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# Teen-age groups: a study of the unaffiliated Jewish Clubs in Brookline, Brighton and Newton

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TEEN-AGE GROUPS; A STUDY OF THE UNAFFILIATED  
JEWISH CLUBS IN BROOKLINE, BRIGHTON AND NEWTON

A Thesis

Submitted by

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(A.B., Boston University, 1945)

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for  
the Degree of Master of Science in Social Service

1947

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## PREFACE

The author wishes to thank all those teen-agers, parents, and charter members interviewed in connection with the collecting of material for this thesis, without whose cooperation the thesis could not have been written. The writer acknowledges also the assistance of the Brookline Jewish Community Center, the Jewish Centers Association and personnel, and the invaluable aid of Mr. Saul Bernstein in the collection and analysis of the data.



## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTORY

### PURPOSE

As the title of the thesis would indicate, the broad, underlying purpose behind this study has been that of surveying the field of teen-age Jewish clubs in the Brookline, Brighton and Newton areas, and that of ascertaining the how, where, and why of their continued survival. This overall purpose has implied the obtaining of a knowledge of their programs, leadership, services, functions, and needs. It has considered their relationship to and with the United Jewish Youth Council, the Brookline Jewish Community Center, schools, community, local and national scenes, and Jewry. It has attempted to investigate the reasoning regarding affiliation and non-affiliation, parental and charter member observations and reactions, etc. The purpose has been, in reality, that of an investigation that would enable this writer to point out the existence and extent of the number of the clubs in the designated areas; to elaborate on them in detail; and, finally, to discuss them in the light of a knowledge of group work philosophy and methodology.

### INITIAL QUESTIONS POSED BY THE WRITER

Before this study was made, the writer posed some questions in her own mind, queries that made the writer select the thesis topic for a lengthy investigation. At the outset,



this writer had in mind, the following general questions which she sought to answer by means of her survey:

1. Are these clubs filling a vital need in the lives of the members?
2. Are these club programs concerned with social, cultural, or religious areas?
3. Are there advantages or disadvantages of non-affiliation with national, center or other groups?
4. Do these groups have specific purposes or aims?
5. Are these clubs governed in the democratic manner so vital to the field of group work?
6. Are the parents and charter members active in the functions and decisions of these clubs?
7. Are these clubs beneficial to themselves, other individuals and groups, and to the community in general?
8. Has the attitude of the schools helped, in any way, to contribute toward the further development or hindered the progress of such clubs?
9. Are these clubs favorable to adult leadership and guidance in their club managements?
10. Are there factors in the environment of the community (mainly Brookline) that are either aiding or retarding the clubs?
11. Has there been any effect, in changes in attitudes and the like, in these clubs because of the newly



created United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston?

12. Have these same clubs shown any responsibility to and for the local Jewish community, the Jewish people as a whole?

Material in relation to these queries will not be given in a direct fashion until the chapter entitled Summary. However, indirectly, through the presentation and analysis of gathered evidence, the answers may often be realized.

#### SCOPE OF AUTHOR'S STUDY

The study includes the twenty-four unaffiliated clubs composed principally of Jewish teen-agers of both sexes, residing in the Brookline, Brighton and Newton areas. By unaffiliated, the author has chosen to connote, for purposes of this thesis, clubs without national or other organizational ties, other than the newly formed United Jewish Youth Council; those without trained adult leadership; and those that have no temple or center bonds. The thesis has comprised a survey-set of sixty questions used in connection with two members from each club, and has included a series of interviews with parents, charter members, center and other personnel. The end-product, in the envisioned scope, therefore, has been that of a picture of the unaffiliated clubs and their activities in the Brookline, Brighton and Newton areas.

#### SOURCES OF DATA

Very few studies have been made of unaffiliated clubs.

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In the area itself, aside from a fragmentary list of club names and past presidents, and a population graph, no source material was available. The thesis then is chiefly a primary source study. However, reports of the Jewish Centers' Association, and the Jewish Community Center in Brookline were used, as well as studies and reports on Brookline and its recreational facilities. Sources relied upon were books regarding unaffiliated groups, plus interviews with club members, parents, charter members, and members from two national organizations.

#### METHOD OF PROCEDURE

As stated before, a set of sixty questions was compiled in the form of a questionnaire. With this survey in hand, the writer interviewed two persons, one a member and the other an officer from the same club, in order to obtain a representative sample from the clubs. When the writer was unable to contact some in person, due to their late school hours, work etc., she interviewed them by means of the telephone. Eleven charter members were selected and twelve parents were interrogated, for the most part, by telephone, as most of the parents would not see this writer, and the charter members were too occupied to give the time for a personal interview. Eleven charter members were chosen because only clubs six years old or more were covered. Clubs younger than six years old would comprise the same elements as were present in the



clubs now. As for the parents, care was taken here to account for the percentage of male and female clubs, and new and old ones. The figure twelve was selected because that was approximately one-half the number of clubs considered. Also, preference, in the selected clubs, was given to those in the Brookline area, since the percentage of clubs in the Brookline area warranted this distribution. Then, on the basis of the interviews, reading, discussions, reports, and books, the material was reviewed and sifted to answer the general questions and to make recommendations from the study. The sequence in the development of the writing of the thesis comprised the purpose, with acknowledgements prefaced by a table of contents, and then followed by write-ups, in chapter form, of certain general headings, i.e., government, programs. Including the introductory chapter, the total number is eleven with an additional concluding chapter of summary and recommendations plus a bibliography and an appendix. Limits were set on the topic, in order to ensure adequacy of time and consideration. The parents were selected at random. On the whole, however, the samplings used have provided a good, mixed, and representative sample.

#### VALUE OF THE STUDY

To this writer, this thesis has been of much value, first in learning methods of interviewing; second in learning the assembling and analyzing of the collected data. It may



hopefully be of value to those, who, as the writer, have been desirous of learning more about these clubs. Values will undoubtedly arise from the reading of the thesis by the club members themselves who will see, from the reading, their clubs in perspective. This thesis may also promote more thinking on the parts of parents and of charter members regarding these clubs and their effects. There are also the possible values to the members in seeing how others manage their respective affairs. This thesis may be of some aid, too, to those in center, national Jewish, and other work, and to the community; for these agency workers could well use a knowledge of the unaffiliated clubs.



CHAPTER II A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITIES INVOLVED

In order to understand the survey, a description of the areas is of vital concern. Here, the writer will concern herself principally with the town of Brookline, for the majority of the clubs are located therein. Brookline, settled in 1630, as the Muddy River Hamlet, was not incorporated as a town until 1705. Until recent years it was a small community.

<sup>1</sup>  
1 - POPULATION STATISTICS (BROOKLINE)

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| Date | Numbers |
|------|---------|
| 1880 | 8,000   |
| 1890 | 12,000  |
| 1900 | 20,000  |
| 1930 | 47,490  |
| 1940 | 49,490  |

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Brookline is almost entirely a residential suburb with little manufacturing. On the whole the area comprises persons fairly well off, economically speaking. The townspeople are often referred to as the "Wealthy Towners". Brighton is a part of the city of Boston and comprises persons of approximately the same economic status, whereas Newton is a city in its own right, and is more sparsely settled than the other two

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<sup>1</sup> National Recreation Association, New York, Long Range Recreational Plan (Brookline)



areas. In all three areas, the standard of living is above average, as are the cultural and educational opportunities afforded. In Brookline, there is a definite lack of private agencies concerned with recreation. There is no Y.M.C.A. building in this area, nor is there a Y.W.C.A., Boys Clubs, etc. The Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and Boy Scouts however, have made some entry into this area. The only group work building in the Brookline area has been in operation since May of 1946, and was established by the Associated Jewish Philanthropies as the Jewish Community Center to serve a Brookline, Brighton and Newton population of about 34,000 Jewish people. National Jewish organizations, such as the Zionist Youth Commission and the B'Nai Brith Youth Organization do some work with Jewish groups in the three areas, but not to any great extent. The following table concerning the distribution of Jewish population in all three areas, as well as the graph recording the distribution of Jewish population, are self-explanatory. (See page 9)



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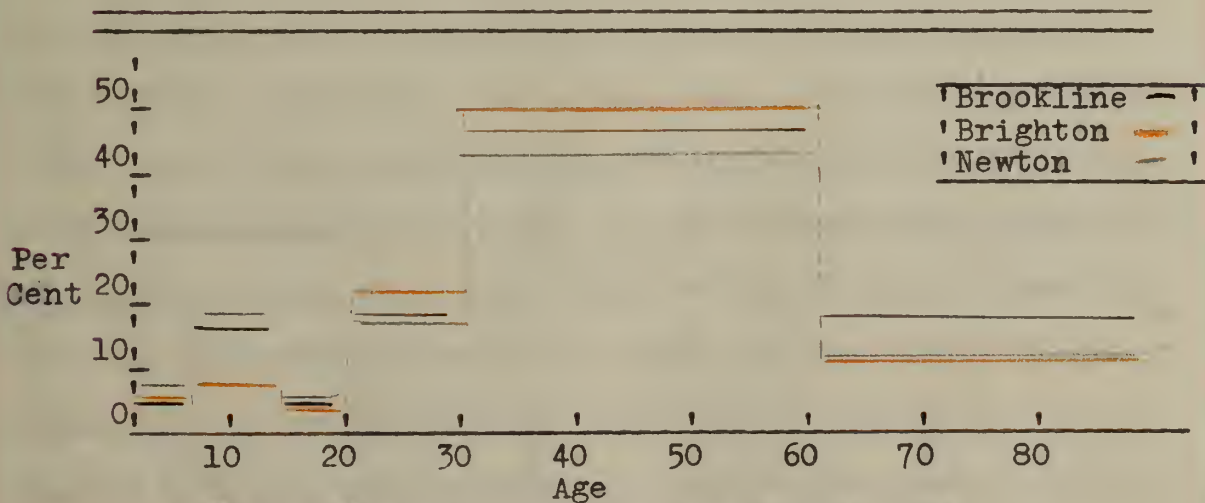
2 - DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION IN NEWTON-BRIGHTON-BROOKLINE ACCORDING TO AGE RANGES

| Age Range | Number | Percentage of Total |           |
|-----------|--------|---------------------|-----------|
| 5-14      | 960    | 16                  | Newton    |
| 15-19     | 480    | 8                   |           |
| 5-14      | 909    | 9                   | Brighton  |
| 15-19     | 585    | 6                   |           |
| 5-14      | 1980   | 11                  | Brookline |
| 15-19     | 1350   | 7.5                 |           |

TOTAL THREE-AREA POPULATION (JEWISH) 34,000

2

1 - DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH POPULATION IN BROOKLINE-BRIGHTON-NEWTON ACCORDING TO AGE RANGES



2 Jewish Centers' Association Survey, 1946

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## CHAPTER III CONCERNING THE CLUB MEMBERS THEMSELVES

NUMBER INTERVIEWED

Sixteen boys clubs were contacted in this survey, with in each instance an officer, and a member being interviewed, totalling thirty-two persons. In the girls clubs, eight were used, with two girls from each club, again, one an officer, one a member being interviewed by the writer. The total here was fifteen, for in one club, the Sabrines, only one person was interviewed, since the club has not been functioning actively since the summer of 1946. In addition, it was debatable, at the time of this writer's contact with the club, whether the Sabrines would continue to be maintained as a club entity. A few trial interviews, for purposes of testing the validity of the survey queries, were made at the beginning.

TOTAL NUMBER IN CLUBS INTERVIEWED

To facilitate comparisons, the writer will, in this thesis, separate the clubs by sex, for the boys and girls clubs differ throughout in so many ways. In the eight girls clubs, there are approximately 200 girls, with from six to forty-eight members per club. In the sixteen boys clubs there are approximately 460 boys. Each of the clubs has from fourteen to forty-two in the club. Only one boys club, Alpha Sigma Tau, formerly known as the Tigers of Brighton, has a limit set by the constitution of twenty-five boys in the club



at one time. This figure was set because the club felt that with that maximum there could be no factions in the club. The others have set no maximum or minimum number. Thus the total number covered in the clubs of both the boys and the girls is 647 persons.

#### AGES AND GRADES

The usual age range followed by the clubs comprises those from thirteen to nineteen years of age. The grade range is set at freshmen through senior in high school in most of the clubs. In Brighton and Newton, unlike in Brookline, however, where there are junior high schools, most of the clubs concerned, set the minimum age at fourteen and grade range minimum at the sophomore level.

Among the boys clubs, however, there are exceptions to the aforestated rule regarding ages and grades. The Mohawks, A.C. of Brighton sets their age range from fifteen to twenty and includes college boys who wish to remain in the club. The Falchions of Brighton include members ranging from sixteen to twenty and up to college age and grade. In the girls clubs, the same general age and grade ruling holds true with very few exceptions. In the moribund Sabrines, because they were originally constituted as a sister club to the Falchions, their age and grade ranges corresponded to that of the brother affiliate. Sigma Delta Gamma of Brighton comprises girls sixteen to twenty and into college; and the Brookline Sorbans,



include girls primarily from the junior and senior years at the high school.

#### MEMBERSHIP IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In general, the club members, with little or no deviation, belong to numerous school sponsored and directed clubs. However, there is, in almost every club, the unwritten rule that precludes the joining of another similar club while belonging to the original one. This is true for both the boys and the girls organizations, but the rules do not imply limitations upon their members regarding the joining of religious or school clubs and activities.

#### MEMBERSHIP IN SPECIFICALLY JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

By and large, the percentage of non-Jews in these clubs is very slight, although many of the clubs are non-sectarian. This factor will be discussed in the chapter on the government of the clubs. Of the thirty-two boys interviewed, fourteen belonged, outside of the club, to specifically Jewish organizations. Of the fifteen girls interviewed, six belonged to specifically Jewish groups. Some girls from Brighton belonged to a B'Nai Brith group; others to the Beth Israel Juniors; "15-Up" club of Temple Emanuel of Newton; the "12½" club of Temple Ohabei Shalom of Brookline; and one to Betar, a Zionist group. The spread of the boys memberships in Jewish organizations included Young Judea; Kehilleth Israel Junior Brotherhood; Temple Israel Juniors; Habonim; A.Z.A. etc. In both the



boys and the girls clubs, less than half of those contacted had religious group affiliations.

#### AVERAGE LENGTH OF MEMBERSHIP

In the boys clubs, the average length of time in active membership is about three years. However, the Trojans, Ruliviks, and Spartans maintain usually a four year plan of active club membership. On the other hand, the Windsors, because the club is only two years old, have only a one to two year average length of membership time. The average length of membership time in the eight girls clubs indicated a plurality for a two to four year period, with the exception of the Sorbans, only one year old now, and the recently organized Sabrines.



