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Jewish Community Council, Cleveland, Ohio, 1951.

Jewish Community Council

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE DELEGATE ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, MARCH 13,
1951, 8:30 P.M. AT PARK SYNAGOGUE

Mr Irving Kane, presiding, opened the meeting by announcing a number of events shortly to be sponsored by the Adult Services Division of the Jewish Community Centers. He urged full community support of these affairs.

He then reminded the delegates that the constitution of the Jewish Community Council requires that the Executive Committee submit seven names for membership on the Nominating Committee for consideration by the Delegate Assembly. He reported that the list of recommendations for this year were as follows: Miss Ida Schott, Chairman; Mrs Joseph Stashower, Suggs Garber, Leo Greenberger, Dr Oscar Halpern, Lloyd Schwenger and Abraham Stern. It was moved and unanimously passed that the recommendations of the Executive Committee be approved.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE Lawrence Williams, Chairman of the Civilian Defense Committee, reported that two overall committees had been appointed by the Mayor of Cleveland, one concerned with civil defense and the other with civil mobilization. The first, he stated, will be concerned with helping to mobilize community resources in preparation for such emergencies as enemy attack, and the second will deal with on-going problems resulting from stepped-up industrial and defense mobilization. Recognizing that the Jewish community must coordinate its efforts in these areas with the work of the general committees, Mr Williams reported that a number of conversations with representatives of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations and the Jewish Welfare Federation had been held recently looking toward the formation of a coordinating committee for the Jewish community representing all three over-all agencies. At this time it is contemplated that the committee established by representatives of these three organizations will appoint additional members-at-large from the Jewish community and will then assume responsibility for all aspects of Jewish participation in the civilian defense effort including mobilization of Jewish manpower for general community efforts and serving to receive requests for committee appointments from the two Mayor's committees.

Mr Williams concluded his report by promising to keep organizations informed of developments in this vital area, and urged delegates to stress to their membership the need to enroll wholeheartedly in the various calls for manpower and information that would shortly reach them.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS Ralph Colbert, Chairman of the Community Relations Committee, reported on a number of developments in this field. He stated that recent action by the War Department in granting clemency to previously convicted Nazi war criminals had shocked the Jewish community and the liberal community in general. This feeling had been communicated by the NCRAC to the State Department in a letter which Mr Colbert read to the Delegates. As a result, a meeting between representatives of the State Department and of the NCRAC had been set up for the very day on which the Delegate Assembly was meeting to consider problems resulting from the granting of amnesty. Results of this conference will be ready for reporting soon.

Mr Colbert then reminded the Assembly that the Jewish agencies have followed with much interest the progress of the Genocide Convention (outlawing mass extermination of peoples because of race, religion or nationality) which had for a considerable time been pending before the United Nations. On January 12, Mr Colbert reported, the Convention went into formal effect when the 21st of the United Nations ratified it and it is now binding on all nations that have approved the Convention. However, since the U. S. Senate has not yet approved the Convention, it is not binding upon this nation, and a committee has just been formed, widely representative of liberal elements throughout the nation, to coordinate national efforts looking forward to American ratification of the Convention. In all probability, Mr Colbert stated, we shall shortly be advised of steps that are indicated locally to help in this important effort and at that time member organizations of the Jewish Community Council will be asked to lend their assistance in promoting this worthwhile cause.

Turning to the subject of Fair Employment Practice Legislation, Mr Colbert stated that the problem is divided into three separate sections, the national, state and local levels. On the national scene, he reported that it seems clear that the President is contemplating issuing an Executive Order modeled after the one promulgated by President Roosevelt in 1941 outlawing discrimination in defense employment. Mr Colbert urged that all organizations request their members to send a letter to the President immediately asking that he issue such an order at this time. The form of the letter, he stated, is not important, a simple direct statement being extremely effective.

On the state level, he reported that the FEPC legislation has been pending in the House Reference Committee for ten weeks and has not been assigned to a standing committee for hearing and consideration. He then reported that the Ohio Committee for Fair Employment Practice Legislation had requested that letters be sent soon to Gordon Renner, Speaker of the House, and to Kenneth Berry, Chairman of the Reference Committee, State House, Columbus, Ohio, asking that the Reference Committee refer House Bill 15 (FEPC bill) to a Standing Committee for public hearings immediately. On the local level, Mr Colbert stated that although the operation of the local ordinance was proceeding in a fairly effective way to deal with problems of employment discrimination, he felt it necessary to report that a number of situations had arisen recently in which discrimination was allegedly practiced by Jewish employers. He urged that the full weight of the community be utilized to the end that our community discharge its responsibility toward making the ordinance work effectively, not only by reporting cases of discrimination against Jews, but by doing everything possible to insure that as employers we observe the same rules of fair play that we urge upon others.

