques should be used, though there is the general caution against a stereotyped formula, i.e., against assuming that one technique can be applied to all similar situations in all communities. A compilation reveals that:

a. Defense activities require

- 1) Research into publications, literature, etc.
- 2) Investigation (preferably professional) into the history, background, personnel, and actual facts both in the event of "incidents" and in the event of organized attacks.

- 3) Establishment of skilled committees to handle incidents and
- 4) Liaison with proper agencies and authorities to deal with organized attacks and the forces motivating them;

b. Educational activities require

- 1) The development of adequate machinery within the Jewish community to
 - a) carry out measures of "self discipline"
 - b) mobilize Jewish community action when necessary
 - c) coordinate Jewish publicity
- 2) The development of propaganda media through
 - a) use of public publicity facilities (radio and press)
 - b) distribution of educational literature
 - c) direct contact (speakers) with strategic non-Jewish groups, e.g., Negro, church, labor, etc.,
 - d) special events, e.g., poster, essay, oratorical contests, etc:
- 3) The development of cooperative relations with local non-Jewish groups in
 - a) "good will" activities
 - b) mutual action on broad democratic questions, e.g., legislation which is discriminatory or which extends the democratic process; or attacks on other minorities, e.g., Negroes; promotion of tolerance in public life, e.g., through educational programs in schools, etc.
- 4) The development of cooperative relations with national organizations.

5. Organization

It is around the organization of the proper machinery for carrying out such a program that there is the greatest apparent diversity of opinion. However, upon closer analysis, the apparent divergences are revealed as products of the historical circumstances and variations in local community organization under which the various agencies came into being rather than fundamental differences.

An interesting indication of opinion as to proper organization may be gathered from the fact that in five cities (Baltimore, Brooklyn, Detroit, Jacksonville, and Minneapolis) the civic-protective program is a function of the Jewish Community Council. Needless to say, no other Jewish agencies exist in these cities. In five other cities (Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St Louis and San Francisco), the agencies are organized on the pan-hellenic pattern, i.e., with representation from all interested organizations in the community. In these cities, also, activities from are centralized in a single local agency. The very names of the other two local agencies indicate their concept of function and organization, viz: Public Relations Council (of Cincinnati), Public Relations Council of the Jewish Federation of Indianapolis.

Thus, despite local variations, and occasional confusion, a general pattern is emerging. With the exception of two of the national agencies (Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Congress), all of these agencies seem to agree that the desirable form of organization involves two agencies:

- a. A centralized Jewish agency, organized on the basis of representation from all interested groups in the Jewish community; and
- b. A non-sectarian agency, organized on the basis of representation from various national, religious, racial, civic, and economic groups.

The Anti-Defamation League advances the concept of a series of regional offices, closely coordinated by the national office. Almost all the local agencies specifically (and vehemently) reject this concept, pointing out that local agencies must be responsive to local needs and opinions rather than a national office. The American Jewish Congress operates a number of independent field offices in some communities, while in others, it serves as a participating organization of the council. It seems to have no general concept of organization, but adapts its activities to local situations. The American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee advocate autonomous, representative local agencies with which they are anxious to cooperate.

In advocating the desirability of a centralized Jewish agency, and a non-sectarian agency, a clear definition of function and relationship is made by many of those who propose this form of organization. It is the consensus of opinion that the centralized Jewish agency should be directly responsible for all activities listed above as a. Defense activities, and for certain of the activities listed under b. Educational activities. Under the second category are included activities concerned with promotion of 1) Better understanding of Jewish life, and 2) Better relations between Jews and the general community.

The non-sectarian agency's function is conceived to be in the realm of long-range education for extension of the democratic process, in which all groups (including the Jewish group) should be interested. Hence the desirable structure is again suggested as a representative one (preferably organizational representation), with the Jewish community participating through representatives from its centralized Jewish agency. The non-sectarian agency should be representative of all religious, racial, ethnic, and economic segments of the population, each of which would be represented through its central organization and each of which would undertake an equitable share of the responsibility for the agency and its operation. The Jewish community would thus be engaged in a cooperative venture with at least several other organizations (non-Jewish) and its prominence, activity, and financial responsibility would be a proportionate one.