## CHAPTER IV CONCERNING THE CLUBS THEMSELVES

### CLUB ORIGINS

Because the founding histories are so varied, few valid generalizations can accurately be stipulated. Therefore, the writer will elaborate on the individual club histories. First the girls clubs. The Vivs, were founded in 1941 in Newton and are now almost six years old. The name originally came from the city of Tel Aviv in Palestine. It was begun with approximately forty girls, but there developed cliques. So, two years later, the club was re-organized. Unlike other clubs surveyed, the Vivs will increase its age and grade range along with those of its present members and will grow older with them. About six years old is Sigma Delta Gamma founded in 1940 in Brighton; and the Jawy, five years old, founded in Newton in 1941. Two of the clubs are ten years old, namely the Clover Club, and the Curri Club. The Clover Club was founded by four girls in Lawrence grammar school; the Curri Club began as an unaffiliated sorority, Sigma Beta Iota that became national, Sigma Theta Pi, which then became the unaffiliated club that it is today. The remaining girls clubs, one to two years old, are the Sorbans of Brookline begun in 1945; Sigma Delta Kappa, a sorority founded in 1945 in Brighton; the Sabrines, also of Brighton, founded as the sister club of the Falchions in 1944. All of these clubs were found-



ed primarily for social, sometimes philanthropic reasons.

Likewise varied, are the origins of the boys clubs. Eight are six or more years old. The Dux club, a Brookline club, is approximately fifteen years old; the Trojans, also in Brookline are sixteen years old; the Ruliviks, fifteen years old; the Roan club of Brookline, thirteen; the Royal club, also of Brookline, approximately thirteen. The Trojans was founded by four boys in the Lawrence grammar school for athletic reasons. The Ruliviks was begun by five fellows in the seventh grade, the name having been derived from the first letters of the streets of the founders. These, too, were conceived for athletic purposes. The Roan name emerged from a film a few of the fellows had seen, called the "Strawberry Roan". The group became a club, when a gang happened to meet on a ball field and defeated the then champion Ruliviks. The Royals as well as the Dux were originally centered around athletics. The oldest, in terms of length of time in existence, then, are clubs founded originally in the town of Brookline. Many were formed in the grade schools. All were concerned with athletics. All were and are friendship clubs. Many were formed in opposition to an already existing club.

There are other clubs, more than six years old and all are located in the Brighton area. The oldest is the Mohawk, A.C. founded in 1937 for athletics. The Falchions, six and one-half years old, was founded by six people. The name means



sword in Greek. The Spartans was begun in 1941 and arose because of a dislike for pledging in the other clubs. Here again, the vital interest in the club formation was the athletic stimulus. These indicate that on the whole, the Brighton clubs began at a later date and were organized after many of the Brookline clubs had been in operation. Not one Newton club was in operation at this time.

Others around five years of age comprise five clubs. Alpha Sigma Tau, formerly called the Tigers, is approximately five years old as is the Ranger club of Brighton; and the Brighton Cardinals are four years old. Of the two Newton clubs, the Vulcans are five years old, and the Newton Royals, once affiliated with the Brookline Royals, are now four years old as an independent organization. These facts indicate that there has been an increase in Brighton participation in particular, and in some Newton group developments, with the emphasis here again on athletics. The remaining clubs include the Windsors, a Brookline club, two years of age, arising because of a dislike for the blackball policies of the established clubs. The others include the Eagles, a Brighton group begun by two members who were refused admission into the Brighton Cardinals and who formed their own club; and the Lothian club now one and one-half years old, formed because no clubs near the Chiswick Road area in Brighton existed. Here, it is indicative again that these newer clubs were formed as a re-



sult of the non-admission of some members into existing clubs; non-agreement with existing club policies; and for the purpose of athletic game participation.

#### AVERAGE TURN-OVER IN MEMBERSHIP

On the whole, the girls clubs drop no members from club membership. Two of the eight admit and lose (become inactive) ten members over a year's period; three of the clubs gain and lose five each year; and three gain and lose about fifteen members yearly. The number of girls admitted, as has been pointed out, usually equals the number that have voluntarily become inactive.

In the boys realm, the five oldest Brookline clubs, admit and lose about ten members each year, on the average, and two Brighton clubs lose and gain eight to ten members. The Windsors admit about nine new members in connection with their more liberal policies, a high number for a new club. Five of the sixteen lose and gain five to eighteen members; and two Brighton clubs four or less each year. Most of the members become inactive after high school graduation, that is except for the clubs already mentioned.

#### MEETING, TIME, PLACE

Five of the eight girls clubs meet once every week. The three exceptions to the rule are the Sabrines, Vivs and Jawyns all of whom meet bi-monthly. Of the eight, three meet on Friday evening, two on Sunday afternoon; two on Tuesday



evening; and one on wednesday evening. All eight meet, alternately in different members' homes on the designated evenings except for the Sabrines that, like their brother club, meet at temple B'Nai Moshe in Brighton on alternate Wednesday evenings.

All but one of the boys clubs meet once a week. The exception is the Lothian club. This club meets, on the average of once a month, the time, and date being scheduled a few weeks ahead by a few of the members. Twelve meet on Friday evenings; two on Sunday evenings; and one on Wednesday evening. Here it is indicated that the majority do not meet on school nights, yet meet on the Jewish sabbath. This meeting time eliminates the temples and the Brookline center as club meeting places. Fourteen meet in different members' homes, and often alphabetically. The Falchions meet at the Temple B'Nai Moshe; the Brighton Cardinals, the only club to have its own club house, meet there. This club house was given to the club by one of the fathers two years after its inception. It is in a basement at 145 Sutherland Road, Brighton and comprises three rooms that have ping-pong tables, miniature bowling alleys, juke box etc. There appears to be a definite predominance of home meetings.

#### PURPOSES OF THE CLUBS

Primarily social organizations, were the answers indicated by three girls clubs, as a statement of their purposes. The other five reiterated the social function, but indicated



the idea of philanthropy, too. No other club purposes were suggested.

As to the boys, they all seemed to feel that their clubs had a four-fold purpose, namely athletic opportunities for their own members; social opportunities; friendship; and to have a good time. One of the boys in the Newton Royals felt that his club's purpose was also to aid the community and to help boys mature. Another from Alpha Sigma Tau felt that his club's function included cultural affairs with emphasis on a Jewish theme in the club.

#### FINANCIAL PICTURE OF THE CLUBS

First the girls clubs. Seven of the eight have some initiation fee. Two have one dollar; one, three dollars; three five dollars; and one, ten dollars. The exception is the Jawyn club that has no initiation fee at all. All eight have club dues. Two pay ten cents at each meeting; the majority, four, pay twenty-five cents at each meeting; and one pays fifteen cents. Again, differing here, are the Jawyns who require a payment of five dollars the first year, and two dollars at the beginning of each year thereafter. Throughout the clubs' existences, all prospective members have been able to pay the stated amounts. In regard to philanthropic contributions, four of the clubs admitted that they had given nothing. The other four listed the Combined Jewish Appeal, Red Cross, Red Feather, Tuberculosis, Infantile Paralysis, and Youth Alliyah



drives to which club monies had been given.

Five of the boys clubs had no initiation fee at all. All the others maintain fees ranging from the Falchions of fifteen cents to the three dollars required in the Roan club. The exception here is the Royal club about which this writer could discover relatively little. Although two club persons from the Royals were interviewed, neither of them would divulge the initiation fee and the dues, as the amounts were secret. Except for the Lothians, which club asks for money from its members when it feels it needs it, and the Royals all the others have dues' payments. These range from ten cents a meeting to the majority figure of twenty-five cents a meeting, and include the Ruliviks system of dues' payment of seven dollars at the beginning of each year. Philanthropically speaking, the Lothians admitted that they had not had the time as yet to give as a club, to aid others. The others listed Red Cross, War Bonds, Jewish National Fund, Community Chest, and the Veterans' Administration, as recipients of their club monies, and almost all in 1946 gave to the Combined Jewish Appeal. Two of the clubs considered as philanthropy, donations to other clubs for their ad books, and the purchase of raffle tickets. Perhaps the most constructive philanthropic work has been that of the Newton Royals, which club maintains a policy of giving all proceeds from raffles and dances to some worthy organization or cause. During the war, they gave a piano to



Lovell General Hospital, and parties for servicemen (wounded). They paid for a summer at camp for a needy boy in 1946 and gave to the community chest and to the Combined Jewish Appeal.

Most of the clubs gave to the Combined Jewish Appeal in 1946. These clubs were asked to give to the Combined Jewish Appeal by special speakers that approached each of the clubs individually. Much of the clubs' treasury money, especially in the boys clubs, goes to pay for ads in books of other clubs. Not too much is done in the philanthropic area by the clubs, except for the one noted in detail. The contributions were made to Jewish and to non-Jewish organizations. As in the girls clubs, the boys agreed that no one of the members has ever had difficulty in meeting the club expenses.



## CHAPTER V CONCERNING THE CLUB PROGRAMS

TYPE AND VARIETY

The programs of all eight of the girls clubs are mainly social, with each club sponsoring dances and parties. Five of the eight are engaged in some form of philanthropic work, such as Red Cross, Russian Relief, etc. Two of the clubs, Sigma Delta Kappa and Sigma Delta Gamma sponsor athletic events and maintain bowling teams. Sigma Delta Kappa used to bring gifts to the children at the Ladies' Helping Hand Home for Jewish Children and used to entertain them. This activity was not continued because of a lack of funds primarily. Of all the girls clubs, the Newton Jawyns, in terms of work for the benefit of others, has done notable work. During the war, the club members sold war stamps in theatres; in 1945 and 1946, they worked as a club at the Boston City Hospital as messenger girls on Saturdays; and they sent a box of clothing and food each month to Europe. Plans are now underway in the same club, to adopt an overseas' child as a club project. In the girls clubs, the social idea is most prevalent, with some philanthropic work being done. Little is done in the way of athletic activities. Nothing is suggested in the club programs concerning religious or cultural ideas.

The programs of the sixteen boys clubs, as has been noted, are mainly of an athletic and social nature, with en-



gagements in sports, in dances, and in small house parties. The athletics include baseball, football, and some hockey, and to a lesser extent, bowling and basketball. As to other activities, the Spartans have speakers and movies at their meetings. The Falchions print their own newspaper, have motion pictures, and indulge in track. The Ruliviks in 1946 worked for and established a scholarship fund in the memory of an alumnus killed in action, Kalman Estrach. The fund calls for twenty-five dollars in club donations each year. The prize is to be given at graduation time each year for honor in social studies. Five hundred dollars from the club is already behind the fund at the present time. The Newton Royals, as stated before, do a great deal in the philanthropic realm and donate seventy-five per cent of the proceeds from all affairs to some worthy cause. On the whole, the clubs are engaged in two main activities, social and athletic. Some athletics are omitted due to lack of equipment. As in the girls clubs, there is no Judaism, and little cultural activity.

#### PROGRAM ADDITIONS

Some of these same girls clubs interviewed, however, have admitted that they would like to see additions made to their individual club programs. For example, in only two of the clubs contacted were the girls entirely satisfied with the programs as they now exist. Some were desirous of more sports activities; one more of social events. The majority



were interested in seeing more philanthropic work done. They wanted to see more hospital and Red Cross work, and more social service work performed by their respective clubs. When these same members were asked why such had not been included in the club programming, the only reason given was that there had been apparently a lack of interest in such suggestions among the club members at large.

Most of the boys club members seemed to be satisfied with the programs as they now exist. However, the Roan club expressed a desire for bowling, ping-pong, and music. These, it appears, have not been included because a majority of the club have not been desirous of these things. The Spartans would like speakers, movies, and a coach. Lack of facilities, and interest have kept the desired projects from the existing programs. Two, the Roans and the Trojans have wanted their own club houses, but have not had the money for these as yet. The Trojan alumni however, have voted to plan for a building in the near future. Almost all are satisfied with the sufficiency of their club programs. The desire for basketball aid and other facilities has been met in the past few months, by the gym program of the Brookline Jewish Center. Prior to this, however, the Brighton Cardinals joined the Y.M.C.A. for basketball late in 1946.

#### PROGRAM PLANNING

In six of the eight girls clubs, the program planning



is done by the clubs as a whole. Two clubs have special program committees that do the actual planning. Not one of the girls clubs tried to use outside help in the planning or in the carrying out of the program. However, a few clubs have done some programming in cooperation with other clubs. The Vivs cooperated with a national fraternity for a dance, results of which were highly successful. The Sabrines did most of their programming in conjunction with their brother club, the Falchions, with fairly good results. The Curri club cooperated with Iota Phi sorority, for a party, results of which were so good that it will probably be repeated again. On the whole, cooperation in programming is not too frequent and then only in the social realm. No help has been sought, nor is an adult leader or adviser seen in the club picture.

Eleven of the sixteen boys clubs do their programming as a club. Five have special program committees that do the actual program planning. As to outside help in planning, six of the clubs interviewed used no outside aid at all, nor did these same six seem to want any advice or suggestions from any outsider. Eight of the clubs implied that when necessary, usually concerning finances, they consulted their parents. Three said that they had adult advisers. The Mohawks A.C. has a leader, and has had one for three to four years since the club's inception. He is well liked by all the boys. The Falchions have had a leader since their second year. The



original leader was a father of one of the boys. He is especially helpful, according to the boys, regarding finances and in coaching athletic teams and events. The third, the Brighton Cardinals, the only club to have its own club house, has one of the boy's fathers as an adviser. They have, in addition, an athletic coach from the Y.M.C.A., that they joined as a club. Most of the clubs did not seem to want aid. They seemed to know very little, yet resent a great deal, the idea of adult leadership. Yet, the three possessing adult leadership, seemed to like the idea. These three were Brighton clubs. Also, the leaders have not been in any of the clubs more than six to seven years.

On the other hand, more so than in the girls clubs, the boys clubs have done more in cooperative planning and carrying out of functions. In the sports' area, there is a league composed of six clubs, Royals, Ruliviks, Trojans, Roans, and Spartans and Dux for all sports competition. There are also minor leagues. Socially speaking, the Ruliviks and Royals sponsored an inter-club dance but felt that the cooperation could have been much better. Fairly successful was the brother-sister, Falchion-Sabrine combination. The Trojans also tried, once, an inter-club affair, but they did not like the joint-sponsorship and would probably not try it again. In sports, joint planning is seen quite extensively; in social affairs, this is not the case.



## CHAPTER VI GOVERNMENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE CLUBS

### CLUB CONSTITUTIONS

All eight of the girls clubs have written constitutions. All have amendment processes which differ. In each club a quorum of a set number of members is necessary before voting can take place. In four of the eight clubs, a two-thirds vote is required for amendment to the constitution; in three, a majority vote; and in the Curri club, a three-fourths vote is a requisite. All use some form of parliamentary procedure, a few very strictly, most, however, in a modified form. All eight clubs also, have some rules regarding behavior at meetings, that is, all but one club, the Jawyns. The Curri club and Sigma Delta Gamma have unwritten rules. The majority are written. These rules deal with no smoking; are prohibitive to the wearing of slacks at meetings; and concern order in the meeting. The rules are few in number and are rarely enforced in the girls clubs.