JEWISH PEOPLES FRATERNAL ORDER The chairman stated that in November, 1950, the Executive Committee had instructed the president to appoint a special committee "to bring back to the Executive Committee its findings as to whether the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order qualifies under the terms of the Jewish Community Council's constitution for continued membership in the Council". Mr Kane stated that pursuant to these instructions he had appointed the following committee: Arnold Edelman, chairman; Abraham M Braun, Joseph Conway, Jerome N Curtis, Mrs Leo Greenberger, Phillip L Steinberg, and Lawrence Williams. He then called upon Mr Edelman to present the report of his committee.

Mr Edelman reported that his committee had held many meetings, examined a great quantity of material and after long and careful consideration had unanimously agreed that the evidence at hand warranted the finding that the JPFO is not eligible for continued membership in the Jewish Community Council for the following reasons:

- I - The Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order fails to qualify according to the Council's constitution as a "Jewish organization...whose primary purpose and function is to further Jewish communal, cultural, fraternal or religious life." Rather, the JPFO is under the control of and is a subordinate, subsidiary and integral part of a non-sectarian organization, the International Workers Order.
- II - The Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order was admitted to membership in the Jewish Community Council through misrepresentation of fact regarding its true relationship to the International Workers Order.

Mr Edelman then described at length the procedure of his committee, stating that full opportunity had been given to the representatives of the JPFO to submit all data they considered pertinent and to appear at a committee meeting to present their point of views and answers to the charges. In addition the committee had exhaustively surveyed all relevant documents before making its recommendations to the Executive Committee.

He then proceeded to present the evidence supporting the two charges. (A full report of the committee's evidence is on file in the office of the Jewish Community Council and is available there for study). The evidence included the constitution and by-laws of both the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order and the International Workers Order, and led to the inescapable conclusion

-3-

that the former is completely subject to the discipline of the latter, which is a non-sectarian organization whose primary purpose in no way can be considered concerned with Jewish life.

On the second charge, Mr Edelman reviewed the history of application for membership in the Jewish Community Council by the JPFO dating back to 1938. He indicated that in that year the application was rejected because "membership in the Council is limited to specifically Jewish groups". At that time the Knights of Pythias Lodge, despite its Jewish membership, was also refused admission on the ground that it too was one section of a non-sectarian organization. In 1945 a second application was accepted on the basis of a claim by the JPFO that it had reorganized its relationship with the International Workers Order and would now be "devoting its entire energies and program to Jewish activities, Jewish culture, and all matters which concern our people". On the strength of this statement and the further categorical assertion of the JPFO in 1945 that the organization had completely separated itself from the IWO except for insurance benefits, a special investigating committee of the Jewish Community Council recommended admission of the JPFO. This recommendation was subsequently accepted by the Delegate Assembly.

However, the record since 1945, as well as the constitutions and by-laws of the JPFO and of the IWO, convinced the investigating committee, that actually no such separation had occurred and that in 1945 the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order was as completely subject to the discipline of its parent group as had been the case in 1938, and indeed throughout the history of the JPFO. Considerable documentation of this assertion was produced by Mr Edelman demonstrating that the IWO concerns itself with far more than insurance benefits and that these concerns are reflected in the entire program of the JPFO.

At the conclusion of his presentation Mr Edelman moved that the Delegate Assembly approve the recommendations of the Executive Committee that the JPFO be expelled from membership in the Jewish Community Council because it does not qualify for continued membership under the terms of the Council's constitution. The motion was seconded by Mr Williams.