Naturally, the Jewish agency, as a participating member of the non-sectarian agency, would be in constant and close contact, and would be in a position to refer for action on the part of the non-sectarian agency such matters as it might feel would be more effectively handled by a community-wide, rather than a specifically Jewish advocacy.

6. Relations with National Agencies

Among all the agencies, there is complete agreement on the necessity for constant and close relations with the national agencies. There should be mutual exchange of information and material, and consultation with regard to both local and national policies. The local agencies are very definite in their expression of the value of the national agencies as sources of material, and equally definite in their feeling that no national agency should operate in the local community, but should depend on the local agency to cooperate in carrying out any activity.

B Civic-Protective Activities As They Now Exist in Cleveland

Having arrived at agreement, as to the philosophy, function and activities of a local Civic-Protective Program and having in mind what seemed the most desirable type of organization to carry on such a program, the Committee turned its attention to finding out what type of program is now being carried on in Cleveland.

The Committee recognized that in order to make such a study, it would need the services of a competent professional person who would know where and what to look for. For this purpose, it engaged the services of Mr Robert Segal, Director of the Cincinnati Public Relations Council. Mr Segal spent five days in Cleveland. The full Committee was convened to meet with him upon his arrival and a Sub-Committee was appointed to work with him during the period of his stay.

Mr Segal was interested in finding out the following facts:

1. The actual activities carried on by the agencies in the community.
2. The relationships between these agencies.
3. Effectiveness of their work as indicated by general community attitude toward the Jewish community and impressions of non-Jews as to the effectiveness of the Civic-Protective agencies.

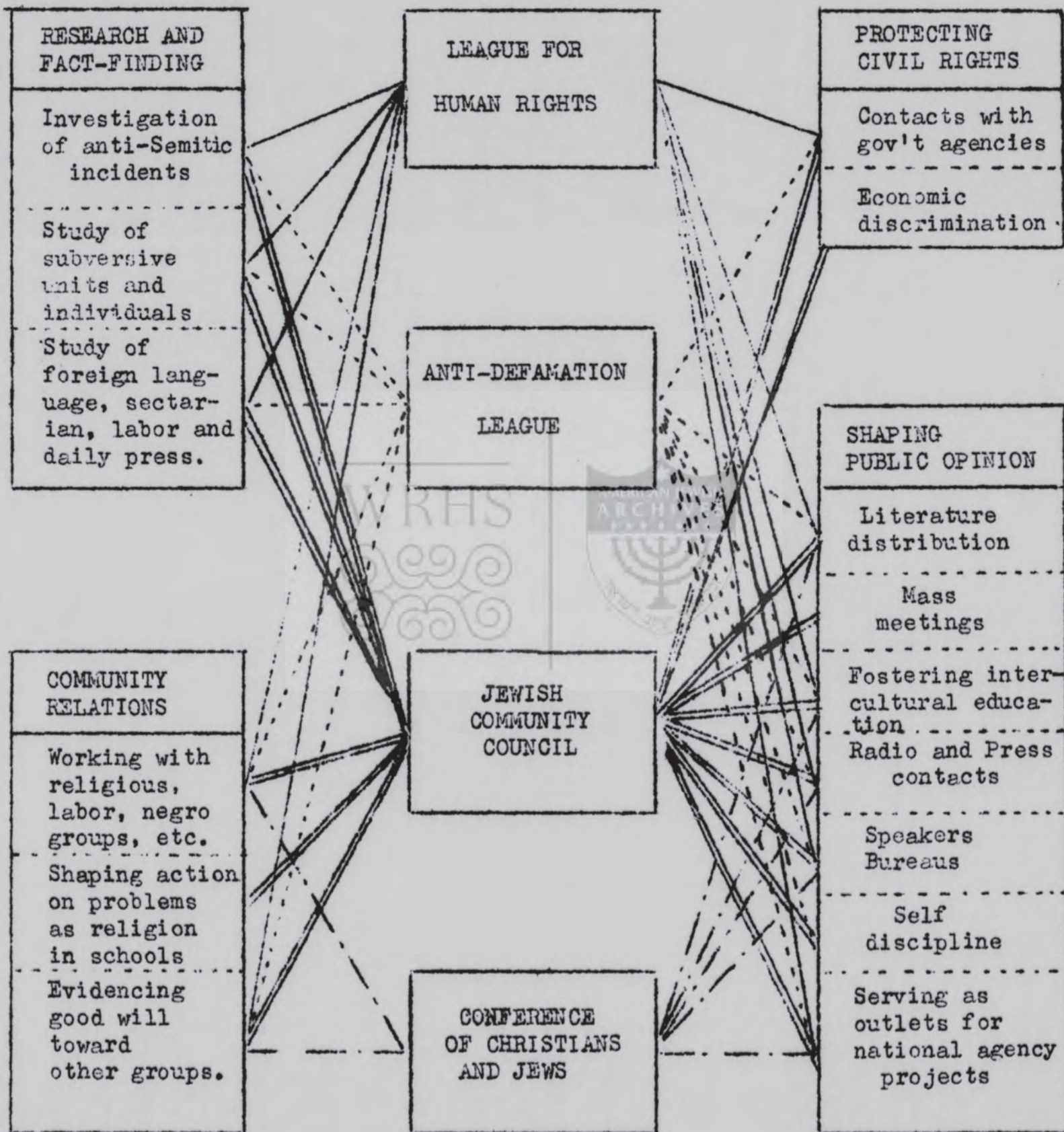
In making his study, Mr Segal interviewed a number of lay and professional people connected with the Cleveland Civic-Protective agencies and a large number of community leaders. From both groups, he attempted to obtain information with respect to the actual operation of the program and its imprint upon the community.