In the sixteen boys clubs, fourteen have written constitutions. Two, the Lothians and the Rangers, have no constitutions whatsoever. In all of the clubs, a quorum is required before the different amendment processes are put into operation. Twelve of the fourteen require a two-thirds vote for amendments; and the Brighton Cardinals and the Newton Royals require a three-fourths vote. These same fourteen



clubs use modified forms of parliamentary procedure. Eleven have written rules concerned with behavior in their clubs. The five other clubs have them, but these are understood, rather than written. These rules deal with no smoking and drinking; speaking out of turn, etc. In general, the meetings appear to be fairly orderly, and they take place in homes. Although behavior rules apply during the business portions of the meetings, following these, card games, smoking and such are permitted.

#### POWER OF PRESIDENT, CHECKS, ELECTIONS, RESIGNATIONS

Active participation in the girls clubs ranges from one at fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent, to one hundred per cent, at meetings. In not one of the eight clubs does the president have veto power, nor is the presidential power unlimited. The main check is by an over-ruling of a majority vote of those present. All eight have pre-determined election dates set during the year for officers. Seven of the eight clubs use closed ballots. The Sorbans generally use an open ballot, but a closed one can be requested. Again, in seven of the eight clubs, plans for the club are usually initiated from the general membership. In Sigma Delta Kappa, plans usually emit from the president. In six of the eight girls clubs no one has ever been asked to resign. However, in the Vivs a few have been asked, because the club has a rule in its constitution that states that lack of attendance at three



consecutive meetings without a valid excuse implies an enforced club resignation. The Jawyns have used this same rule also. The girls clubs seem to have a good deal of active member participation and indicate a usage of United States constitutional presidential limitations and balloting ideas. It is interesting to note that it is the Newton clubs only that have this absence rule with an enforced resignation policy.

The degree of active participation in the boys clubs ranges from fifty per cent to one hundred per cent. Most of the clubs indicate eighty to ninety-five per cent, one fifty per cent, two sixty-five per cent active member participation. In sixteen clubs, none give the president veto powers. In twelve clubs, a check on the president's power is made by a majority ruling of the club; in the other four, by a two-thirds vote. The Lothian club is unusual in that it has no president. Measures are passed by a two-thirds vote of all club members present. The elected manager of the sport in season takes charge of the meeting. Eleven have elections at set times during the year, by closed ballot; five have them by open ballot, although these same five have provisions for calling for a special closed vote. In all sixteen clubs, ideas or plans are suggested and initiated, not by the president or other officers, but rather by the members themselves. Unlike the girls clubs, only eight of the boys clubs had never asked anyone to resign from their clubs. Several reasons for



forced resignations in the other clubs have been stated, although few people have actually been suspended from the eight clubs. The Royals forced one to resign because of improper conduct outside of the club. The individual concerned was in trouble at Brookline High School and the school suggested that he resign from the club. However, he was re-instated two months later. In the Rangers, a few have been forced to resign because of failure to appear at meetings and sports events. The resignation here was carried by a two-thirds vote. Also by a two-thirds vote the Roan club forced one to resign because of his failure to pay dues, because of a lack of interest, too. The Vulcans by a two-thirds vote and by a written petition signed by ten members have forced a man to resign for improper conduct and attitude. The Mohawks have a rule that requires every member to attend each athletic event. Failure to observe this rule has eliminated some. The Eagles forced out a member because they discovered that he belonged to another similar club. In Alpha Sigma Tau, absence without a valid excuse, plus a majority vote means an enforced resignation. And in the Lothian club, "fooling around" and absence "too often" can force a resignation by a two-thirds vote. The boys clubs have a fairly high degree of active club participation with many United States constitutional provisions. The resignation policies are known to all the members and are not levied against any one individual. The



rules apply to the entire club membership and are determined by a fairly sizeable vote of the membership.

#### ADMISSIONS PROCEDURES

The general rule in the girls clubs is to have no membership committee. However, Sigma Delta Gamma and the Sabrines, unlike the others, have established membership committees. Six of the eight girls clubs have no restrictions concerning race or faith. Most are understood, not written restrictions on race and faith, namely that the individual must be white and Jewish. Particularly interesting are the other requirements of the individual clubs for membership. The Sabrines requires a four week pledge period. Before this period, a vote is taken. If four blackballs occur, then there is no pledging. After the pledge period, three blackballs on the parts of three club members constitute a prospective club member elimination. The Sorbans hold an acquaintance tea. There is requisite a majority vote of the members for an invitation to be sent out for the tea. Following the tea, three blackballs mean elimination. The Clover club eliminates on the basis of one blackball when a name is suggested and on the basis of five, following the tea. Sigma Delta Kappa has a pledge period and a "hell night". No blackballs are used, rather a majority vote for inclusion. The Vivs require a naming of five girls at the beginning of each year. If three members do not want her, she is not invited to the tea; after



the tea, one blackball signifies exclusion. In the Jawyn club, names are brought up each month until December. Then they are read at a meeting and voted upon paper. If two-thirds of the members are present, three blackballs eliminate. If all are present, then four blackballs are requisite. No reason has to be given. Also, if the prospective member had an older sister in the club, she automatically becomes a club member. In the Curri club, there is a two week discussion period. If the majority favor the candidate she is admitted and pledges. In Sigma Delta Gamma there is a tea. Three blackballs, with good reasons, eliminate the candidate. If accepted, she pledges six weeks. As indicated, the procedures are so varied, that no generalizations can be made. The blackball system, with no reasons given, seems to be dominant. The admission procedures are important in the understanding of the club picture.

The boys clubs, as a rule, have no membership committees. However, the Falchions and the Brookline Royals both have them. Eleven clubs have no restrictions regarding race or faith. These limitations are understood, for the most part, not written. Five clubs have definite limitations on both. The five are; Alpha Sigma Tau, Mohawks, Vulcans, Trojans, and Royals. As in the girls clubs, general statements regarding other requirements for admission cannot be made. The writer will again indicate particulars here, for she feels that the



admission procedure of these clubs are very important to an understanding of the clubs and their functioning. In the Royals, the membership committee reports to the club. Two blackballs or a blackball two weeks in a row by the same person results in a candidate's elimination. The pledge period here is an indefinite length of time. The Trojans eliminate on the basis of one blackball. The Vulcans on the basis of two, both without required reasons. In the Mohawk club, a name is brought up by a member. On the name only, elimination is by two blackballs. There is a minimum of two weeks pledging, and no maximum. Two blackballs omit a candidate from Alpha Sigma Tau, which person would pledge from three to eight weeks. The Lothian club requires no pledging. A name is brought up by a club member; there is a week's trial; with a two-thirds vote, the candidate is admitted to membership. The Eagles have a pledge period of indefinite time. Two blackballs eliminate a candidate before pledging. After pledging, a two-thirds is required for admittance to club membership. In the Roans, one blackball is warning. On two, the candidate is out. Anyone can try to get into the Ranger club, and can have a week's trial. There is no pledging. Elimination is by three blackballs. A three week's trial is required for admission to the Brighton Cardinals whose members each week must give the candidate a majority vote. At the end of the trial period, two blackballs without reasons



cause the non-passage of a prospective member. The Dux club requires two weeks of pledging. There is also a two week period of orientation in which time, the prospective member has to obtain the signatures of all the members active at the meetings. This system prevents any member who has not been at the meetings from blackballing the candidate. However, these signatures do not have to be given to the candidate by the members. A two-thirds vote is required to begin this orientation period. Two blackballs eliminate the candidate from membership in the Newton Royals, where there is a four week pledge period. In the Ruliviks, there is a four week pledge period during which time, four blackballs the first week, three the second week, two the third week, and one the fourth week, eliminate the candidate. The Falchions require a majority vote for a two week trial. Three blackballs make for elimination. There is a move here to raise the number of blackballs to five. The Windsor club requires a name to be brought up by a member in good standing. There is a week's probation, but no pledging. A week later a vote is taken. If two-thirds vote yes, the candidate becomes a club member.

The most rigid elimination policy seems to be that of the Trojans with the one blackball and no reason. The most complicated procedure is that of the Dux club. The most lenient are those of the newer clubs, the Lothians and the Windsors. These are friendship clubs and use these procedures



as a means of selection. Those with adult leadership have no more lenient measures than the others. And in the clubs, girls and boys, almost all expressed pride in their officers and seemed to feel that they were regarded highly outside of their clubs by non-members.



## CHAPTER VII CONCERNING AFFILIATION

ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES, EXPECTATIONS, CHOICES

In the girls area, all eight clubs saw advantages in non-affiliation. Some of the main reasons given for this were (1) that the clubs did not have to be responsible to anyone (2) that they could be on their own (3) that they liked the idea of independence and (4) that some felt that affiliation would cost too much. It is of interest that the Curri club began life as an independent sorority which became national, and which in 1946 became an independent club once again. Most of the same clubs felt that non-affiliation was not disadvantageous to them, except perhaps in that they did not meet girls from other clubs. Except for the Curri club and the Sabrines, the others had never even tried any type of affiliation and they had relatively no concept of its implications or meaning. Most of the girls thought of affiliation in terms of a national organization. Should they ever decide to affiliate, the same girls had definite ideas as to what they would expect from it. Some would want more activities and programming, guidance, knowledge of other clubs, and cooperation; and others, either did not know or did not want affiliation at all.

This writer, at one point, gave those interviewed a choice of three agencies, one of which would be selected in the event of affiliation. The three choices were, Jewish



center (local); non-sectarian agency; and a national Jewish organization.

### 3 - AFFILIATION SELECTIONS (GIRLS)

| Type                 | Number   |
|----------------------|----------|
| Local Jewish Center  | 3        |
| Non-sectarian Agency | 8        |
| National Jewish Org. | <u>4</u> |
| Total                | 15       |

The above is indicative of the preference shown in the selections. Here, the writer feels that the reasons for the indicated preferences are more important than the selections in and of themselves. Those who chose the local Jewish center did so because they felt that it would have more meaning; that they would get to know everyone. Others did not know. Because of a belief in promoting group understanding; in meeting girls of all faiths; because one club was non-sectarian; because of a desire to share ideas; and because of a non-belief in the segregation of people---eight chose the non-sectarian agency. Those who selected the national, gave no reasons except that of meeting girls from other cities. The ideas rendered here showed that, on the whole, most of the girls have never considered affiliation, and seemed to be resentful and hostile to affiliation of any kind. The idea of adult leadership was not considered here by the girls.



Fifteen of the sixteen boys clubs saw advantages in non-affiliation. They seemed to feel that as unaffiliated groups they were not required to fulfill obligations; that they could do things in their own way; that they could be independent; could learn by their own experiences; and that they would have no one to check on them, no one to make them conform. Four of the sixteen saw disadvantages in non-affiliation. The Spartans mentioned that of not having a place to meet and to go to all the time. Alpha Sigma Tau felt there would be more recognition if they were affiliated and more activities. The Royals stated that by non-affiliation they were losing the backing of a powerful organization in any large undertaking. However, all the other twelve sensed no disadvantages in non-affiliation. They felt that they were doing well as they were now, and did not want any changes. Alpha Sigma Tau, on the other hand, is now making plans to affiliate with a national fraternity, mainly for prestige purposes. Fourteen of the sixteen clubs had never tried affiliation at all and had little conception of what it would entail. The Newton Royals had been guided and attached to the Brookline Royals but had broken away four years ago. The Falchions had a sister club in the Sabrines. Both affiliations were not too constructive, according to the club members interviewed. However, in the event of affiliation, many of the interviewed had crystalized ideas as to what they would want from it. Such statements



as---cooperation; place for meetings; financial protection; athletic coaches; athletic facilities; no control or interference; desire for a gymnasium; provisions for dances; formation of more athletic leagues and more were made here. Four or five of those interviewed would not even consider the idea, however.

Again, as regards the girls, the writer has set forth a table indicating the selection, one of the three, in the event of affiliation.

#### 4 - AFFILIATION SELECTIONS (BOYS)

| Type                 | Number   |
|----------------------|----------|
| Local Jewish Center  | 11       |
| Non-sectarian Agency | 15       |
| National Jewish Org. | <u>6</u> |
| Total                | 32       |

Again the reasons for the choices are indicative of the thinking involved in the selections. It was felt, regarding the national Jewish organization, that more could be gained from it; that more power and respect was given to its members; and that it was more extensive. Concerning the local Jewish center, it was felt that the boys would have more in common; and that the use of its facilities would be good. The majority picked the non-sectarian agency because they thought



people should not discriminate; that people should have a broader outlook on life; they were against segregation; their club was non-sectarian, and they wanted to see how others lived. The comments, here, as with the girls, indicated that they had not given affiliation much thought; and that they were vehement and resentful of, for the most part, the unknown. The first choice, as in the girls clubs, was in favor of the non-sectarian agency.

#### COMMENTS REGARDING THE BROOKLINE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Some of the girls regarded the Jewish center in Brookline as an agency catering to the "younger than their set" elements. Others suggested center enlargements and the need for more activities. Some regarded it was a good thing; others that it was no good. One club, Sigma Delta Kappa did have meetings there at one time, but left because the club members did not want to pay the center membership dues. The center was noted as inconvenient for the Newtonites. Not one of the girls appeared to know very much regarding the center and confused it many times with the United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston.

The boys interviewed wanted more room and facilities, especially a gymnasium. The Royals felt that the aim of the center in starting a basketball league was to control them, and this they feared. The Trojans felt that the center did not offer them much, and that it was not well organized. They



want their own club house. Others thought that the center should be open five days per week for their age group; another wanted a swimming pool. The Eagles stated that it was a great deal better than anything yet established in the tri-community area. Many of those interviewed had never been to the center. All of the boys' comments related to the size of the place, the lack of gymnasium and athletic facilities. Again, the boys confused, in many instances, the center with the United Jewish Youth Council that was organized just prior to the opening of the Brookline Jewish Community Center (and which will be discussed in detail in Chapter IX).



## CHAPTER VIII ATTITUDE OF AND TOWARD THE SCHOOLS

The girls stated that the schools had not expressed any definite attitude toward them. However it was generally felt that the school officials did not like the clubs. A member of the Curri club said that this antagonistic idea was explained to her and to others like her when she was in a Brookline eighth grade; and a member of the Vivs stated that people had been expelled from Newton High School for pledging and that the school was against fraternities and sororities, but not against clubs. Some of the girls agreed that the knowledge from the school and from its activities prepared them for their outside club activities. On the whole, the idea seemed to prevail that the schools were not friendly to these clubs.