In the general discussion that followed, Mr Eleff, speaking for the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, pointed out that the American Jewish Conference had accepted the JPFO as a member and stated that the change in position of the Jewish Community Council in 1951 as contrasted with 1945, was due solely to a change in world conditions and the resulting hysteria that has seized Jewish, as well as general, organizations. He alluded to his and his organization's great pride in the program of the Jewish Community Council and referred to the JPFO's record of support for its activities, unmarred by an breach of discipline. He deplored the possible expulsion of his group as delivering a severe blow to the unity of the Jewish community which the Jewish Community Council ought to prize highly. He then analyzed the program of his organization in detail, asserting that it represented a full concern with the whole gamut of Jewish life, that the entire membership of the JPFO was Jewish, and that its program was completely Jewish-oriented. He concluded with a plea that the Jewish Community Council not yield to the "reactionary influences of McCarthyism and McCarranism" and that it should continue to function as the representative of all points of view in the community.

Mr Haffner, also speaking for the JPFO, questioned whether the work of Mr Edelman's Committee represented a fully complete hearing since he felt that sufficient time had not been given his group for preparation. Furthermore, he felt the Committee had approached its investigation with preconceived notions of the position of the JPFO. He concluded by moving that the matter be referred back to the subcommittee for further investigation. His motion failed for want of a second.

Mr Williams then described the work of the committee on which he had served, stating that adequate notice had been given to representatives of the JPFO, that their request for extension of time had been honored, that unlimited time for presentation by their representatives had been granted, and that the committee had met repeatedly and had taken ample time to conduct all phases of this investigation carefully. The sole question at issue, he stated, was not

whether the JPFO was composed of only Jewish members, but whether the JPFO qualified for continued membership according to the Council's constitution.

Mr Steinberg also stressed that the one question before the Delegate Assembly, as it had been before the Committee, was whether the JPFO qualified under the terms of the constitution. It was the Delegate Assembly's prerogative, he stated, to change the constitutional provisions concerning membership if it desired, but if it meant to abide by its own fundamental document it must judge the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order according to the requirements contained therein. In his judgment, he said, the JPFO did not so qualify. He therefore concluded that although he was well acquainted with the Jewish activities of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, the question to be resolved was not ideological but constitutional, and that therefore we must agree with the findings of the special investigating committee.

Mr Resnick traced the history of activity of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order throughout the period since the establishment of the Jewish Community Council and concluded that its shifting position on a great many questions was the best indication of the fact that it was not a bona fide Jewish organization, but was completely controlled by another organization whose chief concern was not with Jewish life. He referred by way of illustration to the changing attitudes of the JPFO toward President Roosevelt, and toward Germany during the years of the German-Russian pact, and concluded that membership in the Jewish Community Council must be limited to those organizations whose orientation is toward Jewish life.

Mrs Halperin stated that she felt there were other organizations, presently members of the Jewish Community Council, who would not be eligible for continued membership in the Jewish Community Council if the Delegate Assembly took this action in relation to the JPFO. She referred to the Jewish Carpenter's Union which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and a number of fraternities which she felt were non-sectarian on the national level.

Mr Edelman stated that the terms of reference of his Committee were limited to the consideration of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order and did not extend to an investigation of any other organization.

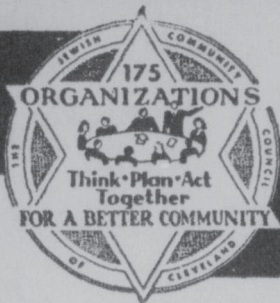
Mr Nathan Gordon and others again called attention to the fact that neither the program nor the individuals composing the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order were under investigation, but that the question of constitutional qualification was the sole point at issue. From that standpoint it was pointed out that Mr Edelman's report was justified in its recommendation that the JPFO did not qualify for further membership.

After considerable discussion on these points, Mr Edelman's motion was put to a vote and approved 33-7.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Stanley Adelstein
Secretary



THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

237 CHESTER-TWELFTH BLDG. -- CLEVELAND 14, OHIO -- MAIN 1-5406

Miss Elizabeth Rice
The Temple
E 105th & Ansel Rd
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Miss Rice:

Thank you for sending along the several items from George Miller addressed to Rabbi Silver. As you can imagine, our files are bulging with literally hundreds of such pieces that Miller has sent to well-known Jewish personalities throughout the country. Many of them ultimately find their way back to us along with inquiries about the man.

If Rabbi Silver does not already know Miller, we will be glad to furnish a statement on him. It may suffice to say in brief that he has been living in recent years by trying to carry on one or another shady projects. He is strictly a confidence man with a host of phony deals. In recent years he has particularly appealed to unsuspecting Jewish leaders for sympathy and financial contributions.