1. Activities of Present Civic-Protective Agencies

In attempting to obtain a picture of the activities carried on, Mr Segal inquired as to the work being done by the various agencies with regard to the following phases of civic-protective work:

- a) contacts with educators, press, radio, and government agencies;
- b) contacts with national civic-protective and pro-democracy agencies;
- c) methods of literature distribution;
- d) investigations;
- e) the reading, clipping, and filing of newspaper and magazine items;
- f) speakers bureaus;
- g) community mass meetings and petitions;
- h) intercultural programs;
- i) war records;
- j) office personnel;
- k) relations with other Cleveland Jewish protective agencies;
- l) economic discrimination and occupational problems;
- and m) relations with other minority groups.

The following sheet illustrates graphically the actual activities engaged in:



Mr Segal reported that in his contacts with these agencies, he found the following in most of the agencies:

- a. A fairly excellent understanding of the goal sought together with a willingness to work toward these ends and a general enthusiasm for the work,
- b. A fairly general agreement that the long-range educational program is assuming greater and greater importance as against the purely defensive activities although there was general recognition that these, of necessity, must be continued,
- c. Rather good contacts with key people at institutions in the community, although in many instances these contacts were confused because of the number of agencies making contacts.

2. Relations Between Agencies

In attempting to set forth relationships between the agencies, Mr Segal pointed out that the foregoing chart indicates the vast amount of duplication which now exists in the sense that almost all the agencies are active in the same phases of work. This, in itself, is not necessarily undesirable if the agencies are cooperating on the activities and are carrying them out on a coordinated basis.

However, Mr Segal reported that this was not the case. In his contacts with the various agencies, Mr Segal felt obligated to report the following:

- a. duplication of effort in most cases was not a result of coordination but rather the lack of any clearance between agencies;
- b. in general, there was an amazing lack of knowledge on the part of each agency with regard to the activities of other agencies;
- c. relations with the national Civic-Protective agencies were complicated by the existence of several agencies in Cleveland;
- d. there is marked ill feeling between the Anti-Defamation League and the League for Human Rights;
- e. because of the lack of coordination, there has been a failure to inventory and use community man power and resources;
- f. because of the lack of a coordinating agency responsible to a representative body, money and time is largely spent for a day to day program with little or no opportunity for developing a long-range approach.