From the boys point of view, it appeared that the Brookline schools did not like the idea of clubs, and that it did not accept or recognize them. There is a general feeling among the Brookline boys clubs that the high school is against all clubs. The clubs stated that the school felt them to be undemocratic and felt that they had too great a power of discrimination. Newton High School forbids pledging but interferes very little in the club lives. The Brighton clubs have members usually from all three areas and felt no school attitude at all. A specific example of discrimination was stated



by the Brookline Royals. One interviewed, remarked that the Brookline High School has always been against clubs, mostly the Jewish ones, and that they have tried to get members to turn passive and to resign (that is, the school has so endeavored). According to the Brookline boys interviewed, the school felt that the clubs took time and talent away from the school. The school, according to the boys, felt that the clubs were an evil influence, in that, in some of the clubs the younger boys inherit bad habits, such as drinking and smoking and swearing. The clubs believe that the school attitude as they have experienced it, is unfair. They feel that the clubs did not take away too much time. The Windsor club felt that the school was justified in its point regarding the clubs' usage of discrimination. On the whole, the clubs resent the school and its attitudes and feel them to be unjust. Some club members believe that the school prepared them for club life. They had learned how to conduct meetings; something of parliamentary procedure; had acquired a knowledge of sports; had learned how to get along with others; and had acquired some conception of organizational methods. Fourteen of the thirty-two clubs interviewed thought that school life had not aided them in their club lives at all.



CHAPTER IX CONCERNING THE UNITED JEWISH YOUTH  
COUNCIL OF GREATER BOSTON

HISTORY OF FORMATION

The United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston was born in February of 1946. As stated in Mr. David Kahn's report of this same council it (the United Jewish Youth Council) <sup>1</sup>"was forged as an instrument to be used in harnessing and effectively channelling the efforts of greater Boston's thousands of high school Jewish youth wherever the need for such coordinated effort became necessary". The structure of the new organization was based on the club unit. The only qualification for representation on the Council was that the club have at least ten members of high school age and have a set of officers and regular membership. According to this same report again, early, the professional leaders set forth explicit council objectives, namely:

- <sup>2</sup>1. "Coordination of separate efforts of individual youth groups engaged in common undertakings.
2. Provisions of cultural and recreational programs for youth which would otherwise not be available to them.
3. Experience of self-government on a community wide scale.
4. Development, in unaffiliated young people, of an appreciation of the values inherent in recognized Jewish youth clubs.

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1 Kahn, David; UNITED JEWISH YOUTH COUNCIL OF GREATER BOSTON

2 *ibid.*



5. Fashioning an instrument capable of effecting cooperation among Jewish youth in matters of general community significance. "

The entire cost of financing the council was met by the Jewish Centers' Association, the sponsor of the United Jewish Youth Council, which functioned on a regional and city-wide level. The group included representatives from national, center, and unaffiliated groups. In the four months that it was in operation, the United Jewish Youth Council sponsored three regional educational conferences; a city-wide dramatic tournament; a series of talent auditions; and two radio shows. It also made the decision to have community organization in a high school fund raising division to cooperate with the Combined Jewish Appeal. Ninety-three clubs were in the council; thirty-six were from the Brookline, Brighton and Newton areas. This report added that "not much thought was given to the types of programs in which the council engaged". In Brookline, the Youth Council preceded the organization of the Brookline Jewish Community Center, and the regional council of the Brookline, Brighton and Newton and Cambridge areas, aided the executive director of this same center and acted as a "sounding board" regarding the needs of youth in these areas.

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3 Kahn, David; UNITED JEWISH YOUTH COUNCIL OF GREATER BOSTON



### CLUB PARTICIPATION IN THE COUNCIL

The girls clubs were divided half and half; that is, four were members of the council, four were not; and many had never heard of it. Of the four that were members, three of the four had appointed, not elected their representatives to the council. The four that joined gave general, vague reasons for membership, such as to meet other clubs, find out more about it, etc. Many did not know why they had joined.

Thirteen of the sixteen boys clubs had joined. Of the thirteen, ten had elected, three had appointed their delegates. They had joined for various reasons. Some did not know; others, because the other clubs had, or because they felt that they should support it. Some wanted to find out about its benefits, and what it was all about. Some thought that it would be a means of finding out about the coming Jewish center; and some felt that they should take part in such a large organization. In the Brighton clubs, there was again a good deal of confusion regarding the United Jewish Youth Council and the Brookline Jewish Community Center.

### ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES, COMMENTS

The only advantage seen by a few of the girls from this membership, was that of meeting many people. The others either did not know, or did not see any advantages. The disadvantages were that of a wasting of time principally. The Sabrines, however, felt that the decision in the play contest



against their club had been most unfair. They had lost out in the dramatic tournament with their brother club. As to the club interest in the council, the girls, on the whole, were disinterested and apathetic. Only one girls club, Sigma Delta Kappa, was desirous of having it function again in the future.

Very few advantages from joining were seen in the boys clubs. Some were pleased about the wide contacts made; the promotion of club understanding, and the accomplishment of some things for them. The others found no advantages. Some feared this loose affiliation. Others felt that the organization was good at first, but that nothing had resulted. Most of those interviewed, admitted that neither they nor their clubs were interested in it, and that most of them were indifferent toward it. The exception there was Alpha Sigma Tau, which club wanted to have the United Jewish Youth Council continue.

In both the boys and girls clubs, there seemed to have been an initial interest in the organization. Most, however, had become indifferent toward it, and their clubs cared and knew less and less about its functions and events. The two requests for a continuation of the council came from the Brighton area. At the time of this writing, the United Jewish Youth Council is still non-functioning, and is in the process of being re-organized on the professional level. Little can be concluded from it, as it had only four months



in operation. However, through it, each of the clubs in the United Jewish Youth Council was contacted in the Combined Jewish Appeal campaign in the fall of 1946 and each contributed to it.



## CHAPTER X CLUBS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO COMMUNITY AND TO JEWRY

### DESCRIPTION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN BROOKLINE

In Chapter II of this thesis, the three-town areas were discussed briefly. The area of Brookline in which the majority of the clubs interviewed are located, received the most attention. Here again, the discussion regarding the existing recreational facilities, is concerned primarily with those in the town of Brookline. The total acreage of park and recreational space in the town of Brookline is about forty-seven per cent of acceptable standards. In the town, there are practically no facilities for volleyball, handball, paddle tennis, football, softball, etc., and there are no outdoor pools. In addition, there are no facilities for nature study, camping, and water sports. The program is especially lacking in activities for girls and women. These facts were culled from a study of Brookline done in 1944. This same report recommended the establishment and development of seven indoor recreational centers and the utilization of facilities of public schools for indoor recreation. Actually the report states that the playgrounds fall way below accepted standards and points out the fact that there is but one play field in Brookline. This survey indicated a deficiency of 395 acres, fifty-three per cent of the total acreage; play-



ground deficiency, twenty-nine per cent; and playfield deficiency, ninety per cent. Also indicated was the fact that the existing playgrounds were not well equipped. In brief, the report stated that Brookline was below acceptable standards in total acreage, size, number and types of individual play areas, that provisions of facilities were necessary for a <sup>1</sup>"well founded, diversified program of recreation", that a program should be developed that would be flexible, one that would provide for girls and for passive and cultural recreation; that there should be more than one center to serve everyone; and that all this should be construed to <sup>2</sup>"develop recreation for youth, for they are in need of some form of relaxation and recreation if to successfully cope with the realities of modern life".

#### AREA PLAYGROUNDS

The girls clubs make no use of the area playgrounds at all. Therefore, in regard to this general question, only the boys clubs will be considered. In order of preference, in terms of that used the most frequently, Cleveland Circle, Columbia, Griggs and Dean playgrounds were rated, with Cypress, Newton Center, and Lawrence school playgrounds being used infrequently. These playgrounds are used by the boys

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<sup>1</sup> National Recreation Association, New York, Long Range Recreational Plan (Brookline)

<sup>2</sup> ibid.



clubs during the various sport seasons, and as often then, as the clubs can get them. The boys who use these playgrounds have definite criticisms of them. Many of the Brookline boys questioned the existing law that forbids ball playing on Sunday before 1:00 P.M. Others in the clubs felt that there was a lack of equipment; that the grounds were usually overcrowded; that there was too little time in which to play; that the waiting for playing time was too long; that the playgrounds were not large enough; that there were no lockers; and finally, that they were ill-kept. The general impression regarding the playgrounds seemed to be that the boys believed that the playgrounds used were lacking in facilities and in equipment. The largest in the three-town area, and the playground used the most extensively was Cleveland Circle. The exception to the destructive criticisms were those concerning the Newton Center playground. Those using it, designated it as a good playing area. Almost all the clubs would use private facilities preferably if there were no fee involved in their use. The idea seemed to prevail that any betterment of existing playground facilities and equipment would aid the clubs immeasurably.

#### COMMUNITY AND INDIVIDUAL SERVICE; JEWRY

Six of the eight girls clubs, had never acted upon or even discussed community, national or other social problems. The Jawyn club had considered and done some hospital work; Sigma Delta Gamma had engaged in Russian war relief work.



However, there was no real club discussion on any important social problem in the club. In these same clubs, the only time specifically Jewish problems were considered was when the group gave a financial contribution to some organization, e.g. the Combined Jewish Appeal. A few gave to Youth Alliyah. However, for the most part, nothing in this area has been recognized or dealt with by the girls clubs.

Eleven of the sixteen boys clubs had never discussed or acted upon community, national, or other social problems. On the other hand, the Dux club helped in the war bond drive; the Brighton Cardinals signed the petition and obtained names for the Brookline Jewish Community Center as did the Spartans and Eagles; and the Newton Royals did some USO work. Ninety-eight per cent of the clubs considered Jewry only when they gave financial contributions, i.e., again, to the Combined Jewish Appeal in 1946. This picture indicates lack of community, local, and national awareness of situations and problems either for discussion or for action in the clubs themselves. There is also lack of interest in Jewry, both here in the United States and in other parts of the world in these same clubs.



## CHAPTER XI CONCERNING IDEAS OF PARENTS AND CHARTER MEMBERS

### PARENTS

#### 1. General Comments

On the basis of the proportion of female to male clubs, twelve parents were selected for purposes of interviewing. Some of the parents were those from the older, some from the newer clubs. Most of the parents interviewed were located in Brookline, because the greater part of the survey concentrated on the Brookline clubs. The parent questionnaire was brief in content. Of the parents interviewed, only one parent (mother) agreed to see the writer. The others would answer a few queries over the telephone only, and gave varied excuses so as not to see the writer. In toto, twelve parents were selected, that is a number corresponding to approximately one-half the number of clubs covered in the survey itself.

#### 2. Ideas Concerning Clubs

Eleven of the twelve parents felt that the offspring in question had benefited in some way from membership in a club. There was one exception; namely one parent from the Dux club, who disagreed. She had not approved of the clubs from the beginning, because of the use of power of discrimination inherent in most of the clubs. However, the others felt that these clubs had given to their children responsibility; companionship; a meeting of new friends; leadership



outlets and training; etc. Of these same twelve parents, six saw some disadvantages from club memberships, six did not. As stated before, the parent in the Dux club was against the power of discrimination employed by the club members. Others believed that some of the clubs were too social; that younger boys grew up too soon socially; that they lacked adult leadership; and, in one case, that being president, meant time taken away from school studies. On the other hand, none of the parents interviewed, participated in the functions or decisions of the individual clubs. Indirectly, suggestions come from the parents. Three of the parents stated that they did not care where the clubs met. Two thought that the temples were good meeting places because of the fact that the children could be by themselves and also because not all the homes were adaptable to club meetings. One parent selected a local Jewish center as a meeting place, for she felt that the clubs should have proper guidance and adult leadership. The other six selected as meeting places, the various parents' homes because they felt that the children were, on the whole, well-behaved and could also then receive some supervision.

Again, six parents felt that the clubs should remain independent, unaffiliated clubs as they now are. In this belief, the parents thought that the children did not like parental interference. Some felt that the clubs would lose their identities if they did affiliate; others felt that the



members were old enough to say what they wanted for themselves. A few others said that they had considered the unaffiliated club a good idea but that they had given the idea little thought. Of the remaining six, two did not know what they preferred. Half of the remaining four parents selected a national non-sectarian agency and half a local Jewish center with which organizations they would like the clubs to affiliate. The factor stressed here in regard to affiliation, was the necessity for guidance.

In regard to programs, seven of the twelve did not want to see the inclusion of any further activities in the already existing programs. School work and a feeling of adequacy were the main reasons for this statement. Three of the parents did not answer this query. Two others felt that there was a need for leadership and guidance and another wanted to see the inclusion of educational ideas such as forums etc. Seven of the twelve believed that there should not be more "Jewish content" in the clubs. Some felt that the children received it in other ways; others felt that the groups were not organized for this purpose and that the introduction of education would split a club in two. Most of the parents, presented no reasons for their statements. Three, however, wanted to see the inclusion of Jewish history and Jewish literature, although they admitted that the boys would probably reject it. Regarding the question of an adult club ad-



viser, opinions differed again. One parent said nothing. Of the other eleven, four were against an adviser because they felt that an adviser was not necessary; that the clubs had progressed well by themselves, and that it was better for the clubs to be on their own. Seven were in favor of having a leader, one properly trained and acceptable to the group, and one who could advise, guide and widen the horizons of the group members. In general, there was very little clear thinking concerning the adviser and his role.

As stated before, most of the parents did not want the writer to come to see them. The general impression received by this writer was that the mothers interviewed knew very little of their childrens' leisure time activities. The advantages of the clubs noted by the parents were primarily those in the social realm. The majority were against affiliation, yet a majority wanted adult leadership. The parental interest seemed to be superficial; very few parents appeared to be deeply interested in the clubs their offspring attended.

#### CHARTER MEMBERS

##### 1. General Comments

Charter members of clubs six or more years old only were selected, to ensure the fact that those interviewed were no longer of the same element in the clubs at the present time. In toto, eleven charter members were selected. Most of the interviewing was accomplished by means of the telephone, for



the difficulty was great in tracking the charter members and in setting an interview date and time.

#### 5 - ELEVEN OLDEST CLUBS IN THE THREE AREAS

| Name        | Founding Year | Present Age |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Trojans     | 1931          | 16          |
| Ruliviks    | 1932          | 15          |
| Roans       | 1934          | 13          |
| Dux         | 1935          | 12          |
| Royals      | 1935          | 12          |
| Curri       | 1937          | 10          |
| Clover      | 1937          | 10          |
| Sigma Delta |               |             |
| Gamma       | 1939          | 8           |
| Mohawk      | 1939          | 8           |
| Spartans    | 1941          | 6           |
| Falchions   | 1941          | 6           |

The preceding list, indicates the oldest clubs in existence in the area. The writer discovered many discrepancies in terms of the founding dates of the clubs in conflicting remarks of charter members and the present club members.

#### 2. Ideas Concerning Clubs

All the charter members contacted were completely inactive in the clubs today. Some did get together for yearly functions. The one exception, was a Falchion member, who was still active in the club as a member. All agreed that there had been definite advantages from membership in a respective club. Friendship; a chance to participate in organized sports; social contacts; experience in organizational work; cooperation; sportsmanship; and a knowledge of parliamentary proce-



dures were all listed on the asset side. Seven of the eleven charter members saw no disadvantages, but four did. These four felt that the clubs took up a great deal of one's time; and that they were too restrictive. Most of these clubs, according to the charter members, began as sports clubs with some social aspects. The three girls clubs began as social clubs. Many began in the grade schools. Some grew in opposition to already existing clubs. Seven of the eleven felt that there was no particular school attitude toward the clubs at the time of their formation. Four believed, on the other hand, that the school was against clubs in general, and in Brookline, that this antagonism was directed against all sororities. One felt that the school was against fraternities because they were social, but not against the clubs because they were primarily athletic. Of these same four, two believed that this attitude had not changed; while the other two did not know, and seven either did not know or said nothing.