Cordially,

Harry I. Barron
Harry I Barron
Executive Director

April 30, 1951

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MRS. LOUIS KAUFMAN
Vice President

GABRIEL LEEB
Vice President

PHILLIP L. STEINBERG
Vice President

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Judge Joseph Silbert
Rabbi A. H. Silver
Max Simon
Louis Skolnik
Mrs. Joseph Stashower
Lawrence Williams

• Members of The Jewish Community Council of Cleveland •

Achyos Jerusalem Mizrahi
Alliance Alumni Association
Alliance Mothers Club (Mt. Pleasant)
Alpha Epsilon Phi Alumni Club
Alpha Epsilon Phi Alumni Club Sorority
American Hebrew Benevolent Association
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress, Women's Division
Anshe Galicia Sisterhood
Anshe Grodno Congregation
Anshe Marmarish Congregation
Arlington House Sr. Mothers Club

Beechmont Club
Bellefaire Regional Child Care Service
Beth Hamidrosch Anshe Galicia Congregation
Beth Zion & Cleveland Ladies Aid Society
Bikur Cholim (Daughters Group)
Bikur Cholim (Men's Group)
Bikur Cholim (Mothers Group)
B'nai B'rith (Balfour Lodge)
B'nai B'rith (Balfour Chapter)
B'nai B'rith (Cleveland Lodge)
B'nai B'rith (Cleveland Chapter)
B'nai B'rith Community Lodge
B'nai B'rith Community Chapter
B'nai B'rith (Euclid Chapter)
B'nai B'rith (Forest Hill Lodge)
B'nai B'rith (Forest Hill Chapter)
B'nai B'rith (Heights Lodge)
B'nai B'rith (Heights Chapter)
B'nai B'rith Interlodge Council
B'nai B'rith (Kinsman-Shaker Lodge)
B'nai B'rith (Kinsman-Shaker Chapter)
B'nai B'rith (University Heights Lodge)
B'nai B'rith (University Heights Chapter)
B'nai B'rith Women's Council
B'nai B'rith of Cleveland
Brisker & Grodner Benevolent Society
Bureau of Jewish Education
Business & Professional Hadassah

Camp Wise Association
Camp Wise Crew
Chesed Shel Emeth Cemetery Association
Chevas Jerusalem Congregation
Child Care Association
Cleveland Hebrew Benevolent Association
Cleveland Hebrew School & Institute
Cleveland Jewish Singing Society
Cleveland Jewish Young Adult Council
Cleveland Vilner Jewish Progressive Society
Cleveland Zionist District
Cleveland Zionist Society
Community Temple Congregation
Community Temple Men's Club
Community Temple Women
Council Educational Alliance of Jewish Community Centers
Council Educational Alliance Leaders Group
C. E. A. Superior Through Parents' Organization
Council of Jewish Women

Divinsker Sisterhood Aid Society

Eddy Road Jewish Center
Eddy Road Jewish Center Sisterhood
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
H. B. S. U.
Hapoel Hamizrachi
Hebrew Academy of Cleveland
Hebrew Cultural Garden Association
Hebrew Free Loan Association
Heights Jewish Center
Heights Jewish Center Sisterhood
Heights Temple Congregation
Heights Temple Men's Club
Heights Temple Sisterhood
Heights Temple Zionist District
Histadruth Ivrit

Immediate Aid Society
Independent Ahavath Zion Congregation
Independent Mezricher Association

Jewish Big Brother Association
Jewish Carpenters Union L. 1750
Jewish Children's Bureau
Jewish Consumptive Relief Society
Jewish Day Nursery, Aux. of Jewish Children's Bureau
Jewish Family Service Association
Jewish National Fund Council
Jewish National Fund Council, Women's Division
Jewish National Workers Alliance No. 45
Jewish National Workers Alliance No. 504
Jewish People's Fraternal Order, Lodge No. 124
Jewish People's Fraternal Order, Lodge No. 148
Jewish People's Fraternal Order, Lodge No. 805
Jewish Recreation Council
Jewish Vocational Service
Jewish War Veterans—Hyman Kessler Post No. 248
Jewish War Veterans—Post No. 14
Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary—Post No. 14
Jewish War Veterans—Post 44
Jewish Welfare Federation
Jewish Young Adult Bureau
Judea Ladies Auxiliary
Junior Hadassah