3. General Community Impressions

Mr Segal felt that the effectiveness of the work of the Civic-Protective agencies might be measured by the impression of key community leaders as to the work of these agencies, their strengths and weaknesses; and also by the general attitude of the community leaders toward the Jewish community.

Mr Segal summarized the impressions he gathered from community leaders as follows:

a. Work of Civic-Protective agencies

- 1) a rather universal feeling that the Jews have not succeeded in carrying their message to the masses of the community (there is, however, a consensus of opinion that the message has registered with more responsive, thinking people)
- 2) recurring suggestion that the Jewish community might well spend more time and effort publicizing the contributions of its people
- 3) a feeling that the Jewish community should intensify its interests in other minorities rather than put so much emphasis on discussing persecution and ideological aims in the public press.

b. General attitudes toward the Jewish community

- 1) an awareness among thinking people that anti-Semitism is a weapon aimed at the entire democratic concept rather than the Jews alone
- 2) a feeling that anti-Semitism and rumors about Jews are discussed too much and worried over too greatly by Jews
- 3) a deep conviction that Cleveland is much less plagued by anti-Semitism than many other communities
- 4) a high regard for Jewish participation in civic and community activities and a warm admiration for Jewish Welfare Federation methods
- 5) a sharply divided opinion of high respect for rabbinical leaders and a complaint that some are publicity seekers
- 6) an impression that Jews feel entitled to special handling in such problems as vocational guidance and placement
- 7) in general, an extremely cordial feeling toward the Jewish community as a whole.

Summarizing these impressions, Mr Segal felt that the work of the Civic-Protective agencies have made some imprint but that this imprint was a limited one and suffered from lack of a centralized program working out activities in line with the type of policies and long-range planning which can only be done by a body representative of and responsible to the entire Jewish community.

C Comparison of Existing Programs With a Complete Program

Following the completion of Mr Segal's study on the existing program in Cleveland, the Committee proceeded to compare this program with the type of program which the Committee had already outlined as a theoretically complete program. This comparison was based both on Mr Segal's findings and on the Committee's knowledge of the existing agencies.

A comparison, point by point, with the type of program outlined in Section A of this report follows:

1 Philosophy

Mr Segal had pointed out and the Committee had agreed that from point of view of philosophy, the agencies engaged in civic-protective work in Cleveland have a good understanding of the nature and purposes of their activities.

2 Function

With regard to the function, no single agency with the exception of the Jewish Community Council was undertaking every phase of a civic-protective agency's function.

3 Activities

In a comparison of the actual activities being carried on, the Committee found that in two respects the present programs are weak

a. "Uncovered" areas. There are certain activities which the Committee agreed must be included in a complete program which are not being carried on at all, or carried on in a very desultory fashion. Thus, Mr Segal found it necessary to call the attention of the Committee to the need for the following:

- 1) Greater development of a coordinated long-range program of intercultural education in the schools, churches and libraries, aimed at developing an atmosphere of mutual respect beyond the bounds of mere tolerance
- 2) Greater effort in the direction of strengthening the rights of all minorities
- 3) The intensification of interfaith good will efforts
- 4) The establishment, in cooperation with the Anti-Defamation League, of a committee on business practices, or a similar business disciplinary agency
- 5) The intensification of efforts to carry the story of Jewish cultural beauty and strength to the general community
- 6) The intensification of efforts to develop amicable relations with other minority groups, such as the Negroes
- 7) The more effective mobilization of available manpower and talent in the community to assist in this program

b. Duplication of activities. Mr Segal's findings, graphically shown by the preceding graph, both corroborated the feeling of the Committee that in a great many areas there was a good deal of duplication. As was pointed, much of this duplication was due to lack of coordination among the agencies and to this extent represented a waste of the community's resources both in terms of time, money, and man power.

4 Organization

The amount of duplication existing in the local program is due to the existence of several different agencies working under different sponsorship and without any machinery for coordinating their efforts. The gaps in the program also reflect the lack of any central planning.