When asked questions regarding meeting places for the clubs only one charter member did not care where the club met. Of the other ten, three wanted their own club house. These three thought the clubs were too much of a bother in the homes and that they could use a club house all the time and have the same place for meetings every week. Four chose a center. They felt that there would then be no hardships worked at



home; there would be more freedom; a more central meeting place; and that they would not dirty people's homes. Three, on the other hand, chose members' homes mainly because they thought it was the easiest way of meeting. Of these same eleven, only one thought that the club would be better if affiliated. The others felt that the clubs were most beneficial as independent, unaffiliated groups. The reasons given were that the clubs could do more of what they wanted and when, and would not have to report or account to others; that they seem to get along well by themselves; that they build up on their own leadership; that if they were to become affiliated it would mean subservience; that they have been successful as independent clubs in the past; and that they are more "exclusive" as independent clubs. Five believed that no more should be included in the club programs. The other six wanted to see the inclusion of lecturers, music, more charitable work, hospital work, athletics, plays, forums, etc. The Trojans specifically want to see the building of their own club house. This house they claim, would give the club some assurance of not dying out, for with a house, the club would have to take in new people each year. However, eight of the eleven clubs, in regard to programming did not want to see more Jewish content. They felt that their clubs were non-sectarian and that the teen-agers received enough religion in their own homes and in their temples. Three suggested forums on anti-semitism, speakers,



history, etc.

As to the entrance requirements, five of the charter members wanted to see changes made. More blackballs in proportion to the increased number of members was suggested, as were membership committees. Also mentioned, were opportunities for outsiders to prove themselves. On the other hand, six did not want to see such changes put into effect. They stated that the clubs had proven successful in the past and that it was better to have fewer members, who worked well together. They also felt that there had to be some means of discrimination. All agreed that there should be no exclusion policy regarding economic status. Eight believed that there should be no restriction regarding race or faith; three disagreed because they believed that the limitations would make the fellows a closer-knit unit. Those against limitations stated that they thought that the members should learn how to get along with everyone; that they should show no such discrimination; and that they should learn democracy. Three of these same eleven clubs, believed that the clubs would not benefit from adult leadership. They believed that the clubs could derive more benefit from free use of the clubs own member leaders. They believed that there might result parental interference and that the club member leaders were sufficient. The remainder however, thought that clubs always needed a guiding hand, (coaching) and that the "right" person could aid these



clubs immeasurably.

On the whole, the charter members thought the clubs had functioned admirably. Yet, since their own membership days, none have participated in club functions. All saw advantages in club membership; most preferred them to remain as unaffiliated clubs; and a majority did not want to see the inclusion of further activities in the club programs. The majority were not in favor of Jewish content; and most of the charter members preferred a liberalized admission procedure in terms of the clubs' entrance requirements.



## CHAPTER XII CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

In Chapter I of this thesis, the scope, purpose, method and initial questions posed by the writer were clearly stated. In Chapters II, III, and IV, a brief description of the communities involved was set down as well as a general picture of the club members and the clubs themselves. Following this, in Chapters V, VI, VII and VIII, the writer delved into the programs, the government and structure, questions regarding affiliation and the Brookline Jewish Community Center, and the club attitudes toward community and Jewry. Then, in Chapters IX and X, the writer presented the school attitude, as seen by the various clubs, and the history and relation of the clubs to the United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston. Finally, in Chapter XI, the writer considered the remarks and answers to queries on the parts of the parents and charter members.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS POSED BY THE WRITER

The writer will comment directly upon the questions posed at the outset of this thesis in a very brief manner. The services rendered by these clubs seem to be satisfactory to the members interviewed, on the whole, as has been indicated by the interest and in the perpetuation of these clubs. The programs are not varied to any great extent, but usually include the total membership. The advantages and disadvantages of affili-



ation and non-affiliation were pointed out. With non-affiliation the more advantageous according to the club viewpoints. These same clubs are meeting the needs of many of the members, to some extent; for were this not true at all, the clubs would not exist. The president in each of the clubs had no veto power; there is some measure of democratic principles, although the blackball system minus valid reasoning cannot be classified, by this writer, as such. Other than the social and sports ideas, these clubs seem to have no definite purposes in their perpetuation. Parents and charter members know almost nothing about these clubs and participate even less. The leadership, except for three clubs, is, from the group members themselves. This leadership, from the club point of view, is beneficial to the clubs, not so to the community or to other groups, according to this writer. Again, the school and parental indifference, plus lack of equipment and trained adult leadership are factors in the community that do much to promote the continued development and existence of these clubs. The establishment of the United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston, moreover, effected no change in these same groups, that have remained negativistic to such undertakings. The schools, this writer believes, have, in the past, aided in the development of the clubs by their antagonistic attitude towards the clubs, particularly at the time of their origination. In addition, these same clubs have shown little, except monetary



responsibility to local Jewry. Jewry as a whole has been neglected by these clubs.

#### WRITER'S OWN REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of deficiencies in the club programs, as indicated above, it is obvious that the lack of good trained adult leadership has been felt. The writer thinks that such leadership would stimulate and encourage program variety, cooperation, guidance, etc. The writer here assumes that the clubs would be accepting of adult leadership and that such leaders could be found. Because these are friendship groups, this writer feels that the groups should have some means of candidate elimination. However, she also believes that in a great many of the clubs there is too great a power of discrimination--that, blackball minus reasoning is not a valid elimination process; and that in terms of practicing democracy, these policies should be liberalized. The writer realizes that those interviewed had no knowledge of affiliation and what it would mean, and that they were generally hostile to and fearful of the unknown here. There was almost a complete rejection of adult leadership by all except three clubs that had adult leadership (not trained). To the writer, this deficiency was well seen in the lack of direction and movement, and in the repetition of the self-same patterns, year after year.

In regard to the Brookline Jewish Community Center, the comments were realistic regarding the limited facilities. How-



ever, most of those interviewed had never been to the center; most of the clubs meet on Friday evenings which eliminates the center as a possible meeting place--all of which indicates, among other things, that there is a definite lack of and need for the building up of community interest in the center. This writer also believes that most of those interviewed felt that the schools were against them; and in this attitude many of the club members implied the existence of anti-semitic feelings towards the clubs, on the part of the schools. The writer has no objective check on this conclusion. Many of the professionals with whom this writer has talked, have felt that the United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston was desired by the unaffiliated clubs. On the other hand, this writer finds little validity for that assumption, as only two of the twenty-odd clubs wanted it to continue. Some clubs were against the United Jewish Youth Council; others knew little about it. It was in operation for only four months. These factors should be considered in any reorganization of the United Jewish Youth Council. As indicated by the contributions of a large majority of the clubs to the Combined Jewish Appeal, and by their participation in the campaign in 1946, there is evidence that personal guidance to each club individually can realize constructive results. This writer believes that this could be developed much further in regard to interest in the community, Jewry, etc., through properly trained leaders. The parents



indicated to the writer little or no knowledge of their children's activities. Moreover, the charter members answered queries regarding the clubs when they knew very little that occurred in the clubs today. As the parents had said, likewise the charter members agreed that an adult adviser would be of some advantage, yet, at the same time, they preferred the clubs to be independent and to be run by their own group members.

However, this writer believes that in terms of group work philosophy, these clubs have provided a means for many of the teen-agers to learn how to get along with others. It is also probable that these groups meet such needs as the desire for a group feeling. These clubs are examples of a need for recognition on the parts of the members of this age group. The clubs indicate a need for movement in terms of sports events, social affairs, etc. on the part of the teenager. Psychologically speaking, in this teen-age group where sex desires become so paramount, these clubs provide a good means of sublimation. Again, in this same age group, one sees the social phase of recreation; the need to conform to a pattern; and the need for recreational programming and something to do. The leader rejection may well be due, to a great extent, to the rejection of the parent so characteristic of this developmental phase of the teenager.

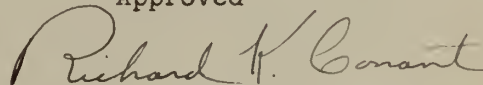
Based on the facts and conclusions, this writer would



like to suggest certain recommendations. First, this writer would set forth the possibility of the establishment of an extension program with sufficient funds, with a trained field, group worker. This would imply a training course for prospective adult leaders; the establishment of programs to meet club needs, guidance, etc. Second, this author would suggest that a program for the purpose of parent-education be maintained in the tri-community area. This could be realized in connection with the over-all extension program. Third, this writer would recommend that the various agencies in the stated areas, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Boy Scouts, Zionist Youth Commission and B'Nai Brith Youth, cooperate regarding this total problem of recreational facilities and unaffiliated clubs. And, finally, since the temples do recreational work, this writer would suggest that there be joint planning that would reach and meet the needs of the twenty-odd unaffiliated clubs high-lighted in this thesis.

THE END

Approved



Richard K. Conant, Dean



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### INTERVIEWS

1. Mr. David Kahn, Jewish Centers' Association, Boston, Massachusetts
2. Mr. Alan F. Klein, Executive Director, Brookline Jewish Community Center, Brookline, Massachusetts



APPENDIX  
NAMES OF PARENTS INTERVIEWED (CLUBS)

|     |                 |                   |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1.  | Mrs. Kimball    | Curri             |
| 2.  | Mrs. Blume      | Windsor           |
| 3.  | Mrs. Lipsky     | Dux               |
| 4.  | Mrs. Wolk       | Roan              |
| 5.  | Mrs. Leavitt    | Royal             |
| 6.  | Mrs. Waltch     | Ruliviks          |
| 7.  | Mrs. Dinsfriend | Alpha Sigma Tau   |
| 8.  | Mrs. Fanger     | Lothian           |
| 9.  | Mrs. Fruit      | Eagles            |
| 10. | Mrs. Carver     | Sigma Delta Kappa |
| 11. | Mrs. Appel      | Trojans           |
| 12. | Mrs. Swartz     | Vulcans           |

NAMES OF CHARTER MEMBERS INTERVIEWED (CLUBS)

|     |                  |                   |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| 1.  | David Stone      | Dux               |
| 2.  | Lila Kahn        | Clover            |
| 3.  | Lloyd Berman     | Trojans           |
| 4.  | Evelyn Gorfinkle | Curri             |
| 5.  | Fay Yoffa        | Sigma Delta Gamma |
| 6.  | Jim Burnes       | Roan              |
| 7.  | Evan Newhoff     | Falchions         |
| 8.  | Arnold Zieff     | Ruliviks          |
| 9.  | Irwin Godin      | Royals            |
| 10. | Freddy Sternberg | Mohawk            |
| 11. | Irwin Davlin     | Spartans          |



NAMES OF CLUB MEMBERS INTERVIEWED (CLUBS)

BOYS

Windsor

1. David Blume
2. Richard Brody

Rangers

17. Henry Shulman
18. Eli Young

Falchion

3. Robert Rodman
4. Leslie Levison

Alpha Sigma Tau

19. Jack Dinsfriend
20. Jerry Gluck

Roan

5. William Wolk
6. Roger Saunders

Eagles

21. Leon Markoff
22. Paul Fruit

Mohawk, A.C.

7. Gerald Luff
8. Harold Goldberg

Spartans

23. Alan Kimler
24. Frederick Weisman

Vulcan

9. David Swartz
10. Joseph Ramin

Brighton Cardinals

25. Leon Kovitz
26. Richard Schwartz

Royals

11. Richard Leavitt
12. Morton Weintrob

Dux

27. Robert Rossman
28. Merrit Lipsky

Newton Royals

13. Arthur Friedman
14. High Rogovin

Trojans

29. Sheldon Appel
30. Howard Allen

Ruliviks

15. Mark Waltch
16. Robert Silver

Lothian

31. Stanley Cohen
32. Jerry Fanger



NAMES OF CLUB MEMBERS INTERVIEWED (CLUBS)

GIRLS

Sabrones

1. Irene Zimmerman

Curri

2. Marjorie Kimball
3. Joan Rosenfield

Sorbans

4. Muriel Brown
5. Roma Kagan

Clover

6. Patricia Reinherz
7. Eleanor Frumkin

Sigma Delta Kappa

8. Ronnie Goldman
9. June Carver

Jawyns

10. Esther Rotenberg
11. Harriet Gainsboro

Sigma Delta Gamma

12. Roberta Bornstein
13. Sylvia Shapiro

Vivs

14. Gilda Pearlman
15. Johanna Sandman





February, 1947  
File: Youth Councils

*For the Executive  
For the Group Work Supervisor*

## **United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston**

*This is an account of four months experience with a city-wide Youth Council in a large metropolitan area, describing both the problems met and the horizons envisioned. Since this paper was written the Jewish Centers Association, of which Mr. Kahn\* served as Assistant Director, has given way to a broader type of organization called the Greater Boston Council of Jewish Centers. The new Council, aided by the National Jewish Welfare Board, is presently engaged in a review of the United Jewish Youth Council structure, program, sponsorship, and direction, with the aim of strengthening it in its achievement of the objectives described in the last paragraph of this article.*

"It is early June of 1946—four months since a weak squall and an anxious, vigorous spanking announced to a skeptical gathering of family and friends that the United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston had been born. The child's relatives had suffered many fears and misgivings during the pre-natal period. Some felt that the infant might be weak and short-lived; others thought it might be still-born. In fact, it might be said that this skepticism had a dangerously demoralizing effect on the child's parents—the Jewish Centers Association of Greater Boston.

"But it is now June 1946, and the four months of life have been, for the United Jewish Youth Council, more than just a struggle for existence; they have been a demonstration of its reason for existence.

"The United Jewish Youth Council was forged as an instrument to be used in harnessing and effectively channeling the efforts of Greater Boston's thousands of high school Jewish youth whenever the need for such coordinated effort became necessary. It was forged as the next logical link in the chain to bind Jewish youth to the World Jewish

Community—a chain which, through the expert handling of professional educators, social workers and spiritual leaders, is gradually maneuvering Jewish youth toward an appreciation of Jewish social values; a chain which is moving Jewish youth toward a constructive, positive Jewish living in harmony with itself and the peoples of the world. As to what channels or projects would be used to attain these objectives, the power of determination was to rest with the Council. It was, however, a power to be tempered by a set of controls from above, vested in an adult advisory committee of lay and professional people. Though superficially this could seem a thwarting of the democratic method, actually it was not intended to be that at all.

"The entire structure of the United Jewish Youth Council was predicated upon the club unit. It was intended that this Council should be representative of as many high school age clubs as possible, regardless of local or national, institutional or organizational affiliation. In fact, the only qualifications for representation were that the club comprise at least ten members of high school age, have a regular set of officers and regular meetings.