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

Ladies Free Loan Association

Migdal Zion Society

Mizrachi

Montefiore Home

Mount Pleasant Consumptive Aid Society

Mount Sinai Hospital

National Home for Jewish Children Auxiliary

N'vai Zedek Congregation

Oer Chodosh Anshe Sfarid Congregation

Oer Chodosh Sisterhood

Oheb Zedek Congregation

AMERICAN JEWISH

ARCHIVES

Ohev Zion Congregation

Ohev Zion Congregation

Orthodox Jewish Children's Home

Orthodox Jewish Orphan Home—E. 105 Auxiliary

Orthodox Jewish Orphan Home—Kinsman Auxiliary

Orthodox Old Home

Orthodox Old Home Auxiliary

Park Synagogue

Park Synagogue Men's Club

Park Synagogue Sisterhood

Phi Lambda Kappa

Phi Sigma Delta Graduate Club

Pioneer Women's Council

Pioneer Women—Chapter No. 1

Pioneer Women—Chapter No. 3

Pioneer Women—Chapter No. 4

Pioneer Women—Chapter No. 8

Pioneer Women—Chapter No. 11

Pioneer Women—Kinsman-Shaker 2

Pliskover Landsleit Society

Poale Zion—Zeire Zion

Poltaver Aid Society

Rabbinical College of Telshe

Sereni Branch, Labor Zionist Organization of America

Shomrei Hadath Congregation

Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity

Tau Epsilon Rho

Temple Alumni Association

Temple Congregation

Temple Men's Club

Temple Women's Association

Temple Emanu El

Temple Emanu El Men's Club

Temple Emanu El Sisterhood

Tetiever Social and Benefit Society

United Order of True Sisters

Women's Auxiliary of Mt. Sinai Hospital

Workmen's Circle Branch 79

Workmen's Circle Branch 430

Workmen's Circle Branch 559

Workmen's Circle Branch 671-E

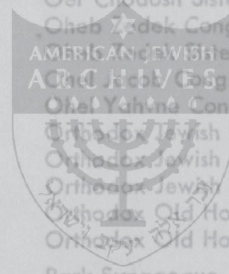
Workmen's Circle Chorus and Orchestra

Workmen's Circle District Committee

Yeshiva Adath B'nai Israel

Yiddish Culture Society

Young Israel



May 9, 1951

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEES ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION OF THE
JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

The Jewish Welfare Federation and the Jewish Community Council each appointed a committee in 1948 to study the central Jewish communal structure in Cleveland and to recommend such changes as might be indicated. These committees met separately and jointly many times and painstakingly reviewed and discussed the existing central organizational structure and what might be done to improve it. The study and negotiation were marked at all times by good spirit and an over-riding desire to help the community forward in its central organizational structure.

After lengthy discussion and extended negotiations the committees are in complete agreement and whole-heartedly recommend the plan set forth below for a unified central community organization. They emphasize that this plan reflects the willingness of both committees to compromise differences constructively so that well based agreements could be reached. Obviously, no one on either committee agrees with every detail of the plan. The committees realize that there will similarly be questions in the community with regard to various details of this plan, or of any plan. The committees are nevertheless confident that the community will realize that the plan is the product of years of careful study and conscientious negotiation and, viewing it as a whole, will receive it with satisfaction and acclaim.

THE PLAN

- (1) The central organization shall be known as the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council.
- (2) The Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall perform the functions and have the powers now performed and exercised respectively by the Federation and the Council.
- (3) At the inception of the new organization, all standing committees of the Federation and of the Council will continue on their present basis, subject to change from time to time by the Board of Trustees through appropriate action. All standing committees of the Council, other than those which are part of the Community Relations Department, shall be grouped together as subcommittees of a new Internal Relations Committee. The Board of Trustees is to be given the right, through constitutional provision, to add to its membership the chairmen of not more than six standing committees, if they are not otherwise on the Board. The initial by-laws of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall provide for the following six committees, and that their chairmen shall serve on the Board of Trustees as long as these committees continue in existence:

Budget Committee
Community Relations Committee
Internal Relations Committee

Public Relations Committee
Social Agency Committee
Welfare Fund Committee

- (4) The membership of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall consist of all Jewish persons who shall contribute at least \$5.00 per year to the Organization or to any common fund from which the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council receives support for its beneficiary institutions, and such persons shall be members of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council during the fiscal year following which such contributions shall be paid.
- (5) There shall be a Board of Trustees composed of members as follows:
- (a) One person to be selected by each local agency which receives a direct financial subsidy from the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council, or which is included in the list of organizations which is attached hereto as Exhibit A. Included in Exhibit A are the names of the local agencies now receiving such financial subsidy. The present number of the agencies so to be presented is 14.
 - (b) The Jewish Welfare Fund Committee is to designate a number equal to the total under (a).
 - (c) The Delegate Assembly is to designate a number equal to the total under (a).
 - (d) Twice the number under (a) are to be elected as members-at-large.
 - (e) Six persons are to be elected annually to represent congregations, two each from Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform Congregations. Selection of the six congregations is to be made annually on the recommendation of the Nominating Committee provided for in Section 7 which shall give due consideration to the principle of rotation among congregations.
 - (f) Honorary Trustees shall serve on the Board without vote. The present Honorary Trustees of the Federation shall be continued as Honorary Trustees of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council. During the first year of the new Organization the only persons to serve on the Board by virtue of previous office shall be the immediate past president of the Jewish Welfare Federation and of the Jewish Community Council. Thereafter, the retiring presidents of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall serve for one year following their service as president.
 - (g) The chairmen of the committees provided for in (3) hereof if not otherwise members of the Board.

The Board of Trustees shall conduct the business and affairs of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council, and the powers and authority of the Organization shall be vested in it.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees shall consist of the officers of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council and the chairmen of all standing committees. The Executive Committee shall possess only such powers as are delegated to it by the Board of Trustees.

- (6) There shall be a Delegate Assembly which shall serve as a forum for all matters which relate to the affairs of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council, and for matters which are of general concern to the Jewish community. It may make recommendations to the Board of Trustees and receive reports from the Board of Trustees.

Initially all of the organizations which are members of the Jewish Community Council at the time of the merger into the new Organization shall become members of the Delegate Assembly. In addition to the delegates from the organizations, the Delegate Assembly shall consist also of a number of delegates elected at large which shall equal the number of delegates from the organizations. The Delegate Assembly shall formulate its own Code of Regulations which shall include provisions on the qualifications for future organizational membership. This Code of Regulations shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees for its approval as being in conformity with the Constitution of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council.

For the first Delegate Assembly each organizational member shall select one delegate, and an equal number of delegates-at-large shall be nominated by the six members of the Nominating Committee referred to in Section 7 who are selected jointly by the President of the Federation and the President of the Council. These nominees for delegates-at-large shall be elected at the Federation membership meeting at which the amendments to the Articles of the Federation and the amended Constitution of the Federation shall be presented for approval. The six members of the Nominating Committee referred to above, augmented by three persons named by the President of the Jewish Community Council, shall nominate the trustees to be elected by the Delegate Assembly to serve on the Board of Trustees for the first year. Election of these trustees shall take place at the first meeting of the Delegate Assembly.

The first Delegate Assembly shall serve for one year and until its successors are elected by the members of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council in accordance with the Code of Regulations to be adopted.

- (7) The officers of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, an Associate Treasurer and a Secretary. The officers shall be elected by the Board of Trustees from its membership. However, the Secretary need not be a member of the Board. The President of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall also be the presiding officer of the Delegate Assembly; and to the extent that other officers are needed by the Delegate Assembly, their functions shall be performed by the comparable officers of the Organization.

The members-at-large of the Board of Trustees and the officers of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall be nominated by a Nominating Committee to be composed of two persons to be designated by the Social Agency Committee; two by the Welfare Fund Committee; two by the Delegate Assembly; and four by the President of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council.

The initial members-at-large of the Board of Trustees, and the initial officers of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall be nominated

by a Nominating Committee to be composed of two persons to be designated by the Social Agency Committee; two by the Welfare Fund Committee; and six to be designated jointly by the then Presidents of the Federation and Council. In the event that any members of this initial Nominating Committee will not be members of the Board of Trustees, the Nominating Committee as a whole shall select the required number of substitutes from among the Board of Trustees membership to serve in the nomination of officers.

It shall be the regular procedure for the election of officers, that the recommendations of the Nominating Committee shall be sent to the members of the Board of Trustees in advance of the meeting at which the election shall take place. If additional nominations are made at that meeting, the election of officers shall be postponed until the next regular meeting of the Board, and the members of the Board shall be notified in writing of all of the nominees for officers.

No officer, with the exception of the Treasurer and the Secretary, shall serve in the same office continuously for more than **three** consecutive terms of one year each.