The consensus of expert opinion seems to be that, in order to avoid these weaknesses, what is required is a single centralized agency responsible to a body representing the entire community. The present development of Civic-Protective agencies in Cleveland is a far cry from this simple form of organization.

D Recommendations of a Program for Cleveland

Having established for itself the concept of what a complete program should be, and having studied our local activities and found them lacking in comparison with this complete program, the Committee concluded that there was need for a major reorganization of the local civic-protective agencies. Mr Segal had pointed out this need and had recommended the continuation of the existing agencies with the addition of a Coordinator, who would operate under the general supervision of the Jewish Community Council, and who would act to introduce an element of coordination into the continued activities of the existing agencies. Mr Segal recommended that this Coordinator have the authority to assign to the existing agencies general areas of functioning and specific projects as they might be developed.

The Committee, however, disagreed with Mr Segal's recommendation for the establishment of a Coordinator, feeling that such a move would not effect any real integration, but might become a center of increased conflict between the agencies as they now exist. The Committee believes that now is the time for eliminating unnecessary facilities and to delegate functions, rather than to leave such elimination and delegation to a professional coordinator.

In order to eliminate duplications, to insure a complete program of civic-protection, the Committee feels that it would be necessary to set up a single Jewish agency responsible to a body representing the entire Jewish community. In turn, such a Jewish agency should be represented in a truly non-sectarian agency which is also needed, not only by the Jewish community, but by the community in general. The Committee feels that this result can be achieved if the following recommendations are accepted and carried out:

- 1 The establishment within the Jewish Community Council of a Department of Public Relations.

This Department would be established within the framework of the Jewish Community Council, and its activities would be the responsibility

of a special committee. The structure and personnel of the committee would necessarily require further study, and it is the recommendation of the Committee that if these principles are accepted, this Committee, or another one appointed for the purpose, be delegated to work out with the various civic-protective agencies and organizations interested in this problem the structure and composition of the Public Relations Committee.

Once established, this committee should be assigned the following functions and activities:

- A. Defense-safeguarding the civic, political, economic, and religious rights of Jews against
 - 1) Economic discrimination
 - as evidenced in classified advertising and employment practices
 - 2) Social discrimination
 - as evidenced in hotel and housing advertising
 - 3) Anti-Semitic attacks
 - a) as evidenced in either individual incidents of assault or insult, or
 - b) in organized attempts at defamation, or
 - c) in legislative attempts at discriminatory restriction
- B. Education for
 - 1) Better understanding of Jewish life, by
 - a) promotion of inter-faith, interracial and intercultural programs
 - b) propaganda among non-Jews on Jewish works, ideals, and aspirations
 - 2) Better relations between Jews and the general community, by
 - a) maintaining and improving the dignity of Jewish life, through
 - (1) improving business ethics
 - (2) disciplining offensive organizations
 - (3) improving Jewish neighborhoods
 - (4) supervising publicity on Jewish life
 - b) correcting misinformation about the Jews
 - c) promoting cooperation in communal enterprises, such as
 - (1) philanthropic activities
 - (2) war activities
 - (3) public and civic affairs

2 The Bureau on Employment Problems

With the centralization of all responsibility for the protection of Jewish rights in the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council, the Committee believes that there will be no necessity for the continued existence of the Bureau on Employment Problems as a separate agency.

However, the Committee recognizes the distinctive nature of the problem of economic discrimination, and recommends the establishment within the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council of a special committee or other organizational form which would devote itself to this problem. It will be necessary to consult with the Jewish Vocational Service and work out the areas of cooperation and separate function.

3 B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League

The Committee recognizes the interest and the manpower resources of the B'nai B'rith, as well as other organizations whose national programs embrace civic-protective activity. It feels that in setting up the Public Relations Department in the Jewish Community Council, these organizations should be represented, and their manpower resources mobilized and made available to the Public Relations Department.