"A limited survey, the first step in planning, disclosed that Greater Boston had at least 150 Jewish boys and girls clubs in the 14-18 age range. Because at least two-thirds of these clubs were already affiliated with either a Jewish Community Center or a national Jewish youth group, a series of individual preliminary consultations took place between the writer and the professional directors of the youth-serving organizations. The purpose of these conferences was two fold: first, to get the professional's appraisal of the proposed Council's value, particularly in relation to his own youth program; secondly, to get commitment of support for the launching of the program.

"The responses elicited during these private consultations emphasized the positive values of a city-wide Jewish youth council and confirmed the con-

\*Submitted by David Kahn, at present on the staff of the Combined Jewish Appeal of Greater Boston.

victions of the Jewish Centers Association that it was heading in the right direction in motivating such a council. During these conferences, the backing of the professionals was assured.

"When everybody concerned had established a speaking acquaintance with the matter at hand, the time was ripe for a meeting with the entire group of professionals. At these meetings the embryo began to take form. And at this formative period all sorts of fears and misgivings became apparent: would the several youth-serving organizations be accorded equal sponsorship; would the Council duplicate programs already in existence; would the energies of youth leaders be dissipated to the detriment of existing youth programs; would the Council presume to be an official voice of Jewish youth. Although many of these doubts were translated into attitudes of skepticism concerning the practicability of the Council itself, they mirrored a basic concern for the welfare of the programs of the individual youth agencies. It was a somewhat paradoxical situation where, on one hand, the values of the Council were proclaimed and on the other hand, they were being denied expression.

"But the embryo was there; and the professionals were committed to bring into the world a healthy infant. During these initial meetings of professional leaders, the following explicit Council objectives were shaped:

1. The coordination of the separate efforts of individual youth groups that were engaged in common undertakings.
2. The provision of cultural and recreational programs for youth which would otherwise not be available to them.
3. The experience of self-government on a community-wide scale.
4. The development in unaffiliated young people of an appreciation of the values inherent in organized Jewish youth clubs.
5. The fashioning of an instrument capable of effecting cooperation among Jewish youth in matters of general community significance.

"There was, at all times, a sixth objective, not formally stated but unquestionably understood: the development of Council programs of such a nature as to reflect increasing maturity in the content and significance of the club activities.

"Even a cursory examination of the formally stated objectives indicates that great care was ex-

ercised to guarantee that the United Jewish Youth Council activities would be completely supplementary to the already youth-serving agencies.

"It is important to note that the aforementioned concern with their own youth groups enjoyed a natural priority throughout all of the thinking and planning of the professionals. To wit, it was agreed that the directors of the major youth-serving organizations (who were doing the initial planning) should constitute themselves as a permanent committee to be known officially as the Sponsoring Committee of Professional Directors; that this Sponsoring Committee invest itself with the power to veto a Council decision where it was deemed advisable. In the eyes of the professionals this measure was a protective device to (1) prevent the Council from engaging in an activity which would be contrary to the policy of any constituent youth organization (2) prevent the Council from engaging in activity not in line with the objectives set forth for the Council. In the case of some professionals, this last provision was a *sine qua non* of their participation.

"At this point, then, the Sponsoring Committee of Professional Directors had established the following areas of agreement: (1) the need for a city-wide Jewish Youth Council, (2) the objectives of such a Council, (3) a control principle to safeguard the interests of their constituent youth organizations. The Committee was ready to proceed with operational steps.

### ***Budget Questions Solved***

"There was established a policy of representation without taxation. This meant that equal sponsorship of the Council would be credited to each constituent youth organization, but that the entire cost of financing the Council would be borne by the Jewish Centers Association. This was probably a natural conclusion inasmuch as the budgets of the constituent groups had not anticipated such a Council development. Furthermore, the professional Sponsoring Committee reserved the right to approve the total budget to be allocated by the Jewish Centers Association to the Council and also to approve expenditures. This latter, in reality, constituted another control over the activities of the Council.

"Another important agreement reached at these preliminary meetings was concerned with the mechanics of the Council. The following description of the Council's present structure conforms to the specifications originally set up.





"The thirteen communities of Greater Boston over which the Council's membership is spread are divided into three main sections. These are known as Regions I, II and III and represent the natural geographic groupings of these communities. In each region there is set up a Regional Council. Every club which meets in a particular region may send one delegate to its respective Regional Council, which meets bi-weekly.

"Sitting as an executive committee to tie the Regional Councils together is a body known as the City-Wide Planning Board. This group comprises five delegates elected from each of the three Regional Councils, making a total of fifteen members. The role of the City-Wide Planning Board is essentially what its name implies. It is responsible for centralized planning of projects which are intended for all the clubs of the Council *throughout the city*. However, to check the evils of over-centralization, a strategic balance of power is maintained by the use of general mail referendum to all clubs on issues which are approved by more than half but less than two-thirds of the City-Wide Planning Board members present. Furthermore, it is not binding upon any club to participate in programs voted by the City-Wide Planning Board.

"The Regional Councils, on the other hand, are privileged to engage in programs designed exclusively for the clubs in their own geographic region. Initiative and planning are, therefore, not restricted to a chosen few.

"The United Jewish Youth Council thus functions simultaneously on a regional level and a city-wide level. The usual type of committee structure pertains both to the regional councils and the City-Wide Planning Board.

"The professionals had spent three months in planning. They had agreed on matters of policy and structure. But it had been a detached kind of planning. Youth had yet to be consulted. The sponsoring committee was ready to submit the results of its three-month exploration to the analysis, questions and possible amendments of youth. On the budget control and program control principles, however, the committee was adamant. These could not be subject to amendment. But it was incumbent upon the committee to interpret the reasons for such policies to the satisfaction of youth.

"To test the deliberations of the sponsoring committee, a group of thirty high school boys and girls was invited to meet with the professionals. They constituted a carefully selected cross-section of Greater Boston youth. They came from all three

sections of the city; there were representatives from the constituent youth organizations; there were young people from clubs unaffiliated with any of these groups.

"This cross-section of youth held two meetings together with the sponsoring committee of professional directors in which all of the foregoing plans and policies were presented. During the first meeting, the time was chiefly occupied with interpreting and clarifying the purposes for which and the methods by which a city-wide Jewish youth council might be organized. There was a two week interval between the first and second meeting. The letter calling the second meeting included a list of nine questions designed to stimulate some advance thought on matters of policy and technique.

### **Youth Accept Proposal**

"At the second meeting there was spirited discussion. There were some differences of opinion as to the method of representation. There was some resistance displayed against the control principles laid down by the professionals. However, the group was made to understand that many clubs were governed by institutional and national organization policies which could not be abridged. Furthermore, there were sincere assurances that control would be very discreetly exercised. This second meeting witnessed the acceptance by this youth group of the Council idea, its purposes and its methods of organization.

"This cross-section group, called together as a sounding board, had served its purpose and was thereupon dissolved.

"A question-answer sheet was mimeographed containing all the pertinent information about the proposed council which had thus far been accepted. This information, together with an explanatory letter, was sent to all club presidents in Greater Boston. The letter contained an invitation to a mass presidents' meeting two weeks later. The clubs which received invitations were affiliated with the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, the New England Council of Young Judea, Boston Y.M.H.A., Hecht House, Young Israel, Quincy Jewish Community Center, Chelsea Y.M.H.A., various synagogues and temples (some of the clubs invited later became connected with the newly formed Brookline Jewish Community Center). Fully one-third of the clubs invited had no Jewish organizational or institutional ties and met in homes, schools, etc.

"Although the city-wide council was to be based on club representation, it was considered advisable

to secure the backing of already existing organizational or Center Club Councils. To this end, such local presidents were apprised of the city-wide Council plan and were urged to place this matter upon the agendas of their next local Council meeting. It was further suggested that some member of the sponsoring committee of professionals be invited to discuss the new development. This tactic was followed with the result that local councils recommended to their constituent clubs that they participate in the coming mass presidents' meeting.

"At the meeting of club presidents, which drew an excellent attendance, the needs and objectives of a city-wide youth council were once again presented and explained. Methods of organization were outlined. Sample programs were enumerated in which the Council might engage. Opportunity for discussion was provided. The club presidents went on record as favoring and backing the development of a United Jewish Youth Council of Greater Boston.

"Before the meeting adjourned, instructions were given on time and place of the first Regional Council meeting. A deadline was set for clubs to officially name their Council representatives. A few days afterwards (all presidents received minutes of the mass presidents' meeting together with a set of instructions for immediate next steps. Form cards, self-addressed, were enclosed for the filing of official delegates' names with the Jewish Centers Association office which was serving as headquarters.

"Because the first Regional Council meetings were scheduled for the first part of February, which was rather late in the club season, there was general feeling that the first meetings of the Regional Councils should not be concerned with problems of organization to the exclusion of program. There was a fear that the season might end without any demonstration of the actual usefulness of the Council.

"Accordingly, prior to the adjournment of the mass presidents' meeting, a committee of presidents was selected to draw up program recommendations to be submitted to each Regional Council meeting. This committee also planned the procedure which the first Regional Council meetings should follow. Several committee members offered to assist with registration and general administration meetings.

"Since each Regional Council meeting was held on a different night of the week, it was possible for the writer, who was over-all director of the project, to attend all the meetings. In each case, the first meeting was taken up with brief introductory re-

marks concerning the purposes of the Council and a description of its organization, a get-acquainted period for the delegates, and the immediate launching into the business of the Council. Each Regional Council worked out its own method for electing Regional Council officers. (According to a policy originally set, these were to be temporary officers, serving a two-month period.) The program suggestions were presented. Each of the three Regional Councils decided to investigate immediately the possibilities for conducting the educational all-day conference and the city-wide dramatic tournament. Each Regional Council appointed two committees—one to explore the conference idea, the other to explore the dramatic tournament proposal.

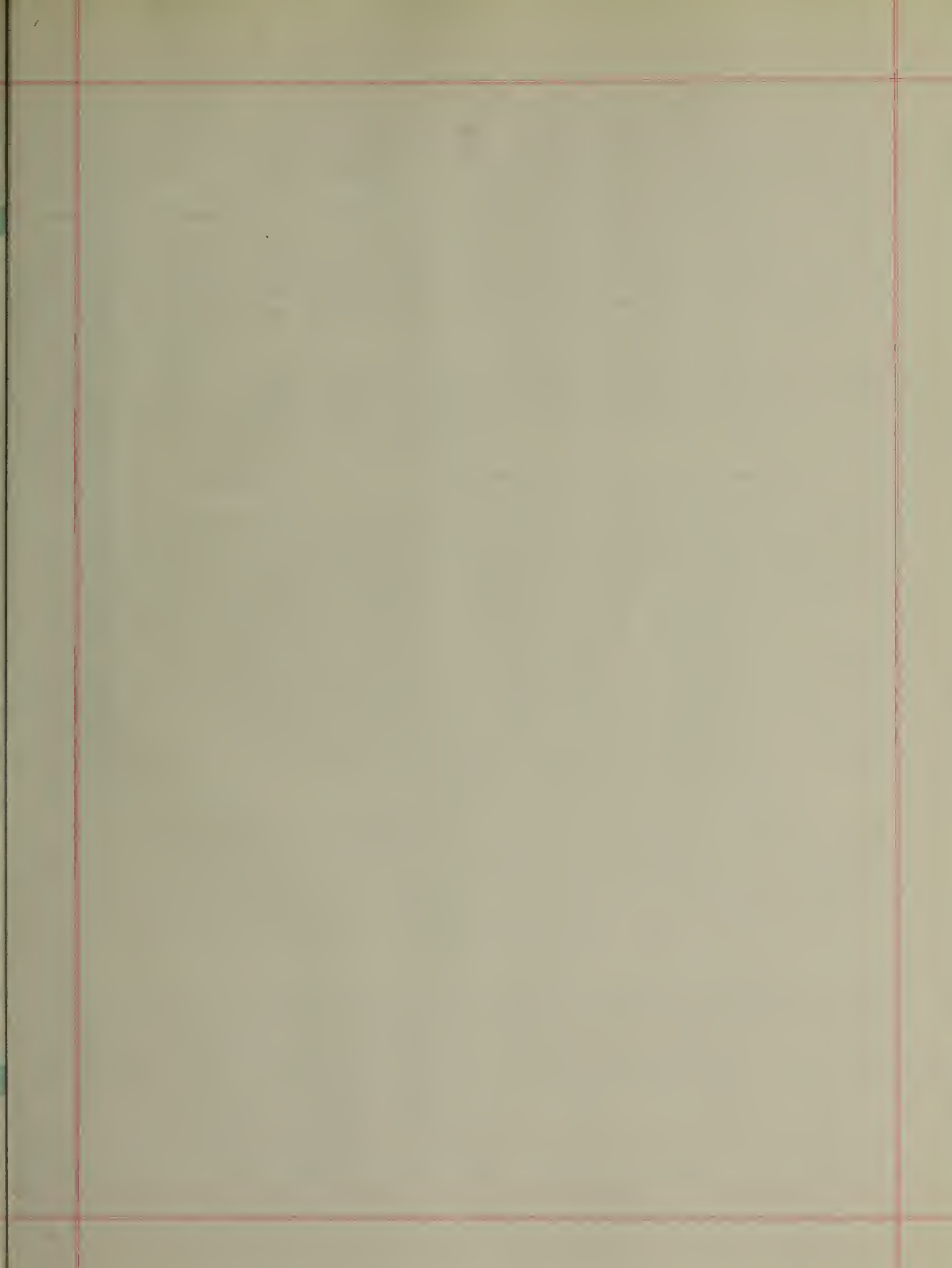
"Meetings of the three Regional Councils were held bi-weekly thereafter. Outside of the election of temporary officers, these Councils became completely absorbed in the promotion of these two events.