The election of the members of the Board of Trustees and of the Delegate-at-large to the Delegate Assembly shall take place at the annual meeting of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council.

Nomination for Trustees by petition shall require the signatures of at least one per cent of the members of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council.

- (8) The Executive Staff of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Council shall be composed initially of the following:

Executive Director	- Henry L Zucker
Senior Associate Director	- Harry I Barron
Associate Director	- Joseph E Kapell
Assistant Director	- Sidney Z Vincent
Comptroller	- Rudi Walter
Campaign Associate	- Robert I Miller
Secy of Women's Division	- David Rabinovitz
Public Relations Director	- S J Jaffe
Community Relations Associate	- Leonard Goldhammer

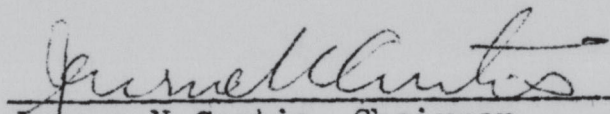
All members of the clerical staffs of the Jewish Welfare Federation and of the Jewish Community Council shall be included on the staff of the new Organization at the time of the merger, duties and continued services to be determined by the Executive Director as experience dictates.

The salaries of all clerical staff shall be determined by the Executive Director within the framework of the Budget as prepared by the officers and approved by the Budget Committee and the Board of Trustees.

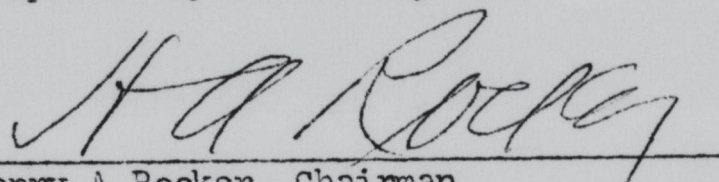
After the first year of operation of the new agency, the Board of Trustees shall review and determine the Table of Organization of the Executive staff.

- (9) Upon the approval of this plan the necessary legal procedure will require amendments to the Articles of Incorporation of the Federation and amendments to the Constitution of the Federation. A committee shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Federation to draft such amendments as are required by the provisions of this plan. Before any such amendments are submitted to the membership of the Federation for approval, they shall be submitted to the two committees submitting this plan for their approval as being in conformity with the provisions of this plan.

Respectfully submitted,



Jerome N Curtis, Chairman
Jewish Community Council Committee
on Community Organization



Henry A Rocker, Chairman
Jewish Welfare Federation Committee
on Community Organization

Following are members of the Committees on Community Organization
Jewish Community Council

Paul L Eden
Irving Kane
Mrs S S Kates
Mrs Louis Kaufman
Max I Kohrman
Gabriel Leeb
Ezra Z Shapiro
Max Simon
Phillip L Steinberg

Jewish Welfare Federation

AMERICAN JEWISH
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Joseph M Berne
Judge Maurice Bernon
Louis S Bing, Jr.
Rabbi Armond E Cohen
Max Freedman
M E Glass
Mrs Siegmund Herzog
Frank E Joseph
Jack Lampl
William C Treuhaff

EXHIBIT A

Local Agencies to be Represented on the Initial Board of Trustees of the
Jewish Welfare Federation and Council

Bellefaire

Bureau of Jewish Education

Cleveland Jewish Convalescent Home

Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations

Hebrew Shelter Home

Jewish Children's Bureau

Jewish Community Centers

Jewish Family Service Association

Jewish Orthodox Home for the Aged

Jewish Vocational Service

Montefiore Old Home

Mt Sinai Hospital

National Council of Jewish Women

Orthodox Jewish Children's Home



[undated]

WORKING DRAFT

CHRISTMAS-HANUKAH CELEBRATIONS

A memorandum on the position of the Cleveland Jewish Community Council, for the use of rabbis, parents and all others interested in a sound approach to the problem of religious celebrations in the public schools.

BACKGROUND

For many years, Jewish communities all over the country have been concerned with the celebrations of religious holidays conducted in many public schools. Frequently the material included in such observances was so strongly religious in character as to create embarrassment to Jewish students. Perhaps even more disturbing, it was felt that such celebrations, appropriate in a church or home, constituted a grave violation of the basic American principle of separation of church and state when conducted in a public school.