4 The League for Human Rights

The League would be asked to transfer to the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council all of its activities which relate specifically to the defense of Jewish rights, and would be asked to concentrate on a program devoted to the promotion of the democratic ideal. This would involve activities such as:

- a. Resisting all attacks on any minority group
- b. Community-wide education on the meaning and methods of democracy
- c. Community-wide participation in "post war planning" for extension of the democratic process.

It is the thinking of the Committee that in redefining its work in terms of such a function, the League would also require some reorganization of its structure and composition. It is recommended that the League attempt to reorganize so as to become a council on which would be represented organizations and agencies in the city interested in its activities. For instance, it is believed that the Board of the League should be composed of representatives from various church, labor, civic, and minority groups. The Jewish Community Council would be one such organization, and would be represented by an official delegation, rather than by individuals selected as such.

It is also the feeling of the Committee that as a corollary to such a reorganization of structure, the League should attempt to develop sources of financial support among non-Jewish elements in the community. However, the Committee recognizes that this will be a long and a difficult process. It also recognizes that during this long process, the Jewish community has a considerable stake in the functioning of the League, and should be prepared, at least for a reasonable period of time, to maintain it until such time as other financial support has been developed and the support of the Jewish community can be decreased to its proportionate share.

5 The National Conference of Christians and Jews

It is obvious to the Committee that with the redefinition of the function of the League for Human Rights, coordination between its activities and those of the Conference will be even more essential than heretofore. It is felt that the Public Relations Department of the Jewish Community Council, operating through its representation to the League for Human Rights, and in terms of the relationships which will necessarily be established between the staffs of the Public Relations Department and the League, should take the initiative in promoting the coordination of the work of the League and the National Conference.

In making these recommendations, the Committee realizes that it is recommending some drastic steps. It is its belief, however, that the situation existing in Cleveland calls for drastic measures. The Committee feels that unless these measures are accepted and put into effect, there will be little hope for bringing order out of the present chaos, and little expectation of an effective local program of civic-protection for the Jewish Community of Cleveland.

Respectfully submitted,

James H Miller, Chairman

Milton P Altschul	Dr S F M Hirsch
Julius Bloomberg	Irwin N Loeser
Paul L Einstein	Nathan Loeser
Philip Frankel	L W Neumark
Max Freedman	Rabbi R M Rosenthal
M E Glass	Ezra Z Shapiro
Philmore Haber	Dan Sherby
Judge D Ralph Hertz	Max Simon

A DECLARATION

The Cleveland Jewish Community Council on _____ requested the Jewish Welfare Federation to defer its action on the matter of the allocations between the JDC and the UPA until after a special meeting of the Jewish Community Council shall have been held and the community shall have had an opportunity to express itself. This request of the Jewish Community Council was ignored.

On Monday evening, April 9, a special meeting was called of the Jewish Community Council which was largely attended and where the subject of the allocation of funds as between the JDC and the UPA was thoroughly discussed, both sides being fully heard. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 83-28: (Resolution)

This resolution was submitted to the Jewish Welfare Fund Committee on Wednesday, April 11, which after a prolonged discussion adopted the following resolution which embodied the spirit of the recommendations of the Jewish Community Council. (Resolution;

On Tuesday, April 17, the Jewish Welfare Federation considered the request of the Jewish Community Council and of the Jewish Welfare Fund, and by a vote of 24-22 rejected the recommendations. The original allocation of funds which the Jewish Community Council declared to be inequitable and unjust was retained.

The Executive Committee of the Jewish Community Council meeting on April 24 deeply deplores this action of the Jewish Welfare Federation and declares it to be contrary to the will of the Jewish Community as represented in this democratically elected body and also contrary to sound community relations. We fully realize that we are ~~in~~ in the midst of the campaign for the Jewish Welfare Fund and the prolongation of this dispute might at this time seriously damage the success of the campaign, which of course no one desires. However it is the intention of the Community Council to reopen the subject at the conclusion of the campaign for it is essential that the Jewish Welfare Fund and the Jewish Welfare Federation shall be more responsive to the expressed wishes of the Jewish community and shall more accurately represent its judgment.