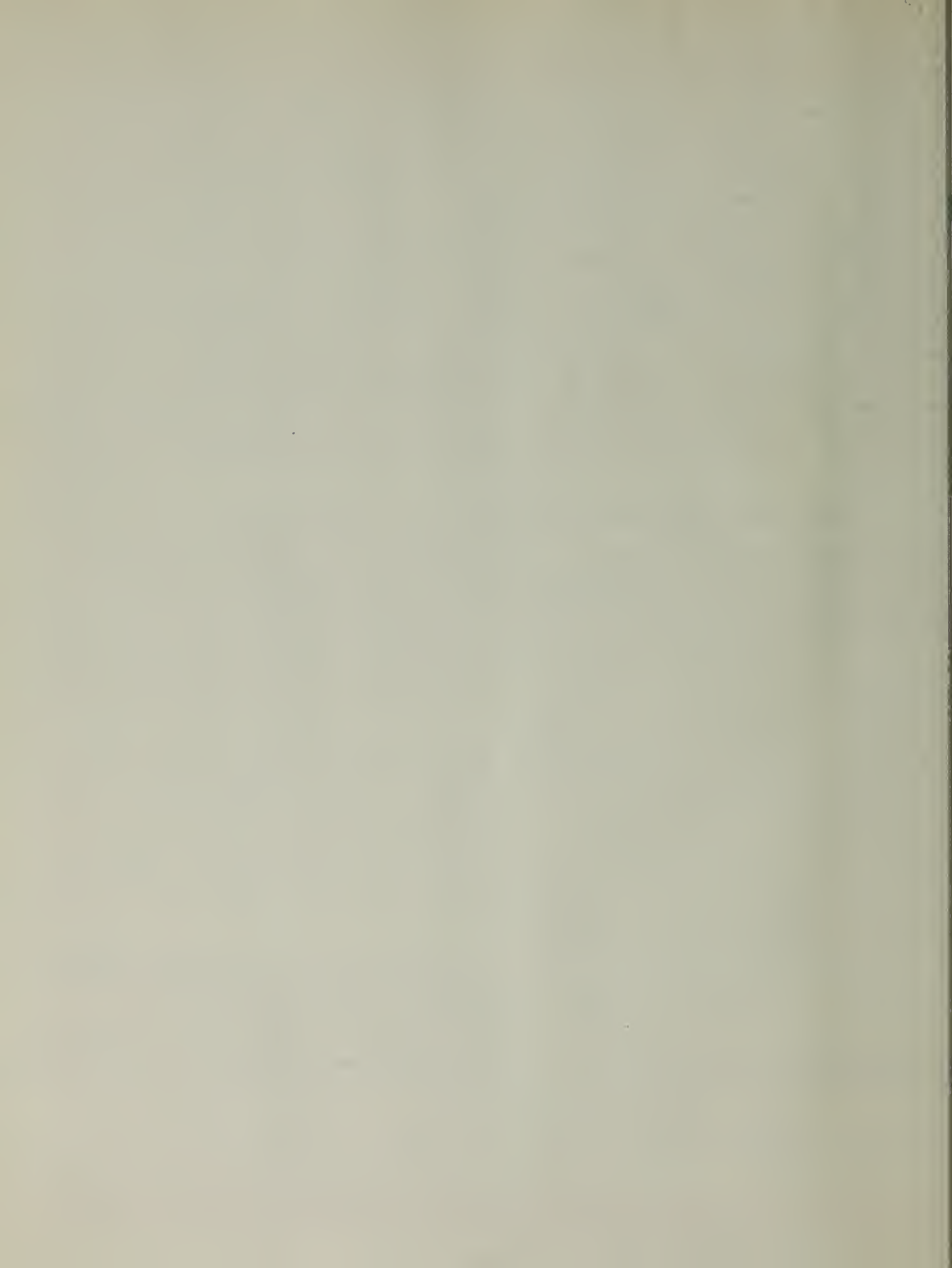
### ***Educational Conferences Held***

"In two months' time three regional educational conferences were held on three consecutive Sundays. An aggregate of 2,000 high school boys and girls, who comprised the membership of the constituent Council clubs, were eligible to attend. A total of 800 actually did attend.

"In Regional Council I, which comprised the districts of Roxbury, Dorchester, Mattapan, and Quincy, the conference theme was "Jewish Youth in the Community." In Region II — Brookline, Brighton, Newton and Cambridge—the theme was "The Role of Youth in Achieving National Unity." This conference covered such perturbing issues as OPA, FEPC, Management vs. Labor. In Region III—Revere, Malden, Chelsea, Everett and Winthrop—the conference, eyewitness accounts of Jewish life in these two areas were presented. Questions concerning the solution of the Jewish settlement problem were debated. The pattern for these conferences was as follows:

1. A plenary session at which the keynote address was delivered.
2. Several smaller sessions under discussion leaders which examined more closely sub-topics of the main theme.
3. Plenary summary session of the entire conference.
4. Supper.
5. Conference social.





"The Regional Councils were pleased with this first effort inasmuch as the three conferences were generally conceded to have been successful. They were gratified with their efforts, especially because there had been skepticism that high school people would be interested in educational programs.

### ***Drama Events Conducted***

"The next two months were devoted to the planning of the city-wide dramatic tournament. The tournament called for elimination contests in each Region. The winning club from each region participated in the grand finals.

"Concurrently with the drama tournament, a talent hunt was being conducted throughout the city under the auspices of the United Jewish Youth Council. Applicants were auditioned. The winning talent performed on the night of the dramatic tournament finals. 1,000 people attended.

"As a result of these two projects, a good number of gifted club members were "discovered". Shortly after the drama tournament finals, arrangements were made with a local radio station for a fifteen minute broadcast under the auspices of the United Jewish Youth Council that would utilize those talent discoveries. This first radio attempt was well received by the station authorities and the United Jewish Youth Council was accorded another fifteen minute evening spot. Subsequently, the radio station offered the Council a weekly fifteen minute "spot" on a sustaining basis. This offer is presently under consideration.

"By this time (it was early June), the temporary officers had served their terms. Permanent officers for each Regional Council were elected with the provision that their official administration commence in September and continue a year from that date. (It is interesting to note that there was almost a complete turnover in all the three administrations.)

"There remained only the establishment of the City-Wide Planning Board to fulfill the original plans made by the Sponsoring Committee of Professional Directors. By May this board had been elected—five delegates from each Regional Council—and had met. It defined its job as that of centrally planning projects which would be of value to all the three regions. It would be strictly a planning group, doing the initial thinking on programs, making recommendations to the Regional Councils. It would leave the actual execution of all the plans strictly to the Regional Councils.

"At its very first meeting the City-Wide Planning Board limited its own powers by voting a mail referendum measure whereby the sentiment of all club delegates throughout the city could be ascertained on any proposal concerning which there was reasonable doubt. A proposal was to be deemed "doubtful" if more than half but less than two-thirds of the City-Wide Planning Board members present voted for it. In the case of a mail referendum, a majority of delegates was required to pass the measure. Even after passage of a measure by the City-Wide Planning Board, no compulsion to accept prevailed upon any club.

"The City-Wide Planning Board decided not to elect officers until the start of the coming season. The writer, therefore, served as temporary chairman at the suggestion of this Board.

### ***Organize Fund-raising Campaign***

"The one program decision which the City-Wide Planning Board made before it adjourned was that the United Jewish Youth Council organize a high school fund-raising division to cooperate with the Greater Boston 1946 Combined Jewish Appeal. This measure was unanimously passed.

"In the space of four months, then, the United Jewish Youth Council had sponsored three regional educational conferences, a city-wide dramatic tournament, a series of talent auditions and two radio shows. It terminated the season with the administration of the three Regional Councils ready to resume operations in the fall.

"There are now ninety-three clubs participating in the Council. One-third of these clubs are not affiliated with any Jewish institution or organization. Two-thirds of the clubs come from Jewish centers, B'nai B'rith Youth Organizations, New England Council of Young Judea, Young Israel. Three are junior temple groups.

"Outside of salaries paid professional and secretarial staff the United Jewish Youth Council had expended approximately \$600. in this period. It has received \$500. as paid admissions to the conferences. The operating deficit was, therefore, \$100.

"Looking at the United Jewish Youth Council development in retrospect, it seems as if the most impelling drive during the Council's brief period of existence was to prove that the organization was capable of functioning on a high program level. This preoccupation with program was necessary to demonstrate the need and practicability of a

Council which was based upon direct representation from every club in the city and which was intended to function both on a regional and city-wide level. The Council was moved to prove the practicability of its structure because of the skepticism with which it had been received. This preoccupation resulted, however, in several weaknesses.

### ***Lay Support is Essential***

"In the haste to build a satisfactory organization and evolve a program, not enough attention was given to the development of a lay committee of adults who would have the welfare of the Council at heart and who would help to interpret the Council both to the board of the Jewish Centers Association and to the lay leadership of the constituent centers and organizations whose groups made up the Council. Consequently, there was not engendered sufficient appreciation for the United Jewish Youth Council except among the professionals.

"Secondly, not enough thought was given to the type of programs in which the Council did engage. The result was that the professionals felt that there had been some encroachment upon the territory of activity covered by their own agencies.

"It is true that forums, dramatics and music are part of most youth programs. However, three factors justified the Council's entrance into this type of program in its early days. First, it was justified merely because it brought together different youth groups for the first time. Secondly, it seemed sound group work practice to start a new organization off with program ideas that were familiar. Thirdly, the program ideas were chosen by the youths themselves.

"In the future, however, it would probably be advisable to restrict Council activity to those areas where significant community purpose would be served by city-wide youth participation. An illustration is the United Jewish Appeal. The Regional units of the Council should operate in program areas where inter-group cooperation is vital. A limited amount of purely social activity is permissible to retain the active interest of the young people on a sustained basis.

"Although the Sponsoring Committee of Professional Directors were supposed to meet regularly as an advisory body, their meetings were primarily devoted to safeguarding their organizational interests. Attempts were made to involve the professionals in a more constructive relationship with the

Council through direct supervision of some of the Council units. This proved impractical because of the work load these individuals already carried.

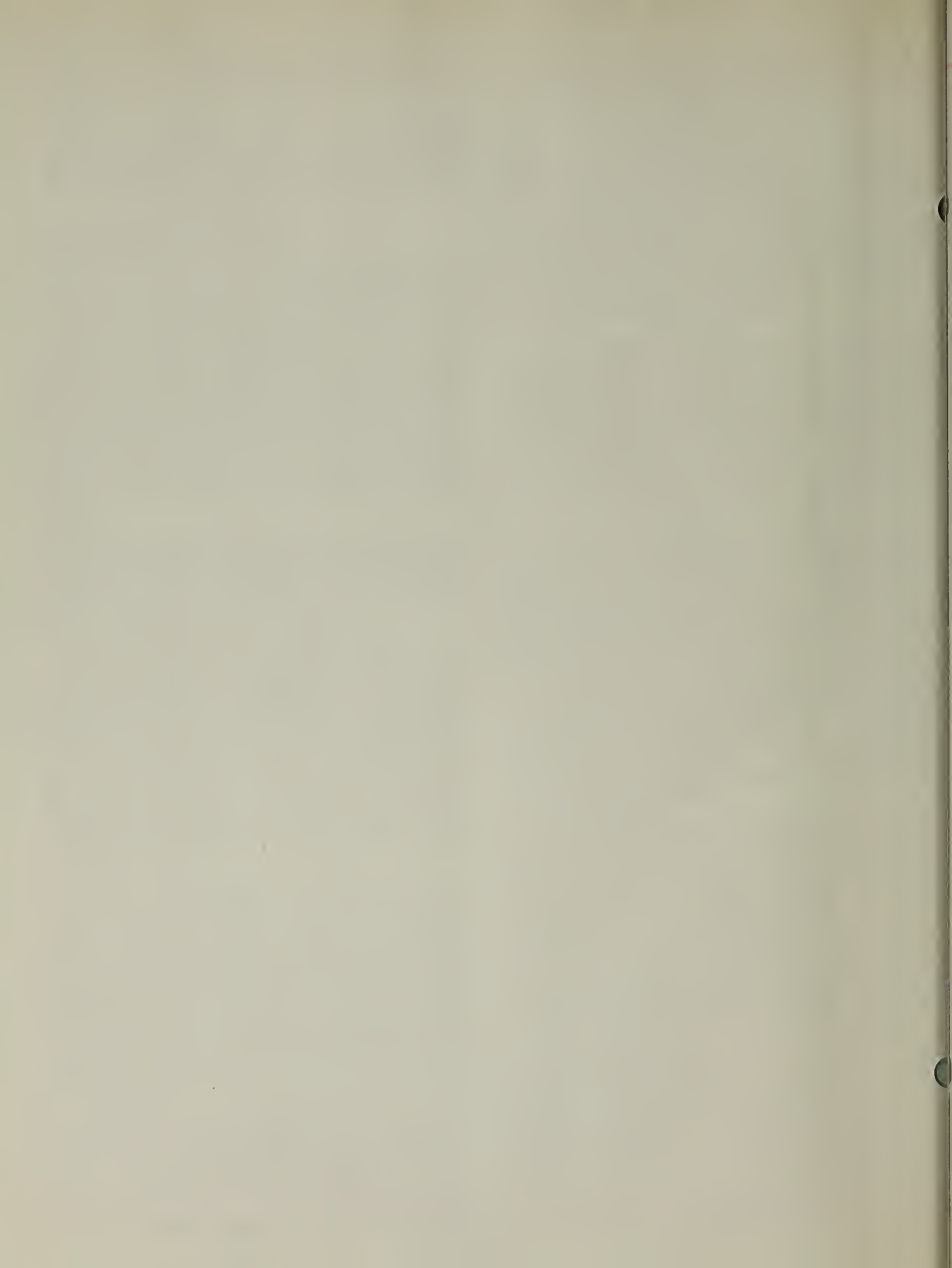
"Statements made by many of the Council delegates point to the fact that there is a good purpose to be served by this type of organization. Having youth from different types of youth-serving organizations come together for joint planning has been a valuable experience. It has tended to dissolve those psychological barriers which are unconsciously built up in the anxiety of professionals to do a good job with their own groups.

"The programs of the Council have had effect upon the programs of some of the clubs. Following the educational conferences, some clubs requested speakers, others wished to organize debates. Some individuals enrolled in Jewish education classes as a direct result of the conferences. Music and drama were introduced into the programs of some clubs where they had never been enjoyed previously.

"In the Chelsea district the professional worker felt that the Council had given club life a new prestige which was being reflected in the activities of the young people around the Center. In Brookline the United Jewish Youth Council had preceded the organization of the new Brookline Jewish Community Center. The Regional Council of Brookline, Brighton, Newton and Cambridge acted, therefore, in an advisory capacity to the executive director, assisting him to initiate youth activities in the Center, supplying him with lists of young people, acting as a sounding board for the needs of youth in those districts.

"The United Jewish Youth Council has kept in mind that Jewish Community Centers are the focal point in Jewish community life, and has based as much of its activity in Centers as possible. It is the writer's feeling that the United Jewish Youth Council should develop a feeling of responsibility toward the Jewish and general community of Greater Boston; toward those of its communal institutions which exist for the common welfare of the Jewish people; that it should develop particular appreciation of the Jewish Community Center as the instrument for the social, cultural and physical recreation of the broad masses of the people. From an intimate identification with the local Jewish and general scene may grow an awareness of the needs of world Jewry and a sense of responsibility in meeting these needs, an appreciation of Jewish values, and active participation in citizenship affairs."





QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHARTER MEMBERS

Name

Name of Club

1. Do you participate in the functions or decisions of your club? Yes  No  Extent \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

2. Did you see any advantages from your membership in the club? Yes  No  What \_\_\_\_\_

Disadvantages? Yes  No  What \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

3. A brief history of the club formation (Incl. how, when, where, why) \_\_\_\_\_

4. What was the school (administrative) attitude toward your club then? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you think it has changed? Yes  No  How \_\_\_\_\_

5. Would you prefer the club to meet in parents' homes? Yes  No  or that it meet in a center  temple  or other . Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you think that their existence as an unaffiliated club is beneficial to them? Yes  No  or would you prefer an affiliation with local center  national  non-sectarian  Jewish  organizations. Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

7. Are there further activities that you would like to see included in the club programs? Yes  No  What \_\_\_\_\_

8. Would you want to see the inclusion of more "Jewish content" in the club program? Yes  No . If so, what type(s) \_\_\_\_\_

And why? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Would you prefer to see changes made in the club policy regarding entrance requirements? Yes  No  What \_\_\_\_\_

And why? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Do you believe that there should be limitations in membership as to Race? Yes  No  Religion? Yes  No  Economic? Yes  No  Why? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you think that an adult club adviser would benefit the club leadership and its activities? Yes  No  Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

12. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARENTS

Name

Name of Club

1. Do you think that your son or daughter has benefited in any way from membership in the club? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ How \_\_\_\_\_

Has been disadvantageous? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ How \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you participate in the functions or decisions of the club? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Extent \_\_\_\_\_  
Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

3. Would you prefer them to meet in parents' homes? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_  
Or that they meet in a center \_\_\_ temple \_\_\_ or other \_\_\_. Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you think that their existence as an unaffiliated club is beneficial to them? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ or would you prefer an affiliation with local center \_\_\_ national \_\_\_ non-sectarian \_\_\_ Jewish \_\_\_ organization. Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

5. Are there further activities that you would like to see included in the club program? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ What \_\_\_\_\_

6. Would you like to see the inclusion of more "Jewish content" into the club program? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. If so, what type(s) \_\_\_\_\_

And why? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you think that an adult club adviser would benefit the club leadership and activities? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

8. What is your attitude toward the club your son or daughter belongs to? Explicit \_\_\_\_\_

9. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and guidance. It is classified as CONFIDENTIAL and should be handled accordingly. This information is being provided to you under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express written approval of the originating agency. The information is being provided to you for your information and guidance only and does not constitute an official position of the Department of Defense. It is the policy of the Department of Defense to release information to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, unless it is determined that the release of such information would be injurious to the national defense. This information is being provided to you for your information and guidance only and does not constitute an official position of the Department of Defense. It is the policy of the Department of Defense to release information to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, unless it is determined that the release of such information would be injurious to the national defense.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CLUBS

Name of person \_\_\_\_\_  
Position in club \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of club \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the age range of your club members? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are they male \_\_\_\_\_ female \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the grade range in school of your club members (active) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do your club members belong to organizations other than this club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
5. How long a time have most members been in the club? 6 mos. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 yr. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ or more \_\_\_\_\_

1. Brief history of the club (incl. how, where, when, founded) \_\_\_\_\_

2. How long has your club been in existence? No. of years \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the average turn-over each year in the numbers of members who are new members \_\_\_\_\_ members dropped \_\_\_\_\_ become inactive \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does your club meet in the members' homes? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is there a definite scheduled date and time for the club meetings? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ When \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_
6. What do you regard as the purposes of your club? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What is your initiation fee? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What are the club dues? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Have there been situations in which these amounts were more than a prospective member could afford? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
10. If so, what was done in such a situation or situations? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Does the club provide for the giving as a club of specified amounts to various organizations? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Names \_\_\_\_\_

12. Does the amount taken in from the individual membership dues cover the necessary expenses of your club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
13. Are there rules of behavior in your club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Understood \_\_\_\_\_ Written \_\_\_\_\_
14. With what do these rules deal? \_\_\_\_\_

15. In what activities does the club engage? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Are there other types of community or individual services in which your club engages? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ What are they \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the result of the investigation. I have, however, done my best to ascertain the facts of the case and to report the same to the proper authorities. I am sure that you will understand the necessity of a thorough and impartial investigation in such a case.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Yours truly,  
 J. H. [Name]

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CLUBS (CONTINUED)

17. Are there further activities you would like to see included in your club program? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
18. If so, what activities? \_\_\_\_\_
19. Why have they not been included in your program? Reasons \_\_\_\_\_
20. Does a special program committee do all the planning? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ or does the club as a whole? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
21. Is outside help in programming ever used? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Who \_\_\_\_\_ What \_\_\_\_\_ Why \_\_\_\_\_
22. Are programs ever-engaged in with another organization? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
23. If so, when \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_  
Results \_\_\_\_\_
24. Are Roberts' Rules or something similar used as guides to the conduct of the club meeting? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
25. What percentage of the members usually participate actively in the club meeting? \_\_\_\_\_ per cent.
26. Do you have a constitution? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
27. What are the provisions, if yes, of amending it? \_\_\_\_\_
28. Does the president have the power of veto in connection with the decisions of the club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
29. Are there checks on the power of the president? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
30. If so, what are they \_\_\_\_\_  
and by whom \_\_\_\_\_
31. What are the requirements for admission? \_\_\_\_\_
32. Is there a membership committee? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_
33. Are there other procedures for admitting members? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_ What \_\_\_\_\_
34. Are there any limitations in membership as to faith? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No Religion? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No Other \_\_\_\_\_ What \_\_\_\_\_
35. Are elections held at scheduled times during the year? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No Procedure, closed ballot? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No Open ballot? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No Other \_\_\_\_\_
36. Who usually initiates ideas or plans? President \_\_\_\_\_  
Other officers \_\_\_\_\_ General membership \_\_\_\_\_
37. Has anyone ever been asked to resign? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ If so, what reasons \_\_\_\_\_
38. Do you think that the officers represent the best leadership in your club? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
39. How are they regarded outside of the club? \_\_\_\_\_

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present position. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for the abolition of slavery, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern history of the United States.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CLUBS (CONTINUED)

40. Do you see advantages in your non-affiliation policy? Yes \_\_\_  
No \_\_\_ Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

41. Do you consider your non-affiliation disadvantageous to  
your club in any way? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Why \_\_\_\_\_

42. In the past, have you ever tried affiliation? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_  
Results \_\_\_\_\_

43. If you decided to try affiliation, what would you want and  
expect from it? \_\_\_\_\_

44. In the event of affiliation, would your club prefer to join  
a non-sectarian agency \_\_\_ Jewish center \_\_\_ a national Jewish  
organization \_\_\_ Reasons \_\_\_\_\_

45. What do you believe to be the school attitude toward your  
club? \_\_\_\_\_

46. What do you think of the school position in regard to your  
club? \_\_\_\_\_

47. In what ways has your school and its activities prepared  
you for club life? \_\_\_\_\_

48. Which of the town playgrounds is used by your club \_\_\_\_\_  
How often \_\_\_\_\_ Reasons \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments \_\_\_\_\_

49. Would your club prefer to use town \_\_\_ or other (specific)  
facilities for your club? \_\_\_\_\_

50. Is your club a member of the United Jewish Youth Council?  
Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

51. What were your reasons for joining the United Jewish Youth  
Council \_\_\_\_\_

52. What have been the advantages in this affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Disadvantages

53. How does the club feel toward the United Jewish Youth  
Council as a whole? \_\_\_\_\_

54. Is your delegate to the United Jewish Youth Council elected  
appointed etc. \_\_\_\_\_

55. As an individual do you belong to any specifically Jewish  
organizations? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

56. Has your club ever discussed or acted on community  
national \_\_\_ or other social problems \_\_\_\_\_. If so, please  
describe \_\_\_\_\_

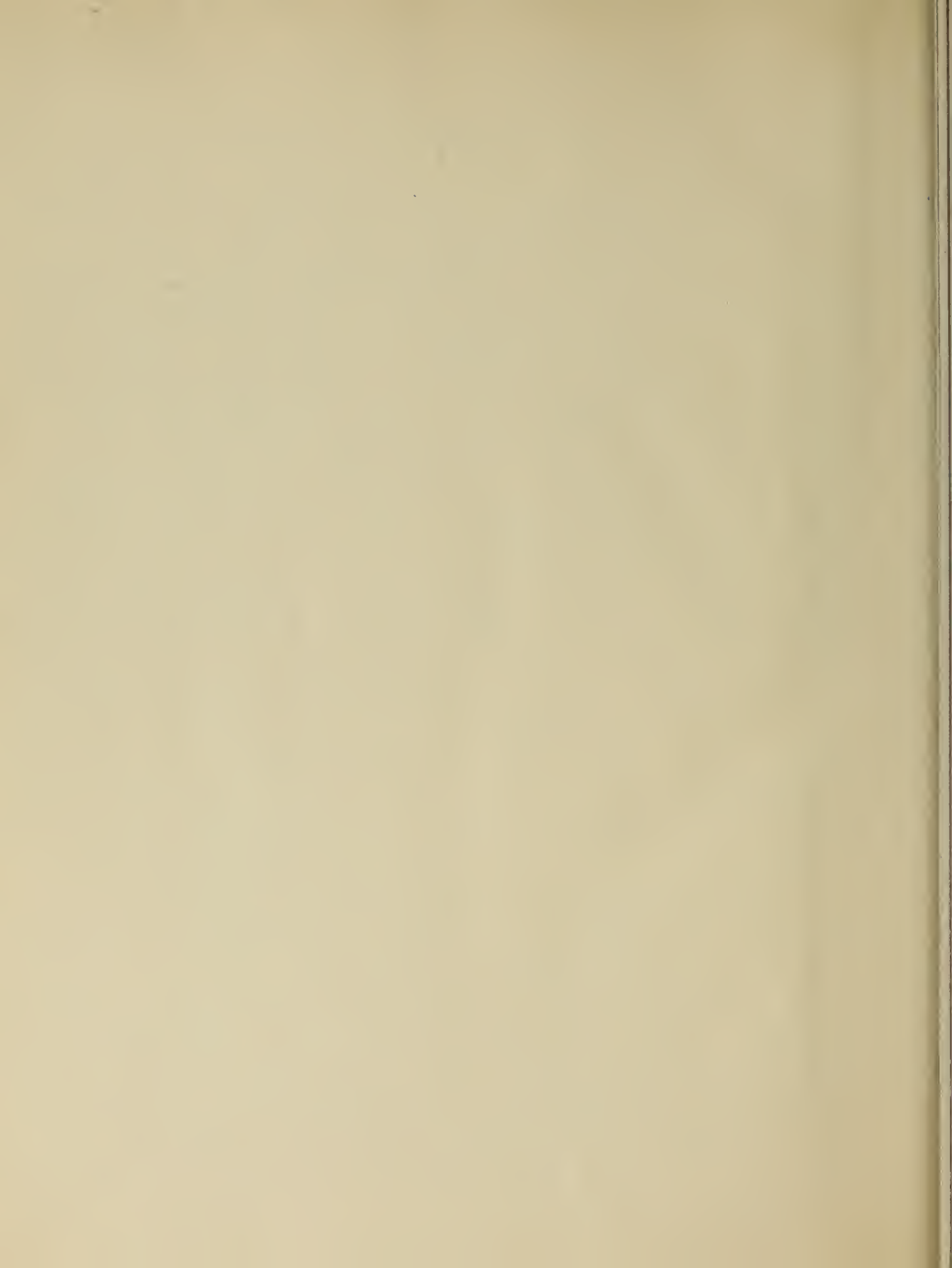
57. Have the problems of world or national Jewry ever been con-  
sidered by your club? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Explicit \_\_\_\_\_

58. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

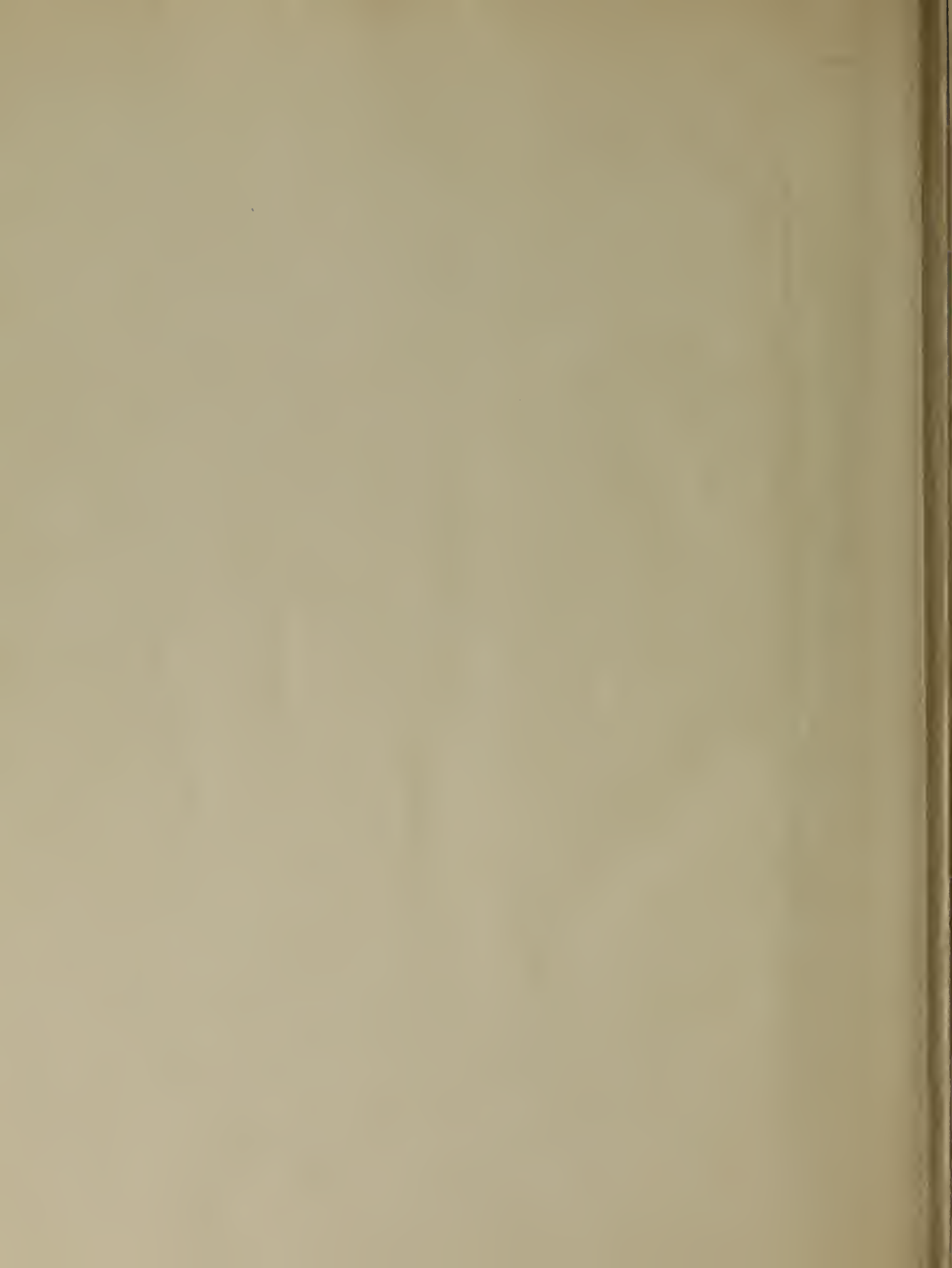
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BOSTON UNIVERSITY



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