On the other hand, it was recognized that the Christmas season so thoroughly permeated our environment during December that the schools could hardly fail to take some recognition of the colorful holiday observances during December. Moreover, the closeness of dates of Hanukah and Christmas seemed to offer a promising opportunity to teach intercultural understanding by giving children an insight into the differing celebrations of the two holidays.

Accordingly, a number of communities thought a constructive solution to the problem of holiday observances could be found in encouraging joint celebrations of Hanukah and Christmas. Nowhere were these celebrations carried out in such detail and with such care as here in Cleveland. From 1946 through 1949, the Jewish Community Council actively cooperated with schools in encouraging such celebrations by preparing manuals of Hanukah materials, consulting with teachers, and generally advising with school systems on all phases of the various projects that were undertaken.

Throughout the period of experimentation, the following were the objectives that guided the work:

- (1) To increase understanding of differing cultural backgrounds by Jewish and non-Jewish students.
- (2) To promote programs of intercultural education on a year-round basis by demonstrating the effectiveness of such activity in a specific project.
- (3) To decrease inappropriate religious content of the holiday season by emphasizing the cultural rather than the religious aspect of both holidays.

Many schools and school systems in the Greater Cleveland area participated actively and imaginatively in carrying out the project. Their many experiments undoubtedly constitute a lasting contribution to better intergroup understanding in our community.

Nevertheless, the Cleveland Jewish community, through action by the Delegate Assembly of the Jewish Community Council, and the national Jewish community, through a resolution of the National Community Relations Advisory Council and the Synagogue Council, decided in 1950 to discontinue all further encouragement of joint holiday celebrations. These actions were taken despite general agreement that the stated objectives of the experimentation were, to some extent, achieved. However, it was felt that it was unwise to attempt -- and impossible to achieve -- the separation of the religious and cultural elements of the holidays. Both holidays, majority opinion decided, were religious, should be celebrated religiously, and therefore had no legitimate place in the activities of a non-sectarian public school system.

It therefore followed that the Jewish community, cherishing the principle of separation of church and state recently re-emphasized in two decisions of the United States Supreme Court, should no longer encourage religious celebrations in the public schools in any way, no matter how valuable certain results of such celebrations might be.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

Since such a decision, reversing the previous community position on this problem, poses many problems, it was believed useful to put down in specific form questions that have arisen in recent months, together with the best community thinking as to appropriate answers.

(1) What will be the position of the Jewish community toward celebrations of Hanukah in the public schools?

The Jewish community will no longer encourage such celebrations. Pamphlets and other materials will no longer be supplied and careful explanation will be made to school personnel concerning the reasons for our changed position. (See explanation in "Background").

(2) What if the schools nevertheless decide to conduct such celebrations during the coming year?

Each school has the responsibility and the authority to conduct its entire school program in whatever way seems wise to them. It is unlikely, however, that Hanukah celebrations will be conducted for very long in the future as the position of the Jewish community becomes increasingly well known.

(3) Shall I as a parent protest if Hanukah celebrations are conducted in the school my child attends?

It is suggested that you call the office of the Jewish Community Council. There may be past experiences and unusual conditions at the school which explain the position and program of the particular school. Certainly any approach made to the school should be tactful, understanding and sympathetic, and based upon a full knowledge of the problems and background involved. It is therefore

again urged that consultation be had with the Jewish Community Council, MAin 1-5406, before approach is made to the school involved.

(4) What about Christmas celebrations? What is our position on them?

It follows from the thinking outlined in the "Background" section that religious celebrations of all kinds are deemed inappropriate for use by the public schools. However, it is clear that there is a wide variation in the types of celebrations conducted in various schools, ranging from outright religious spectacles that obviously belong only in churches to celebrations conducted with tact, containing little or no credal content.

It is therefore strongly urged that parents with questions concerning singing of carols, Santa Claus presentations, Christmas tree ceremonials and the like consult with the Jewish Community Council before attempting to make any representation to school authorities. In this area certainly, the attitude and objectives of the school become extremely important and great damage can be done in a crusade for changing school practices by those who may not be fully informed on school thinking and the general background on this highly complicated problem.

In general, it is felt that the Jewish community should at this time withdraw from any sponsorship of Hanukah celebrations and, when appropriate, should indicate in friendly fashion the reasons for questioning the appropriateness of religious practices of all kinds in the public schools. It is hoped in this way that there will be a gradual diminution in the use of inappropriate and offensive religious materials in our schools.