From: Meyer F. Steinglass,
Director of Publicity
UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

CLEVELAND COMMUNITY COUNCIL DECLARES ITS FEDERATION ACTION AS "INEQUITABLE"

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Representative Body of Cleveland Jews Terms "Parity a Fair Basis in Distribution of Funds between JDC and UPA"

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Chairman of Cleveland Welfare Fund Drive Resigns

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Cleveland, Ohio: -- The Cleveland Jewish Community Council, composed of elected representatives of the entire community, has gone on record that "parity" is "a fair basis in the distribution of funds between the Joint Distribution Committee and United Palestine Appeal" and has characterized the action of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Jewish Federation in voting another ratio as "inequitable and contrary to the thinking and wishes of the majority of the Jewish community."

The action of the Cleveland Jewish Community Council brought to a climax one of the most vigorously discussed issues in the history of the Cleveland community.

In the latter part of March, the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Jewish Federation voted to distribute \$800,000 from the proceeds of the 1945 Cleveland drive on the following basis: 90 per cent to be divided at the rate of 60 per cent to the Joint Distribution Committee and 40 per cent to the United Palestine Appeal. The balance of 10 per cent would be distributed on September 1st between the two agencies on such a basis as would then be determined.

The Cleveland Federation then sent representatives to a meeting on March 31st in Cleveland summoned by the Chicago Welfare Fund for the purpose of setting up inter-city machinery to determine the "facts" of the budgets of the agencies formerly participating in the United Jewish Appeal. The action of the Cleveland Federation in joining a so-called "fact finding" group after it had made its decision was a subject of controversial discussion in the community.

The Cleveland Jewish Community Council had, prior to the meeting of the Federation Board, urged that a decision on allocations should be withheld until the community had an opportunity to express itself, but this request was not acted upon.

At a meeting on April 9th, the Cleveland Jewish Community Council took sharp exception to the action of the Federation. By a vote of 82 to 28, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Cleveland Jewish Community Council, meeting in special assembly on Monday evening, April 9, 1945, to consider the situation resulting

from the dissolution of the United Jewish Appeal, believes that the allocations voted by the Jewish Welfare Fund and Jewish Welfare Federation of Cleveland to the United Palestine Appeal and Joint Distribution Committee were inequitable and contrary to the thinking and wishes of the majority of the Jewish community.

"While the sentiments of this Council would favor parity as a fair basis in the distribution of funds between the JDC and UPA, the Jewish Community Council is desirous of unifying the community and restoring harmony in our ranks. It recognizes that any prolonged dispute would be harmful at this time when the needs of both Palestine and European Jewry are greater than we can meet.

"The Jewish Community Council, composed of elected representatives of the entire community, therefore urges upon the Cleveland Jewish Federation that, in the interest of achieving unity and cooperation for the forthcoming Welfare Fund campaign, there be a reconsideration of the allocations with a view to a constructive reconciliation of the two points of view so that there will be a decision more expressive of the views of the whole community.

"While recognizing that the allotment of funds has been the function of the Jewish Welfare Fund and Federation, the Jewish Community Council believes it to be its duty and responsibility to inform these community agencies of community sentiment on issues of a controversial nature affecting the entire community."

Mr. Sidney Weitz, Chairman of the Cleveland Welfare Fund campaign, submitted his resignation as Chairman of the drive with the declaration that unless the differences regarding the matter of allocations were resolved he did not believe he could serve successfully as Chairman.

A special meeting of the Jewish Welfare Fund of Cleveland was called to consider the resignation of Mr. Weitz. The meeting voted to call upon the Federation, the agency under which the Jewish Welfare Fund operates, to reconsider the allocations in line with the resolution adopted by the Community Council.

On April 18th, the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Federation, the body formed to serve the needs of local Jewish social service agencies, met, in accordance with the request of the Community Council, to consider the recommendations of the Jewish Welfare Fund Committee, which is actually responsible for the conduct of the drive. By a vote of 24 to 22, the Federation Board voted to make no changes in the allocations as previously made.

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